

Department of

Employment Gazette



January 1978

Concentration of industrial stoppages in Great Britain: 1971-1975

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1977

Rates of wages and hours of work in 1977

Work humanisation in Japan

The Employment Rehabilitation Centres

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Manpower Services Commission to get direct control of employment and training agencies

The separate executive agencies of the Manpower Services Commission—the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency—are to disappear and be replaced by two operating divisions of the Commission itself, in a move to create a single manpower services organisation with central control.

Follows recommendations

The reorganisation, which will take effect on April 1 this year, follows recommendations made in a recent management review of the Department of Employment Group and is in line with the new regional structure already set up (see Employment Gazette, December 1977).

A third operational division will be responsible for the special programmes for iobless young people and adults currently being run by the Commission as part of the Government's measures to alleviate unemployment.

The three divisions will each have their own line management, with the heads of the divisions reporting to the Commission's director, Mr John Cassels, who in turn will be responsible to the chairman of the MSC, Mr Richard O'Brien and to the Commission as a whole for the performance of the new organisation.

"These developments," the Commission says, "will result in a more concerted approach to the planning and delivery of manpower services and will lead to im-

proved services, greater efficiency and better use of resources.

The staff of the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency will be employed directly by the Manpower Services Commission when the unification takes effect, but their present status as civil servants will be not affected.

Growing interest in work organisation

More than 100 people have already taken part in three one-day courses on work organisation, run by the Department of Employment's Work Research Unit, so far this year. Last year a total of 10 courses were organised in various centres throughout the country, with 288 people from both sides of industry attending.

The courses aim to introduce senior managers and full-time and lay trade union officials to recent developments in work organisation and participation, with a view to improving the quality of working life. Those attending have the opportunity of relating the theories to their own particular organisations and a variety of case studies is presented.

More courses are being planned and the following have already been arranged:

February 23 London March 7 Sheffield April 11 Cardiff Birmingham April 25

At present the cost of a one-day course is £6.48 including VAT, but the Work Research Unit says that this price will have to be revised slightly in the spring to cover increased overheads.

Further details and bookings can be arranged by contacting Linda Byfield at the Work Research Unit, Department of Employment, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LN (Telephone 01-273

Guarantee pay limit up from February

The limit on the statutory amount of are the result of the first annual review of Employment Protection Act 1975 will be raised from £6 to £6.60 a day from February 1.

At the same time the limit on the weekly amount covered by the insolvency provisions of the Employment Protection Act for such things as arrears of pay or similar payments will be increased from £80 to £100. The limit on the amount of a week's pay used for calculating redundancy payments and some unfair dismissal awards will also go up from £80 to £100.

Awards

The awards are the basic compensation for unfair dismissal and the additional award for an employer's failure to comply with an order for reinstatement or reengagement. The compensatory award for unfair dismissal is unchanged. The changes

guarantee payment to workers on short limits for a number of payments made to time or temporary lay-off under the employees required under the Employment Protection and Redundancy Payments Acts.

First annual review

The Order is the result of the first annual review of limits for a number of payments made to employees under the Employment Protection and Redundancy Payments Acts. The Secretary of State has decided that all the limits under review should be increased, except two concerned with the duration of guarantee payments. This means that guarantee payments will continue to be payable for up to five days without work per quarter. A report giving his reasons for not varying these limits has also been laid before Parliament.

^{*} Employment Protection (Variation of Limits) Order 1977, HMSO price 15p.

News and Notes

Ceramics Industry Committee

The Health and Safety Commission has set up an advisory committee covering the ceramics industry.

of industry advisory committees, which the Commission are establishing to encourage the participation of both sides of industry in the improvement of health and safety at work and to draw on all the available expertise and advice. The committees will advise the Commission on means of controlling hazards and improving health and safety performance on their particular industry

The appointment of committees for construction, oil and railways is likely to be announced shortly.

Nominated

The Ceramics Industry Advisory Committee will be chaired by Mr J. Fallaize. area director of the Health and Safety Executive's Marches Area and includes six members nominated by the CBI and six

- Mr J. K. W. Arnold, full-time organiser, Ceramic and Allied Trades Union.
- Mr D. G. Clarke, engineering department director, Twyfords Ltd, Stokeon-Trent.
- Mr A. W. Clowes, assistant general Secretary, Ceramic and Allied Trades
- Mr J. M. W. Davies, managing director, George Wolliscroft & Sons Ltd, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Mr R. Fletcher, production director, J&G Meakin, Hanley, Stoke-on-Trent. Mr A. Martin, full-time organiser, Ceramic and Allied Trades Union.
- Mr J. R. Mason, personnel and training manager, Royal Doulton Tableware Ltd., Stoke-on-Trent.
- Mr H. Reeves, member, National Executive Committee, Ceramic and Allied Trades Union.
- Mr L. R. Sillitoe, general secretary, mittee. Ceramic and Allied Trades Union.
- Allied Insulators Ltd., Longton, Stokeon-Trent.
- Mr H. Walters, full-time organiser. Ceramic and Allied Trades Union. Mr J. C. T. Warrington, director, H & R Johnson-Richards Tiles Ltd, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent.

Public competition suggested for small business ideas on Merseyside

A public competition to be held on Merseyside to encourage ideas for new Group set up last autumn to take stock of small businesses is one idea put forward in the Merseyside labour market; to identify The committee is the second of a number an official report to create more jobs for the

> Small and medium-sized businesses offer reasonable prospects for the creation of jobs on Merseyside and should be given help to train labour and management, says a report prepared by the Merseyside Manpower Services Project.

The project jointly set up by the Manpower Services Commission and Mersey- Initiatives side County Council to see how locally generated growth could counteract the area's chronic unemployment and the decline of its traditional industries, makes a number of recommendations aimed at promoting smaller businesses:

- the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) should assist and encourage individuals, groups and companies to create new small businesses;
- The MSC and Merseyside County Council should hold a local public competition for new business proposals. The prize would take the form of substantial help in getting the winning project started:
- Training Services Agency plan to start training for self-employment in Merseyside should be encouraged;
- the MSC and the County Council should identify what is needed to create new businesses, which products could be sold locally, how capital and premises could be provided, and what training would be needed; and
- a large-scale and permanent Job Creation Project should be set up to offer temporary work for a continuous flow of 500 adults, linked with clearing up derelict areas.

The new committee will continue the work of the former Joint Standing Com-

The Commission has already formed an Mr J. A. Simcock, managing director, industry advisory committee for agriculture as well as subject advisory committees on toxic substances; dangerous substances; the medical advisory committee; advisory committee on asbestos; advisory committee on major hazards; and advisory committee on the safety of nuclear installations.

The report is the work of a Steering short, medium and long-term trends and their implications for employment, training, education and manpower services; to examine current manpower services and education programmes; and recommend adjustments to the services so that they will best meet the needs of working people and employers in the area.

Particularly important on Merseyside are initiatives to counter redundancy; the Steering Group recommends:

- adult job creation should become a permanent part of the services available for coping with redundancy;
- the MSC should consider ways of encouraging big companies contemplating redundancies to use their resources to develop new job opportunities; and
- the Government's industrial strategy should explicitly link manpower retraining to investment generated by the strategy

The report recognises the need to strengthen the links between school and work, and the importance of developing the training offered by the Training Services Agency to meet the particular needs of Merseyside.

The Steering Group calls for the creation of a local advisory board with membership drawn from employers, trade unionists and representatives of the local authorities and the education service.

Time off for TU duties

The Code of Practice on time off for trade union duties and activities will come into force on April 1, 1978. The relevant provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975, which entitle employees to reasonable time off to carry out certain union duties or to take part in union activities, will come into force at the same time.

Fewer work permits for hotel and catering in 1978

The ceiling on the number of work permits available to the hotel and catering industry in 1978 will be reduced from 2,000 to 1,500. This action has been taken to provide the maximum number of job opportunities in the industry while the level of unemployment remains unacceptably

Mr John Grant, the Minister with responsibility for work permits told Mr Tom Litterick, MP for Birmingham, Selly Oak, in reply to a written Parliamentary Question that he was working towards a situation where no special arrangements would be necessary for the hotel and catering industry and as a step towards this no permits would be issued to unskilled workers in 1978. Further restrictions on work permits for semi-skilled workers compared with skilled, would also be applied to resident domestic workers in the industry.

Fewer applications

Referring to the present position in the hotel and catering industry, Mr Grant said: "The industry has responded to the 1977 ceiling of 2,000 by making considerably fewer applications for permits; the Employment Service Agency has improved its rate of placings in the industry and there has been a progressive expansion in the Training Services Agency's relevant TOPS training; and my Department, in operating the work permit scheme, has used an allocation system to apply the reduced quota fairly and equitably over the year to meet the needs of the industry as a whole. The number of issues by the end of November was under 1,600. Only some one hundred of these were for unskilled work.

"Again I have consulted representatives of the employers and of the workers in the industry, and the Manpower Services Commission, about the arrangements for 1978. Persistent problems mainly concern needs for some workers with specialist skills to work in ethnic restaurants and for skilled workers for establishments operating on a seasonal basis and especially those in more remote areas; but there are also continuing demands in some urban areas, especially London, for semi-skilled as well as skilled workers.

"I have decided to impose a ceiling of 1,500 on the number of permits available for the hotel and catering industry in 1978. The level of unemployment generally is still unacceptably high and I remain determined

that every possible opportunity should be afforded to workers without jobs to find suitable employment, given the training opportunities and facilities in the industry.

"I intend to continue to work towards a situation where there are no special arrangements for the hotel and catering industry; as a step towards this objective in 1978, under the revised arrangements no permits will be issued for unskilled workers. For individual establishments the arrangements are that, provided the usual conditions for issue are satisfied, permits for skilled workers will be available up to the 1977 level, but for semi-skilled workers, including resident domestic workers, where more than one permit was issued in 1977. permits will be limited to 50 per cent of the 1977 issues. It is expected that these arrangements will allow for some flexibility within the quota to meet special needs, eg new establishments. Permits will continue to be available outside the quota for the exceptionally highly skilled and qualified.

"In August last year the issue of work permits to resident domestic workers for private households, hospitals, schools and similar establishments was restricted to nationals of non-EEC European countries. As a further restriction on permits for semiskilled workers compared with skilled, this limitation will now be extended to resident domestic workers for the hotel and catering

Meet needs

"I have been assured by the Manpower Services Commission that the Employment Service and Training Services Agencies are committed to helping the industry to meet its needs from the resident labour force. The Commission has however also explained to me that while there is, particularly in London, a mismatch between vacancies and suitable workers, this is exacerbated by high labour turnover, lack of accommodation, travel to work difficulties and workers' perceptions of the industry and these factors limit the ability of the employment and training services to give that help. It seems to me that employers themselves can do much to remedy this situation. The Commission commented that where employers in shortage areas were able to offer accommodation, recruitment drives undertaken with the ESA in other parts of the country have proved successful.

"When this year, the ESA encouraged employers, applying for permits for workers below skilled level, to consider engaging and training unqualified people, especially young people, the response was too frequently the offer of jobs with little or no training content. I trust that in 1978. employers will respond more positively and make the industry more attractive to young

"The TUC Hotel and Catering Industry Committee suggested to me that arrangements should be made to convene a joint consultative committee, representative of organisations which are concerned with recruitment, training and employment in the hotel and catering industry, to consider the problems arising in these areas. This proposal, which has attractions, is being carefully examined.

Nursing auxiliaries

"For 1977, a ceiling of 1,500 was set on work permits for resident domestic workers in private households, hospitals, schools and similar institutions, and for employment as nursing auxiliaries. I have decided that the ceiling should remain at 1,500 for 1978. In August last year I announced that applications for such employment would be accepted only for nationals of countries in Europe, and this restriction will continue. The minimum age limit for employment as a resident domestic worker in a hospital, school, or other institution or as a nursing auxiliary will be raised from 18 to 20 years as already applies for employment in a private household.

"For 1978 the overall total of work permits available for workers from Malta and the Dependent Territories and for nonpatrial United Kingdom passport holders under the special Commonwealth quota schemes will be reduced from 1,500 to 1,100. Within this figure the annual quotas will be 500 for Malta, 350 for the Dependent Territories (with a limit of 200 for any one territory) and 250 for United Kingdom passport holders.

"These quotas are for permits below skilled level and workers who qualify under the general occupational criteria of the work permit scheme, or the occupational criteria required under the hotel and catering industry quota, and who satisfy the other conditions of the scheme, will obtain permits outside these special quotas."

News and Notes

Decline of disabled people in public sector cause for concern

Following the publication of the latest returns of the number of registered disabled people employed in the public sector requests last December to review their in the November issue of the Employment Gazette, Employment Minister Mr John Grant has said that the figures show a further decline and give continued cause for registered they could have satisfied quota.

Answering a written Parliamentary Question from Mr George Rodgers, MP for Chorley, Mr Grant said:

"Figures for public sector employers were published in the November edition of the Employment Gazette. The figures, which show a further decline in the proportion satisfying quota, give continued cause for concern. It is only right for me to emphasise, however, that they relate only to those disabled employees who have registered. Registration is voluntary and we know that there are many disabled people in employment who have not registered or who are registered and prefer

made by chairmen of nationalised industries and public boards in their reply to policies towards employing disabled people. In some instances they have suggested that if all disabled people in their employment At the same time they have assured me that they would do their utmost to increase the numbers of disabled people in their employment.

Code of practice

"Other initiatives have also been taken. The Civil Service Department issued last December a Code of Practice on the employment of disabled people to all Government departments and each department has appointed a Disabled Persons Liaison Officer. Both the Department of Health and Social Security and the National Joint Advisory Council of the Electricity not to disclose the fact. This point has been Supply Industry subsequently issued

similar guidance to Health Authorities and Regional Electricity Boards respectively. In addition last April I asked the chairmen of over 200 disablement advisory committees to consider what further advice their committees can give to stimulate the employment of disabled people in their areas. Disablement Resettlement Officers of the Employment Service Agency (ESA) have been active in discussing this question with public sector employers. Nationally, the ESA, together with the Civil Service Department and the Civil Service Commission, are continuing to explore the question of recruitment and career development of disabled people in departments

"As to enforcement of the quota scheme, the ESA is setting up its programme of quota inspections for 1977/78 will be concentrating to a greater extent on employers in both the private and public sectors whose observance of the quota is apparently un-

"The House will also want to know that wider initiatives have also been taken by the Manpower Services Commission. Following the issue by the Commission of the guide to employers, Positive Policies in May 1977. Disablement Resettlement Officers are continuing a long-term programme of visits to employers to encourage implementation of its guidelines. Furthermore, the Commission has also recently drawn up a development programme for its employment and training services for disabled people over the next five to 10 years. The programme, which includes a substantial number of proposals for improvements and developments and gives indications of relative priorities, will be published in the new year. Although it would appear that these initiatives have borne little fruit so far, it must be remembered that the figures published in the Employment Gazette relate to June 1, 1977. There has therefore been little time for the measures outlined to have taken effect, particularly at the time of the slowing down of recruitment in the public sector.

Gilbertson leads advisory council again



A call for better employment opportunities for disabled people has also come from Mr Geoffrey Gilbertson, following his reappointment as chairman of the National Advisory Council on Employment of Disabled People for three years.

Mr Gilbertson said that disabled people had the potential to make a tremendous contribution in the employment market but that too often that potential was not realised because of ignorance or lack of understanding on the part of employers or fellow-workers. He hoped that over the next three years the Council would be able to make progress towards helping disabled people to use their skills and potential to the full and that the Council's new three year term would see a real improvement in the share of job opportunities available to disabled people.

Mr Geoffrey Gilbertson was first appointed as a member of the National Advisory Council in 1973 and became its Chairman in 1975. He retired in 1974 as General Manager (Personnel) of ICI. He now lives in County Durham.

Other ministers

Mr Grant added that he would be writing again to other Ministers about what more might be done in the areas for which they have responsibility and to the chairmen of organisations in the Department of Employment Group.

European Commission draws up action programme against accidents

Clearly concerned about the high level of industrial accidents generally throughout the EEC, the European Commission has drawn up an action programme for health and safety at work. It has called for those member states with a long tradition of work in the field of safety and accident prevention to coordinate their ideas and technical development.

The Commission proposes that its action programme should deal in particular with improvement of work methods, improvement of knowledge and improvement of human behaviour. It says that as well as improving existing tools and machinery, health and safety should be taken into



Mr Alex Devlin who has just succeeded Dr J. P. Docherty as a part-time member of the Manpower Services Commission. Mr Devlin is a member of Fife Regional Council and chairman of its education committee. His appointment will run for two years from January 1 this year.

Picture Fife Herald News

account at design and development stages. In Britain, this is already a requirement under the Health and Safety at Work Act.

The Commission also intends to give priority to examining the causes and origins of accidents and industrial illness. Research already under way in different member countries should be coordinated, it says, and valid comparible statistics drawn up.

Italy

The European Commission quotes the example of Italy to back its call for improvements in industrial health and safety in the EEC generally. Italy has something like a million and a quarter industrial accidents a year, well over two thousand of them fatal.

How a training board course is educating Japanese businessmen

News and Notes

The Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board has set up a training course on industrial relations in Britain for the benefit of executives of overseas airlines who are covered by the Board in Britain.

Tape-recorded

In addition sessions at a two-day seminar held for senior executives of Japan Airlines have been tape-recorded and used to produce a Japanese language booklet on British industrial relations practices and procedures for the airline to offer to Japanese businessmen coming to this country. The Board says in its latest annual report, just published, that it hopes that a similar development for other foreign airlines will make a significant contribution to improving industrial relations in the industry.

Trade union certification

Since October 10, 1977 the Certification Officer (Mr John Edwards) has issued certificates of independence to a further four trade unions under section 8 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are as follows:

Burnley Building Society Staff Association

Scottish Health Visitors Association Teston Independent Society of Cricket Ball Makers

The following trade union has been refused a certificate of independence under section 8(4) of the Employment Protection Act 1975:

* Joseph Terry and Sons Limited Sales Force Staff Association

* The question of the independence of the Association was referred to the Certification Officer by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service under section 8(12)(b) of the Employment Protection Act; that provision requires the Certification Officer, where such a reference is made, to proceed as though it were an application for a certificate of independence by the trade union concerned. Section 8(4) of the Act provides that if an application is made, or by virtue of section 8(12) is treated as being made, by a trade union whose name is not entered on the official list the Certification Officer must refuse a certificate of independence and enter the refusal on the record.

Certificates have now been issued to 274 trade unions (of which 158 are affiliated to the TUC or are constituents of affiliated unions), 30 applications have been refused, three applications have been withdrawn and one has lapsed.

The certificates issued to the following trade unions have been cancelled as a result of their transfers of engagements to other trade unions or their amalgamation:

Association of Head Mistresses, Incorporated 1896 Incorporated Association of Head Masters Managers and Overlookers Society National Association of Youth Hostel Wardens Scottish Union of Bakers and Allied Workers Shipbuilding and Allied Industries Management Association

Applications from 29 unions are under consideration.

News and Notes

Race relations breakthrough needed says Grant

out racial discrimination in employment the Greenwich Council for Racial Equality was told recently.

Grant, said in a message to a seminar held meet. by the Council, that discrimination in employment threatened the individual's ability to earn. This influenced every other aspect of his life. Although some of the country's major employers had embarked on equal opportunity policies, progress in this direction had been disappointingly slow. By adopting such a policy an employer was making a positive contribution towards the elimination of discrimination which still represented a significant obstacle to the advancement of workpeople from the racial minorities. But a responsible approach to equality required something more.

Change of attitude

policy does not itself change attitudes. Nor does it necessarily create an environ-

broad-based educational effort in which

A major breakthrough on the shop floor management, the unions and workpeople and at management level is needed to wipe all had an equally important part to play. This would happen only if they all worked together with understanding and a common determination to succeed despite the Junior employment minister Mr John almost inevitable resistance they would

> The message urged managements who adopted an equal opportunity policy to set up an effective monitoring system so that the results could be judged. Otherwise there was danger that such a policy could become no more than a means of paying lip service to the ideal of a fair chance for all—regardless of race or colour.

"What we need is a major breakthrough, not just by management, but on the shop floor, too. It is essential for the well-being of industry and for achieving any sort of racial harmony in society that discrimination should be eliminated. This is the Government's aim. But there is, too, a heavy responsibility on management, unions and workpeople to ensure that their words and actions affirm their belief "The adoption of an equal opportunity in the right of every individual to enjoy equality of opportunity."

Twelve new race relations emment in which equal opportunity is re- ployment advisers are to be appointed garded as an accepted and unchallenged over the next six months. This will bring the number of advisers, who provide This could be achieved only through a specialist advice to industry on race relations, to twenty-six.

Draft code gives time off guidelines for safety reps

Representatives and Safety Committees Regulations are published in a draft Code They come into force on October 1, 1978. of Practice* from the Health and Safety

The Regulations, which were made last March, permit trade unions to appoint to carry out certain functions, including holding safety inspections and representing workpeople on health and safety

Proposed guidelines on the paid time matters, as well as being trained during off for training which safety representa- their working hours. They require an tives will be allowed under the Safety employer to permit time off with pay 'as may be reasonable' for such training.

It is intended that the Code of Practice should also come into force on that date. The draft Code has been circulated to all those concerned, including employer and safety representatives with legal backing employee interests, and comments are asked for by February 6, 1978.

* Time Off for Training of Safety Representatives: Proposal to Approve a Code of Practice, HMSO 10p.

Survey shows trainees lost to shipbuilding

A survey carried out by the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board into the numbers and reasons for wastage of trainees in the industry shows that out of 6,812 trainees employed at August 1, 1975, there were 376 losses within 12 months. The reported trainee loss in England was 4.7 per cent and 6.9 per cent in Scotland. There were no reported losses from establishments in Wales. In Great Britain as a whole the highest percentage of trainee wastage (8.5 per cent) occurred in the fourth year of training and on completion of training, although the greatest number of trainees (147) left during the first year of training. The Training Board says that both these findings imply that selection methods should

The survey covered trainee technicians, welders, plater/shipwrights, pipeworkers, electricians, fitters, and woodworkers in firms employing 100 or more workers.

Furniture and timber training board members

The Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board has been reconstituted for another three years with effect from December 9 last year. The Secretary of State for Employment has reappointed Mr A. L. Burton as chairman and has named 19 other members. These include four new members: Mr D. L. Webster, marketing director of Duport Furniture Products Ltd, Mr F. H. Griggs and Mr J. Kooyman, both assistant general secretaries of the Furniture, Timber and Allied Trades Union, and Mr A. P. Utting of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians

Still to be announced

The appointments of one employer member, two employee members and one educational member of the Board have still to be announced by the Employment Secretary.

Concentration of industrial stoppages in **Great Britain: 1971-1975**

N ARTICLE in the November 1976 issue of the A Employment Gazette (pp 1219-1224) gave some results of research undertaken within the Department of Employment which demonstrated that almost 98 per cent of manufacturing plants* were free of industrial stoppages in an average year during the three years 1971-73. It was also noted that the number of employees working in manufacturing establishments where no stoppages took place as a proportion of the total number of employees in manufacturing industry was about 81 per cent in an average year. Further research has been undertaken to update this analysis for the following two years, so that information is available for a five year period.

For the years 1974 and 1975, data on stoppages in manufacturing industry (Orders III-XIX of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968) in Great Britain have been analysed to determine whether there has been any significant deviation in the proportion of establishments not affected by stoppages. The results are of additional significance since the concentration in years when there were high numbers of stoppages may be compared with years of lower numbers. Over the five year period numbers of stoppages rose from 1971 to 1974 and fell back in 1975.

Table 1 shows that over the years 1974 to 1975 98 per cent of manufacturing establishments, employing 77 per cent of manufacturing employees, were unaffected by stoppages in an average year.

Thus the finding that in an average year the proportion of plants in manufacturing industry experiencing stoppages is close to two per cent remains true for this later period. The proportion of employment in these plants is higher than

(Manufacturing Industry) (1974-75) (GB)

two per cent as the plants experiencing stoppages, as might be expected, include disproportionately high numbers of larger plants. Nevertheless the proportion of manufacturing employees working in the stoppage-free plants in the years 1974 and 1975 remains above 75 per cent, though the figures are slightly lower than those observed for 1971 to 1973.

Table 1 also shows the expected relationship between stoppage activity and plant size. In the years 1974 to 1975, over 94 per cent of plants employing up to 500 employees had no stoppage in an average year, compared with 83 per cent of plants employing 500-999 employees and 65 per cent of plants employing 1,000 or more employees.

Table 2 shows that the proportion of establishments free of stoppages in any one year over the five year period from 1971 to 1975 deviated little from 98 per cent, either in years of lower or higher stoppage frequency.

The range of figures runs from 97.2 per cent of plants being free of stoppages in the year when stoppage frequency was at its highest (1974) to 98.1 per cent of plants free of stoppages in 1971 and 1975. The number of employees in stoppage-free establishments as a proportion of the total number of employees in manufacturing was on average almost 80 per cent, figures ranging from 76 per cent in 1974 to 83 per cent in 1971.

This updated analysis of the concentration of stoppages

* The analysis has been limited to manufacturing industry, owing to

the greater difficulty of definition of "establishment" in the non-manu-

facturing sector. In this article the terms etablishment/plant are regarded

as synonymous and are defined as establishment/plant at a single site or

Table 1 Proportion of establishments and of employment in establishments that were not affected by stoppages by size of plant

Size band (employees)	Percentage stoppages	of establishments	not affected by	Percentage affected by		n establishments not
Morrison in maine	1974	1975	Average 1974–75	1974	1975	Average 1974–75
11-99	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.1	99.4	99.3
100–199	96.2	97-6	96.9	96.4	97.5	97.0
200–499	92.6	94.6	93.6	91.2	94.6	92.9
500–999	79.6	87.1	83.4	79.0	86.9	83.0
1,000-or more	59-3	69.7	64-5	45-0	42.2	43.6
All plants	97-2	98-1	97-7	76.4	77.7	77.1

Note: Information on numbers of establishments and employment in establishments employing 11 or more workers in Great Britain was drawn from the Business Monitor PA 1003—Analysis of United Kingdom manufacturing (local) units by employment size.

Table 2 Proportion of establishments and of employment in establishments that were not affected by stoppages (Manufacturing industry) (1971–75) (GB)

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	Average 1971–75
Percentage of establishments not affected by stoppages	98-1	97.5	97.7	97-2	98-1	97-7
Percentage of total employment in unaffected establishments	need	ad says d	RW _:	at O a		
employing	00.4	99-2	99-2	99-1	99.4	99-3
1-99 employees	99.4	96.3	96.7	96-4	97.5	96-8
00-199 employees	97·3 94·8	92.0	92.5	91.2	94-6	93-0
00-499 employees	86.5	82.1	82.4	79.0	86.9	83-4
500–999 employees 1,000 or more employees Percentage of total employment in all	59.7	54-1	54.4	45.0	42-2	51.1
unaffected establishments	83-1	80.0	80.3	76.4	77.7	79-5

Note: As Table 1.

confirms the previous finding that Great Britain does not suffer from a problem of widespread industrial stoppages in the manufacturing sector, but rather from a concentration of stoppages in a relatively small number of establishments. It may also be concluded that the proposition that in an average year the overwhelming majority of manufacturing plants in Britain experience no industrial stoppages is not just a finding peculiar to the years 1971 to 1973 but has a sufficient year-to-year constancy to be true more generally, with the possible exception of any year where there are national stoppages in engineering, despite changes in aggregate annual levels of stoppage frequency.

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1977*

THE NUMBER of stoppages of work† beginning in 1977 I in the United Kingdom, which came to the notice of the Department of Employment, was 2,627 compared with 2,016 in 1976. In addition, 34 stoppages which began in 1976 continued into 1977 compared with 18 commencing in 1975 and continuing into 1976.

Stoppages in progress in 1977 resulted in the loss of about 9,985,000 working days during the year at establishments where the disputes occurred, compared with 3,284,000 working days lost during 1976 through stoppages in progress in that year; the losses during 1976, however, were exceptionally low.

The provisional total of 2,627 stoppages beginning in 1977 was close to the annual average of 2,633 over the previous

While the number of working days lost in 1977 (9.99 million) exceeds the total number of days lost in both 1975 and 1976, it was lower than the figure recorded in 1970-72 and in 1974. Table 2 gives details of stoppages in the years

The aggregate number of workers involved in stoppages in progress in 1977 was about 1,150,000 including 374,000 workers who were indirectly involved (that is, thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred, but not themselves parties to the disputes). The corresponding total for 1976 was about 668,000 workers, including some 229,000 who were indirectly involved.

The 13 major stoppages which are briefly reported in this article, accounted for nearly 3.8 million of the total working days lost in 1977.

Industrial analysis

In Table 1, stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1977 are classified by industry and the corresponding figures are given for 1976. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers or 1,000 working days, and the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

The provisional figures for 1977 show an overall increase in the number of stoppages of 611 or 30 per cent compared with 1976. Most industry groups showed an increase although stoppages in coalmining decreased by 13 per cent. Stoppages in engineering and related industries taken together increased by about 42 per cent, but those in the construction industry remained at about the same level as in 1976.

The number of workers involved in stoppages in 1977 either directly or indirectly increased by 482,000 or 72 per cent compared with 1976. The number of working days lost increased by 204 per cent. All industry groups except con-

Table 1 Stoppages of work in 1977 and 1976

Stop-pages beginning in year Workers wolved Workers wolved Stop-pages beginning in year Workers wolved Stop-pages Stop-pages Stop-pages wolved Stop-pages Stop-p	ndustry group standard Industrial	1977			1976			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Coal mining and quarrying Products Chemicals and allied industries Parisheridad Motor vehicles Aerospace equipment All other vehicles All other vehicles Textiles Paper, printing and publishing All other manufacture, etc Paper, printing and publishing All other manufacture, etc Paper, printing and publishing All other wand for the product of the publishing All other wand for the product of the	Classification 1968	pages progress			pages	Stoppage	Stoppages in progress	
Coal mining 239 46,000 76,000 276 38,10 All other mining and quarrying 9 1,300 9,000 7 90 Food, drink and tobacco 144 102,900 808,000 72 20,70 Coal and petroleum products 6 1,000 8,000 1 40 Chemicals and allied industries 71 24,700 279,000 28 5,80 Metal manufacture 178 55,800 694,000 1,43 52,46 Engineering 441 169,600 1,918,000 270 83,70 Shipbuilding and marine engineering 43 18,500 163,000 40 22,10 Motor vehicles 208 283,600 2,593,000 191 206,00 All other vehicles 27 23,900 378,000 16 17,50 Metal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,50 Textiles 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 <	for a pay turney ment a pay our	ning in	in-	days	ningin		Working days lost	
Coal mining			No. Color	ALCOHOLD I				
Coal mining All other mining and quarrying		3	300	1.000	SACRO MA SA	EL COMP. TO THE		
All other mining and quarrying 9 1,300 9,000 7 9	oal mining	239	46.000		276	38 100	70,000	
quarrying 9 1,300 9,000 7 90 Food, drink and tobacco 144 102,900 808,000 72 20,70 Coal and petroleum products 6 1,000 8,000 1 40 Chemicals and allied industries 71 24,700 279,000 28 5,80 Metal manufacture 178 55,800 694,000 143 52,40 Engineering 441 169,600 1,918,000 270 83,70 Shipbuilding and marine engineering 43 18,500 163,000 40 22,10 Motor vehicles 208 288,600 2,593,000 191 206,00 All other vehicles 27 23,900 378,000 16 17,50 Metal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,50 Textiles 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 73 15,600 139,000 32	Il other mining and					30,100	70,000	
Food, drink and tobacco		9	1.300	9 000	7	900	8,000	
Coal and petroleum products	ood, drink and			,,,,,	DIAME A	,00	0,000	
Coal and petroleum products 6 1,000 8,000 1 40 Chemicals and allied industries 71 24,700 279,000 28 5,800 Metal manufacture 178 55,800 694,000 143 52,40 151,500 1,918,000 270 83,70 151,500 169,000 1,918,000 270 83,70 151,500 169,000 1,918,000 270 83,70 151,500 169,000 1,918,000 270 151,500 169,000 191 206,000 Addrospace equipment 52 22,100 108,000 22 9,80 All other vehicles 27 23,900 378,000 16 17,50 17,500 16 17,50 17,500 17,50	tobacco	144	102.900	808 000	72	20.700	96,000	
Products	oal and petroleum			555,000		20,700	78,000	
Chemicals and allied industries 71 24,700 279,000 28 5,800 694,000 143 52,40 169,600 1,918,000 270 83,70 Shipbuilding and marine engineering 441 169,600 1,918,000 270 83,70 Shipbuilding and marine engineering 43 18,500 163,000 40 22,100 108,000 22 9,800 2,593,000 191 206,000 Additional engineering 52 22,100 108,000 22 9,800 Additional engineering 52 22,100 108,000 22 9,800 Hetal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 16 17,500 Hetal goods not elsewhere specified 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 73 15,600 139,000 32 6,70 Englement, etc 74 14,800 175,000 36 7,10 All other manufacturing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,000 Gas, electricity and water 190 24 20,400 73,000 26 27,80 Englement 190 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Chert transport 102 27,600 112,000 99,000 44 2,90 Chert transport 102 27,600 112		6	1.000	8.000	1	400	2,000	
Metal manufacture 178 55,800 694,000 143 52,40 Engineering 441 169,600 1,918,000 270 83,70 Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles 208 283,600 163,000 40 22,10 Merospace equipment All other vehicles 208 283,600 2,593,000 191 206,00 Metal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,50 Extiles 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 73 15,600 139,000 32 6,70 Timber, furniture, etc 21 3,300 24,000 19 1,80 Paper, printing and publishing All other manufacturing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,00 Gas, electricity and water transport 24 20,400 73,000 26 27,80 Other transport and communication 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 O	hemicals and allied		.,,,,,,	0,000		700	2,000	
Metal manufacture 178 55,800 694,000 143 52,40 Engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Motor vehicles 43 169,600 1,918,000 270 83,70 Merospace equipment All other vehicles 208 283,600 2,593,000 191 206,000 All other vehicles 27 23,900 378,000 16 17,50 Metal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,50 Textiles 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 73 15,600 139,000 32 6,70 Timber, furniture, etc 21 3,300 24,000 19 1,80 Paper, printing and publishing 56 14,800 175,000 36 7,10 All other manufacturing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,00 Construction 243 33,900 296,000 244 51,50 Gas, electricity and water	industries	71	24.700	279 000	28	5 800	23.000	
Engineering 441 169,600 1,918,000 270 83,700 85, ipbuilding and marine engineering 43 18,500 163,000 40 22,100 40, and in marine engineering 43 18,500 163,000 40 22,100 100, and in marine engineering 43 18,500 163,000 22 9,800 All other vehicles 27 22,100 108,000 22 9,800 All other vehicles 27 23,900 378,000 16 17,500 Hetal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,500 174 18,900 195,000 49 9,700 (100,100) 100,100,	letal manufacture	178					325,000	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering 43 18,500 163,000 40 22,100 Motor vehicles 208 283,600 2,593,000 191 206,000 22 9,80 Aerospace equipment 52 22,100 108,000 22 9,80 All other vehicles 27 23,900 378,000 16 17,50 Metal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,50 Textiles 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 73 15,600 139,000 32 6,70 Emper, printing and publishing 41 1,800 195,000 19 1,80 Paper, printing and publishing 56 14,800 175,000 36 7,10 All other manufacturing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,00 Gas, electricity and water transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Cher transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Cher transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Cher transport 105 26,400 186,000 107 2,350 Administrative, financial and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 105 12,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 105 12,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 105 12,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 105 12,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 105 12,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 105 12,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 105 12,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 105 12,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 105 12,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Misself 19, 12,00 Cher transport 12,500 Cher transport 12,							543,000	
maine engineering Motor vehicles 43 18,500 163,000 40 22,10 Motor vehicles 208 288,600 2,593,000 191 206,00 Aerospace equipment All other vehicles 27 23,900 378,000 16 17,50 Metal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,50 Textiles 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 73 15,600 139,000 32 6,70 Timber, furniture, etc 21 3,300 24,000 19 1,80 Paper, printing and publishing allother manufacturing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,00 Gas, electricity and water transport 24 20,400 73,000 26 27,80 Other transport and communication 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Other transport and communication olistributive trades 85 13,000 99,000 44 2,90	hipbuilding and		107,000	1,710,000	2,0	03,700	343,000	
Motor vehicles 208 283,600 2,593,000 191 206,00 Aerospace equipment 52 22,100 108,000 22 9,80 Metal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,50 Textiles 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 73 15,600 139,000 32 6,70 Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and publishing 56 14,800 175,000 36 7,10 All other manufacturing ing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,00 Gas, electricity and water transport 243 33,900 296,000 244 51,50 Other transport and communication 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Other transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Distributive trades 85 13,000 99,000 44 2,90 Administrative, financial and pr		43	18.500	163 000	40	22 100	62,000	
Aerospace equipment							785,000	
All other vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere specified Textiles Totalies To	erospace equipment						68,000	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,500 Extiles 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 73 15,600 139,000 32 6,70 139,000 19 1,80 24,000 19 1,80 24,000 19 1,80 24,000 19 1,80 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 24,000 25,000 26 27,800 27,800 27,800 28 28 29 20 20 21,900						17 500		
elsewhere specified 164 34,600 272,000 120 20,50 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 150 150,000 31 6,40			25,700	370,000	10	17,500	42,000	
Textiles 74 18,900 195,000 49 9,70 (Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc 73 15,600 139,000 32 6,70 (Timber, furniture, etc 21 3,300 24,000 19 1,80 (Market 1998) All other manufacturing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,00 (Gas, electricity and water transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 (Clother transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 (Clother transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 (Clother transport and communication 1958) Administrative, financial and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 (Market 1958)		164	34 600	272 000	120	20 500	153.000	
Clothing and footwear 38 16,400 55,000 31 6,40		74					39,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	lothing and footwear							
Comment, etc Comment	ricks, pottery, glass.		10,100	33,000	31	0,700	26,000	
Timber, furniture, etc 21 3,300 24,000 19 1,80 Paper, printing and publishing 56 14,800 175,000 36 7,10 All other manufacturing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,000 Gas, electricity and water 124 20,400 73,000 26 27,80 Port and inland water transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Electricity trades 85 13,000 99,000 44 2,90 Port and industries 125 26,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Port and communication 125 26,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Port and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90		73	15 600	139 000	32	6 700	25,000	
Paper, printing and publishing 56 14,800 175,000 36 7,10 All other manufacturing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,00 Gas, electricity and water 24 20,400 73,000 26 27,80 Port and inland water transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Cher transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Communication 125 26,600 186,000							11,000	
Description Section Processional Services Processional			5,500	11,000	.,	1,000	11,000	
All other manufacturing ing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,00 Gas, electricity and water transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Communication 125 26,40		56	14 800	175 000	36	7 100	30,000	
ing industries 96 46,400 225,000 42 17,00 Construction 243 33,900 296,000 244 51,50 Gas, electricity and water 24 20,400 73,000 26 27,80 Port and inland water transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Cher transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Communication 125 26,400			1 1,000	175,000	30	7,100	39,000	
Construction 243 33,900 296,000 244 51,50 Gas, electricity and 24 20,400 73,000 26 27,800 Other transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Communication 125 26		96	46 400	225 000	42	17 000	69,000	
Gas, electricity and water 24 20,400 73,000 26 27,80 Port and inland water transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Other transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Distributive trades 85 13,000 99,000 44 2,90 Administrative, financial and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 Mines 125 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90								
water 24 20,400 73,000 26 27,80 Port and inland water transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Other transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Distributive trades 85 13,000 99,000 44 2,90 Administrative, financial and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90		2.10	33,700	270,000	277	31,300	570,000	
Port and inland water transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Other transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Distributive trades 85 13,000 99,000 44 2,90 Administrative, financial and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90		24	20 400	73 000	26	27 900	F2 000	
transport 102 27,600 112,000 87 19,20 Other transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Distributive trades 85 13,000 99,000 44 2,90 Administrative, financial and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90			20,400	73,000	20	27,800	52,000	
Other transport and communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 25 13,000 99,000 44 2,90 25 25 26,400 1,073,000 92 12,90 25 25 26,600 1,073,000 92 12,90 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25		102	27 600	112 000	07	10 200	10 000	
communication 125 26,400 186,000 107 23,50 Distributive trades 85 13,000 99,000 44 2,90 Administrative, financial and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90		102	27,000	112,000	6/	19,200	42,000	
Distributive trades 85 13,000 99,000 44 2,90 Administrative, financial and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90		125	26 400	104 000	107	22 500	04 000	
Administrative, finan- cial and professional services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90							91,000	
services 95 126,600 1,073,000 92 12,90	dministrative, finan-		13,000	77,000	44	2,900	14,000	
Microllane 40	services	95	126,600	1.073 000	92	12 900	93,000	
2,200 20,000 20 3.70	iscellaneous services	19	2,200	26,000	28	3,700	36,000	
	otal	2 627+	1 140 600		20111	668,000	3,284,000	

struction and miscellaneous services shared in this increase, the construction industry showing a reduction of 48 per cent. The greatest increase in working days lost was in motor vehicle manufacture (1,808,000 extra) whilst in chemical and allied industries about 12 times more days were lost in 1977 than in the previous year.

^{*} The figures are provisional and subject to revision. Final figures for 1977 are scheduled to appear in the May or June 1978 issue of Employment Gazette.

† The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They therefore exclude, for example, absences from work on April 20 when a large number of workers, mainly from dockyards, ship-building, construction and motor vehicle industries protested against Government's intimation that there should be a third year of pay restraint. Also excluded are industrial stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100. For further definitions and qualifications see page 127 of Employment Gazette.

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

Major stoppages of work during 1977

The following stoppages resulted in a loss of 100,000 or more working days. The provisional estimated number of days lost, rounded to the nearest thousand, is shown in brackets.

Food, drink and tobacco

A series of stoppages by an estimated 8,000 bakery workers in dispute over Bank Holiday payments and working arrangements began on August 29 in bakeries operated by the three major bread manufacturers, mainly in Wales, the South West and the London area. From September 10, when a national stoppage commenced, the numbers involved increased to an estimated 45,000 workers throughout England and Wales. A settlement was reached following meetings held under the auspices of ACAS. The stoppage ended on September 20. (300,000).

Chemicals and allied industries

A stoppage of work which led to the closure of a nuclear power station in Cumbria began over a demand for payments to be made to workers laid off during an earlier dispute, and developed into a claim for increased safety allowances. More than 3,000 workers withdrew their labour causing 1,100 clerical staff to be laid off. The six week stoppage ended on March 11 following the offer of a lump sum and an increased special conditions payment to the workers. (132,000).

Metal manufacture

A stoppage of work at a South Wales steel manufacturing complex began on March 24 when about 550 electricians and other workers withdrew their labour in support of a claim for extra payment for men working on new machinery and over pay differentials. Over 6,500 other steel production workers were laid off as a result of the dispute. The stoppage ended on June 4 to enable negotiations to begin on the electricians' claim for extra responsibility payments and a joint review of their pay position in relation to technicians. (321,000).

Mechanical engineering

Lift services in office buildings and tower block flats in many parts of the country were affected when about 4,500 skilled fitters and maintence workers employed by over 30 lift contracting companies stopped work in support of a pay claim. Industrial action during October which included an overtime ban and stoppages of work in some areas, became a national stoppage from the beginning of November. Following a national ballot on the acceptance of a 10 per cent offer, the majority of lift service men returned to work on December 12 and a complete resumption was effected by the end of the month. (105,000).

Electrical engineering

The premises of two major plants of a car battery group in the London and Manchester areas were occupied by

Table 2 Stoppages in the years 1967-1977

Year	Number of stoppages		of worker in stoppag				
	beginning in year	Beginning	in year	In	Beginnin	g in	In progress
		Directly	Indirectly	progress in year	year		in year
1967 1968	2,116 2,378	000's 551† 2,073†	000's 180 182	000's 734† 2,258†	(a) 000's 2,765 4,672	(b) 000's 2,783 4,719	000's 2,787 4,690
1969 1970 1971	3,116 3,906 2,228	1,426 1,460 863†	228† 333 308†	1,665† 1,801 1,178†	6,799 10,854 13,497	6,925 10,908 13,589	6,846 10,980 13,551
1972 1973 1974	2,497 2,873 2,922	1,448† 1,103 1,161	274† 410 461	1,734† 1,528 1,626	23,816 7,089 14,694	23,923 7,145 14,845	23,909 7,197 14,750
1975 1976 1977	2,282 2,016 2,627	570 444 770	219 222† 373	809 668† 1,150	5,861 3,230 9,707	5,914 3,509 ‡	6,012 3,284 9,985

⁽a) The figures in this column only include days lost in the year in which the stoppages

about 3,800 employees following stoppages of work which began on May 16 and 17 respectively. About 1,100 workers at plants and depots in other parts of the country also withdrew their labour. The stoppages which were caused by disagreement arising during productivity bonus negotiations ended on July 15. The terms of a settlement provided a revised bonus scheme, improved sickness benefits and the promise of further discussions on other issues. (209,000).

A period of working to rule by 1,200 toolroom workers at several plants belonging to an electrical components firm in the Birmingham area developed into a stoppage of work from July 4. Nearly 10,000 other workers were laid off from August 1 as a result of the dispute, which was over bonus payments. A full resumption of work on September 12 followed acceptance of an improved bonus scheme by a narrow majority of the toolroom workers. (293,000).

Vehicles

A stoppage of work by over 2,300 toolroom workers at eight car plants in the South East, Midlands and North West began on February 18. Over 28,000 other workers were progressively laid off as a result of the dispute which was in support of a claim for separate bargaining rights and the restoration of pay differentials. The stoppage ended on March 18 to allow further discussions to take place.

On October 31, at the Merseyside plant of the same company, nearly 1,500 production workers withdrew their labour in a dispute over the introduction of new manning levels and working arrangements. Their action caused a further 2,000 workers to be laid off. Meetings with ACAS officials were held to assist in resolving the dispute which was still in progress at the end of the year. (143,000).

Following a period during which they were laid off because of a previous industrial dispute 800 assembly workers at a car plant in the South East refused to resume work on June 15 in support of a demand for lay-off pay. As a result nearly 14,000 other workers were progressively laid off. The stoppage ended with a phased return to work from June 27 after agreement was reached on a new disputes procedure. (123,000).

Over 1,000 skilled workers withdrew their labour at a Merseyside car plant on October 12 and these were followed a week later by 3,000 workers from two plants in Bedfordshire. The stoppage, which was in support of a claim for the restoration of pay differentials, caused 22,000 production workers to be laid off. Acceptance by the workers of a productivity supplement led to a resumption of work on November 22. (489,000).

All other vehicles

An 11 week stoppage at a Coventry tractor plant, which began when 136 assembly shop workers suffered a

pay reduction for allegedly working slowly on a new assembly line during a time and motion study, ended on March 11. The dispute escalated, and progressively over 2,000 workers became directly involved causing nearly 3,000 other workers to be laid off. The terms of resumption of work included the negotiation of improved procedures for resolving disputes. (214,000).

At a Midlands cycle factory 4,700 workers withdrew their labour on November 16, following one day token stoppages on November 10 and 14, in support of a pay claim. Following an initial rejection of the company's pay offer the stoppage ended on December 23 to allow details of the productivity deal included in the settlement to be negotiated. (139,000).

Public administration and defence

A national stoppage of work by an estimated 30,000 firemen began on November 14. The dispute, over a claim for a pay increase which appeared to be outside the Government's pay guide lines, was still in progress at the end of the year. (877,000).

egan.
(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages

⁽b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the scoppages began and also in the following year.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a' stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of

workers involved in stoppages in progress.

† Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.

‡ As some stoppages were still in progress at the end of the year this figure is not yet

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Rates of wages and hours of work in 1977*

National collective agreements and statutory wages orders covering manual workers in the UK

THE STATISTICS in this regular annual article relate to I manual workers covered by national collective agreements and statutory wages orders in the United Kingdom. They cover rather over half the total number of employees in employment. The movements in rates of wages and normal hours represent the changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and in normal hours and not the changes in actual earnings or in hours actually worked. The overall figures for the year 1977 are provisional.

However at the end of the year the number of national settlements which had not been revised during 1977 was unusually high. The figures may consequently be subject to larger revisions than usual to take account of settlements made after the end of the year which have retrospective

The effects on wage rates indices of the nationally negotiated rates for engineering workers in particular having remained unchanged since February 1976 were outlined in a special article in the May 1977 issue of this Employment Gazette.

Averaged over all industries and services, the increase in these basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers during

Table 1 All industries and services—all manual workers*: 1977

	Basic ra entitlen	tes of wage	s or mini	mum	iden op 120 Diese boeke	mpoch setting
	Weekly	rates	Hourly	rates	hours	weekly
ni bespette	Index	Percentage increase over December 1976	Index	Percentage increase over December 1976	Index	Percentage decrease over December 1976
July 31, 1972 = 1	100					
1976 December 1977 January February March April May June July August September October November December	220·2 222·5 223·5 223·9 224·7 225·5 227·4 228·2 228·5 228·8 229·2 229·9 229·9	1·1 1·5 1·7 2·0 2·4 3·3 3·6 3·8 3·9 4·1 4·4	221·5 223·9 224·9 225·3 226·0 226·9 228·7 229·6 229·9 230·2 230·6 231·3 231·3	1·1 1·5 1·7 2·0 2·4 3·3 3·6 3·8 3·9 4·1 4·4 4·4	99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4	

*The 1977 figures are provisional and will be revised to take account of changes reported or belatedly agreed retrospectively.

1977 was 4.4 per cent. This was less than half the increase of about 11³/₄ per cent during 1976. Normal weekly hours of work generally remained unchanged in 1977, so that the increase in basic hourly rates of wages was similar to that in weekly rates.

Changes in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements coming into operation during the year affected about 7.6 million manual workers. The resultant estimated aggregate increase in basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements within the total wages bill amounted to about £22.6 million per week, compared with £45.5 million in 1976 and £81 million in 1975.

Indices of basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements, normal weekly hours (excluding overtime) and hourly rates of wages.

When examining tables 1 and 2 below it should be noted that differences between one month and the next are affected by the relative importance of the industries in which changes occurred as well as by the sizes of the changes themselves.

Table 2 Manufacturing industries only-all manual

	Basic ra entitlen	ites of wage nents				
	Weekly	rates	Hourly	rates	hours	weekly
	Index	Percentage increase over December 1976	Index	Percentage increase over December 1976	Index	Percentage decrease over December 1976
July 31, 1972 =	100		a Signal and Si			
1976 December 1977 January February March April May June July August September October November December	213·3 215·5 215·7 216·0 216·8 218·0 218·9 219·3 220·0 220·5 220·6 220·6	1.0 1.1 1.3 1.7 2.2 2.6 2.8 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4	213·4 215·6 215·8 216·1 216·9 218·1 219·0 219·4 220·1 220·6 220·7 220·7 220·7	1·0 1·1 1·3 1·7 2·2 2·6 2·8 3·1 3·4 3·4 3·4 3·4	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	

^{*} See footnote to table 1.

Aggregate changes in basic weekly wages bills and normal hours of work (excluding overtime)

The aggregate changes during the calendar year 1977 in the associated components of the total weekly wages bill and in the total number of normal weekly hours are given in table 4. The month-by-month effects of these changes are given in table 5.

Table 3 Percentage changes during the year-all manual workers: 1956 to 1977

Year ending December 31	Basic rates minimum	of wages or entitlements	
	Weekly rates Increase	Hourly rates Increase	- Normal weekly hours Decrease
All industries and services			
1956	7.7	7.7	0.0
1957	5.4	5.7	0.3
1958	3.7	3.8	0.1
1959	1.1	1.2	0.1
1960	4.0	6.6	2.5
1961	3.4	5.2	1.8
1962	4.4	4.8	0.3
1963	4.3	4.5	0.2
1964	3.8	4.9	1.0
1965	4.7	6.9	2.1
1966	3.3	4.5	1.1
1967	5.9	6.2	0.2
1968	7.2	7.3	0.1
1969	5.7	5.9	0.2
1970	13.5	13.8	0.2
1971	12.4	12.6	0.2
1972	14.0	14.4	0.4
1973	12.3	12.6	0.2
1974	29.4	29.5	0.1
1975	25.4	25.5	0.1
1976	11.7	11.7	0.0
1977*	4-4	4.4	0.0
		<u>is for the ex</u> wind "Street	or <u>acion</u> No estri
Manufacturing industries only	bigose il	linigen ka	rectie fais
1956	7-3	7.3	0.0
1957	5.4	5.6	0.2
1958	3.5	3.5	0.1
1959	1:1	1.3	0.2
1960	4.6	7.9	3.2
1961	1.9	3.2	1.3
1962	4.0	4.2	0·2 0·1
1963	4.3	4.4	1.2
1964	3.0	4.3	2.1
1965	4.2	6.4	0.8
1966	4.0	4.9	
1967	5.1	5.6	0.5
1968	9.2	9.4	0.1
1969	6.5	6.7	0.2
1970	12.7	12.7	0.0
1971	11.1	11.2	0.1
1972	14.0	14.0	0.0
1973	12.3	12.3	0.0
1974	24.2	24.2	0.0
1975	29.3	29.3	0.0
1976	9.7	9.7	0.0
1977*	3.4	3.4	0.0

^{*} See footnote to table 1

The figures in tables 4 and 5 are provisional and subject to revision. It should be noted that, in the columns showing the number of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any single period (year or month, as appropriate) are counted only once. For the purpose of these statistics, the material date for any change in basic rates of wages or normal hours of work (excluding overtime) is the date of implementation and not the date when agreement was reached or statutory wages order signed.

Table 4 Analyses by industry 1977

Industry group (SIC 1968)	Basic weekl wages or m entitlement	inimum	Normal we	ekly hours
	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	240,000	£ 830,000		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	310,000	810,000		
Mining and quarrying	290,000	830,000	1 1 M	
Food, drink and tobacco	315,000	13,000	and the same of the	
Coal and petroleum products	5,000			
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture Mechanical engineering	175,000	470,000		
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	380,000	1,455,000	_	-
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	225.000	070 000		
Textiles	325,000	870,000		
Leather, leather goods and fur	30,000	70,000		
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	390,000	1,085,000	- T	
etc	115,000	310,000	_	
Timber, furniture, etc	140,000	390,000		
Paper, printing and publishing	245,000	675,000	_	
Other manufacturing industries	105,000	265,000	-	- ·
Construction	1,050,000	2,985,000		_
Gas, electricity and water	155,000	380,000		St. Com St. Common
Transport and communication	815,000	2,260,000		-
Distributive trades Public administration and pro-	905,000	2,440,000	enestance la	unista I
fessional services	1,060,000	4,015,000	The state of the s	The state of the s
Miscellaneous services	830,000	2,475,000		
Totals for all industries January-December 1977*	7,645,000	22,625,000	a marak	olgima p
D	11 14E 000	45,510,000	7,000	7,000
January-December 1976	11,145,000	43,310,000	7,000	.,000

^{*} See footnote to table 1.

Table 5 Month by month effect of the changes*: 1977

Month	Basic weekly wages or min entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases (000's)	Estimated amount of increase (£000's)	Approximat number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	e Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours (000's)	
1977	Anna pas menanti				
January	1,660	4,120			
February	795	2,045			
March	370	905			
April	680	1,715	_	-	
May	445	1,110			
June	1,260	3,150	_	-	
July	730	2,035	_	- NU GOV	
August†	100	365	_	_	
September†	210	800	_	_	
Octobert	300	1,400	_	- 5155	
Novembert	1,120	4,725	_	_	
December	60	250	_	1 - 10 11 10	

^{*} See footnote to table 1.
† Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly or having retrospective

Table 6 Methods by which increases were effected in

Method	Increases in rates of wag minimum er	
	Aggregate amount of increase (£000's)	Percentage of total
Direct negotiation Joint Industrial Councils or other joint bodies Wages Councils and Boards	5,915 11,880 4,790	26·1 52·5 21·2
Arbitration Sliding-scale arrangements of all types based on the official Index of Retail Prices	40	0.2
Total	22,625	100.0

The figures in table 7 give a general indication of the movement in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal hours of work over the period and undue significance should not be attached to small differences in the amount of change between one year and another. In particular the grouping of figures in annual divisions should not be interpreted as indicative of an annual cycle of change, although in recent years many agreements have been revised at 12 months intervals.

Table 7 Number of workers affected by changes in basic weekly rates of wages or normal hours of work and the effects of such changes: 1956 to 1977

	or minimum.	entitlements	Normal weekly hours of work					
1956 1957 1958	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)				
1956	12,673	6,633	21	37				
1957	12,338	5,340	434	1.038				
	11,232	3,461	348	649				
1959	4,708	1,252	364	486				
1960	11,124	4,303	6,817	12.675				
1961	7,850	4,116	5,727	11,189				
1962	12,696	5,232	1,344	2.176				
1963	10,324	5,097	698	852				
1964	9,250	5,018	4,625	4,912				
1965	10,837	6,057	8,156	11,785				
1966	8,595	4,535	4,315	5,765				
967	11,490	9,005	825	850				
1968	11,110	9,580	575	645				
1969	9,205	8,360	665	875				
1970	12,470	21,645	785	1,000				
1971	11,930	19,990	623	610				
1972	10,985	27,315	1,618	1,839				
1973	11,315	26,420	749	1,166				
1974	11,640	76,380	703	1,146				
1975	11,040	81,015	340	505				
1976 1977*	11,145 7,645	45,510 22,625	7	7				

^{*} See footnote to table 1

Background to developments during 1977

Guidelines for wages settlements during the year were set out in two White Papers: "The Attack on Inflation—the Second Year" Cmnd 6507 and "The Attack on Inflation after 31 July 1977" Cmnd 6882. They were incorporated in articles in the July 1976 and July 1977 issues of the Employment Gazette.

Principal settlements reported in 1977

Details of the more significant national collective agreements, awards and statutory wages orders reported in 1977 are listed in table 8. Also included are some important agreements made in previous years with effect in 1977. The table does not purport to be a complete record of all national settlements.

Annual paid holiday entitlements

On the basis of the conditions agreed in national bargaining arrangements, it is estimated that, at the end of 1977. manual workers with at least one year's service with one employer were entitled to basic annual holidays with pay (over and above public or customary holidays) as follows:

Over 2 weeks but less than 3 weeks	1 per cent
3 weeks	
Over 3 weeks but less than 4 weeks	
4 weeks or more	34 per cent

The proportion of manual workers engaged in industries and services in which there is provision for additional holidays because of long service with one employer is estimated to be one third.

Basis of the statistics

The official statistics on rates of wages and normal hours of work relate to changes in basic weekly and hourly rates of wages or minimum entitlements and normal weekly hours of work (excluding overtime), which are normally the outcome of changes made under centrally determined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages orders. In general, therefore, the statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiation at company, establishment or shop-floor level. The figures relate to manual workers, together with shop assistants but excluding administrative, technical and clerical workers, and the monetary amounts represent the increase in basic rates or minimum entitlements only (ie as if all workers were paid the minima laid down), not the total increase in earnings. In all cases the statistics are based on normal conditions of employment as laid down in collective agreements, statutory orders, etc and do not take into account the effects of short-time or overtime working. The indices of basic rates of wages and normal hours are based upon changes in representative national collective agreements and wages orders in the United Kingdom.

Table 8 Principal settlements reported in 1977 and some agreements of the previous year with effect in 1977

Date of agreement	Operative date	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
January 1	January 1	Post Office—UK (Postmen and postmen higher grade, telegraphists, telephonists, and postal officers)	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 full-time workers 18 and over. Part-time workers and juveniles receive proportional amounts.
	January 2	Iron and steel manufacture—England, Wales and certain works in Scotland.	Introduction of a 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 full-time workers. Minimum earnings level for day working labourers remain unchanged except for addition of supplement.
January 14	May 3	Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire and Greater Manchester	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for full-time adult workers. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally.
January 19	January 2	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.
Craftsmen January 24 Others December 14 1976	February 4	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 3	March 17	Electricity supply—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for all full-time workers 18 and over. Limits for part-time workers and juveniles are reduced proportionally.

Table 8 Principal settlements reported in 1977, and some agreements of the previous year with effect in 1977 (cont.)

Date of agreement	Operative date	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change
February 17	February 20	Laundering (Wages Council)—GB	Non-enhanceable supplement increased by £2.50 a week (now totalling £8.40 a week) for workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers, except where total earnings exceed £50 a week, when a supplement increase will be 5 per cent of total earnings with a maximum of £4 a week.
February 18	First full pay week in January	Furniture manufacture—GB	Special allowance increased by a further 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of $f2.50$ a week and a maximum of $f4$ a week. Juveniles receive proportional amounts.
February 24	March 25	Dressmaking and women's light clothing (Wages Council)—England and Wales	Non-enhanceable supplement increased by 6.25p an hour (now totalling 21.25p an hour) for all workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.
February 28	April 1	Cast stone and cast concrete products— England and Wales	Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cast minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for adult workers. Young worker receive proportional amounts.
March 16	Pay week including February 28	Coalmining—GB	Introduction of a second non-enhanceable supplement for mine-workers, subject to the coal mining industry conciliation scheme agreement. 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash mini mum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week, with proportional limits for juveniles. Where less than a full week is worked the minimum supplement is proportionally adjusted.
March 16	April 13	Milk products manufacture, processing and distribution—England and Wales	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cast minimum of $£2.50$ a week and a maximum of $£4$ a week for full-time workers 18 and over Limits for juveniles and part-time workers are reduced proportionally.
March 28	March 28	Ceramic manufacture—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for workers 18 and over. Limits for apprentices reduced proportionally.
March 28	Pay day in weekend follow- ing May 7.	Wool textiles—Yorkshire	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for full-time adult workers. Limit for juveniles and apprentices are reduced proportionally.
March 29	Pay week containing May 8	Heavy chemicals manufacture (firms affiliated to the CIA)—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cas minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for adult workers. Limits for juvenile are reduced proportionally.
March 29	June 27	Civil engineering construction—GB	Introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cas minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week, for adult workers available for wor during full normal working hours. Limits for trainees and young workers are reduced proportionally.
March 31	Week beginning June 27	Building—GB	Introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cas minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week, for adult workers available for wor during normal working hours. Limits for apprentices and young workers are reduced proportionally.
April 14	June 6	Food manufacture—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with cash minimum of £2.50 a week, and a maximum of £4 a week, for full-time adult workers. Partime workers are paid pro-rata to hours worked. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally.
April 15	April 4	Tobacco manufacture—UK	Increase in minimum earnings level of £2.50 a week for adult workers with proportional amount for young workers. Minimum earnings level for workers 20 and over £36.50 a week.
April 15	First pay day in week commenc- ing June 6	Wholesale grocery and provision trade— Scotland	Non-enhanceable supplement increased by £2.50 a week, for full-time workers 18 and over Where total earnings exceed £50 a week the supplement will be 5 per cent of total earning with a maximum of £4 a week.
April 18	February 28	Road haulage contracting (other than British Road Services) (Wages Council)—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of £2.50 a week for full-time workers 2 and over; part-time and young workers receiver lesser amounts. Where total earnings excee £50 a week, the increase will be 5 per cent of total earnings with a maximum of £4 a week.
April 24	April 24	General printing, bookbinding, periodical and newspaper production (excluding national newspapers)—England and Wales (except London)	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for full-time adult workers. Minimum limits for apprentices and learners under 18 are reduced proportionally.
April/October	April 25	Railway service (British Rail)—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cas minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for conciliation staff. The minimum reduced proportionally for staff under 18 and all staff working less than a full standard week.
April 29	May 2	Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies) —GB	Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cas minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week. Part-time workers are paid pro-rat to hours worked. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally.
May 5	June 6	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery— GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a car minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week for full-time adult workers. Part-tim workers are paid pro-rata to hours worked. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally.
May 5	June 20	Unlicensed place of refreshment (Wages Council)—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 6.25p an hour for workers 18 and ove with proportional amounts for young workers, except where total earnings exceed £50 a week when the increase will be 5 per cent of total earnings with a maximum of £4 a week. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally.
June 21	July 1	Post Office (Engineering grades)—UK	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a caminimum of $£2.50$ a week and a maximum of $£4$ a week for full-time adult workers 18 and ove with proportional amounts for juveniles and part-time workers, together with an increase basic rates under existing productivity agreements of 95p a week for all grades 18 and over at 47p a week under 18.
June 30	First full pay week in April	Knitwear manufacture—Scotland (except Hawick)	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a caminimum of $£2.50$ a week and a maximum of $£4$ a week for full-time adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers and learners.
July 4	July 18	Retail multiple footwear—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a caminimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week, for full-time workers 20 and over Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally.
July 11	Pay week containing July 1	Government industrial establishments—UK	Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a caminimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week, for full-time workers 18 and over Limits for apprentices, juveniles and part-time workers are reduced proportionally.
July 13	July 4	Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council)—GB	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of £2.50 a week for workers 18 and ov with proportional amounts for young workers. Where total earnings exceed £50 a week, t

Table 8 Principal settlements reported in 1977, and some agreements of the previous year with effect in 1977 (cont.)

Date of agreement	Operative date	Industry or undertaking and district	Brief details of change						
August 25	September 22	Clothing manufacture—GB	Existing supplements of 15.25p an hour incorporated into the general minimum time rates and yield levels for standard performance. Increases in these new general minimum time rates of 8p an hour for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. The new yield levels for standard performance are increased by 8.75p an hour.						
August 25	First pay day in September	Footwear maufacture—UK (except East Lancashire and the Fylde Coast)	Workers (other than pieceworkers)—Increases of £4 or 9 per cent (whichever is the greater) on existing contract rates, together with the consolidation of previous supplements for dayworkers 19 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. Pieceworkers—increase of 14-5 per cent (representing consolidation of stage 2 supplement of 5 per cent and 9 per cent "new" money).						
September 6	June 30	Retail newsagency, tobacco and confec- tionery trades (Wages Council) England and Wales	Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of £2.50 a week for full-time workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. Where total earnings exceed £50 a week the increase will be 5 per cent of total earnings with a maximum of £4 a week. Limits for juveniles are reduced proportionally.						
September 23	August 15	Flour milling—GB	Minimum weekly rates of wages increased by 10 per cent after consolidation of phase II pay supplement of £2.50 (or 5 per cent of basic rates if higher).						
September 28	August 1	Paper box making—GB	Increases of amounts ranging from £4 to £5 a week according to grade, after consolidation of the £2.50 a week supplement for all full-time adult workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.						
September 30	October 3	Plumbing (Craftsmen)—England and Wales	Increases in basic hourly rates of wages varying from 10.25p to 12.25p according to grade (after consolidation of supplements into the basic rates) together with a re-structuring to provide opportunities for moving on to higher gradings in approved cases.						
October	First full pay week following September 19	Glass container manufacture—GB	Increase of 11p per hour for adults 18 (previously 21) and over. Rates for shift workers increased by varying amounts, according to shift worked.						
November	August 1	Brass working and founding—GB	Increase in basic minimum rates of 10 per cent after consolidation of the £2.50 a week minimum supplement.						
November	November 14	Retail multiple grocery and provision trade —GB	Introduction of a further supplement of 10 per cent of total earnings.						
November 3	Pay week containing August 14	Bacon curing—GB	Consolidation into basic rates of existing 5 per cent of total earnings supplement, together with increases in minimum rates and minimum earnings levels of amounts ranging from £3.10 to £3.50 a week according to grade, for adult workers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts.						
November 8	November 4	Building and civil engineering construction (employed by Local Authorities)—England and Wales	Minimum earnings levels increased by £6.10 a week for craftsmen and £5.75 for labourers. Previous supplements replaced by a non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for craftsmen and £10 for labourers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts.						
November 8	November 4	Local authorities (manual and semi-skilled workers)—England and Wales	Increases in basic weekly rates of amounts ranging for £7.40 to £8, according to occupation, for adult workers. Previous supplements replaced by a non-enhanceable supplement of £5 a week. Part-time and young workers receive proportional amounts.						
November 8	September 23	Retail bookselling and stationery trades (Wages Council)—GB	Minimum statutory remuneration increased by £4 a week after consolidation of previous supplements for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.						
November 21	First pay day following October 30	Baking—Scotland	Increases in basic weekly rates (inclusive of consolidation of the existing £4.40 a week threshold payment and the 5 per cent of total earnings supplement—the £6 a week supplement remains unconsolidated) of amounts ranging from £8.41 to £11.50 according to grade, shift and commencing time of work, for adult workers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts.						
November 22	October 6	Licensed residential establishment and licensed restaurant (Wages Council)—GB	Increases (inclusive of the consolidation of the £2.50 a week earnings supplement) in statutory minimum remuneration of £6.50 a week for workers 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers.						
December 2	December 18	Agriculture—Scotland	Increases of amounts ranging from £4 to £4.35 a week, according to occupation for adult workers employed by the week or longer period; of 11p an hour for workers employed by the day or hour (over 25 hours), with proportional amounts for young workers.						
December 12	November 21	Hairdressing undertakings (Wages Councils)—GB	Consolidation of the earnings supplement into basic rates. Increases in the resultant minimum weekly rates of £4.50 for operative hairdressers and others aged 18 and over; £2.50 for all other workers.						
SOME AGREEME	NTS MADE IN	THE PREVIOUS YEAR WHICH BECAME	EFFECTIVE OR HAD STAGES IN 1977						
August 9, 1976	Beginning of first full pay week in January	Motor vehicle retail and repair—UK	A further non-enhanceable supplement of £2.50 a week (now totalling £4.50 a week) for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers.						
October 7, 1976	January 1	Electrical contracting—England, Wales and Northern Ireland	Introduction of a further weekly pay supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings, with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and maximum of £4 a week for all adult workers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts.						
November 29, 1976	ber 29, 1976 First full pay Road passenger transport (National Counweek containing omnibus undertakings)—GB March 1		Introduction of a further non-enhanceable supplement of 5 per cent of total earnings with a cash minimum of £2.50 a week and a maximum of £4 a week, for all adult operating and maintenance staff. First year apprentices to receive from £1.13 to £1.80 a week and second year apprentices from £1.50 to £2.40 a week.						
December 1976	nber 1976 February 21 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 and over. Juveniles receive £1.50 a week.						
December 6, 1976	January 20	Agriculture—England and Wales	Increase of £2.50 a week on basic rates for full-time adult workers, with adjustments in the minimum rates of juveniles, part-time and casual workers. Overtime rates remain unchanged.						
December 20, 1976	July 31	Rubber manufacture—GB	Increase in minimum earnings level of £2.50 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers.						
December 23, 976	January 16	Wholesale mantle and costume making (Wages Council)—GB							

Quarterly estimates of employees in employment: September 1975 - September 1977

WITH THE RESULTS of the June 1976 census of employment available (they were published in the November 1977 Employment Gazette, pp 1206 to 1213), the quarterly estimates previously published for September 1975 to June 1977 are being revised. The first set of revisions, by industry and sex, are given in the following table together with the corresponding figures for September 1977. Revised figures for regions and for females in part-time employment will be published in later issues of the Employment Gazette.

It will be re-called that a series of quarterly estimates of employees in employment in all industries and services has been compiled from June 1974 onwards. The first tables in this series were published in the September 1975 issue of the Employment Gazette with later estimates appearing in subsequent issues. Information is provided for each industry and service in Great Britain as a whole, and for broad industry groups within standard regions.

The June censuses of employment provide the "benchmark" figures for the quarterly data, starting with the June 1974 census. Enquiries of employers—conducted mainly on a sample basis-provide the information to move forward quarterly from the census benchmark. When the results of subsequent censuses of employment become available the quarterly estimates made since the previous census results were received are revised as necessary.

The quarterly estimates up to June 1976 which are given

Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial	Septemb	er 1975		Decemb	er 1975		March 19	76		June 1976	•	
Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females
Total, all industries and services†	13,253	8,971	22,224	13,161	8,997	22,158	13,050	8,870	21,920	13,097	8,951	22,048
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	290-1	101-1	391-2	274-9	86-5	361-4	276-0	82.3	358-3	282-7	98-9	381.6
Index of Production industries‡	6,930-9	2,320.0	9,250.9	6,894-6	2,298-3	9,192.9	6,825-8	2,244-4	9,070-2	6,807-6	2,248-5	9,056-1
of which, manufacturing industries	5,139-7	2,140.0	7,279.7	5,096-4	2,117-2	7,213.6	5,041-1	2,062-5	7,103-6	5,033-7	2,064-8	7,098-6
Service industries†‡	6,031-5	6,549-9	12,581.5	5,991-6	6,612-4	12,604.0	5,948-3	6,542.8	12,491-2	6,001-6	6,599-6	12,601-3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture	290·1 269·9	101·1 99·3	391·2 369·2	274·9 254·8	86·5 84·6	361·4 339·4	276·0 256·1	82·3 80·3	358·3 336·4	282·7 263·1	98·9 97·0	381·6 360·1
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	334·9 292·0	13·9 9·7	348·8 301·7	332·9 289·8	14·1 9·8	347·0 299·6	331·7 288·3	14·3 9·9	346·0 298·2	331·1 287·5	14·5 9·9	345·6 297·5
Food, drink and tobacco	422-3	284-5	706-7	420.0	285-2	705-2	411-1	271.8	682.9	415-2	275·4 4·6	690·6 21·2
Grain milling	17.0	4.8	21.8	17.2	4·7 38·0	21·9 102·8	17·0 63·4	4·7 36·3	21·7 99·6	16·6 63·8	35.9	99.7
Bread and flour confectionery	66·6 16·5	37·9 26·7	104·5 43·2	64·8 16·4	26.2	42.7	15.9	24.7	40.6	16.0	25.7	41.6
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	55.0	48.8	103.8	54.4	50.6	105.0	53.2	47.9	101-1	53-5	47-6	101-1
Milk and milk products	43.4	15.8	59-1	41.4	14.6	55.9	41.3	14-4	55.6	42.5	15.4	57.9
Sugar	9.1	2.7	11.8	10.7	3-1	13.8	8.8	2.8	11.6	8.7	2.8	11.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	31.2	36-9	68-1	31.4	37.8	69-2	31.3	36.8	68-1	31·8 28·7	38·4 31·4	70·2
Fruit and vegetable products	29.0	33.8	62.8	29.1	34.7	63·8 26·7	28·4 21·0	31·8 4·9	60·2 26·0	21.0	4.8	25.8
Animal and poultry foods	20-9	5·0 1·3	25·9 7·2	21.6	5·2 1·4	7.5	6.1	1.4	7.5	6.0	1.4	7.
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified	5·9 19·3	15.1	34.4	19.4	14.8	34-2	19.5	13.9	33.5	19.8	14.1	33.9
Brewing and malting	56.3	13.0	69.3	55.8	13-1	69-0	54.7	12.7	67.4	55-1	12.7	67-8
Soft drinks	17.3	10.7	28.0	16.8	9.8	26.6	16.2	9.2	25.5	17-2	10.4	27-6
Other drink industries	19-8	13.3	33.2	19.9	12.9	32·7 33·4	19·3 14·9	12·0 18·1	31·3 33·0	19·6 15·0	12·3 17·9	31·9 32·9
Tobacco	15.0	18-7	33.7	15.0	18.4	33.4	14.7	10.1	330	130	aria.	THE SECTION
Coal and petroleum products	35-2	4.3	39-4	34.5	4.2	38.7	34-3	4.2	38-5	33-4	4.0	37-4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.7	0.6	12.3	11.2	0.5	11.7	11-3	0.5	11.8	10.5	0.4	11.0
Mineral oil refining	17.8	2.1	19.9	17.6	2.1	19.7	17.4	2.1	19·5 7·2	17·3 5·6	2·1 1·5	19·3 7·1
Lubricating oils and greases	5.6	1.6	7-2	5.7	1.6	7.3	5.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	13	
Chemical and allied industries	304-1	123-8	427-9	301-4	121-3	422-7	300-9	118-3	419-2	302-5	118-2	420-7
General chemicals	111.2	21.9	133-2	110-5	21.9	132.4	110-2	21.5	131-7	110-8	21.2	131·9 70·5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	41.7	34.7	76.4	40.6	33.1	73·7 23·0	40·0 8·6	31·8 13·6	71·9 22·2	39·6 8·9	31·0 14·2	23.1
Toilet preparations	8.9	14.4	23.3	8·7 19·0	14·3 7·4	26.4	19.1	7.3	26.4	19.2	7.3	26.5
Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	19·3 10·4	7·6 7·4	17.8	10.4	6-8	17-2	10.4	6.7	17.0	10.5	6.7	17-2
synthetic rubber	41.9	8.0	49.9	41.6	8.0	49.5	42-1	8.3	50-4	42.6	8.4	51.0
Dyestuffs and pigments	19.0	3.5	22.5	18-4	3.4	21.9	18.4	3.5	21.9	18-5	3.5	21·9 11·7
Fertilisers	10-1	1.5	11.6	10.2	1.7	11.9	10.2	1.7	11·9 65·9	10·0 42·5	1·7 24·3	66.8
Other chemical industries	41.6	24.7	66-3	42.1	24.6	66.7	41.9	24.0	03.7	723	213	30

below are now "firm". Those from September 1976 onwards are subject to revisions when the results of the 1977 census of employment are received; and the estimates for September 1977 may be subject to further revision when the results of the 1978 census are known.

There was little change (a fall of some 9,000 seasonally adjusted) in employment during the third quarter of 1977. This followed increases over the previous five quarters amounting to some 120,000 (0.5 per cent). Prior to that there had been a fall over six quarters amounting to some 340,000 (1.5 per cent).

In the lastest quarter female employment has continued to rise, though more slowly than previously, whereas male employment fell back moderately, after having been about level in the previous four quarters.

Employment in the manufacturing industries (for which monthly figures are compiled—see Table 103) has fallen back a little since the middle of 1977, by about 0.6 per cent

between June and November. This follows a rise of about 1.7 per cent over the previous thirteen months.

The figures in the tables, which have not been seasonally adjusted, show that in the year September 1976 to September 1977 there was an increase in employment in production industries of 38,000 (0.4 per cent) made up of a rise of 70,000 (1.0 per cent) in manufacturing employment and a fall of 32,000 (1.6 per cent) in the other production industries, mainly in construction. In the previous year, there was a decrease of 132,000 most of which was in manufacturing which showed a fall of 108,000.

In the service industries, there was an increase of 67,000 (0.5 per cent) between September 1976 and September 1977; female employment increased by 85,000 (1.3 per cent) and there was a decrease of 18,000 (0.3 per cent) in male employment. A year earlier, there had been a smaller increase in employment, of 36,000, with female employment increasing by 53,000 and male employment decreasing by 16,000.

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

Septemb	per 1976*		Decembe	er 1976*		March 19	77*		June 1977	*		Septemb	er 1977*	
Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females
3,156	8,970	22,126	13,128	9,048	22,176	13,031	8,977	22,008	13,091	9,081	22,172	13,147	9,083	22,231
290-2	99-4	389-6	288-3	87.7	376.0	278-0	80.3	358-3	290-2	90-4	380-6	296-9	92.0	388-9
6,850-4	2,268-6	9,119-0	6,856.0	2,289.9	9,146-0	6,809-4	2,279-3	9,088-7	6,821.5	2,297-8	9,119-3	6,853-0	2,303.8	9,157-0
5,086-4	2,085.5	7,171-9	5,101-1	2,106-2	7,207-4	5,085-5	2,095-3	7,180-8	5,090-1	2,114-8	7,204.9	5,121-3	2,120-4	7,241-8
6,015-2	6,602-4	12,617-7	5,983·3	6,670-3	12,653-8	5,943-8	6,617-5	12,561-2	5,979.7	6,692-3	12,672-0	5,997-5	6,687-6	12,685.0
290·2 270·6	99·4 97·5	389·6 368·1	288·3 268·7	87·7 85·8	376·0 354·5	278·0 258·4	80·3 78·4	358·3 336·8	290·2 270·6	90·4 88·5	380·6 359·1	296·9 277·3	92·0 90·1	388·9 367·4
330·7 287·1	14.4	345·1 297·0	329·2 285·6	14·4 9·9	343·6 295·5	330·5 286·9	14·4 9·9	344·9 296·8	332·5 288·9	14.4	346·9 298·8	326·9 283·3	14·4 9·9	341·3 293·2
421·0 16·4	283·4 4·7	704-4	419-7	285-4	705.0	413-9	277-9	691-7	419-4	282-4	701.8	420.9	285-5	706-3
65.0	36.8	21·1 101·7	16·2 63·9	4·7 36·9	21·0 100·8	16·4 63·8	4·8 36·3	21·1 100·1	16·5 65·2	4·9 36·8	21·4 102·0	16·4 65·2	5·0 36·9	21·4 102·1
16·0 54·9	26·7 49·5	42·7 104·4	16·3 54·6	26·6 50·6	42.9	16.1	25.9	42.1	16.2	26.2	42.5	16.2	26.8	102·1 43·0
41.9	14.9	56.7	41.0	14.5	105·2 55·5	53·6 41·1	49·6 14·7	103·2 55·8	54·8 42·3	50·4 15·9	105·2 58·2	55·2 41·3	50·9 15·4	106·0 56·7
8·9 32·4	3.0	11.8	10.7	3.5	14-1	8.8	3.0	11.8	8.7	3.0	11.7	8.8	3.0	11.8
28.9	39·7 32·8	72·1 61·7	32·5 29·1	39.4	71.9	32.2	38-1	70.2	32.2	38.7	70.9	32.9	39.5	72.5
21.5	4.9	26.3	21.8	34·6 4·9	63·7 26·8	28·4 21·8	32·4 5·1	60·9 26·9	28·3 21·6	38·1 5·0	60·1 26·7	28·9 21·5	33·3 5·1	62·3 26·6
6.0	1.5	7.4	5.7	1.5	7.1	5.7	1.4	7:1	5.6	1.4	7.0	5.7	1.4	7.4
19·9 56·0	14.5	34·4 68·9	19-9	14.6	34.5	19.8	14.7	34.5	20.2	14.9	35.0	20.4	15.0	35-3
18.2	12·9 11·0	29.1	55·7 17·0	13.0	68·8 27·0	55.1	12.8	67.9	55.8	13.0	68.8	56.7	13-1	69-1
20.0	13.0	33.0	20.1	10·0 13·3	33.5	16·4 19·9	9·4 12·8	25·8 32·6	17·6 20·0	10·6 13·1	28.2	17·0 20·0	10·0 13·5	27·0 33·5
15-2	17.7	32.9	14.9	17.3	32.2	14.7	17.0	31.7	14.5	16.6	33·1 31·1	14.7	16.5	31.2
33.5	4-1	37-5	33.4	4.0	37-4	33.2	4.0	37-2	33-1	4.0	37-1	33.3	4-1	37.4
10·7 17·1	0.4	11-1	10-6	0.4	11-1	10.6	0.4	11.0	10.6	0.4	11.0	10.7	0.5	11:2
5.7	2·1 1·5	19·2 7·2	17·1 5·7	2·1 1·5	19·2 7·2	16·9 5·8	2·1 1·5	18·9 7·2	16·7 5·8	2·1 1·5	18·8 7·3	16·7 5·9	2·1 1·5	18-8
305-6	119-5	425-1	306-3	119-6	425-9	306-9	119-2	426-1	306-5	120-6	427-1	308-6	121.9	
112-0	21.4	133-4	112-0	21.5	133-5	112-4	21.6	134.0	112.9	21.8	134-7	113.9	22.1	430 · 136 ·
40·0 8·9	31·3 14·4	71-2	39.8	31.2	71.0	40.0	31.0	70-9	40.0	31.0	70-9	40.5	31.6	72.0
19.3	7.3	23·2 26·6	8·7 19·3	14·4 7·3	23.0	8.7	14.0	22.6	8-8	14.6	23.3	8.8	14.8	23.
10-6	6.6	17.2	10.9	6.5	26·6 17·4	19·2 11·0	7·2 6·2	26·4 17·2	19·3 10·6	7·2 6·5	26·5 17·2	19·6 10·4	7·2 6·6	26·1
43·2 18·9	8·5 3·5	51.7	43.4	8.5	51.9	43-4	8.6	52.0	43.0	8.6	51.6	43.0	8-3	51-
10.0	3·5 1·7	22.4	18-9	3.4	22-3	19.0	3.5	22.6	19.0	3.5	22.6	19.2	3.5	22-
42.8	24.9	11·7 67·6	10·2 43·1	1·7 25·1	11·9 68·2	10·0 43·2	1·7 25·4	11·7 68·6	9·7 43·1	1·6 25·8	11·3 68·9	9·6 43·5	1.6 26.2	11.

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

THOUSANDS

ndustry (Standard Industrial	Septemb	er 1975		Decembe	er 1975	resease is	March 19	776	(bgp ; l	June 1976	SIR JES	myorq
Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and female
1etal manufacture	436-2	56-3	492-5	429-3	55-4	484-6	420-9	54-1	474-9	415-8	53.3	469-1
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	222·6 45·5	21·2 7·3	243·8 52·7	219·3 45·2	20·7 7·1	240·0 52·3	215·4 44·2	20·3 7·0	235·7 51·2	212·7 43·7	19·8 6·9	232-6
Iron castings, etc	74.1	7·8 7·5	81·9 49·0	72·2 40·8	7·7 7·4	79·8 48·2	70·9 39·6	7·5 7·1	78·3 46·7	68·3 40·4	7·3 7·3	75·6 47·6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	41·5 34·8 17·8	8·3 4·3	43·0 22·1	34·1 17·7	8·2 4·3	42·3 22·0	33·4 17·5	8·1 4·1	41·4 21·5	33·3 17·4	8·0 4·1	41-3
Other base metals	798-8	145-2	943-9	787-2	144-4	931-6	779-0	142-1	921-1	776-6	142-0	918-
lechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	25.9	3.8	29.7	25.5	3.8	29-3	25.1	3.8	28.9	24-9	3.9	28-6
Metal working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	56·6 70·0	9·3 14·5	66·0 84·5	55·0 69·1	9·3 14·7	64·3 83·8	54·0 68·5	9·2 14·4	63·2 82·9	53·8 68·8	14.4	83:
Industrial engines	23.5	4.0	27.5	24.0	4.0	28-0	24-4	4.0	28·4 28·1	25·0 22·4	4·0 4·2	29· 26·
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	25·6 36·4	4·6 4·5	30·2 40·9	24·8 36·8	4·5 4·5	29·3 41·3	23·7 37·5	4.4	42.0	38.0	4.5	42
Mechanical handling equipment	53·9 17·0	8.3	62·2 23·9	51·8 17·2	8·1 7·1	59·9 24·3	50·6 16·9	7·9 6·9	58·4 23·9	50·4 16·9	8·0 7·0	58 23
Office machinery Other machinery	182.5	6·9 35·5	218.0	180-1	35.2	215-3	176.7	34.6	211.3	176.0	34.6	210
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	149-3	17-1	166-4	146.2	17:0	163-2	146-1	16.8	162-9	145-8	16.7	162
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not else-	16.4	4.3	20.7	16.7	4.4	21.0	16-8	4-4	21.2	16.8	4.3	21
where specified	141.6	32.4	174-0	140-1	31.8	171-9	138-6	31.2	169-8	137-8	31-2	169
strument engineering	96.6	55.5	152-1	96.3	54-4	150-6	95.2	53.0	148-2	95.0	52-8	147
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.0	3.3	12.4	8.9	3.2	12.2	8.7	3·2 7·0	11·9 13·0	8·6 5·7	3·1 6·7	11· 12
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances	6·2 15·9	7·8 12·2	14·0 28·1	6·0 15·9	7·2 12·1	13·3 28·0	6·0 16·2	11.6	27.8	16.4	11.7	28
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	65.5	32-2	97.7	65-4	31.8	97-3	64-3	31-2	95.5	64-2	31.2	95-
The same two states and the same		202.0	757.4	440.4	270.0	747-6	465-2	268-8	734-0	462-4	267-4	729
lectrical engineering Electrical machinery	474·6 105·5	282·8 33·4	757·4 139·0	469·6 104·4	278·0 32·9	137-3	103-0	32-2	135-2	102-3	32.2	134
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and	32.7	12.9	45.5	32.2	12.7	44.9	32.3	12.5	44.9	32.4	12-4	44
equipment	51.3	33.9	85.2	50-1	31.1	81.2	48-4	29-3	77·7 123·5	46·5 60·5	27·1 64·0	73 124
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound	61.6	65-9	127-4	60-5	64-5	125.0	60-1	63.5				
reproducing equipment	25·0 31·6	28·0 10·8	53·0 42·4	25·3 30·4	28·7 11·8	54·0 42·2	24·7 30·9	26·8 11·5	51·5 42·4	25·0 30·8	27·0 11·4	52 42
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	65.5	25.0	90.5	65.6	24.8	90.4	65-1	24.5	89.6	64.8	24-5	89
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	40-3	23.7	64.0	41.0	23.4	64-4	40.8	20.9	61.7	40.2	20.0	60
Other electrical goods	61-1	49.3	110-4	60.0	48-3	108-3	59-8	47-6	107-4	59-9	48-9	108
nipbuilding and marine engineering	161-6	12.7	174-3	163-5	12-7	176-2	162-7	12.9	175-6	162-4	12.9	175
ehicles	651-5	90.5	742.0	648-4	89.5	737-9	644-2	88-3	732-4	644-8	88-2	733
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	30·8 393·8	2·6 53·6	33·4 447·4	31·1 390·9	2·6 53·3	33·6 444·2	31·1 389·1	2·5 53·0	33·6 442·0	31·2 392·8	2·6 53·4	446
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	9.5	3-2	12.7	9.4	3-1	12.4	9.6	2.9	12.5	9.9	3.1	13
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	176-8	28.8	205-6	176-1	28-3	204-4	173-8	27.5	201-3	170-4	26.9	197
repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment	16.9	1.1	18-0	17.0	1.0	18.0	16.9	1.1	18-0	16.8	1.0	17
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	23.7	1.2	25.0	23.9	1.2	25.2	23.8	1.2	25.0	23.7	1.2	24
etal goods not elsewhere specified	385-4	149.9	535-3	381-4	148-9	530-3	375-4	145-9	521-3	373-7	145-6	519
Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements	50·2 13·4	12.6	62·8 19·9	49·7 13·0	12·4 6·5	62·1 19·5	48·6 12·9	12·2 6·3	60·8 19·2	48·4 12·6	11·9 6·3	18
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	7.9	5.7	13.6	7.6	5.6	13.2	7.3	5.2	12.6	7-3	5.2	12
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	25.0	10.7	35.7	24.6	10.5	35.1	24.2	10-1	34.2	23.7	10.0	33
Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes	30·1 16·4	8·4 12·6	38·4 29·0	29·4 16·4	8·1 12·7	37·5 29·1	29·0 16·3	7·6 12·8	36·6 29·1	29·4 16·5	7·8 12·8	37
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	14·4 228·0	7·5 85·9	22·0 313·8	13·7 226·9	7·5 85·6	21·2 312·5	13·6 223·5	7·5 84·2	21·1 307·7	13·7 222·2	7·6 84·2	21 306
extiles Production of man-made fibres	266·6 29·3	219·4 4·8	486·0 34·1	263·8 29·7	216·6 4·9	480·4 34·6	262·6 29·6	214·9 5·0	477·5 34·5	263·0 29·2	216·6 5·0	479
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	29.4	22.6	52.0	28-4	22.1	50-5	28.6	22.0	50-7	29.1	22.0	51
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made												
fibres Woollen and worsted	24·8 47·1	18·0 37·8	42·9 85·0	23·9 46·0	17·3 36·5	41·1 82·5	23·6 46·2	16·7 36·3	40·3 82·4	23·7 45·8	16·4 35·8	81
Jute Rope, twine and net	5·3 3·0	2·7 3·3	7·9 6·3	5.2	2·6 3·2	7·8 6·1	5·0 2·7	2.5	7·5 5·6	5·0 2·7	2.6	7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	37-9	74.8	112.7	37-7	74.6	112-3	37-2	74.5	111-6	37.6	76.3	113
Lace Carpets	2·2 23·8	2·4 12·8	4·5 36·6	2.3	2·4 12·5	4·7 36·0	2.4	2·5 12·6	5·0 36·0	23.3	2·6 12·2	35
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm												
wide) Made-up textiles	5·6 7·5	6·6 14·3	12·2 21·8	5·8 7·5	6.5	12·3 22·2	5·8 7·6	6·6 14·2	12·3 21·8	6·0 7·8	6·8 14·4	12
Textile finishing Other textile industries	32·2 18·4	13·2 6·0	45·4 24·5	32·4 18·5	13·4 5·9	45·8 24·4	32·2 18·4	13·4 5·8	45·6 24·2	32·4 18·3	13·8 5·8	2
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fell	23.8	18-2	42.1	23.3	17.7	41-1	22.8	17-3	40.1	22.5	17.3	39
mongery	14.7	4.2	18.9	14.7	4-1	18.9	14.4	4.1	18-5	14.5	4.1	11
Leather goods Fur	6·7 2·5	11·9 2·2	18·6 4·6	2.0	11.7	18·3 3·9	6·3 2·0	11.3	17·6 4·0	6·0 2·0	11·3 1·9	1
lothing and footwear	92-1	286-1	378-3	91.0	283-8	374-7	89-1	276-1	365-2	88-5	275-0	36:
Weatherproof outerwear	3.7	15.0	18-8	3.6	14.8	18.4	3.5	14-1	17-6	3.5	14.5	11
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	18·1 11·6	61·0 29·9	79·0 41·5	17·7 11·4	59·3 29·9	77·0 41·3	17·4 11·0	57·2 29·7	74·7 40·7	17·2 10·5	56·4 29·0	7:
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	5.2	31.5	36.7	5.4	31.3	36.6	5.5	29.4	34.9	5.4	29.8	35
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	13.2	79·7 3·5	93·0 5·0	12·9 1·4	79·6 3·6	92.5	12·7 1·4	77·4 3·5	90.1	12·8 1·4	77.3	9
Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified	1.4										3.6	

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

Septemb	er 1976*	Payanasak	Decembe	r 1976*	t tigger na	March 19	77*	1877 dans	June 1977	• 1000 480	rt radmasa	Septembe	r 1977*	- demands
Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females
421-9 215-5 44-5 69-4 41-2 33-6 17-6	53·2 19·7 6·8 7·2 7·2 8·1 4·2	475·1 235·2 51·3 76·7 48·4 41·7 21·8	423·4 216·6 44·7 68·7 41·8 33·7 17·9	53·9 19·5 6·8 7·6 7·4 8·3 4·3	477·3 236·1 51·5 76·4 49·2 42·0 22·2	422·0 215·3 44·5 67·6 42·7 34·0 17·8	53·8 19·4 6·8 7·4 7·8 8·2 4·2	475-8 234-8 51-3 75-0 50-5 42-3 22-0	421-9 216-2 44-2 67-1 42-7 33-9 17-8	54·2 19·8 6·9 7·3 7·9 8·2 4·2	476·1 236·0 51·1 74·3 50·6 42·1 22·0	424·2 217·6 44·3 67·4 42·9 34·2 17·9	54·7 20·4 6·9 7·1 7·8 8·2 4·3	478·9 238·0 51·2 74·5 50·7 42·3 22·2
782·3 25·1 54·6 69·5 25·2 22·0 38·5 50·9 16·8 178·3	142·5 3·9 9·1 14·5 4·0 4·1 4·5 8·1 6·8 35·3	924·8 29·1 63·6 84·0 29·2 26·1 42·9 59·0 23·6 213·6	779·5 25·3 54·7 69·5 25·4 21·4 38·0 52·0 16·8 177·5	143·5 3·9 9·1 14·7 4·0 4·0 4·4 8·2 6·9 35·5	923·0 29·2 63·8 84·2 29·4 25·5 42·3 60·2 23·7 213·0	778·0 25·5 54·8 69·0 25·6 21·2 38·4 51·6 16·8 177·9	143·6 3·9 9·1 14·6 4·0 4·5 8·2 6·9 35·4	921·7 29·4 63·9 83·6 29·6 25·2 42·9 59·8 23·7 213·3	778·8 25·8 55·0 69·7 25·4 20·6 38·4 52·3 16·3 178·6	144·0 9·1 14·6 4·0 3·8 4·5 8·3 6·7 35·7	922-8 29-8 64-1 84-3 29-5 24-4 42-9 60-6 23-0 214-3	787-8 25-6 56-0 70-1 25-7 20-8 39-0 53-1 16-1 181-0	144·7 4·0 9·0 14·7 4·1 3·8 4·6 8·5 6·6 35·9	932·5 29·6 65·0 84·9 29·8 24·6 43·6 61·6 22·7 216·9
144·7 16·9	16·9 4·4	161·6 21·3	141·9 17·1	16·9 4·4	158·8 21·5	139·8 17·2	16·7 4·5	156·5 21·6	138·1 17·1	16·7 4·5	154·8 21·6	139·1 17·4	16·8 4·5	155·9 21·8
139-8	31.0	170-8	140-0	31.4	171.5	140-3	31.8	172-2	141.6	32.0	173-6	144.0	32.2	176-2
95.5	52.9	148-4	95-4	53.2	148-6	95-2	53-1	148-3	96-0	53-4	149-4	96-6	53.6	150-2
5·7 16·2	3·3 6·5 11·7	12·1 12·2 27·8	8·8 5·7 16·1	3·1 6·5 11·9	11·9 12·2 28·0	8·8 5·5 15·9	3·2 6·2 11·7	12·0 11·7 27·6	8·9 5·5 16·2	3·2 6·2 11·7	12·1 11·7 27·9	9·0 5·6 15·9	3·2 6·4 11·4	12·2 12·0 27·3
64.8	31.5	96-2	64-9	31.7	96-5	64-9	32-1	97.0	65-4	32.3	97.6	66-2	32.6	98.7
465·8 102·7 32·6	269·1 32·3 12·4	734·9 135·0 45·0	467·1 102·3 32·3	274·9 32·5 12·3	742·0 134·8 44·7	465·4 101·6 31·9	272·5 32·5 12·6	738·0 134·1 44·5	463·1 100·7 31·7	274·1 33·2 12·7	737·2 134·0 44·4	466·3 101·6 32·0	275·2 33·3 12·8	741·5 134·9 44·8
45·7 61·6	26·0 64·5	71·7 126·1	45·3 62·6	26·0 66·2	71·3 128·7	44·0 63·1	24·7 66·1	68·7 129·2	42·6 63·2	24·4 66·2	67·1 129·3	41·7 63·6	24·4 66·0	66·1 129·7
25·3 31·1 66·2	27·9 11·1 24·5	53·2 42·2 90·7	25·5 30·6 66·2	28·7 11·0 25·2	54·2 41·6 91·4	25·1 30·7 65·9	27·4 11·1 25·1	52·5 41·8 91·0	24·7 31·5 65·7	27·0 11·2 25·7	51·7 42·6 91·4	24·7 32·2 66·7	27·4 11·4 26·1	52·1 43·6 92·9
40·0 60·5	20·3 50·1	60·4 110·6	40·7 61·6	21·2 51·9	61·9 113·5	41·6 61·6	21·3 51·7	62·9 113·3	41·5 61·5	21·2 52·5	62·8 114·0	41·6 62·1	21·3 52·5	62·9 114·6
163-6	13.0	176-6	163-6	12.7	176-3	162-2	12-8	175.0	162-2	13.0	175-1	164-0	13-1	177-1
655·1 32·0 401·6	90·2 2·6 55·3	745·3 34·6 456·9	662·9 33·0 409·4	90·6 2·6 55·9	753·5 35·6 465·3	666·6 33·0 415·5	91·0 2·6 56·5	757·6 35·6 472·0	666·4 33·0 417·8	92·1 2·6 57·6	758·5 35·6 475·4	673·7 33·4 423·2	93·2 2·7 58·4	766·9 36·1 481·6
10-1	2.9	13.0	10-1	2-9	13.0	10-1	3.1	13-2	10-3	3.0	13-3	10.5	3.1	13.6
170·3 17·2 24·0	27·0 1·1 1·3	197;3 18:2 25:2	169·2 17·2 24·0	26·8 1·1 1·2	196·0 18·3 25·3	167·1 17·1 23·8	26·5 1·1 1·2	193·7 18·1 25·1	164·8 16·9 23·7	26·5 1·1 1·2	191·3 18·0 24·9	165·1 17·2 24·3	26·8 1·1 1·2	191·9 18·3 25·5
378·7 48·2 12·8	147·7 12·0 6·2	526·4 60·2 19·0	380·6 48·5 12·9	149·7 12·0 6·2	530·3 60·5 19·2	381·9 47·9 12·7	149·7 12·0 6·3	531·7 59·9 18·9	382·9 48·3 12·7	151·2 12·2 6·4	534·1 60·5 19·2	387·7 49·5 13·2	152·2 12·3 6·5	539·9 61·7 19·6
7·3 23·9 29·8 16·6 13·6 226·5	5·2 9·9 7·6 13·0 7·6 86·1	12·4 33·9 37·4 29·6 21·2 312·6	7·4 24·0 30·2 17·2 13·7 226·6	5·1 10·1 7·8 13·4 8·0 87·1	12·4 34·2 38·0 30·5 21·7 313·7	7·4 24·4 30·1 17·3 13·9 228·3	5·1 10·0 7·6 13·1 7·8 87·7	12·4 34·4 37·8 30·4 21·7 316·1	7·6 24·4 29·9 17·5 14·0 228·7	5·0 10·0 7·9 13·4 8·1 88·3	12·6 34·3 37·7 30·9 22·0 316·9	7·5 24·3 29·7 17·9 14·5 231·1	5·1 9·9 8·0 13·6 8·5 88·4	12·6 34·2 37·7 31·5 23·1 319·5
264·4 29·1	217·3 5·0	481·7 34·1	266·8 28·9	219·0 5·0	485·8 33·9	264·7 28·2	218·9 4·8	483·6 33·0	264·0 27·9	220-4	484-4	261-5	217-1	478-5
29-6	22-2	51.8	29.6	22:1	51.7	29-3	22.1	51.4	29.0	4·7 22·1	32·6 51·0	27·5 28·4	4·6 21·3	32·1 49·7
23·7 45·7 5·2 2·6 37·8 2·3 23·2	16·5 35·4 2·6 2·9 77·1 2·7 12·1	40·2 81·1 7·8 5·5 114·9 5·0 35·3	23·4 45·8 5·3 2·6 38·4 2·3 23·3	16·3 35·8 2·7 3·0 77·7 2·7 12·1	39·7 81·6 8·0 5·5 116·1 5·0 35·4	23·6 45·9 5·3 2·6 38·5 2·4 23·2	16·3 35·5 2·7 3·0 77·9 2·7	39·9 81·4 8·0 5·6 116·4 5·1	23·6 46·1 5·3 2·6 39·0 2·4	15·9 36·2 2·7 3·0 80·1 2·7	39·5 82·2 8·0 5·6 119·1 5·1	23·4 46·0 5·1 2·6 38·6 2·3	15·9 35·9 2·5 3·0 79·0 2·7	39·2 81·9 7·6 5·6 117·7 5·0
6·0 7·9 32·8	6·9 14·3 14·0	12·9 22·2 46·8	6·1 9·2 33·3	7-0 14-7 14-1	13·1 23·9 47·4	6·0 7·8 33·1	7·0 14·9 14·0	35·3 13·0 22·7 47·1	22·9 6·0 8·2 32·8	7·1 14·3 14·0	34·7 13·1 22·5 46·8	22·2 6·0 8·2 32·6	7·0 14·0 13·8	33·8 13·0 22·2 46·4
18-4	5·7 17·2	24·1 39·9	18·7 22·8	5·9 17·3	24·6 40·1	18·8 23·2	6·0 17·6	24.8	18-4	5.8	24.2	18.5	5.7	24-3
14·7 5·8	4·1 11·2	18·8 17·1	14·8 5·8	4·3 11·1	19·1 17·0	14.8	4.3	40·8 19·1	23·1 14·6	17·6 4·2	18-8	22·8 14·5	17·4 4·1	18·6 17·7
2.1	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.9	4-1	6·2 2·2	11.5	17·6 4·1	2.3	11·5 1·8	17·7 4·1	6·2 2·2	11·5 1·8	3.9
3·4 17·1 10·9 5·5 13·1 1·4 5·7 32·1	276·0 14·4 55·7 29·4 30·8 76·9 3·6 23·8 41·3	365-2 17-8 72-9 40-3 36-3 90-0 5-0 29-5 73-4	88·9 3·6 16·7 10·9 5·5 13·1 1·3 5·8 32·1	280·1 14·6 55·3 30·0 31·5 78·5 3·5 25·0 41·8	369·1 18·2 72·0 40·8 36·9 91·6 4·9 30·8 73·9	88·5 3·5 16·3 10·7 5·7 13·0 1·3 5·8 32·1	280·2 14·5 55·4 29·9 31·7 78·8 3·4 24·9 41·6	368·7 18·1 71·7 40·7 37·4 91·8 4·8 30·7 73·8	88.6 3.5 16.3 10.7 5.5 12.9 1.3 5.8 32.7	283·2 14·7 56·3 30·0 31·8 79·6 3·5 25·3 42·2	371·9 18·2 72·5 40·7 37·3 92·4 4·8 31·1 74·8	88·4 3·5 15·8 10·7 5·6 12·7 1·5 5·9 32·9	280·4 14·5 54·6 29·9 32·2 78·1 3·6 25·2 42·4	368·8 18·0 70·3 40·6 37·8 90·8 5·0 31·0 75·2

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

Septemb	per 1976*		Decembe	r 1976*		March 19	77*	They some	June 1977	* 1 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ncomban 19	September	1977*	red costs:
Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females
201·5	60·0	261·5	201·1	60·4	261·5	198·2	60·8	259·0	200·4	62·0	262·4	200·7	62·6	263·3
37·6	4·1	41·7	38·2	4·3	42·5	36·8	4·2	40·9	37·0	4·2-	41·2	36·8	4·2	41·0
29·4	28·5	57·8	29·7	28·3	58·0	30·3	29·2	59·4	30·6	29·7	60·3	30·9	30·0	60·9
50·9	15·3	66·2	51·6	15·6	67·2	51·9	15·6	67·5	52·5	16·0	68·5	53·2	16·2	69·4
12·0	1·1	13·1	11·7	1·1	12·8	11·5	1·0	12·6	12·0	1·1	13·1	12·2	1·1	13·3
71.6	11-1	82.7	69-9	11.2	81.0	67.8	10-8	78-6	68.2	11.0	79.3	67-6	11-1	78-8
211·4	49·7	261·1	213·5	50·7	264·2	210·6	50·1	260·7	208·2	49·5	257·7	209·4	49·2	258·6
78·1	11·6	89·7	77·6	11·5	89·1	75·5	11·6	87·1	75·5	11·6	87·0	75·7	11·9	87·6
71·5	16·5	88·0	74·4	17·6	92·0	74·1	17·1	91·2	72·1	16·6	88·8	72·2	16·4	88·6
10·4	9·9	20·2	10·3	9·9	20·2	10·5	9·7	20·1	10·3	9·4	19·7	10·0	9·1	19·1
25·1	4·0	29·1	24·8	3·9	28·7	24·2	3·9	28·1	23·8	4·0	27·8	24·7	4·0	28·8
11·8	3·6	15·5	11·8	3·6	15·4	11·9	3·6	15·5	11·9	3·6	15·5	12·0	3·6	15·6
14·5	4·1	18·6	14·6	4·2	18·8	14·4	4·3	18·7	14·7	4·2	18·9	14·7	4·3	19·0
365·7	170·3	536·0	365·6	170·6	536·2	363·8	169·6	533·4	363·8	172·4	536·2	364·2	174·9	539 ·1
52·5	10·8	63·3	52·6	10·7	63·3	52·4	10·6	63·0	52·5	10·8	63·4	52·4	10·9	
51·1	30·2	81·4	51·4	30·3	81·7	51·4	30·1	81·5	51·4	30·2	81·6	51·6	30·3	81·9
19·8	16·0	35·8	19·5	15·6	35·1	19·5	15·7	35·2	19·7	15·8	35·6	19·6	16·0	35·7
15·1	9·3	24·4	15·0	9·4	24·5	15·0	9·3	24·3	14·9	9·4	24·4	15·0	9·6	24·6
59·8	16·6	76·4	59·9	16·8	76·7	59·8	16·8	76·6	59·5	16·9	76·5	59·5	17·2	76·7
41·7	18·8	60·5	41·6	18·8	60·5	41·7	18·7	60·4	41·1	18·9	60·1	41·2	19·2	60·4
125·7	68·5	194·2	125·6	68·9	194·5	124·0	68·4	192·3	124·6	70·2	194·7	124·7	71·7	196·4
208·6	119·4	328·1	210·5	120·6	331·1	211·2	120·4	331·6	211·6	120·8	332·3	211·4	120·7	332·1
84·2	24·9	109·1	85·3	25·1	110·4	85·7	25·2	110·9	86·6	25·2	111·8	86·7	25·3	112·0
11·6 4·3	2·5 5·3	14·2 9·6	11·7 4·2	2·6 5·1	14.3	11·8 4·2	2.7	14·5 9·6	11·5 4·2	2·7 4·8	14·2 8·9	11·4 4·2	2·6 4·8	14-1
18·0	26·9	44·8	18·0	26·7	44·7	17·9	25·9	43·8	18·1	26·1	44·1	17·8	26·4	44-2
4·2	4·2	8·4	4·1	4·4	8·5	4·2	4·1	8·3	4·1	4·3	8·5	4·1	4·2	8-3
73·4	44·3	117·8	74·5	45·0	119·5	74·7	45·3	120·0	74·5	45·5	120·0	75·0	45·2	120-2
12·9	11·3	24·2	12·7	11·7	24·4	12·7	11·8	24·4	12·6	12·2	24·7	12·1	12·1	24-2
1,157-3	101-9	1,259-2	1,151-3	101-9	1,253-2	1,120-1	101-9	1,222-0	1,126-1	101-9	1,228.0	1,130-4	101-9	1,232
276·0 76·7 147·2 52·1	66·8 25·9 33·6 7·3	342·8 102·6 180·8 59·4	274·4 76·3 145·5 52·6	67·4 26·1 33·3 8·0	341·8 102·4 178·8 60·6	273·3 75·9 144·5 52·9	67·7 26·0 33·2 8·5	341·0 101·9 177·7 61·4	272·8 75·2 143·0 54·6	66·7 26·0 33·2 7·5	339·5 101·2 176·2 62·1	274·4 75·8 143·2 55·4	67·1 26·1 33·5 7·5	341-6 101-9 176-63-6
1,191·3	253·5	1,444·9	1,185·2	249·4	1,434·7	1,178·3	250·2	1,428·4	1,178·0	249·7	1,427·8	1,181·9	252·9	1,434·
200·0	15·3	215·3	197·6	15·2	212·8	196·5	14·7	211·1	195·2	14·7	209·9	195·0	14·8	209·
185·6	33·9	219·6	181·4	32·4	213·9	177·5	32·5	210·0	179·7	33·2	212·9	180·4	32·9	213·
173·6	19·0	192·6	175·0	19·0	194·0	174·5	19·6	194·1	173·4	19·7	193·2	174·1	20·1	194-
18·8	2·5	21·3	18·9	2·5	21·3	20·1	2·8	22·9	19·9	2·9	22·8	20·3	2·9	
135·9	12·0	147·9	135·3	12·0	147·3	134·8	12·0	146·8	134·8	12·1	146·9	136·6	12·0	148-
57·5	20·9	78·4	57·9	20·8	78·7	58·0	21·4	79·4	58·8	22·0	80·8	59·0	22·1	81-
320·7	98·0	418·7	318·5	95·9	414·4	316·5	95·6	412·1	314·5	93·5	408·0	314·6	95·1	409-
99·2	51·9	151·1	100·6	51·6	152·3	100·4	51·6	152·0	101·7	51·6	153·3	101·9	53·0	155-
1,185·6 153·2	1,489·5 67·5	2,675·1 220·7	1,190·0 151·8	1,534·3 68·5	2,724·3 220·4	1,174·8 151·3	1,486·4 67·6	2,661·2 218·9	1,181·0 154·6	1,501·3 68·1	2,682·2 222·7	1,183·8 155·8	1,497·7 70·5	2,681· 226·
22·5	5·4	27·9	22·1	5·4	27·6	22·7	5·3	28·0	22·1	5·4	27·5	22·2	5·3	27·
165·1	115·7	280·7	163·7	117·7	281·4	165·8	117·0	282·8	167·3	116·2	283·5	167·1	116·0	283·
211·6	375·1	586·6	213·9	378·1	591·9	207·3	373·9	581·2	210·3	381·4	591·7	209·7	379·6	589·
413·6	852·2	1,265·8	419·0	889·8	1,308·8	411·6	848·1	1,259·8	408·9	855·9	1,264·8	410·4	852·8	1,263·
85-3	30.7	116.0	86.3	31-1	117.5	83.3	30.0	113-2	84.3	30-2	114-6	84·1	30-1	114
134 · 4	42.9	177-3	133-2	43.6	176.7	132-7	44.5	177-2	133.4	44.0	177-4	134-5	43.5	177
540·7	564·7	1,105·4	544·1	565·8	1,109·8	542·4	561·8	1,104·2	544·1	566·2	1,110·4	553·2	580·8	1,134
144·1	118·5	262·6	149·6	120·4	270·0	150·4	119·2	269·6	149·7	119·9	269·6	150·8	121·4	272
145·9	176·1	322·1	145·8	175·5	321·3	145·4	174·7	320·1	144·7	173·0	317·8	147·5	180·4	327
49·3	52·7	101·9	48·3	52·3	100·6	48·4	51·6	99·9	48·4	52·4	100·8	49·2	53·8	102
45·1	40·6	85·8	43·9	40·5	84·4	43·0	39·6	82·6	43·2	40·3	83·6	43·1	40·4	83
17·8	13·4	31·2	17·5	13·0	30·5	17·6	13·1	30·8	17·3	13·4	30·6	17·9	14·3	32
88.4	131·1	219·4	89·1	131·7	220·8	88·6	131·6	220·2	90·9	135·0	225·9	94·2	138·1	232
50·1	32·3	82·4	49·9	32·4	82·2	49·0	32·0	81·0	49·9	32·2	82·1	50·5	32·4	82
1,128·0	2,384·6	3,512·6	2,429·9 582·1	1,142·5	3,572·6	1,141·1	2,435·3	3,576·3	1,129·8	2,421·7	3,551·4	1,120·6	2,391·7	3,512·
565·1	1,218·4	1,783·5		1,262·6	1,844·7	582·2	1,264·6	1,846·8	571·3	1,249·0	1,820·3	559·0	1,214·4	1,773·
295.2	960-1	1,255-3	293.7	961.6	1,255-3	293.1	964-4	1,257.5	293-1	966-8	1,259.9	294.7	969-9	1,264
80·1	28·5	108·6	79·3	28·4	107·8	78·7	28·3	106·9	78·8	28·6	107·4	79·3	29·0	108
187·6	177·6	365·2	187·4	177·3	364·8	187·1	178·0	365·1	186·6	177·3	363·8	187·6	178·4	366
968·4 58·8 59·5 35·1 104·2 57·0 81·0 42·1 18·8 10·4 14·8 6·2	1,310·5 44·3 40·8 57·9 161·0 107·0 166·3 63·8 48·7 85·4 35·8 19·6	2,278·9 103·1 100·3 93·0 265·3 164·0 247·3 105·9 67·6 95·8 50·7 25·8	937·0 57·7 57·5 34·7 86·2 54·9 78·5 41·2 18·2 9·9 14·5 6·1	1,289·4 44·1 42·5 59·1 133·1 100·9 164·4 68·4 49·3 84·7 35·1 20·1	2,226·4 101·8 100·0 93·8 219·4 155·8 242·9 109·6 67·5 94·6 49·6 26·2	932·2 57·9 57·5 32·8 85·1 54·1 78·4 40·5 17·7 9·7 14·2 6·2	1,281·2 44·1 42·6 57·4 133·5 101·8 162·7 68·2 47·2 81·8 34·2 19·8	2,213·5 102·0 100·1 90·2 218·6 155·9 241·1 108·6 65·0 91·5 48·4 26·0	968 · 2 57·2 58·4 35·4 108·4 56·3 78·8 41·1 19·1 8·8 14·7 6·2	1,349·3 44·1 44·3 58·7 172·0 109·7 171·6 67·1 49·0 85·8 36·9 20·0	2,317·5 101·3 102·7 94·1 280·3 165·9 250·3 108·2 68·1 94·5 51·5 26·2	979·2 58·7 61·9 35·3 105·0 56·6 78·9 41·9 19·1 8·9 14·8 6·3	1,357·8 45·8 45·5 59·8 169·6 109·9 173·1 65·8 49·1 86·2 36·6 19·9	2,336 104 107 95 274 166 252 107 68 95 51
333.9	98·3	432·3	330·8	98·3	429·1	333·5	98·9	432·4	338·1	100·8	438·9	345·0	100·8	445
2.9	1·8	4·7	2·9	1·8	4·7	2·9	1·8	4·7	2·9	1·8	4·7	2·9	1·8	4
143.6	379·6	523·2	143·9	387·7	531·5	141·8	387·3	529·0	142·8	387·6	530·4	143·9	393·8	537

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Septem	ber 1975	PERMIT	Decemb	er 1975	- 2000	March 1	976		June 197	6	
ostani salanen manala matani ostan maka esten bes and bes salanes (comba selame)	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement	204·3 36·5 29·0 51·2 12·9	62·1 4·3 29·6 15·5 1·2	266·4 40·9 58·6 66·7 14·1	201·4 36·1 28·9 50·2 12·8	61·4 4·1 29·2 15·3 1·2	262·7 40·2 58·0 65·5 14·0	197-6 35-0 28-8 49-4 12-7	59·5 4·0 28·3 14·9 1·1	257·2 39·0 57·1 64·3 13·8	198·3 35·8 29·2 49·7 12·1	59·6 4·0 28·3 15·1 1·1	258·0 39·8 57·5 64·9 13·2
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	74-7	11.4	86.1	73.5	11.6	85-1	71.7	11.2	82.9	71.5	11.0	82.5
Timber, furniture, etc	209-7	50-3	260-0	210-8	50-9	261-7	210-0	50-2	260-2	208-8	50.2	259.0
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	76·8 71·2 10·1 26·3	11·8 16·9 9·7 3·9	88·6 88·0 19·8 30·2	77·1 72·4 10·5 25·0	11·9 17·2 10·1 3·9	89·0 89·6 20·7 28·8	76·5 72·2 10·3 24·9	11·8 17·0 9·9 3·8	88·3 89·2 20·3 28·7	77·2 70·9 10·2 24·3	12·0 16·6 10·0	89·3 87·5 20·2
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	11·9 13·5	3·9 4·1	15·8 17·6	12·2 13·6	3·8 4·0	15·9 17·6	12·1 13·9	3·7 4·0	15·9 17·9	11·8 14·3	3·8 3·6 4·1	28·1 15·4
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and	374·1 54·2	180·8 11·3	554.9 65.5	370·1 53·0	175·9 10·9	546·0 63·9	366·3 52·6	171·0 10·7	537·2 63·3	365·8 51·9	169·9 10·6	18·4 535·6 62·4
associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	51·2 21·5	31·5 18·5	82·7 40·0	51·1 21·0	30·3 17·6	81·3 38·6	50·6 20·5	29·6 16·7	80·2 37·3	50·5 19·9	30·1 16·1	80·5 36·1
Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	59·2 42·7	17·6 18·5	25·3 76·8 61·2	15·1 58·3 42·8	9·7 16·6 18·6	24·8 74·9 61·4	14·9 59·1 42·1	9·3 16·5 18·4	24·1 75·6 60·5	15·0 60·1 41·9	9·1 16·5 18·6	24·1 76·6 60·5
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather-	130·0 202·9 84·1	73·4 117·6 25·0	203·4 320·5 109·0	128·9 204·6 83·7	72·2 117·0 24·6	201·1 321·6 108·3	126·5 203·9 83·3	69·8 114·3 24·5	196·3 318·2 107·8	126·5 205·0 83·3	68·9 116·3 24·9	195·4 321·3 108·2
cloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports	11·7 4·2	2·6 4·8	14·3 9·0	11·6 4·3	2·6 4·8	14·2 9·1	11·6 4·1	2·6 4·6	14·1 8·7	11·6 4·2	2·5 4·8	14·1 9·0
equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	17·1 4·1 69·8 12·0	26·4 4·8 42·6 11·4	43·5 8·9 112·4 23·3	17·3 3·9 71·8 12·0	25·3 4·4 43·7 11·6	42·7 8·4 115·5 23·6	17·5 3·9 71·6 12·0	24·2 4·1 43·3 11·0	41·7 8·2 115·0 23·0	17·9 3·9 71·3 12·8	25·5 4·2 43·1 11·4	43·4 8·1 114·4 24·2
Construction	1,177-6	98-1	1,275-7	1,186-5	99-3	1,285-8	1,173-6	100-6	1,274-2	1,167-3	101-9	1,269-2
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity	278·7 76·4 152·1	68·0 27·0 33·8	346·7 103·4 185·9	278·8 76·4 150·8	67·7 27·0 33·8	346·5 103·4 184·6	279·4 76·4 149·5	67·0 26·4 33·6	346·4 102·8 183·1	275·5 76·1 147·8	67·3 26·5	342·8 102·6
Water supply	50.2	7.2	57-4	51.6	6.9	58-5	53.5	7.0	60.5	51.6	33·6 7·3	181·4 58·9
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire	1,228·9 209·7 188·5	263·4 16·4 34·6	1,492·4 226·1 223·1	1,213·5 205·6 185·8	258·0 15·8 34·5	1,471·5 221·4 220·3	1,196·2 203·1 184·3	253·2 15·7 33·6	1,449·5 218·8 217·9	1,198·0 202·7 186·2	254·5 15·5 33·9	1,452·6 218·1 220·0
or reward Other road haulage Sea transport	180·1 19·3	19·0 2·4	199·1 21·7	179·6 19·4	18·6 2·4	198·1 21·9	174·9 19·1	18·8 2·6	193·7 21·7	175·5 18·7	18·8 2·5	194·2 21·2
Port and inland water transport	146·0 57·0	12·4 20·6	158·5 77·6	141·0 56·4	12·2 20·1	153-2	137-4	11.9	149-4	136-6	12.0	148.7
Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	328·6 99·7	108·4 49·6	437·0 149·3	326·5 99·2	104·9 49·5	76·5 431·4 148·7	56·6 323·6 97·2	20·1 101·8 48·7	76·7 425·4 145·9	57·6 322·0	21·1 99·7	78-8 421-7
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	1,195·8 158·0	1,507·0 68·7	2,702·9 226·8	1,203·9 157·6	1,553·1 69·7	2,757·0 227·3	1,182·8 152·3	1,487·7 69·1	2,670·5 221·5	98·7 1,183·1 152·4	51·2 1,486·3 67·2	149·9 2,669·3 219·6
Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials	26·0 167·6 220·0 409·3	6·1 117·0 381·7 860·2	32·1 284·6 601·6 1,269·5	24·5 166·2 220·8 418·0	5·8 118·4 385·5 899·1	30·3 284·6 606·3 1,317·2	24·1 162·7 210·8 414·2	5·7 114·8 371·9 852·6	29·7 277·5 582·7 1,266·8	22·6 165·2 211·6 412·6	5·4 114·0 375·5 850·8	28·0 279·2 587·1 1,263·5
grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	84·8 130·2	31.4	116·1	86.1	31-9	118-0	86-1	31.4	117-5	85.5	30-8	116-3
Insurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance	530-2	42·0 561·1	1,091.1	130·7 527·3	42·7 550·9	173·3 1,078·2	132·6 524·3	42·2 544·1	174·8 1,068·5	133·2 534·1	42·4 553·2	175·6 1,087·4
Banking and bill discounting Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc Advertising and market research Other business services	145·1 145·1 48·9 43·4 17·4 81·7	117·2 176·7 52·0 39·5 12·6 130·9	262·3 321·8 100·9 82·9 29·9 212·6	144·8 145·0 48·8 42·1 17·0 81·1	117·0 174·4 51·3 38·7 12·6 124·6	261·8 319·4 100·2 80·8 29·6	142·9 144·5 49·2 40·5 17·5	116·3 173·0 52·1 38·4 12·6	259·2 317·6 101·3 78·9 30·1	143·1 143·9 50·1 43·2 17·7	115·9 171·7 53·3 40·6 12·8	259·0 315·6 103·4 83·7 30·5
Central offices not allocable elsewhere rofessional and scientific services Accountancy services§	48·6 1,131·9	32·2 2,363·0	80·7 3,494·9	48·5 1,143·2	32·3 2,407·5	205·6 80·8 3,550·6	80·9 48·8 1,144·1	119·3 32·4 2,421·3	200·2 81·2 3,565·4	86·6 49·5 1,141·4	127·0 32·1 2,417·7	213·6 81·6 3,559·1
Educational services Legal services Medical and dental services Religious organisations§	567·1 293·6	1,213·3 947·6	1,780·4 1,241·2	580·7 292·3	1,245·9 957·1	1,826·6 1,249·4	582·0 293·6	1,257·1 958·5	1,839·1 1,252·1	49·7 580·1 32·1 293·7	39·6 1,254·0 77·9 956·7	89·2 1,834·0 110·0 1,250·4
Other professional and scientific services	81·8 189·4	28·8 173·3	110·6 362·7	81·4 188·8	28·9 175·6	110·3 364·3	80·5 188·0	28·9 176·8	109·4 364·8	17·7 80·0 88·1	13·2 28·7 47·7	31·0 108·7 135·8
discellaneous services† Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars Public houses	944·0 57·0 54·5 34·1 100·5 57·8	1,243·6 45·6 36·9 56·7 150·8 102·2	2,187·7 102·6 91·4 90·8 251·3 160·0	920·4 56·9 54·1 34·8 84·9 55·5	1,232·1 44·8 37·3 59·4 130·6 102·0	2,152·6 101·7 91·3 94·2 215·5	922·0 55·4 55·4 36·3 85·6	1,232·1 43·7 38·3 61·5 128·1	2,154·0 99·1 93·7 97·8 213·6	957·6 57·3 56·9 34·5 104·4	1,294·6 43·9 41·0 58·6 159·1	2,252·2 101·2 97·9 93·1 263·6
Clubs Catering contractors Hairdressing and manicure Laundries Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations.	81·6 38·4 17·2 11·1 15·1 6·3	151·8 59·4 52·2 85·0 40·5 21·2	233·4 97·8 69·5 96·2 55·7 27·5	78·5 38·5 16·5 10·9 13·8 6·2	102·0 152·9 64·6 50·0 84·2 38·5 20·4	157·5 231·5 103·1 66·5 95·1 52·3 26·5	55·8 77·3 39·4 16·9 10·6 13·1 5·8	100·9 156·2 66·5 47·4 81·7 36·5 19·6	156·7 233·5 105·9 64·3 92·3 49·6 25·4	57·9 78·9 40·8 17·7 10·7 15·0	104·2 164·1 64·5 48·3 83·9 37·3	162·1 243·0 105·2 66·0 94·6 52·3 25·9
filling stations Repair of boots and shoes Other services	333·5 3·2 133·7	96·7 1·9 342·6	430·2 5·1 476·3	332·1 3·2 134·6	97·2 1·9 348·4	429·3 5·1 483·0	330·7 3·2 136·5	97·2 1·9	427·9 5·1	331·5 2·9	19·9 97·5 1·8	429·0 4·7

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

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial	Septemb	September 1975		December 1975			March 1976			June 1976		
Classification 1968)	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females
Public administration* National government service Local government service	1,000·7 354·1 646·6	611·8 268·1 343·7	1,612·5 622·2 990·3	983·3 356·0 627·3	610·8 268·8 342·0	1,594·1 624·8 969·3	978·9 355·6 623·3	604·4 271·4 333·0	1,583·3 627·0 956·3	987·4 354·1 633·3	593·3 268·6 324·7	1,580·7 622·7 958·0

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently the totals may differ from the sum of the components. Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from one quarter to the next.

Detailed footnotes relating to the census of employment figures are given on page 1210 of the November 1977 issue of the Gazette.

* Estimates after June 1976 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the June 1977 census of employment become available.

† Excludes private domestic service.

† The industries included in the Index of Production total are orders II-XXI of SIC (1968). The service industries comprise orders XXII-XXVII.

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

If These figures cover only a proportion of national and local government employees. They exclude those engaged, in for example, building, education and health, which are activities separately identified elsewhere in the classification. They include employees in police forces, fire brigades and other national and local government services which are not activities identified elsewhere. Members of HM Forces are excluded. Comprehensive figures for all employees of local authorities, analysed according to type of service, are published quarterly in the Employment Gazette (see pages 1218-1219 of the November 1977 issue).

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

September 1976* De		Decembe	December 1976*		March 19	March 1977*		June 1977*			September 1977*			
Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females
1,001·2 367·2 634·0	599·6 271·9 327·7	1,600·8 639·1 961·7	984·5 363·5 621·0	601·5 273·2 328·3	1,586·0 636·7 949·3	975·0 362·8 612·2	602·6 275·2 327·4	1,577·6 638·0 939·6	978·6 360·9 617·7	604·1 274·3 329·8	1,582·7 635·2 947·5	978·8 359·3 619·5	606·7 276·6 330·1	1,585·5 635·9 949·6



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Work humanisation in Japan

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THE POTENTIAL for improving the quality of working I life through increased shopfloor involvement in decision making, work redesign experiments, etc., is greater in Japan than in many western countries because of various historical and cultural factors. Japan has many more examples of worker participation and work humanisation projects than most western observers realise. The lack of widespread information about these developments is due to the few examples that are reported outside of Japan (in English) and to the difficulties of translating many of the Japanese publications into English. Due to the paucity of literature available in the west, it might be useful to give a sample of the voluminous activities taking place in Japan in the quality of working life field.

Broad spectrum

In Japan, the quality of working life experiments extend across the broad spectrum from job enlargement and job enrichment to work restructuring and autonomous work groups. One of the better known examples is Mitsubishi Electric¹. Mitsubishi Electric employs over 55,000 workers and is a large manufacturer of electrical machinery and appliances. Since 1968 they have been introducing a variety of quality of working life innovations. For instance, at their Fukuyama plant they replaced a 9-position paced assembly line system with a 3-position semi-autonomous work group. Workers received monthly and weekly production goals but set more immediate targets themselves, with increased work group responsibility for quality control and "parts supply". Productivity increased by 50 per cent, errors decreased substantially, and expressed worker satisfaction was markedly improved. A more refined but simple type of experiment was carried out at Seiki, an auto-parts manufacturer, in their speedometer plant. They replaced their 17-man conveyor belt system of assembly by a 7-man, 4-man and 3-man autonomous work groups or what they termed "modules". They found that productivity increased 70-90 per cent and that labour turnover and absenteeism were significantly down. The work redesign was particularly successful for the 3-worker module and this is the one that currently prevails in the company. A further advance on the Mitsubishi and Seiki experiments is one at Nihon Radiators, another auto-parts manufacturer. In its Sano plant, the management introduced a multiple choice system of work restructuring, that is, they introduced three different approaches (one man system, small group approach, and

conveyor belt line) for the assembly of four different produc lines. These combined production technologies were based on production needs and workers' preferences. For example, in the car heater assembly section, 30 per cent was done by conveyor belt while 70 per cent by autonomous work groups. They found that production increased 20-30 per cent, rejects decreased from 3 to 0.5 per cent, labour turnover was reduced by 50 per cent and absenteeism was down from 5 to 2.5 per cent.

Another interesting and impressive example of a Japanese success story, in the field of improving the quality of working life, is Sony.2 This is particularly worthy of note since it was a company-wide project, which attempted to change the fundamental climate and relationships within the organisation. This was due in no small measure to Sony's chief executive Shigeru Kobayashi, who felt strongly that the organisation's and the workers' needs could both be met by working together. At the Atsugi plant in 1961 he introduced far reaching managerial and work restructuring programmes. He redesigned the entire workplace into a collection of interlocking small groups. The fundamental change was in the role of managers. A manager was no longer expected to take full responsibility (and hence authority) for his work group, rather he was encouraged to "assist and facilitate". The work group itself was meant to take on the responsibility for achieving their own production targets and systems of organising the flow of work. Until the introduction of autonomous work groups, a "crew system" was established in which the first line supervisor managed every process in the plant. Under the new set-up, as Kobayashi³ suggests, "the crews were created within the 'old grouping' and each was assigned a single work process". Each of these crews was then linked to the others in a celltype organisation, as in a living organism, to make up a single larger body. This massive OD programme has not only encouraged greater involvement and participation in the running of the Atsugi works but has led to very substantial increases in productivity, job satisfaction, and morale (with accompanying decreases in absenteeism and labour turnover).

Inter-linking autonomy

Based on the Sony model Maekawa Manufacturing Co., one of the largest Japanese refrigerating and freezing equipment manufacturers, introduced inter-linking autonomous work groups in their plant. There was a great deal of

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opposition to this scheme initially, by some top managers in the company, but ultimately the organisation was broken down into 70 groups of between 10-15 members. Each group was expected to be autonomous with respect to short and long range planning, administration, production, etc., based on the consensus of all members. The group itself picked its own co-ordinator and performed all the main managerial functions (for example, production, sales, after service and even some financial control). Each member of the group was encouraged to master skills and competences in more than two different functions (for example, an electrical engineer would learn accounting or sales or some combination of managerial functions). Each group's identity was absolutely respected—a group must plan, carry out, and evaluate its own performance. The salary system is based on seniority, and the group co-ordinator does not get any additional monetary reward. There is an overall coordination process at plant level, where monthly, threemonthly, and semi-annual meetings are held. The overall

policy of the company is decided by a Management Planning System (MPS) which works on a matrix-like organisation. MPS is a team made up of representative members from each of the work groups. The representatives are different depending on the particular problem area or long term issue being decided. Within four years of introducing this scheme Maekawa's gross profits have trebled, worker morale is very high (reflected by lower than average absenteeism and labour turnover in their industry), and output has increased steadily.

Humanisation projects

There are many other examples in Japanese manufacturing industries of work humanisation projects on the shopfloor, but there are also increasing quality of working life developments among white collar workers as well, for example, in Esu-Esu Seiyaku Co., one of the leading pharmaceutical companies in Japan. Seiyaku produces a variety of drugs most of which are sold through voluntary chain stores. Thus, the company's business largely depends



The familiar production line. But at one plant Sony have redesigned the entire workplace into a series of small groups.

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on the activities of its salesmen. The sales department consists of 11 divisions covering 35 sections of ten salesmen each. Seiyaku have carried out an extensive team building programme with its sales force, which culminated in a major delegation of tasks and responsibility to the sections or work groups. Each section now has considerable autonomy in deciding its sales targets, assignments of tasks, etc. As a consequence, there has been better communication, more trust between sales colleagues, greater job satisfaction, and improved sales.

Participative management

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., is another organisation which extended participative management principles to some of their white collar workers, particularly to middle managers. They introduced company-wide work group problem solving discussions as part of a management development programme. The objectives were two-fold: (i) to involve middle management in the decision making process and (ii) to encourage them to involve their subordinates in decision making and problem solving in their jobs as well. This has only recently taken place and the results are not yet fully known but it is an interesting development, by virtue of the fact that it is attempting to change the organisational structure starting at the middle levels and spreading throughout the system in both directions.

In addition to these examples, there are a large number of other companies in Japan involved in work humanisation projects, including Japan Chemical Co., Toyo Communications Equipment, Temmaya Department Stores, Fuji Film Co., Nippon Kayakuk, Nihon Atsudenki, Tokyo Gas Co., and many others. As Takezawa4 and others have suggested, the work redesign developments of the 1960s are now nearly over and the quality of working life experiments are likely to develop differently in the future. First, they are likely to move away from interventions for the short term purpose of increasing productivity, and towards concerns for the long-range interests of employees. The managing director of Mitsubishi Electric emphasised this trend in a recent

interview in which he said "job enlargement (in this company) means reorganisation of work in order to meet the changing values of highly educated workers. In this society mass-production still tends to lead to further work simplification. The real issue is the solution of human problems". Second, as more and more successful examples of humanisation experiments materialise, the labour unions will increasingly realise the benefit of work redesign and participation innovations on the shopfloor. In this respect, they are beginning to take a more active role in the initiation of these approaches. Third, and most important of all, the employees themselves are beginning to initiate suggestions for workplace change as well, witnessed by the Tokyo Gas Co. experiments in which rank-and-file workers were actively involved in introducing and controlling a large scale organisational change programme—which involved a massive change in terms of job re-definitions, job assignments, and organisation structural modifications⁵. And finally, there is a growing trend that work restructuring will entail a more enlightened concern about the "individual capabilities" of the worker rather than the job per se, that is, that greater allowance will be made, as Takezawa6 indicates, for workers' individual differences. It has recently been predicted by Kondo⁷, for instance, that individual employees' self appraisal will be more fully utilised in job placement and work restructuring experiments in the

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- (3) Kobayashi, ibid.
- (4) Takezawa, op. cit.
- (5) Yoshida, K. Work restructuring in Tokyo Gas Co. Unpublished paper, 1973.
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Benefits for French motor car industry

Holiday scheme for good attendance

SSEMBLY LINE production can be badly affected by A absenteeism. The worst days are predictable such as those which link public holidays with weekends and this was one of the factors which influenced the design by Citroën and Peugeot of the Plan Individual d'Epargne Congés. (PIEC). Basically the scheme means that a worker can earn points by good attendance which can be saved up and then cashed for extra paid leave.

Since June 1977 workers at Citroën and Peugeot have been participating in this individual accrued holiday plan in which holiday rights are acquired in the form of points. These vary according to the category of worker and the conditions in which they work, thus double shift work, Sunday work and holiday work entitle the worker to increased points. The effect of the scheme is that, provided the worker has not had more than 15 working days' absence other than on paid holiday during the year or because of industrial accident or illness, he becomes entitled to his bonus holiday, the number of days depending on the points acquired during the weeks when he was attending. In this way the right to up to 5½ days of supplementary holiday per year can be acquired. Under 35 he must save two-thirds of his entitlement to be used later on and between 35 and 50 he must retain one-third of his entitlement to be used after he reaches 60. This limitation apart, he can either take his supplementary days as they accrue or he may save them up for as long as he wishes. Thus a worker who has worked from 18 to 63 without ever having been absent on shift work in particularly arduous conditions could, if he saved all his entitlement, take three years of holiday at the end of his career by way of pre-retirement.

A study of work schedules in France over the last 20 years shows that efforts to reduce working hours have been concerned mainly with shortening the weekly working schedule. A short while ago, periods of work were 48 hours a week, 48 weeks a year, 48 years during an active working

Based on these parameters it can be deduced that a reduction of one hour a week is equivalent to one extra holiday week each year which is also equivalent to one year of retirement.

This method of reducing working time however offers no degree of additional freedom for staff and involves the company in heavy additional fixed overheads and invest-

Citroën and Peugeot made the decision no longer to think

in terms of weekly schedules, a fifth holiday week or lowering the retirement age but to select and distribute working time over the whole of the career period.

The problem, however, was how to spread the work load over this period and how to introduce the maximum degree of freedom of choice, so that each individual could make the best use of his leisure according to his ambitions, his physical capacity and his general philosophy.

The Personal Holiday Savings Plan (PIEC) provides an entitlement of rest days directly related to the effort and regular attendance of the worker, and the inconveniences involved in working certain stations and hours. This means that holiday minutes are acquired each calendar year by all hourly paid workers or administrative, technical personnel and supervisory staff having satisfied the entitlement conditions.

Main features

The plan Peugeot/Citroën for holiday savings is free with an in-built flexibility to cater, wherever practicable for individual freedom. Fairness is introduced by relating entitlement of rests to effort of work put in with encouragement for workers to save up to qualify for substantial bonuses.

Company guidelines

Holiday periods acquired are controlled so that the best interests of the organisation and of each of the beneficiaries are served as far as possible. Because of this, it is necessary to consider the following:

- (a) Some beneficiaries may wish to take full advantage of the additional rest days each year.
- (b) Some may wish to capitalise the rest days acquired to obtain extensive rest periods during the later part of their active working life, or to arrange for an early retirement while continuing on the company's payroll.
- (c) Others may wish to make the transition from fulltime work to retirement by progressively reducing their working hours or even working part-time.
- (d) The company therefore must know in advance whether a salaried worker will be present or not; nor must there be an undue accumulation of rest days taken on any particular day (the day before or after a leave period, days taken to lengthen a national holiday, etc). Entitlement of minutes converted into points and a scale drawn for their use giving different values to certain days of the

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week is introduced to overcome these problems.

(e) Advantages both to the company and employee to encourage the accumulation of points.

In the Peugeot/Citroën organisation, approximately 70 per cent of those on the assembly line are under 35 years of age and absenteeism raises difficult organisational problems. An abrupt change of behaviour from 35 years of age is observed, however, with the average number of days of absenteeism rising linearly up to 50 years of age. and afterwards at a more rapid rate.

Because of these the division of the full-time working life career into three periods resulted:

- (i) Under 35 years of age
- (ii) From 35 to 50 years of age
- (iii) Above 50.

Secondly, two complementary saving arrangements are provided, one compulsory and the other on an incentive basis. An employee under 35 cannot use more than $\frac{1}{3}$ of his entitlement; he can use, however, $\frac{1}{3}$ between the ages of 35 and 50 and \frac{1}{3} after 50; this is the compulsory saving aspect. Entitlement not used up to the age of 35 is doubled and can be used during the 35 to 50 year period. A similar arrangement is operative at 50 years of age; this is the free saving aspect.

Beneficiaries

The Personal Holiday Savings Plan applied to all worker and administrative, technical personnel and supervisory staff (ATPSS) at Citroën and Peugeot*. The plan implemented from July 1977 relates to 118,000 salaried staff-58,000 for Citroën cars, 60,000 for Peugeot cars-44,000 workers and 14,000 ATPSS at Citroën and 47,000 workers and 13,000 ATPSS at Peugeot.

Requirements

Entitlement depends upon the presence at work of each individual during the calendar year. For each calendar year benefit is acquired by hourly paid personnel and ATPSS with no more than 15 working days absence during that

The following do not constitute "absences" as far as the plan is concerned:

- (i) Annual holidays
- (ii) Days earned under the scheme
- (iii) Absences due to industrial accident
- (iv) Occupational disease
- (v) Maternity within legal limits
- (vi) Official state holidays

Provided the days involved do not amount to one week.

Personnel entitlement is finalised at the end of the last complete week of December and scheme beneficiaries are advised during the next two months.

Simple entitlement

Hourly paid workers One complete week of attendance earns 15 points.

For ATPSS One complete week of attendance earns 9 points.

Reassessment of manual work is covered by general reassessment of work and as such there is a need to encourage conscientious workers and withhold points from those who are not.

Additional entitlement

Additional points are awarded for gangwork, double or triple shift working or any special or unusual working conditions.

Alternate gang or nightwork Additional 6 points per week, available immediately.

Work under special conditions Additional 6 points per week, available immediately.

Working under very special conditions Additional 12 points per week, available immediately.

Sunday or public holiday work Additional 15 points for each Sunday worked or official holiday worked, available immediately.

Additional points may be accumulated as applicable.

The difficulty of defining clearly a working category (for example a manual worker) leads to the accent being placed on the "hardships", so as not to exclude ATPSS.

Increase in entitlement

Acquisition of points depends on attendance at work of each individual during the calendar year. As a result the assessment of entitlement, drawn up at December 31, must imply a minimum of one year's service at that date.

Use of entitlement

Whilst the acquisition of total points is independent of age, the use of this entitlement is a function of age. Simple entitlement therefore acquired before the age of 35 is split into three fractions:

- (a) 1/3 available immediately
- (b) 1/3 available between the ages of 35 and 50
- (c) 1/3 available after 50

and represents compulsory saving.

Similarly, entitlement acquired between the ages of 35 and 50 is split into two fractions:

- (a) 1/2 available immediately
- (b) 1/2 available after the age of 50

Lastly, entitlement acquired after the age of 50 is available immediately. The advantage of capitalising and saving up rest days for use later can represent a form of early retirement.

Scale of points

Points can be accumulated according to the following

- (i) one ordinary day = 500 points
- * Applies to "monthly" staff as defined by the word "monthly" in the Paris region Metallurgy Collective Agreement (Staff paid on a fixed salary basis are not therefore included in the plan).

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(ii) one day following or preceding a day which has not been worked: increase of 200 points,

that is, 500 + 200= 700 points (iii) one complete working week (5 days) = 2,500 points (iv) 4 days = 2.000 points (v) 3 days = 1.500 points

General rules

Unregistered

The full year in which the user reaches 35 years of age is considered as part of the second age sector and the full year in which the user reaches 50 years of age is considered as part of the third age sector.

In the case of joining during the year, the new employee will begin to earn his entitlement with effect from the January 1 of the year following the date on which he joins. Should he leave during the year, his entitlement will be that earned as at the close of the previous financial year. Entitlement under the PIEC scheme can only be used for full days. Payment for rest days earned under the PIEC scheme by the beneficiary will be paid as if he had been normally at work. As the entitlement earned under the scheme is used in the form of rest days, no indemnity is paid except in special cases, such as resignation of dismissal, death, long illness, promotion or transfer etc.

Eventual benefits

Insufficient time has elapsed since the introduction of the scheme to assess its eventual benefits but its introduction has been generally welcomed in the firm and some improvement in the absenteeism rate has arisen coupled with an incidental benefit to the company of planned, instead of unplanned absences.

The scheme enables people to choose to some extent between taking holidays as they accrue and saving them up for early retirement and is a step in the direction of allowing the individual greater scope for determining for himself how he will spend his days.

Disabled people

Returns of unemployed disabled people at November 10, 1977

Section I			
e samplinese e desa	Males	Females	Total
Registered Unregistered	55,733 54,021	8,136 13,749	63,869 67,770
Section II	Males	Females	Total
Danis, and			
Registered	9,334 3,265	1,762 858	11,096 4,123

Placings of unemployed disabled people from October 10, 1977 to November 4, 1977

		Males	Females	Tota
Registered disabled people	Section I Section II	2,175 177	416 66	2,591 243
Unregistered* disabled people	Section I	1,538	506	2,044
Total of placing	gs	3,890	988	4,878

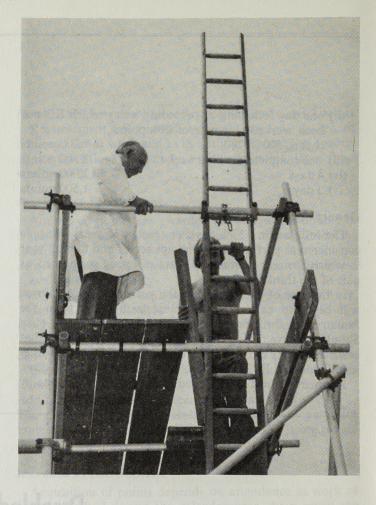
* Only Registered disabled people are placed in sheltered (Section II) employment Notes: (a) Section I classifies those disabled people suitable for ordinary or open

(a) Section 1 Classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment employment. Section II classifies those disabled people unlikely to obtain employment other than under special or sheltered conditions.
(b) At April 18, 1977, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 and 1958 was 532,402.
(c) Unregistered disabled people are those who satisfy the eligibility conditions for registration, but have chosen not to register under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944 (registration is voluntary).

A deaf man hopes to go back to the building trade. But can he still work with ladders?

Giving him his confidence back is part of the work of

The Employment **Rehabilitation Centres**



THE MAIN function of employment rehabilitation L centres (ERC's) continues to be the provision of courses for people who, after illness, injury or long unemployment, need mental and physical toning-up to fit them for employment. Centres provide the opportunity for rehabilitees to adapt themselves gradually to normal working conditions and for an assessment of the type of work for which they are

There are at present 26 centres with a total of 2,542 places. A new centre at Preston should open about June 1978. It will provide 140 residential places and 60 places for daily travellers. Plans are being prepared to rebuild and modernise the residential centre at Egham on a somewhat reduced scale. Young people's work preparation courses are running at 14 centres and some centres provide short assessments courses for adults and young people. As part of the Employment Service Agency's contribution to the young opportunities programme it is proposed that ERC's should aim to give more of the places on normal courses to young people (aged 16-18), to introduce more short assessment courses for them and to increase the number of centres offering young people work preparation courses. Centres have been encouraged to accept, in co-operation with the Department of Health and Social Security, hospital patients for courses of part-time rehabilitation in order to speed up their early return to employment.

Employment rehabilitation courses are designed to be as flexible as possible and are tailored to meet individual needs. Courses usually last about 7 weeks; but may be as

short as 3 to 4 weeks or exceptionally as long as 26 weeks. The courses are planned and controlled by a case conference team consisting of the Rehabilitation Centre manager, a doctor from the Employment Medical Advisory Service, an occupational psychologist, a social worker, a chief occupational supervisor and a disablement resettlement officer. The doctor is assisted by a nurse, and in some centres there is a remedial gymnast.

Normal week

The ERC workshops are equipped and run on the lines of a modern factory and those attending are required to work a normal week under conditions which aim to be as close as possible to those found in typical employment. People work under the guidance of occupational supervisors and are employed on actual production work obtained from local firms or Government departments whenever possible. The occupational supervisors are skilled craftsmen who are selected for their ability to help in rehabilitation and assessment. A variety of occupations is covered including machine operating, bench engineering, woodwork, assembly, light bench work and heavier types of work which include outdoor activities such as concreting and gardening. Every ERC also has one or more sections catering for commercial/ clerical assessment and providing facilities for educational revision. The commercial/clerical sections are equipped with modern office equipment and are designed to provide a realistic commercial work environment.



Accident victims capabilities are assessed through simple tasks

Courses aim to improve a person's physical capacity and restore his confidence, and finally to arrive at an informed and practical recommendation about the type of work most likely to lead to his permanent resettlement. This is achieved through vocational guidance from the occupational psychologist, aided by psychological tests and the practical assistance and assessments by the workshops and commercial section supervisors. In arriving at the recommendation full account is taken of the advice and experience of the doctor and social worker. At the end of the course the recommendation, which has been fully discussed with the

person concerned is sent to the jobcentre or employment office in the home area for the guidance of the staff who will help the people find employment. In a good proportion of cases the ERC recommends a course of training for a skilled occupation. This is arranged in conjunction with the Training Services Agency and takes place at a skillcentre or other training establishment.

Of the 14,263 people who passed through centres during the twelve months ending June 1977, 6,579 were recommended by hospitals, general practitioners and other medical authorities; 2,430 were people recently discharged from hospital or who had come from a course of medical treatment by their own doctors and who were identified at jobcentres or employment offices; 3,925 were people with long standing disabilities who were registered for employment with local disablement resettlement officers; and 971 were people without an apparent disability or people referred to the rehabilitation centres by skillcentres because of their inability to cope with a particular training course. The remaining 358 people were not categorised.

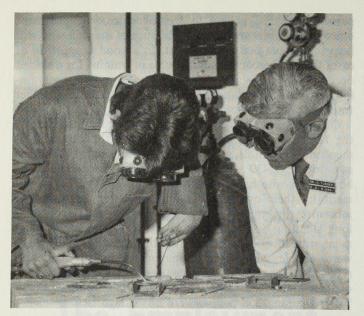
Table 1 Where people needing rehabilitation came

Year ended	June 30 1977 %	June 30 1976 %	June 30 1975 %
People needing rehabilitation because of recent sickness or injury Recommended by medical and outside agencies Recommended by local offices of the Employment	47-3	49-3	52.5
Service Agency	17-5	15-2	14-4
Total	64-8	64-5	66-9
Other people with disabilities Nominally able-bodied people with employment	28-2	29-3	27-6
difficulties and people referred by skillcentres	7.0	6.2	5.5

Table 2 Details of disabilities

Disability group	No. passing through centres during 1976	No. in each group as a % of total	No. who completed the course	Resettlement position within 3 months of completion of course as a % of column 4				
				Employment	Training	Total		
(1) No obvious disability	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)		
	801	6.0	648	21.1	(6) 21·5	42.6		
Amputations	228	1.7	193	26.4	31.1	57-5		
Arthritis and rheumatism Diseases of:	485	3.6	405	24.0	25.2	49-2		
Digestive system	338	2.5	276	22.1	25.0	47.1		
Heart and circulatory system	1,206	9.0	1,053	23.5	23-2	46.7		
Respiratory system (other than TB)	685	5.1	558	22.9	21.5	44-4		
Ear defects	304	2.3	262	34.0	20.2	54-2		
Eye defects	341	2.5	295	25.8	22.7	48.5		
Injuries of head and trunk Injuries, diseases and deformities of:	303	2-3	255	25.1	16.9	42-0		
Lower limb	941	7.0	813	25.5	27.2	52.7		
Upper limb	680	5.1	564	25.4	24.8	50.2		
Spine (including paraplesia)	1,847	13.8	1,564	21.1	29.1	50.2		
Psychoneurosis	1,645	12.3	1,307	24-4	19.1	43.5		
Psychosis	873	6.5	663	23.4	11.9	35-3		
Mental subnormality	407	3.0	371	25.6	4.9	30.5		
Epilepsy	748	5.6	643	24.6	15.8	40.4		
Other organic nervous diseases	698	5.2	620	21.0	16.3	37-3		
Respiratory TB	56	0.4	49	26.5	14.3	40.8		
TB other forms	28	0.2	26	23.1	34-6	57.7		
Other diseases	781	5.9	668	25.1	22.0	47.1		
TOTAL	13,395	100.0	11,233	23.3	21-6	44.9		
Details not available*	922							
TOTAL 1977	14,317							
TOTAL 1976	13,339							

^{*} Due to industrial action November/December 1976 breakdown of these figures is not available.



An occupational supervisor monitors a gas welding task at Edgbaston

The percentage of entrants who completed their course at ERC's was 85 per cent in 1976 compared with 81 per cent in 1975. The average length of stay was 7.8 weeks. Of those who completed courses 2,675 took up employment within three months of leaving the centre and 2,425 had either commenced or been accepted for training. Letters of inquiry about progress are sent after six months to people who complete courses.

Table 3 Results of follow-up inquiries

12 months ended	December 1974 %	December 1975 %	December 1976 %
Regarded as satisfactorily resettled In employment but not to their	54.2	41.6	41.6
satisfaction Not in employment but some work	5.2	3.7	4.7
since leaving the ERC Not in employment and no work	11-6	10.0	10-3
since leaving the ERC	29.0	44.7	43-4

Employment rehabilitation by other agencies

The Employment Service Agency has approved employment rehabilitation courses conducted by certain voluntary bodies concerned with specific disablements.

Catering for the special needs of the particular disability the courses aim to prepare these people for employment and providing an assessment in working conditions. The Employment Service Agency provides financial assistance which includes the payment of allowances. The organisations which provide these courses on an agency basis fall into two categories—voluntary, dealing with people with specific disablements for which that organisation is registered as a charity, and local authorities operating workshops as part of their community welfare services. People who are blind or who suffer from cerebral palsy or who have mental or psychiatric disablement and who for some reason cannot attend an ERC are catered for in this way.

Blind people

In the year ending September 19 1977, 303 people completed courses at the residential centres maintained by the Royal National Institute for the Blind at Torquay and

the Society for the Welfare and Teaching of the Blind at Ceres, Fife. This compares with 329 people completing courses in the year ending 20 September 1976 and 299 in the corresponding period in 1974/75. The centres place particular emphasis on helping newly blind people to adjust to their blindness and to achieve a maximum degree of personal independence in order to facilitate their resettlement into employment. Courses normally last for up to 12 weeks but may be varied by agreement to a maximum

People with cerebral palsy

Another voluntary organisation, the Spastics Society runs a centre at Sherrards, Welwyn Garden City for cerebral palsied people who have had the disability since birth or early childhood and who are likely to progress to wage earning employment. Courses usually last for up to six months but can be extended to twelve months if progress is slower than expected.

People with mental and psychiatric disablement

Although between 2,500 and 3,500 people with mental and psychiatric disablements enter employment rehabilitation centres each year, some people derive greater benefit from a longer and less demanding course, but away from the environment of a hospital therapy unit. Two voluntary bodies, Industrial Therapy Organisation (Thames Ltd) and Birmingham Industrial Therapy Association (BITA) provides extended courses of employment rehabilitation for people with mental disablements. Their workshops are sited in premises quite separate from the hospitals concerned. Similar projects run by the London Borough of Croydon and Redbridge are known as Local Authority Rehabilitation and Assessment Centres (LARACs). This method of rehabilitation has been in operation since 1964, and was designed to meet the needs of the long stay schizophrenic patient, by the provision of a long period of work acclimatisation before returning to employment. Increasing use is being made of workshops in helping people with other types of psychiatric disability and mentally retarded people who are not suitable for an ERC course. There are altogether 180 places available. Up to September 19, 1977, there had been 4,932 admissions to this group of workshops and 1,974 had been placed in employment. During the twelve months ending September 19, 1977, 224 people passed through the centres; of these 35 were placed in employment. and 13 progressed to ERC's for more advanced courses; 141 did not complete the course.

Average occupancy at the centres during the year was— Birmingham ITA-42, Industrial Therapy Organisation (Thames)—33, Local Authority Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre, Croydon-15, Local Authority Rehabilitation and Assessment Centre, Redbridge-10.

Employment Rehabilitation Research Centre

During the past year a small multi disciplinary team has been assembled at the new Employment Rehabilitation Research Centre in Birmingham. The team has commenced work on its first year's programme and is expected to issue reports on this work from the middle of 1978 onwards. A fuller account of the Rehabilitation Centre work will be provided in its first publication which is also expected to be available in 1978.

How big is British business?

Census of employment: size analysis of the units for which information is obtained

ONSIDERABLE INTEREST attaches to the size Udistribution of businesses. Although the reporting units in the census of employment do not always correspond with complete businesses—often they will be only parts of a business—it is nevertheless of interest, in the absence of other comprehensive information on the size of businesses in the economy, to analyse the size of census units.

The censuses of employment cover the whole economy except for two sectors, agriculture and horticulture and private domestic service. Although information for the former is taken from the agricultural censuses and included in the published census of employment results, the size analyses of this article exclude agriculture and horticulture, and in addition forestry and fishing, that is the whole of Order I of the Standard Industrial Classification.

Table 1 shows the distribution of census units at June 1976 according to the numbers of their employees. It also shows the numbers of employees in each size-band. Tables 2 and 3 give similar analyses, also for June 1976, by industry and by region, but for rather broader size-ranges. Table 4 shows the changes between 1973 and 1976 in the numbers of census units—and employees—in each size-band. The size analysis will, of course, be influenced by the nature of the census units and the following paragraphs describe these units and their role in taking the census of employment. Attention is also drawn to important qualifications affecting the analyses and their interpretation.

Census units

The units for which separate census information is collected, called "census units", and on which the analyses in this article are based, are largely determined by the nature of the register on which the Census of Employment is based. This is a register of paypoints—that is addresses at which employers hold the pay records of their employees. In a large number of cases the situation is relatively simple: there is a single establishment (factory, office, shop, etc.) at which a complete business is conducted and with one set of pay records held at that address; in this case there is one census unit and it corresponds to a complete business and a complete establishment. However, though this is the commonest case, there is a substantial proportion of cases where the position is more complicated. For example, where businesses have more than one establishment. separate information is required for each establishment. Again, in larger concerns, pay records may be kept separately for weekly and monthly paid staff, and separate information will be obtained for each group. In another

situation, there may be more than one kind of activity conducted at a single address, especially if it is a large one, and separate information is obtained for each activity so that it can be properly allocated to the appropriate industrial classification. Each unit for which separate information is obtained constitutes a census unit. Commonly, therefore, the census unit, to which the size analyses relate, is a complete business, especially where it is small, but may be only part of a business, especially where it is large. It also follows that the census units relate commonly to single establishments, but often will be only a part of an establishment.

Some particular qualifications apply to Table 4 which shows changes in the numbers and size-distribution of census units over the period 1973-76. When the censuses of employment were first introduced some of the larger organisations found it difficult to provide separate information for each address for which they held records. Subsequently many have provided more detailed information about the location of their employees and the activities in which they are engaged. It must be emphasised that these changes in the reporting practice have not affected the total numbers of employees shown in the census results. They have, however, had some effect on the industrial classification of the figures and comments on this have been made in the articles giving the census results (see, for example, the Gazettes for July 1976 and November 1977 giving the results for 1975 and 1976 respectively). Changes of this kind would also affect the numbers and sizes of census units

Table 1 Census of Employment Units: size analysis

GREAT BRITAIN

Size bands according to numbers of employees	Numbers of census units	Numbers of employees
1-8-3-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-8-	162,352	162,352
2	146,038	292,076
3–4	196,440	675,600
5–10	246,110	1,698,848
11-24	149,683	2,372,872
25-49	66,954	2,288,165
50-99	33,881	2,338,690
100-199	18,340	2,536,082
200-499	10,649	3,227,142
500-999	3,098	2,122,805
1,000-1,999	1.335	1,820,273
2,000-4,999	474	1,368,540
5,000 +	94	762,646
Total	1,035,448	21,666,091*

* Note: All of these figures exclude Order 1 of the Standard Industrial Classification to total number of employees in employment shown by the 1976 census was 22,047,676

Table 2A Census of Employment Units: size analysis by industry: 1976 Numbers of employees in employment in each size band

CD	-		DD	1	A 1	
GR	FΑ	40 MI	Вн	4 8 8	Δ	

Standa	ard Industrial Classification 1968	Size ba	nds accor	ding to n	umbers o	of employ	ees			Thousands
		1-10	11-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000+	Total
Totals	, all industries and services†	2,828-9	2,372.9	2,288-2	2,338-7	2,536-1	3,227-1	2,122-8	3,951-5	21,666-1*
Index	of Production industries‡	519-7	607-9	730-1	930-7	1,109-4	1,684-0	1,197.7	2,276-6	9,056-1
of w	hich, manufacturing industries§	261-9	378-8	497-1	672-6	858-6	1,397-7	989-9	2,041.9	7,098-6
Servic	e industries	2,304-4	1,763-6	1,556-4	1,407-1	1 1,426-7	1,543-1	925-1	1,674-8	12,601-3
11	Mining and quarrying	6.2	10.8	13.7	17.5	10.6	36.4	85-2	165-2	345-6
111	Food, drink and tobacco	15.5	26.8	43.2	60.9	80-1	170.7	112.2	181-3	690-6
IV	Coal and petroleum products	0.5	0.9	1.8	2.5	2.7	9.7	7.6	11.6	37.4
V	Chemicals and allied industries	8.3	12.4	20.3	30.9	41.3	85-1	89.5	133.0	420.7
VI	Metal manufacture	7.3	11.9	16.7	28.7	39-3	79-2	52.3	233.7	469-1
VII	Mechanical engineering	41.4	61.5	73.7	95.5	109-2	188-8	143-6	204-9	918-6
VIII	Instrument engineering	7.0	9.1	11.8	14.8	20.7	26.9	27.3	30.2	147-7
IX	Electrical engineering	12.6	20.2	29.3	41.1	64-6	128-9	138-8	294.3	729.9
X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3.8	5.2	4.7	9.5	8.4	13.0	21.1	109-6	175.4
XI	Vehicles	7.6	11.2	15.0	22.1	32.0	57.8	64.8	522-6	733.0
XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	37.5	52.8	62.0	70.7	72.9	99.0	76-6	48.0	519-4
XIII	Textiles	11.2	20.0	32.4	52.6	94.6	145.8	63.8	59.2	479.7
XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	3.7	5.7	6.2	7.4	8.1	8.6*	k		39.7
XV	Clothing and footwear	16.5	28.6	44.8	62.1	78.9	90.0	30-8	11.9	363-6
XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	13.8	15.6	21.7	31.5	37.1	60.9	36-8	40.5	258-0
XVII	Timber, furniture, etc	29.0	34.2	39.4	45.4	47.8	63.2*	k		259.0
XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	33.3	43.0	46.5	59.8	75.9	120-3	62.6	94-2	535.6
XIX	Other manufacturing industries	13.1	19.6	27.8	37.2	45.0	73.0	46.9	58.8	321.3
XX	Construction	240.7	204.0	200-5	206-2	187-9	131.7	57.7	40.6	1,269.2
XXI	Gas, electricity and water	10.9	14-3	18-8	34-4	52.3	118-2	64.9	29.0	342.8
XXII	Transport and communication	129-5	118-3	128.7	160.7	192.9	307.8	176.5	238-3	1,452.6
XXIII	Distributive trades	912-3	478-6	352-1	293-3	260-7	217.0	78-1	77.3	2,669-3
XXIV	Insurance, banking, finance and business									
	services	190.6	201.5	155.4	126-9	118.5	131-2	76.9	86.3	1,087-4
XXV	Professional and scientific services	294.5	353.7	401.8	357-3	358-6	408.5	386-0	998.5	3,359-1
XXVI	Miscellaneous services	694.9	495.1	338-1	241.9	197.7	152-6	72.1	59-8	2,252-2
XXVII	Public administration and defence	82.6	116-4	180-2	227-1	298-2	326-0	135-5	214-6	1,580.7

as the original larger units would be reduced in size and their employees would appear instead in smaller units. Other changes can occur when firms alter their accounting arrangements. Thus, to begin with, a firm might have only one pay office holding the pay records for all its employees. If it were to set up two offices, one dealing with monthly paid employees and the other with the weekly paid, the number of census units would be increased and their sizes reduced.

Changes

Unfortunately, it is not practicable to distinguish, in a comprehensive way, between census units that represent newly opened offices, shops etc and those that have been created solely because of changes in the way the census information is supplied. It will be seen from Table 4 that between 1973 and 1976 the total number of census units rose whereas the numbers of employees fell. Also the num-

ber of census units with fewer than 200 employees increased whereas the numbers in the larger size-ranges fell. Changes in the amount of detail shown on the census returns and also, possibly, in firms accounting arrangements are known to have been a significant factor, though not necessarily the sole one, contributing to these movements. It is not possible. however, to assess the relative effect, on the movements, of these administrative changes on the one hand, and economic factors on the other, or indeed whether the two were working in the same or contrary directions.

To sum up, therefore, these analyses are of the size of census units as they are recorded at each census. These units do not necessarily represent complete firms or workplaces and their numbers and sizes can vary, from one year to another, because of administrative changes. Nevertheless, provided that the qualifications to the figures are borne in mind the analyses are of considerable interest particularly because they cover such a large part of the economy.

Table 2B Census of Employment Units: size analysis by industry: 1976 Numbers of census units in each size band

GREAT BRITAIN

Standa	rd Industrial Classification 1968	Size bar	nds accor	ding to n	umbers o	of employ	ees			
		1-10	11-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000+	Total
Totals,	all industries and services†	750,940	149,683	66,954	33,881	18,340	10,649	3,098	1,903	1,035,448
Index	Index of Production industries;		37,735	21,058	13,358	7,973	5,488	1,749	1,086	219,998
of which, manufacturing industries§		59,574	23,367	14,251	9,615	6,147	4,538	1,441	929	119,862
Service	industries	617,264	111,861	45,848	20,510	10,367	5,161	1,349	817	813,177
11	Mining and quarrying	1,387	656	401	264	79	111	119	110	3,127
III	Food, drink and tobacco	3,262	1,626	1,227	880	563	548	165	100	8,371
IV	Coal and petroleum products	115	58	54	38	20	30	11	7	333
V	Chemicals and allied industries	1,832	759	573	436	296	272	126	72	4,366
VI	Metal manufacture	1,614	724	477	410	278	253	74	84	3,914
VII	Mechanical engineering	8,987	3,791	2,125	1,377	783	603	211	123	18,000
VIII	Instrument engineering	1,633	561	330	214	147	87	42	18	3,032
IX	Electrical engineering	2,874	1,244	840	580	462	410	202	137	6,749
X	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	897	324	133	133	61	41	27	41	1,657
χì	Vehicles	1,707	693	430	310	228	186	92	153	3,799
XII	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8,433	3,275	1,786	1,014	533	328	111	34	15,514
XIII	Textiles	2,398	1,223	913	750	666	489	94	37	6,570
XIV	Leather, leather goods and fur	852	355	183	108	60	22**			1,580
XV	Clothing and footwear	3,522	1,724	1,281	884	566	306	44	8	8,335
XVI	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	3,472	955	623	447	266	192	56	25	6,036
XVII	Timber, furniture, etc	7,223	2,155	1,140	650	349	171**			11,688
XVIII	Paper, printing and publishing	7,818	2,684	1,341	858	548	389	93	53	13,784
XIX	Other manufacturing industries	2,935	1,216	795	526	321	242	69	30	6,134
XX	Construction	67,935	12,829	5,863	2,992	1.379	461	90	25	91,574
XXI	Gas, electricity and water	2,655	883	543	487	368	378	99	22	5,435
XXII	Transport and communication	34,924	7,439	3,724	2,308	1,369	1,009	260	112	51,145
XXIII	Distributive trades	247,035	30,884	10,543	4,318	1,911	736	118	52	295,507
XXIV	Insurance, banking, finance and business	217,033	30,004	10,5 15	1,310	1,711	, 30	1.10	32	273,307
VVIA	services	51,264	12,810	4,598	1.884	866	434	113	47	72,016
XXV	Professional and scientific services	77,435	21,800	11,838	5,161	2,645	1,323	552	461	121,21
		184,633	31,801	10,115	3,570	1,448	516	104	37	232,224
XXVI	Miscellaneous services								108	
XXVII	Public administration and defence	21,973	7,127	5,120	3,269	2,128	1,143	202	108	41,07

† Excluding Agriculture, forestry and fishing—Order I of the SIC 1968, but including some 2,300 census units whose industrial classification could not be ascertained. † Orders III to XXI of the SIC 1968. | Orders XXII to XXVII of the SIC 1968. | Orders XXII to XXVII of the SIC 1968.

Great Britain

Table 3A Census of Employment Units: size analysis by region

2,828.9

Numbers of employees in employment in each size band

2,372.9

Standard region	Size ban	ds accordin	g to numbe	ers of emplo	oyees				Thousands
	1-10	11-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000+	Total
South East	961-8	805-6	790-1	830-3	874-7	1.079.8	684-9	1,140.4	7,167-6
East Anglia	92.0	74.1	75.9	72.8	72.7	92.5	67.9	79.0	627-0
South West	242.8	196-2	185.2	167-5	177.6	196-8	110.7	187-4	1.464.2
West Midlands	250-6	213.7	205.5	212-6	227.6	316-1	216.5	511-6	2,154-4
East Midlands	169-6	143.7	138-0	154.9	163-2	217.0	152.4	322-6	1,461.4
Yorkshire and Humberside	245-3	217.2	215-3	218-4	239.1	297-1	188-3	312-4	1,933-2
North West	311-1	247.4	231.0	245-3	297-1	400.8	260.0	627.3	2,620.0
North	146.2	136-7	133-8	121.6	131-1	184-8	120.7	263.6	1,238-3
Wales	133.5	104.7	89.4	94.3	114.5	149-2	118.7	164.8	969-0
Scotland	271.8	232-2	222.1	219-8	238-5	292.9	202-8	342.3	2.022-4

Notes: All the figures in this table exclude agriculture, forestry and fishing—Order I of the Standard Industrial Classification. Those for Great Britain include about 8,700 employees in employment who could not be allocated to a standard region.

* See footnote to Table 1.

2,288-2

2,338.7

2,536.1

2,122-8

3,951.5

21,666.1*

^{*} See footnote to Table 1.
† Excluding Agriculture, forestry and fishing—Order I of the SIC, but including some 8,700 employees whose industrial classification could not be ascertained.
‡ Orders II to XXI of the SIC.
§ Orders III to XIX of the SIC.

[|] Orders XXII to XXVII of the SIC.
*** Includes employees from larger size bands.

includes census units from larger size bands.

Census of Employment Units: size analysis by region Number of census units in each size band

Standard region	Size bands according to numbers of employees										
	1-10	11-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000+	Total		
South East	253,507	50,894	23,059	12,046	6,336	3,562	1,002	565	350,971		
East Anglia	24,371	4,691	2,234	1,066	536	306	98	40	33,342		
South West	65,180	12,380	5,449	2,443	1,286	656	164	85	87,643		
West Midlands	66,557	13,545	5,993	3,066	1,651	1,027	315	207	92,361		
East Midlands	45,423	9,094	4,022	2,239	1,175	714	223	151	63,041		
Yorkshire and Humberside	65,088	13,628	6,288	3,152	1,718	982	271	167	91,294		
North West	84,879	15,630	6,770	3,544	2,124	1,317	381	300	114,945		
North	37,552	8,546	3,956	1,759	948	607	174	124	53,666		
Wales	37,418	6,593	2,620	1,353	829	506	175	80	49,574		
Scotland	69,182	14,591	6,509	3,195	1,736	972	295	184	96,664		
Great Britain	750,940	149,683	66,954	33,881	18,340	10,649	3,098	1,903	1.035.448		

Notes: All the figures in this table exclude agriculture, forestry and fishing—Order I of the Standard Industrial Classification. Those for Great Britain include about 1,950 census units which could not be allocated to a standard region.

Table 4 Census of Employment Units: size analysis for 1973 and 1976

The state of the s	050 3	12 (82)	7-6 21-0/15	222	Box 224			GF	REAT BRITAIN
	Size band	s according	to number	s of employ	/ees			g neda se l eta dagi basigai	Assaul 2 SYLK Assaul 4 AVX
	1-10	11-24	25-49	50-99	100-199	200-499	500-999	1,000+	Total
Number of census units in 1973 Number of census units in 1976 Change 1973/1976	722,372 750,940 + 28,568	133,814 149,683 +15,869	59,153 66,954 +7,801	31,471 33,881 + 2,410	16,932 18,340 +1,408	10,706 10,649 - 57	3,443 3,098 - 345	2,223 1,903 - 320	980,114 1,035,448 + 55,334
Number of employees in 1973 Number of employees in 1976 Change 1973/1976	2,679,468 2,828,876 +149,408	2,113,890 2,372,872 + 258,982	2,026,868 2,288,165 + 261,297	2,176,925 2,338,690 +161,765	2,344,024 2,536,082 +192,058	3,271,537 3,227,142 - 44,395	2,378,316 2,122,805 -255,511	4,770,613 3,951,459 -819,154	21,761,641* 21,666,091* - 95,550

Note: All the figures in this table exclude agriculture, forestry and fishing (Order 1 of the Standard Industrial Classification)

* The total numbers of employees in employment shown by the 1973 and 1976 censuses of employment were 22,182,461 and 22,047,676 respectively

Social science students

An examination of the first steps in their careers

BETWEEN 1967 and 1976 at least 20 per cent of all first year home students admitted to universities in the United Kingdom chose degree courses in Social, Administrative and Business Studies. The Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies has examined the published statistics relating to certain of these students to find out what the first destinations are in their careers. The Unit looked at:

first destinations of school leavers with passes at "A" level in social science subjects in the General Certificate of Education examination (GCE).

university admissions to first degree courses in Social,

Administrative and Business Studies and, in particular, to courses in economics, geography, psychology and sociology.

first destinations of graduates in these 4 subjects, both at first degree and higher degree levels.

nature of employment obtained by first and higher degree graduates who entered employment as their first destination.

School leavers

The number of boys and girls leaving school in England and Wales steadily increased from 604,000 in 1968 to 613,000 in 1971 and 692,000 in 1975, apart from 1973 when the school leaving age was raised. During this period between $5\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 per cent of school leavers went directly to university courses, between 2 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent went to colleges of education and $10\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 per cent to polytechnics or to other full-time education. By far the largest proportion, some 80 per cent, left school each year intending to enter employment. Apart from the recent decline in entrants to teacher training $(3\frac{1}{2} \text{ per})$ cent in 1968 and 1969 as compared with just over 2 per cent in 1975), the overall pattern has remained fairly stable.

As the number of school leavers has increased in recent years, so also has their number with passes at "A" level in the GCE (92,000 in 1968 rising to 106,000 in 1975). However, the proportion of school leavers with "A" level passes has shown little variation. During the same period those with at least 1 "A" level represented between 15 and 17 per cent of total school leavers and those with 3 or more "A" levels remained steady at around 8 per cent.

Subjects in the social sciences group* made up about 8 per cent of all "A" level passes. Between 7 and 10 per cent of school leavers with passes in one or more of these subjects went on to take a degree course. Of these about

TABLE 1: School leavers with one or more "A" levels by subject group and destination (England and Wales)

			(1	Thousercen	sand: tages
fear	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
Social science		4000	1011	TRUE	grig d
Degree course	0.55	0.76	0.65	0.88	0.89
other than the state of the sta	(7)	(9)	(8)	(10)	(10)
Feacher training	1.76	2.22	1.75	1.90	1.71
a la fill of the advantage	(23)	(27) 1·44	(22) 1·52	(22) 1·72	(19) 1·61
Other full-time further education	1·57 (20)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(18)
Employment1	3.82	3.77	4.05	4.32	4.80
Employment ¹	(50)	(46)	(51)	(49)	(53)
Total (100%)	7.70	8.19	7.97	8.82	9.00
Science					100
Degree course	20.4	20.1	18.6	19.0	18.5
c raidy over recent years in	(61)	(61)	(57)	(59)	(59)
Teacher training	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.2	0.9
Britis Tip and a sancation for	(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(3)
Other full-time further education	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.1	3.1
	(11)	(11)	(11)	(10)	(10)
Employment ¹	7.7	7.7	9.1	8.7	8.6
d kolfistavima Atlioi badiili	(23)	(23)	(28)	(27)	(28)
Total (100%)	33.2	33.1	32.6	32.0	31.1
Arts		0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5
Degree course	9.6	9.3	9.0	9.5	9.5
	(29) 7·7	(28) 8·4	(27) 7·2	(29) 6·1	(30) 5·5
Teacher training	(23)	(25)	(22)	(19)	(17)
Other full-time further education	5.9	6.2	6.3	5.4	5.7
Other full-tille ful their education	(18)	(19)	(19)	(17)	(18)
Employment ¹	9.9	9.5	10.7	11.5	11.0
Employment	(30)	(28)	(32)	(35)	(35)
Total (100%)	33.0	33.5	33.2	32.5	31.7
Other combinations including s	cience	1	uln yaasi		
Degree course	6.5	6.2	6.4	7.8	8.4
The State of the S	(52)	(48)	(46)	(52)	(51
Teacher training	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4
	(11)	(10)	(11)	(9) 1·8	1.8
Other full-time further education	1.7	1.8 (14)	1.8 (13)		(11
Employment	(14) 3·0	3.5	4.2	4.0	4.9
Employment ¹	(24)	(27)		((30
Total (100%)	12.5	12.8	13.9	14.9	16.5
Other combinations ²					
Degree course	6.7	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.6
	(42)				
Teacher training	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.3
	(19)	(20)			(13
Other full-time further education	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.0	2.2
A-101 - 102 - 1 - 112 - 1	(14)				(12 5·7
Employment ¹	4.1	4.9	4.9		
	(25)	(29)	(4)	(33)	(32

¹ Including temporary employment pending entry to full-time further education, other destinations and destinations not known. **Source:** Statistics of Education, Vol 2. Department of Education and Science.

^{*} The subjects in the social sciences group are—British constitution, economics, English economic history, general studies, geography, political studies, psychology, sociology, vocational subjects (commercial

Some may include a social science subject.

half went to universities and the rest to polytechnics or other further education establishments providing degree courses. This is a low proportion compared with that for other subject groups. Table 1 shows that about 60 per cent of school leavers with 1 or more "A" levels in science subjects went on to take a degree course, about 30 per cent of students of subjects in the arts group and some 40 to 50 per cent of those taking combinations of subjects.

Table 1 also shows that, compared with other groups, there was a markedly larger proportion of school leavers with "A" levels in the social sciences going directly into employment—about 50 per cent as against 30 to 35 per cent for the arts group which had the next largest proportion entering employment.

The proportion of social science students taking up teacher training has fluctuated from year to year but has generally been in the region of 20 per cent—not very different from that of arts students, though considerably higher than for those with "A" levels in science subjects. However, there was a strikingly high proportion of social science entrants who took up teacher training on the strength of a single "A" level pass (see Table 2).

Admitted to university courses

Of all first year home students admitted to universities in the United Kingdom between 1967 and 1976 20 to 25 per cent entered degree courses within the subject group "Social, administrative and business studies". Table 3 shows that proportions have risen over recent years, in contrast with those for engineering and technology and, to a lesser extent, for science and education.

A particular focus on the four social science subjects shown separately in Table 3 shows that economics and geography courses have each taken around 3 per cent of all first year students, psychology between 1 and 2 per cent whilst sociology has shown the most fluctuating pattern with an overall decline from nearly 4 per cent in 1967 to 2 per cent in 1976. Table 4 shows the numbers of students (excluding overseas students) admitted to courses in these

It can be seen from Table 5 (which includes overseas students) that the total number of graduates leaving universities in Great Britain with a first degree in either economics or sociology has declined steadily over the past 5 years while the number of psychology first degree graduates has increased. Higher numbers and proportions of economists and sociologists are known to have entered permanent employment as their first destinations during the five years 1972 to 1976 compared to geographers and psychologists who tended to go on to further training.

Table 2: School leavers with only one pass at 'A' level who entered teacher training as their first destination (England and Wales)

		Percentages
Year	Social science students	All students
1971	76	37
1972	80	40
1973	77	37
1974	79	39
1975	70	38

Source: Department of Education and Science Statistics of Education,

Table 3: Home students admitted to UK universities by subject group

									P	ercentage
36 57 0 no 80 ac	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Education	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
Medicine: dentistry and health	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.6	8-1	8-4	8.8	8.4	8.5	8.4
Engineering and technology	16.7	16-1	16.0	15-6	15.4	13.8	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.8
Agriculture, forestry and veterinary										
science	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9
Science	26.8	26.5	26.9	27.6	27.5	27.6	26.4	25.7	24.6	24-6
Social, administrative and business										
studies	22.1	21.0	21.7	21.7	22.5	22.8	23.9	25.1	25.6	25.7
Including: Economics	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.6
Geography	3.0	2.7	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
Psychology	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8
Sociology	3.8	3.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.0
Other professional and vocational subjects	1.3	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
Languages, literature and area studies	14-1	13.6	13.8	13.5	13.2	13-6	13.8	13.9	14.0	13.8
Arts other than languages	8-4	10-6	10.7	10-6	10.0	10.3	10-6	10-6	10.8	10.7
Total = 100%	54,143	55,963	58,015	60,187	61,011	61,936	61,914	64,419	67,868	69,339

Source: UCCA reports.

Table 4: Home students admitted to UK universities to courses in economics, geography, psychology and sociology

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Economics	1,474	1,586	1,641	1,639	1,656	1,633	1,533	1,613	1.852	1,827
Geography	1,599	1,502	1,725	1,685	1,668	1,747	1,774	1,942	1,978	2,090
Psychology	673	653	699	777	823	849	969	1,188	1,222	1,238
Sociology	2,058	1,956	1,093	1,207	1,206	1,271	1,454	1,410	1,481	1,358
Total admissions (all courses):	54,143	55,963	58,015	60,187	61,011	61,936	61,914	64,419	67,868	69,339

Source: UCCA reports.

Table 5: First destinations of first degree graduates1 in economics, geography, psychology and sociology from universities in Great Britain

2001 1 2 2 (81	Further education or training Number (%)	Permanent employ Number (%)	ment in UK	15791	Others ² Number (%)	Total (100%)
Economics 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	526 (25) 502 (24) 405 (21) 405 (22) 358 (21)	890 (42) 874 (42) 859 (44) 736 (40) 745 (43)	839 738 839 500 882 500 883 270 283 894	6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00	715 (34) 726 (35) 704 (36) 718 (39) 619 (36)	2,131 2,102 1,968 1,859 1,722
Geography 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	979 (54) 832 (46) 769 (42) 784 (43) 860 (46)	450 (25) 547 (30) 582 (32) 500 (28) 506 (27)	01 45 A (01) 78 00 178 (21) 18 51 18	(1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)	378 (21) 427 (24) 476 (26) 531 (29) 524 (28)	1,807 1,806 1,827 1,815 1,890
Psychology 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976	421 (43) 482 (43) 462 (40) 493 (43) 510 (40)	238 (25) 257 (23) 263 (23) 270 (24) 305 (24)	Se season (chy (ch)	(C)	309 (32) 389 (34) 426 (37) 383 (33) 450 (36)	968 1,128 1,151 1,146 1,265
Sociology 1972 1973 1974 1975	526 (30) 462 (28) 435 (26) 405 (26) 352 (24)	562 (32) 542 (33) 599 (36) 494 (32) 516 (36)			666 (38) 659 (40) 634 (38) 661 (42) 584 (40)	1,754 1,663 1,668 1,560 1,452

1 Including overseas students

² Others = those in temporary employment, working overseas, still seeking employment and those whose destinations are unknown—there is also a number who were already in employment included in this group.

Most of the economists who left university with a first degree during the years 1972 to 1976 and entered permanent employment took jobs in industry or commerce (Fig 1 indicates that rather more of them went into commerce than into industry), most of the sociologists and psychologists went into public service employment (civil service, armed forces, local government and hospitals), and the geographers were split fairly evenly between public services employers and those in industry or commerce. The smallest proportion from each discipline went into employment connected with education-schools, colleges, polytechnics and universities.

In Table 6 the very broad groups used in Fig 1 have been broken down into more specific employer groups. It can be seen in Table 6 that of the 44 to 51 per cent of economists who went into the broad commerce group the preponderance went to accountancy (the proportion increasing from 21 to 31 per cent of the total over the 5 years) and about half the rest went into banking and insurance.

Well over 50 per cent of sociologists and over a third of psychologists went to work for local authorities/hospital

Of the four disciplines being considered here, geography has supplied the highest proportion (and in all years except 1974 the highest number) of first degree graduates each year to the civil service (between 8 and 16 per cent). The number of psychologists entering the civil service rose from 15 (6 per cent) in 1972 to 33 (11 per cent) in 1976. Engineering and other manufacturing employers have taken a higher proportion of economists than any of the other disciplines.

An examination of the types of occupations entered shows a different facet of first employment of newly qualified university graduates to that given by the employer analysis.

Tables 7(a), (b), (c) and (d) show the types of work graduates took up under seventeen occupational headings.

From 44 to 51 per cent of the economists went to work in banking, accountancy and other commercial employment during the years 1972 to 1976 and consistent with this is the finding that the proportions taking up financial work over that period were similar (45 to 54 per cent). It is of interest however, and perhaps rather unexpected, to see that over these years a larger proportion of economists entered buying, marketing and selling occupations (between 7 and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent) than went into advisory work (between $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent). Some 13 to $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent went into management, administration and general traineeships.

Predictably, first degree graduates in sociology went mainly into social work and psychologists into social work or clinical psychology. Management, administration and general traineeships were of lesser importance but nevertheless together attracted 9 to 14 per cent of sociologists and 9 to 10 per cent of psychologists. Substantial proportions of psychologists also went into buying, marketing and selling and, particularly during the latter part of the period, into personnel work.

Some 17 to 28 per cent of first degree geography graduates who entered employment took up management, administration or general traineeships and $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent rising to 23½ per cent in 1976 went in for financial work. Environmental planning occupations were popular with geographers until 1976 when numbers (and proportions) entering the occupations dropped sharply (see Table 8). This may be due to the effect of economies made by local authorities in their recruitment programmes for staff in town and country planning departments, as a result of the general economic situation. During that year an increased number of geographers went into financial work and into buying, marketing and selling.

Table 6: First degree graduates in economics, geography, psychology and sociology from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination. By type of employer. (Numbers with percentages of total in each subject entering employment)

	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	sumulficial countries has	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Total entering						Building, civil				4,000	1 9 kg au
employment (100%)						engineering,					
Economics	890	874	859	736	745	architecture,					
Geography	450	547	582	500	506	agriculture and					
Psychology	238	257	263	270	305	foresting					
Sociology	562	542	599	494	516	Economics	12	12	6	8	5
Civil service						Goography	(1)	(1) 17	(1) 17	(1)	(1) 12
Economics	47	39	51	70	42	Geography		1/			12
Economics .	(5)	(4)		(10)	(4)	Payabalany	(1)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(2)
Geography	(5) 57	60	(6) 47	80	(6) 57	Psychology	A			2	
Geography	(13)	(11)	(8)	(16)	(11)	Casialanu		(_)	(—)	(1)	(<u>—</u>)
Psychology	15	24	20	32	33	Sociology	AND THE RESERVE	6			1
13/6110108/	(6)	(9)		(12)	(11)			(1)	(1)	(1)	(-)
Sociology	31	36	(8)	47	34	National Coal Board,					
Sociology	(6)	(7)	(5)	(10)		Atomic Energy and					
Local authorities and	(0)	(,)	(3)	(10)	(7)	transport					
hospitals						Economics	67	54	56	42	29
Economics	122	89	127	98	10		(8)	(6)	(7) 42	(6) 35	(4) 37
Leonomies	(14)	(10)	(15)		69	Geography	38	51	42	35	37
Geography	108	142	239	(13) 174	(9)		(8)	(9) 12	(7)	(7)	(7)
Geography	(24)				86	Psychology	10	12	14	(7)	(7)
Psychology	89	(26) 84	(41) 110	(35) 116	(17)		(4) 12	(5) 15	(5) 22	(2) 10	(2)
Tsychology	(37)	(33)			120	Sociology	12	15	22	10	(2)
Sociology	327	309	(42) 352	(43)	(39)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(2)	(2)
Sociology	(58)			294	271	Accountancy			370	(-)	(-)
Engineering	(30)	(57)	(59)	(60)	(53)	Economics	190	188	224	228	228
Economics	72	93	97	51	04		(21)	(22)	(26)	(31)	
Economics	(9)	(11)	(11)		81	Geography	28	33	27	38	(31)
Geography	(8) 22	17	22	(7) 17	(11)	dans film anamusan per dansa de	(6)	(6)	(5)	(8)	
Geography	(5)	(3)		(2)	30	Psychology	4	7	4	(8)	(12)
Psychology	(5) 11	11	(4) 21	(3) 15	(6)	1 1 2 1 2 1 2 1		(3)		(3)	(2)
Tayenology	(F)	(4)	(0)	15	20	Sociology	(2)	(3) 10	(2) 12	(3) 13	(3)
Sociology	(5) 11	(4) 15	(8) 24	(6) 13	(7) 17	18771 S TOTAL VICE SAVERED	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)
Sociology .	(2)	(3)	24	13	1/	Banking and	(2)	(2)	(2)	(3)	(2)
Oil and chemicals	(2)	(3)	(4)	(3)	(3)	insurance					
Economics	16	19	20	40			0.5	110	01 200	i insmi	OHIGH
Leonomies		(2)	20	18	33	Economics	95	118	88	88	78
Goography	(2)	(2) 15	(2) 24	(2)	(4) 18	Carringle	(11)	(14)	(10)	(12)	(10)
Geography		(3)	24	6	18	Geography	33	31	35	19	42
Psychology	(1)	(3)	(4)	(1)	(4)	Barabara (aria) inamaya	(7)	(6)	(6)	(4)	(8)
rsychology	6			3	6	Psychology			8	6	12
Sociology	(3)	(3)	(2)	(1)	(2)	Cariala	(3)	(3)	(3) 17	(2)	(4) 12
Sociology	6					Sociology	13	4	17		12
Other	(1)	(1)	(1)	(—)	(1)		(2)	(1)	(3)	(1)	(2)
Other manufacturing		154	40	0		Other commerce					
Economics	62	51	48	43	47	Economics	108	122	66	47	72
Coography	(7)	(6)	(6) 27	(6)	(6)	soluress no vice pinch	(12)	(14)	(8) 42	(6)	(10)
Geography	23	29	27	16	36	Geography	56	72	42	(6) 37	63
B 1 1	(5) 13	(5) 14	(5) 11	(3)	(7) 11		(12)	(13)	(7)	(7)	(13)
Psychology	13	14	11	9	11	Psychology	15	22	18	(7) 19	28
6 . 1	(6) 13	(5) 11	(4) 13	(3)	(4) 13	men II munited munifix	(6)	(9)	(7)	(7)	(9)
Sociology	13	11	13		13	Sociology	26	28	(7) 25	22	(9) 25
	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	(3)		(5)	(5)	(4)	(4)	(11)

Table 7(a): First degree graduates in economics from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination by type of work.

				P	ercentage
Type of work	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	6.3	6.4	4.9	4.6	3.5
General traineeships	12.4	10.6	9.2	10.6	9.8
Management and administration	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.1	_
Scientific research design and development	1.7	1.4	3.5	1.2	0.3
Environmental planning		0.3	0.2	0.5	I STREET, STRE
Scientific analysis and investigation	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.4
Production management	11.3	11.0	8.7	7.3	11.7
Buying, marketing and selling	2.9	4.7	4.5	4.3	3.4
Services to management	45.3	46.5	47.0	54.2	54.0
Financial work	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.1
Legal work	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.1
Creative entertainment (includes journalism, broadcasting, etc)	3.8	4.3	6.6	3.5	4.8
Advisory services		0.8	0.8	1.2	0.8
Libraries, museums, art galleries, archives, etc.	0.6		and the could be found that the country of the coun	2.7	2.3
Personnel work	1.5	2.1	4.1	3.5	2.7
Health and social welfare	3.4	2.6	2.7		
Clerical and secretarial	1.9	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.9
Others	5.4	4.9	2.6	1.4	1.3
Total entering employment = 100%	890	874	859	736	745

Source: UGC.

Table 7(b): First degree graduates in geography from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination by type of work.

Type of work	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
General traineeships	6.7	6.4	3.4	5.2	5.1
Management and administration	21.6	19.6	13.4	19-2	17.8
Scientific research design and development	1.1	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.2
Environmental planning	14.0	19.4	30.1	20.6	6.9
Scientific analysis and investigation	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.6
Production management	1.6	3.7	4.3	2.4	3.2
Buying, marketing and selling	10.2	9.0	6.7	5.6	14.0
Services to management	2.7	2.9	5.8	4.2	7.5
Financial work	16.0	13.9	13.4	16.2	23.5
Legal work	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	
Creative entertainment (includes journalism, broadcasting, etc).	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.0	2.2
Advisory services	2.2	1.6	1.9	4.0	2.4
Libraries, museums, art galleries, archives etc.	2.9	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.6
Personnel work	2.4	0.9	3.1	2.0	1.6
Health and social welfare	5.1	5.7	4.0	7.0	4.3
Clerical and secretarial	2.2	2.6	1.9	2.4	2.2
Others	8.2	6.8	4.3	4.0	4.0
Total entering employment = 100%	450	547	582	500	506

Source: UGC.

Table 7(c): First degree graduates in psychology from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination by type of work.

				P	ercentages
Type of work (0) E	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
General traineeships	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.6
Management and administration	7.6	7.8	7.6	8.1	6.6
Scientific research design and development	5.0	8.9	8.7	7.4	7.9
Environmental planning	_		meri <u>s</u>		2 (1 () 1
		1.2	1.5	1.1	1.3
Scientific analysis and investigation	0.8	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.0
Production management	8.8	10.5	8.7	7.4	9.2
Buying, marketing and selling	2.9	5.8	4.9	4.4	3.9
Services to management	4.6	4.3	4.9	7.0	7.9
inancial work	0.4		0.4	_	0.3
egal work	1.7	1.9	1.9		1.3
Creative entertainment (includes journalism, broadcasting etc.)		5.1	3.0	3.7	3.3
Advisory services	6.3	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.7
ibraries, museums, art galleries, archives etc.	0.8			8.9	11.5
Personnel work	5.9	6.2	13.3		37.0
Health and social welfare	35.3	28.8	33.1	39.6	
Clerical and secretarial	2.5	1.6	0.8	1.1	2.0
Others Others	15.1	12.8	6.1	7.4	4.3
Total entering employment = 100%	238	257	263	270	305

Source: UGC

Table 7(d): First degree graduates in sociology from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination by type of work.

(o) and one of					F	ercentag
Type of work		1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
General traineeships	The spanning of the spanning o	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.6	3.1
Management and administration		6.4	10-1	10.9	10.9	10.9
Scientific research design and development		1.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6
Invironmental planning		1.6	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.4
cientific analysis and investigation		_	_	0.3	0.4	0.2
Production management		1.6	0.4	3.0	2.4	1.9
uying, marketing and selling		4.4	4.8	3.3	2.2	8.5
ervices to management		0.5	1.3	1.8	1.4	0.8
inancial work		5.5	3.7	5.7	6.7	4.3
egal work		0.5	0.2			0.2
reative entertainment (includes journalism, broadcasting etc).		1.2	2.2	1.8	1.0	2.3
dvisory services		2.7	4.1	4.3	4.5	1.9
ibraries, museums, art galleries, archives etc.		0.9	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.9
ersonnel work		3.2	3.1	5.7	5.3	6.2
lealth and social welfare		55.3	53.5	49.1	54.0	51.4
lerical and secretarial		2.7	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.9
Others		9.4	8.9	5.0	3.6	2.5
Total entering employ	ment = 100%	562	542	599	494	516

Source: UGC.

Table 8: First degree graduates in geography

Year	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
Numbers going into Environmental planning (total)	63	106	175	103	35
Town and country planning	47	66	142	87	12
Surveying and cartography	12	26	20	8	14
Other	4	14	13	8	9

Table 9: First destinations of higher degree graduates in economics, geography, psychology and sociology from universities in Great Britain.

	Further educat training	ion or	Permanent employment in UK	Already in employment	Others *	Total	
	Number (%)		Number (%)	Number (%)	Number (%)	(100%)	
Economics				chology (3			
1972	60 (13)		149 (31)	44 (9)	227 (47)	480	
1973	51 (11)		125 (27)	44 (10)	239 (52)	459	
1974	66 (11)		130 (22)	69 (12)	314 (54)	579	
1975	79 (13)		146 (24)	58 (10)		606	
1976	77 (11)		126 (19)	79 (12)	323 (53) 390 (58)	672	
Geography							
1972	13 (8)		51 (32)	31 (20)	(2 (40)	450	
1973	29 (14)		55 (27)		63 (40)	158	
1974	27 (13)		59 (29)	35 (17)	84 (41)	203	
1975	17 (8)		66 (32)	34 (17)	86 (42)	206	
1976	14 (8)		71 (38)	45 (22)	77 (38)	205	
	(0)		71 (38)	23 (12)	78 (42)	186	
Psychology							
1972	21 (12)		64 (26)	3((30)	inamaga	רסלשמעוסת מוצח	
1973	31 (12)		64 (36) 95 (37)	36 (20)	56 (32)	177	
974	32 (13)			60 (23)	70 (27)	256	
975	29 (10)			54 (23)	69 (29)	238	
976	32 (10)		103 (35)	54 (18)	109 (37)	295	
	32 (10)		116 (37)	60 (19)	104 (33)	312	
Sociology							
972	36 (10)		114 (22)	57 (44)	ins, are galleries, are	ibrarier nusci	
973	24 (0)		114 (32)	56 (16)	151 (42)	357	
974	34 (9)		127 (37)	75 (22)	111 (32)	344	
975	34 (9) 48 (11)		157 (40)	62 (16)	142 (36)	395	
976			157 (37)	94 (22)	131 (30)	430	
	46 (9)		184 (35)	107 (20)	195 (37)	532	

^{*} Others = those in temporary work, working overseas, still seeking work or whose destinations were unknown at December 31 of each year. Source: UGC.

Table 10(a): Higher degree graduates in economics from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination by type of work.

				t emplo	ercentages
Type of work	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	47.0	43.2	44.6	41.1	31.7
Teaching and lecturing	18.1	28.8	20.0	30.8	25.4
Advisory services	10.7	4.0	8.5	4.1	5.6
Scientific work—research, design, development and analysis etc	9.4	8.0	7.0	3.4	10.3
General traineeships and all management and administration	8.1	8.8	8.5	8.2	17.5
Financial work	2.7	3.2	2.3	3.4	2.4
Environmental planning	1.3	0.8	3.1	4.1	3.2
Services to management		0.8	2.3	1.4	1.6
Libraries, museums, art galleries, archives etc.	ograph there	2.4	2.3	0.7	
Buying, marketing and selling Others	2.7	The Two	1.4	2.8	2.4
Total entering employment = 100%	149	125	130	146	126

Source: UGC.

Table 10(b): Higher degree graduates in geography from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination by type of work.

					Percentages
Type of work	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	70.6	65.5	59.3	47.0	60-6
Teaching and lecturing	2.0	1.8	1.7	10.6	11.3
Advisory services	7.8	12.8	11.9	12.1	9.9
Scientific work—research, design, development and analysis etc	2.0	5.5	6.8	7.6	4-2
Management and administration	2.0	1.8		1.5	4-2
Financial work	7.8	9.1	15-3	16.7	4.2
Environmental planning	3.9	1.8	1.7	3.0	_
Libraries, museums, art galleries, archives etc.	2.0	1.8	3.4	1.5	5.6
Others	2.0	10			
Total entering employment = 100%	6 51	55	59	66	71

Source: UGC.

Table 10(c): Higher degree graduates in psychology from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination by type of work.

					ercentage
Type of work	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
	40.6	40.0	30-1	31.1	23-3
Teaching and lecturing	9.4	3.2	8.4	7.8	12.9
Advisory services	17-2	17.9	19-3	14.6	13.8
Scientific work—research, design, development and analysis etc	3.1	2.1	1.2	2.9	4.3
General traineeships and management and administration	4.7	3.2	7.2	2.9	
Services to management	4.7			1.9	1.7
Buying, marketing and selling	15-6	30.5	22.9	32.0	40.5
Health and social welfare	1.6	3.2	7.2	4.9	2.6
Personnel work	3.2	3 2	3.6	1.9	0.9
Others Control of the	3.7				A SALES
Total entering employment = 100%	64	95	83	103	116

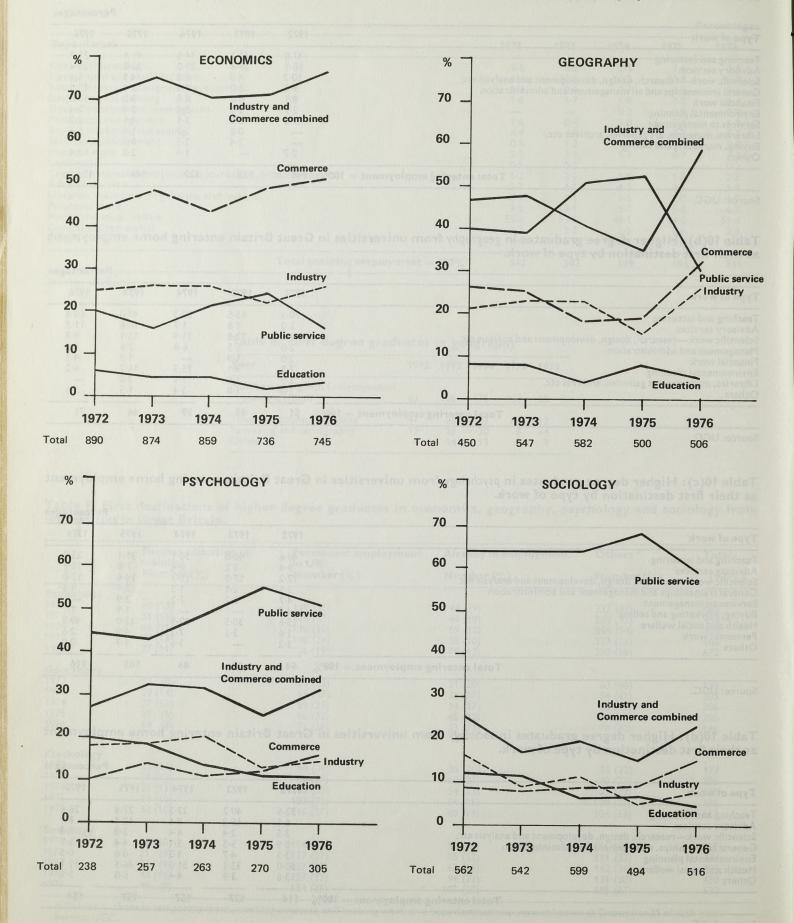
Source: UGC.

Table 10(d): Higher degree graduates in sociology from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination by type of work.

				P	ercentages
Type of work		1973	1974	1975	1976
Teaching and lecturing	32·5 6·1	40·2 10·2	22·3 9·6	27·4 12·1	26·6 8·7
Advisory services Scientific work—research, design, development and analysis etc.	3.5	2·4 5·5	6·4 5·1	3·8 4·4	4·8 5·9
General traineeships, management and administration Environmental planning	3·5 50·0	4·7 33·1	1·3 51·0	0·6 46·5	0·5 51·1
Health and social welfare Others	3.6	3.9	4.4	5.0	2.1
Total entering employm	ent = 100% 114	127	157	157	184

Source: UGC.

First degree graduates in economics, geography, psychology and sociology from universities in Great Britain entering home employment as their first destination. By employment category.



Higher degree graduates

Each year a proportion of first degree graduates continues in further education or training (see Table 5). Some of them go to colleges of education, some to other full-time specialised vocational or professional courses and a small number undertake further research or academic study in order to obtain higher level degrees.

Table 9 sets out the broad destination groups of those who graduated with higher degrees in economics, geography, psychology and sociology during 1972 to 1976. Between 8 and 14 per cent went on to further education or training after getting a higher degree. A varying proportion each year was already in employment—this group had been sponsored or given leave by their employers or had studied part-time in order to obtain higher qualifications. Of those included in the column headed "Others" some will have obtained work overseas, some were still seeking permanent employment at the time information was collected and some had declared themselves not available for employment; in other cases no information was available.

Tables 10(a), (b), (c) and (d) set out the main types of work taken up by the 19 to 40 per cent who were known to have obtained their first permanent employment in the United Kingdom by December 31 following the academic year in which they graduated.

The largest proportions of geographers and economists went into teaching and lecturing. Although these occupations were also favoured by higher degree psychologists and sociologists, their popularity was less marked and showed signs of decline in 1974 to 1976. In general the largest proportion of sociologists went into health and welfare work and this work was also taken up by an increasing proportion of psychologists.

The proportions of all four disciplines going into general traineeships and management work were much smaller than for the first degree graduates (see Tables 7 and 10 for comparisons) but larger proportions went into advisory work and into scientific and research work. As might be expected higher degree graduates appear to go into a narrower range of more specialised work than first degree graduates.

Employment of women and young people: special exemption orders, November 1977

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

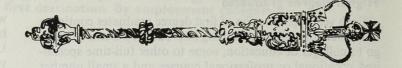
Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young people of 16 but under 18	Female young people of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	20,953	1,237	1,651	23,841
Double day shifts‡	40,564	2,985	2,429	45,978
Long spells	10,863	373	1,310 157	12,546 56,793
Night shifts Part-time work§	54,817 14,714	1,819	153	14.927
Saturday afternoon work	5.056	255	198	5.509
Sunday work	43,681	1,303	1,457	46,441
Miscellaneous	6,449	336	136	6,921
Total	197,097	8,368	7,491	212,956

^{*} The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual numbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, vary during the period of validity of the orders.

† "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the Factories Act for daily hours or overtime.

‡ Includes 17,353 people employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or n Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.
§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

Questions in **Parliament**



A selection of Parliamentary questions put to Department of Employment ministers on matters of interest to readers of the Gazette between November 7 and December 16 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.

Expenditure on unemployment

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if, further to his reply to the honourable Member for North Norfolk, Official Report, November 30, column 196, he would now estimate the overall net cost of guaranteeing to every unemployed adult a job at: (a) £45 per week and (b) £40 per week, after taking into account the increased revenue from national insurance contributions and from income tax, and compare these figures with the total current expenditure on unemployment benefit and all other grants and subsidies designed to relieve unemployment.

Mr Walker: It is estimated that to pay every adult person at present unemployed a wage of (a) £45 a week and (b) £50 a week, after taking into account increased revenue from National Insurance contributions and from Income Tax, would cost about £2,000 million and £2,250 million a year respectively. There would also be additional costs, e.g. for administration, materials, which would depend upon types of projects involved.

The estimated expenditure on unemployment and supplementary benefit and the special measures in the financial year 1977/78 will be about £1,822 million.

I should like to take this opportunity to correct the reply given to the honourable Member for North Norfolk to his previous question (Official Report, 30 November, column 196). The estimates should have been £1,900 million and not £1,700 million. (December 16)

Job creation

Mr Bruce George (Walsall South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what percentage of the Job Creation projects were in the private sector; and if he would consider enlarging the role of private industry in the scheme so that greater job opportunities will be created.

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 Walker: I am informed by the Man- too late to consider policy changes. Howpower Services Commission that about ever, the Commission is considering 2 per cent of projects funded under the whether there could be a wider role for Job Creation Programme are sponsored by private industry. As the last date for receiving applications for funding under unemployed adults, details of which will

private industry in its new Special Temporary Employment Programme for the Programme is December 31, 1977 it is be announced shortly. (December 16)

Monthly redundancies since 1972

of State for Employment, how many redundancies had been notified to his Department for each month during the past

Mr Walker: I am informed by the Man-

Mr David Knox (Leek) asked the Secretary power Services Commission that the number of redundancies notified to local offices of the Employment Service Agency as due to occur for each month during the past five years is as follows:

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
78			100		445275			-			13,539
8,629	9,258	9,093	7,321	4,605	7,588	6,704	3,660	5,863	5,026	6,901	6,721
8,783											
	8,629 8,783 28,193 22,943	8,629 9,258 8,783 9,891 28,193 24,108 22,943 17,105	8,629 9,258 9,093 8,783 9,891 9,554 28,193 24,108 19,824 22,943 17,105 17,549	8,629 9,258 9,093 7,321 8,783 9,891 9,554 7,934 28,193 24,108 19,824 16,360 22,943 17,105 17,549 14,205	8,629 9,258 9,093 7,321 4,605 8,783 9,891 9,554 7,934 5,960 28,193 24,108 19,824 16,360 25,343 22,943 17,105 17,549 14,205 10,914	8,629 9,258 9,093 7,321 4,605 7,588 8,783 9,891 9,554 7,934 5,960 8,879 28,193 24,108 19,824 16,360 25,343 23,378 22,943 17,105 17,549 14,205 10,914 12,294	8,629 9,258 9,093 7,321 4,605 7,588 6,704 8,783 9,891 9,554 7,934 5,960 8,879 7,691 28,193 24,108 19,824 16,360 25,343 23,378 21,271 22,943 17,105 17,549 14,205 10,914 12,294 14,066	8,629 9,258 9,093 7,321 4,605 7,588 6,704 3,660 8,783 9,891 9,554 7,934 5,960 8,879 7,691 11,070 28,193 24,108 19,824 16,360 25,343 23,378 21,271 18,848 22,943 17,105 17,549 14,205 10,914 12,294 14,066 9,290	8,629 9,258 9,093 7,321 4,605 7,588 6,704 3,660 5,863 8,783 9,891 9,554 7,934 5,960 8,879 7,691 11,076 9,148 28,193 24,108 19,824 16,360 25,343 23,378 21,271 18,848 18,234 22,943 17,105 17,549 14,205 10,914 12,294 14,066 9,290 9,892	8,629 9,258 9,093 7,321 4,605 7,588 6,704 3,660 5,863 5,026 8,783 9,891 9,554 7,934 5,960 8,879 7,691 11,076 9,148 15,854 28,193 24,108 19,824 16,360 25,343 23,378 21,271 18,848 18,234 21,043 22,943 17,105 17,549 14,205 10,914 12,294 14,066 9,290 9,892 13,770	Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May June July Aug. Sept. Oct. Nov. 8,629 9,258 9,093 7,321 4,605 7,588 6,704 3,660 5,863 5,026 6,901 8,783 9,891 9,554 7,934 5,960 8,879 7,691 11,076 9,148 15,854 20,968 28,193 24,108 19,824 16,360 25,343 23,378 21,271 18,848 18,234 21,043 17,512 22,943 17,105 17,549 14,205 10,914 12,294 14,066 9,290 9,892 13,770 9,682 15,833 8,639 12,244 14,888 13,510 13,218 14,646 11,881 12,886 16,678* 8,610

^{*} These figures are provisional.

(December 16)

Questions in Parliament

Employment

Mrs Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many employed men were aged

Mr Golding: Very approximate estimates can be made by applying the proportion of male employees in various age groups as shown by the 1976 Family Expenditure Survey to the total number of male employees in the annual census of employment for June 1976.

Because of the small size of the survey reliable figures for individual years of age cannot be calculated. However it is estimated that in 1976 the number of male employees in employment in Great Britain in the age group 60-64 was of the order of one million. (December 13)

Mr Gwynfor Evans (Carmarthen) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what percentage of persons over 15 years of age were employed in England, Scotland and Wales, respectively.

Mr Golding: Since most in employment are aged 16 years and over the figures have been related to the population aged 16 years and over. The data relate to June 1976, the latest year for which figures are available.

In England 59 per cent of those aged 16 and over were employed. The corresponding figures for Scotland and Wales are 58 per cent and 53 per cent respectively. (December 13)

Health and safety

Mrs Margaret Bain (East Dumbartonshire) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what information he was able to provide on the carcinogenic properties of benzidine azo dyes; and whether he was satisfied that workers who had used or were using these dyes had received adequate warning of the dangers, precautions and medical surveillance necessary to safeguard their health.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health & Safety Commission that the Health & Safety Executive has no knowledge of any evidence, either from

human epidemiology or from animal experimentation, that benzidine azo dyes present a risk of cancer from occupational exposure. The Health & Safety Executive is however reviewing recent research which has been carried out in order further to investigate this potential hazard.

In the absence of such evidence, there is no appropriate warning or medical surveillance which could be given to workers who are using or who have used these dyestuffs. The use of these dyestuffs is subject to the general provisions of the Factories Act 1961 and the Health & Safety at Work etc, Act 1974. The Health & Safety Executive currently is discussing with management and union representatives of the textile dveing industry the possibility of setting up an epidemiological survey to investigate the matter further. I am assured that, in the light of the evidence at present available, adequate steps are being taken to keep workers informed. (December 8)



Wage strikes

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, in the light of the fact that there had been about three times more strikes in 1977 than 1976, to what extent these disputes were caused by objections to the Government's various wages and incomes policies; and to what extent the 7,415,000 working days lost in the first 10 months of 1977 due to industrial disputes could be costed.

Mr Golding: The provisional estimate of the number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the first 10 months of 1977 was 2,309 representing an increase of 34.7 per cent compared with the equivalent period in 1976. The number of working days lost in these disputes increased by rather less than threefold.

The analyses by cause distinguish disputes over pay but not whether they are in opposition to particular policies.

In the first 10 months of 1977, the number of stoppages attributed to disputes over pay was 1,316 representing 57 per cent of the total of 2,309. This compares with 875 or 43 per cent of the total of 2,016 in the whole of 1976.

It would be impracticable to evaluate the cost of stoppages having regard to the many variable elements involved. (December 12)

Fringe benefits

Mr Arthur Lewis asked the Secretary o State for Employment, whether, as a means of preventing recurring industrial disputes against the Government's 10 per cent guideline, he would advise employers and trades unions that they were permitted to negotiate agreements permitting payment and facilities for travelling to and from their place of employment and home, provided these arrangements are not in excess of those now permitted to Ministers of the Crown and their top civil servants.

Mr Walker: It is for those concerned with pay determination to decide their own priorities but the overall cost of any settlement should include the cost of any additional fringe benefits and be within the guidelines set out in Cmnd 6882. (December 12)

Skillcentres

Mr Stephen Ross (Isle of Wight) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what proposals he had in mind to increase the number of skillcentres in the United Kingdom.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the Training Services Agency plans to open 13 new skillcentres and one skillcentre annexe in Great Britain in its expansion programme up to 1981. The provision of skillcentres in Northern Ireland is the responsibility of my Rt Hon Friend, the Secretary of State for Northern Ireland. (December 12)



Tribunal awards

Mrs Audrey Wise (Coventry South West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what means were open to people awarded compensation by an industrial tribunal to enforce payment of the award; and what advice was given to the worker by the tribunal on this point.

Mr Walker: In England and Wales industrial tribunal awards are enforceable through the County Court. Information on this is given in the leaflet on industrial tribunals procedure and in the notes on tribunal decisions. (December 16)

Questions in Parliament

Job Creation Programme

Dr Edmund Marshall (Goole) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what proportion of persons who have been employed under the Job Creation Scheme are registered disabled persons.

Mr Golding: About three per cent of people employed under the Job Creation Programme are registered as disabled. In addition, the programme is providing jobs for a number of unregistered handicapped people. (December 1)

Fares to work scheme

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment if the Manpower Services Commission had concluded its consideration of the specific proposals arising out of its review of the Fares to Work Scheme for disabled people which it was stated in reply to the honourable Member for Eccles on July 19 had been completed; and when a decision would be reached.

Mr Grant: Consideration of specific proposals arising from the review of the fares to work scheme for disabled people is now almost complete. I hope to make a statement about a new improved scheme early in the new year. (November

Temporary employment subsidy

Mr Mike Noble (Rossendale) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what were the criteria for granting Temporary Employment Subsidy; and what were the criteria for granting the Temporary Employment Subsidy Supplement.

Mr Golding: The criteria for granting TES are that in the opinion of the Secretary of State:

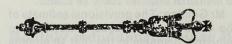
- (a) There is evidence of a decision in good faith to declare a redundancy affecting 10 or more workers in an establishment;
- (b) The company has begun consultations about the redundancies with the trade union(s) concerned, has notified the Department of the threatened redundancy in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975, and the application is jointly signed by the company and the trade union representative(s) concerned.
- (c) The company is not insolvent or about to become insolvent.
- (d) The provisions of any Government pay policy in force at the time of the application are adhered to.

The criteria for granting the supplement are the same as those above with the added proviso that without further subsidy, the company would be obliged to declare redundancies. (November 22)

Unemployment

Mr Robert Parry (Liverpool, Scotland Exchange) asked if the Secretary of State for Employment would make a statement on the Under-Secretary of State's recent visit to Liverpool to discuss employment in the inner city areas.

Mr Golding: The discussions my Ministerial colleagues and I held in Liverpool on November 4 with members of Liverpool City Council, Merseyside County Council and others were in connection with the partnership arrangements for Liverpool as set out in the White Paper "Policy for the Inner Cities" (Cmnd 6845). The White Paper emphasised the importance of strengthening the economies of inner areas so that suitable job opportunities are available to people living there. At this first meeting of the Liverpool Partnership Committee we set in hand work on a programme to identify the main problems of the inner area, including employment problems, and to recommend action on them. I hope that concerted action on the part of central and local government, as well as the enhanced resources for Liverpool under the Urban Programme which my rt hon Friend the Secretary of State for the Environment has announced will enable us to make a positive contribution to employment in inner Liverpool. (Novem-



Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk) asked if the Secretary of State for Employment would estimate the overall net cost of guaranteeing to every unemployed adult a job at £40 a week, after taking into account increased revenue from national insurance contribution and from income tax.

Mr Golding: It is estimated that to pay every adult person at present unemployed in Great Britain a wage of £40 a week, after taking into account increased revenue from national insurance contributions and from income tax, would cost about £1,700 million. There would also be

other costs, for example, for administration, materials etc. (November 30)

Unemployment benefit

Mr Iain Sproat (Aberdeen South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what consideration his Department was giving to special regional drives against persons drawing unemployment benefit while work-

Mr Golding: All the Department of Employment's regional offices arrange special drives in particular trades or types of employment if there are grounds for suspicion that persons drawing unemployment benefit may be engaged in them. The need and occasion for a special drive is determined by each regional office on the basis of the extent or nature of the suspicion aroused. Special drives are undertaken in addition to the normal investigation of suspected individual cases. (November 24)

Travel costs

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, in view of the hardship caused by travel costs of unemployed persons searching for work, if he could consider financial travel assistance in all genuine cases of unemployed people seeking work.

Mr Golding: Under the Job Search Scheme, an unemployed worker may qualify for a free return fare to attend an interview for a job beyond daily travelling distance of home. There are no facilities for the payment of fares for interviews for jobs within recognised daily travelling distance of a workers home. (November

Employment Appeal Tribunal

Mr Phillip Holland (Carlton) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, in view of the fact that proceedings of the Employment Appeal Tribunal were public, why information had not been collected on numbers of cases of dismissal on grounds of gross misconduct or conviction in the courts for misconduct which the Tribunal had ruled to be unfair.

Mr Walker: The Employment Appeal Tribunal may hear appeals from industrial tribunals only if they are on a question of law. This being so, it would not be appropriate to analyse the detailed grounds for dismissal. The Department of Employment publishes figures showing the number of appeals under each Act. (November 28)

Sheltered employment

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment to list the operating subsidy to all places of sheltered employment, and to those run by Remploy, local authorities and voluntary organisations, respectively, in each of the years 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77

and the estimates for 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80

Mr Grant: Following is the available information:

This subsidy is provided entirely by my Department in the case of Remploy Limited. For other workshops it is met partly by my Department and partly by local authorities or voluntary bodies.

Year	Remploy	Local authorities	Voluntary organisations	Total
£ Hann and	£	£	£	£
1973-74	6,913,000	2,983,160	2,334,429	12,230,589
1974-75	9,553,000	4,105,191	3,011,469	16,669,660
1975-76	15,071,000	5,552,722	3,408,644	24,032,366
1976-77	16,904,000	*	*	*
1977–78 (estimate)	20,500,000	info Man Pille	Physical Company and a second	•
1978–79 (estimate)	21,225,000	A bris easily every is	Tacressam of the	•
1979-80	The art sedme rol	The selds	BUSE OFFICE DEAD TOP	*

^{*} Figures for these years are not available.

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked years 1973-74, 1974-75, 1975-76, 1976-77, the Secretary of State for Employment to list the capital grants to all places of sheltered employment and to those run by Remploy, local authorities and voluntary organisations, respectively, in each of the

and the estimates for 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80.

Mr Grant: The capital grants paid from central government funds to all places of sheltered employment are:

Year	Remploy	Local Voluntary authorities organisations		Total
Additional transfer tray	ne Standing Mai	t no £10gs1	£	£
1973/74	684,216	268,573	68,023	1,020,812
1974/75	1,141,416	281,527	146,400	1,569,343
1975/76	1,797,358	397,844	189,065	2,384,267
1976/77	2,386,895	850,728	81,479	3,319,102
1977/78 (estimate)	2,010,000	1,017,000	275,000	3,302,000
1978/79 (estimate)	2,874,000	1,306,000	743,000	4,923,000

Estimates for 1979/80 are not vet available. Local authorities and voluntary bodies also made contributions to capital expenditure by sheltered workshops, but

details are not available centrally and could only be obtained at disproportionate cost. (November 29)

Disabled workers

Mr Jack Ashley (Stoke on Trent South) asked for the Secretary of State for Employment's results on his consideration of ideas raised at the seminar on the disabled workers in May 1976.

Mr Golding: The Minister for the Disabled and I found the seminar an extremely useful exchange of views. The seminar was concerned both with cash benefits and the provision of services for disabled workers. Cash benefits are a matter for the Secretary of State for Social Services. As far as the provision of

services is concerned, both the Manpower Services Commission and I have been conscious of the views expressed at the seminar in developing our policies over the last year. Important developments since the seminar include provision of an experimental job introduction scheme, a scheme of capital grants to employers for adaptions to premises and equipment, and the preparation by the Manpower Services Commission of a development programme of its employment and training services for disabled people which will be published early next year. (November 14)

Mr Donald Stewart (Western Isles) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, what was the percentage of registered disabled people in the unemployment figures; and how this compared with the figure five years ago.

Questions in Parliament

Mr Grant: The Manpower Services Commission advise that only registered disabled people in Section I of the unemployed register (those who are capable of open employment as distinct from those in Section II who are considered capable of employment only under sheltered conditions) are included in the general unemployment figure. On October 13, 1977, the latest date on which information is available, Section I of the unemployed register comprised 63,908 registered disabled people who represented 4.4 per cent of all unemployed people in Great Britain. Comparable figures for October 1972 were 73,588 unemployed registered disabled people and 9.3 per cent. (November).

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked for a statement on the outcome of the discussions between the Manpower Services Commission and the Department of Health and Social Security concerning the longterm implications for disabled people who travel to work of the introduction of the mobility allowance and the phasing out of the invalid tricycles.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that their discussions with the Department of Health and Social Security are continuing. The Secretary of State for Social Services intends to make a statement in the very near future, about mobility generally and, as I hope to make a statement about an improved "fares to work" scheme early in the new year. (December 1)

Mr Lewis Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked what action he was taking to maximise the abilities of employees in sheltered workshops by the provision of modern techno-

Mr Grant: The Employment Service Agency encourages workshops to develop modern processes and techniques, and provides financial support. Final decisions on such changes, however, rest with workshop management. A balance is required between increasing capital per employee and maintaining the number of severely disabled people who can be employed.

Discussions are proceeding on proposals to improve workshops' access to public sector work, and to provide support for new types of production that would be involved. (November 29)

Ouestions in Parliament

Comparative average earnings

Mr Ralph Howell (North Norfolk): asked the Secretary of State for Employment, if he would publish a table comparing annual average rates of change in average earnings during each five-year period since 1955 in the United Kingdom, Belgium, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden, the United States of America, Canada and Japan.

Mr Golding: Comparable international notes. (November 7)

only for manual workers in the manufacturing industries (as defined by the International Standard Industrial Classification). The information available is shown in the table. In making comparisons account must be taken of differences in methods of compilation by the various national statistical offices, the more important of which are referred to in the

Annual average percentage increase of gross hourly earnings of manual workers in the manufacturing industries in selected countries: 1955-1975

		Annual average percentage rate of increase						
Country	Notes	1955–1960	1960–1965	1965-1970	1970–1975			
United Kingdom	(1) (2)	6	6 1 / ₂	8	17			
Belgium	(2)	4 (3)	$7\frac{1}{2}(^3)$	81/2	17			
France	(1) (4)	81/2 (5)	$7\frac{1}{2}$	9	16			
Federal Republic of Germany	(6)	8 1	91	71/2	10			
Netherlands	A Courte North Of The	$7\frac{1}{2}$	11	10	151/2			
Sweden		61 (7)	9 (7)	9 (7)	12			
USA		4	3	5	71/2			
Canada		4	31/2	71/2	11			
Japan	(8)	6	10	141	18			

Source: International Labour Office "Year Books of Labour Statistics"
Notes: (1) Adults only (5) Four year per

(3) Based on daily (not hourly) earnings

.abour Statistics"
(5) Four year period 1956-60
(6) Including family allowances paid by employers
(7) Including mining and quarrying
(8) Based on monthly earnings of manual and non-manual workers: these include family allowances paid by employers and end of year bonuses.

Mr Kenneth Lomas (Huddersfield West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment what was the average wage for all workers in 1965 and what it is at present; and what it earnings. would have to be to have maintained the same purchasing power.

ings of all workers are available only in index-form, not as cash amounts. Between August 1965 and August 1977, the monthly index (older series) of average earnings increased by 288 per cent. This index covers production industries and certain services industries only, but all categories of employees in these industries-full-time and parttime, non-manual and manual, all agegroups-in Great Britain. It relates to gross earnings before income tax and national insurance payments, dependent on the worker's circumstances, are deducted. Their purchasing power is dependent on the impact of income tax and national insurance as well as the prices of goods and services. The latter, as measured by the general index of retail prices for the United Kingdom, increased by 214 per cent in the same period. (November 16)

Mr Robert Banks (Harrogate) asked how average industrial earnings was calculated and what was the average serviceman's

Mr Golding: Average earnings in industry can be compiled on a number Mr Golding: Statistics of average earn- of different definitions. One frequently used is that of average gross weekly earnings of men aged 21 and over, employed on a full-time basis, in manual occupations, in manufacturing industries, and including those men paid for only part of the working week. Estimates of this kind are available for April each year from the New Earnings Survey (Great Britain) and for October from the Department's regular (United Kingdom) survey of manual workers in these industries. The averages are calculated first for individual industries, by dividing the total gross amount paid (before PAYE, national insurance and other deductions) by the number of men receiving payment. These industry figures are then combined using appropriate weights to give overall

Some variations on the above definition are to extend the coverage to include other production industries, e.g. mining or

earnings statistics, from 1955 onwards construction, or to exclude men paid for for the countries requested, are available only part of the week, or to include nonmanual workers, or to calculate, in addition, figures relating to women. All these variations can be calculated using data from the New Earnings Survey.

I understand that general averages of earnings of servicemen are not kept by the Ministry of Defence.

Mr Arthur Lewis (Newham North-West) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, how many men employed in the Department on November 14 1977 were in receipt of wages and salaries at or below those paid at the basic rate for firemen.

Mr Golding: In my Department (including the Commissions, Executives, Services and Agencies for which I am responsible) on November 14, 1977, 11,719 male civil servants were in receipt of wages or salaries at or below the basic rate for a qualified fireman. (November 24)

Income and wealth

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) asked the Secretary of State for Employment when the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth would publish its next report.

Mr Booth: The Royal Commission has published today as Cmnd 6999 its third report on the Standing Reference. The Government welcomes this report, which is the fifth to be published by the Commission. In addition to presenting updated statistics, the report covers significant new ground with the results of some of the research projects undertaken by the Commission. It will do much to advance our understanding of the distribution of income and wealth. (November 17).

Low pay unit

Mr E Fernyhough (Jarrow) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, in view of the findings in the "Wages of Uncertainty", published in August by the Low Pay Unit, what steps he intends to take to overcome the serious problems outlined.

Mr Grant: I am examining the possibility of producing guides to wages orders and, in conjunction with certain Wages Councils, experimenting with simplification of the orders. A publicity campaign to make the work of the Councils and wages inspectors more widely known is going ahead. Merger of the nine retail Councils to form two should take place shortly. (November 14).

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Employment in production industries

A revised series of employment estimates, analysed by industry, from July 1975 onwards is shown on pages 20-27. This series also shows the latest estimates which are for November 1977. The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-November 1977 was 9,154,200 (6,847,000 males and 2,307,000 females). The total included 7,241,200 (5,117,100 males and 2,124,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,233,000 (1,131,000 males and 101,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 13,000 lower than that for October 1977 and 1,700 higher than in November 1976. The total in manufacturing industries was 100 lower than in October 1977 and 32,100 higher than in November 1976. The number in construction was 12,900 lower than in October 1977 and 24,200 lower than in November 1976. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 88.8 (88.9 at mid-October) and for manufacturing industries 87.9 (88.0 at mid-October).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers in Great Britain on December 8, 1977 was 1,365,377. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,370,800, representing 5.9 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,376,500 in November 1977. In addition, there were 54,349 unemployed school leavers so that the total number unemployed was 1,419,726, a fall of 18,237 since November 1977. This total represents 6.1 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in December 1977, 376,350 (26.5 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 201,512 (14.2 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 101,600 (7.2 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on December 2, 1977 was 152,608; 5,318 lower than on November 4, 1977. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 160,600, compared with 153,600 in November. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on December 2, 1977 was 16,729; 1,267 lower than on November 4, 1977.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on December 8, 1977: was 12,196, a fall of 4,196 since November 10, 1977.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended November 12, 1977 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,846,000. This is about 35.2 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 9.0 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted. was 15.58 millions (15.52 millions in October). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 82,100 or about 1.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 24.2 hours on average.

Average earnings

In November 1977 the "new series" index of average earnings of employees in all industries in Great Britain was 8.5 per cent higher than in November 1976. The seasonally adjusted "older series" index for manufacturing and those other industries covered by the monthly enquiry before 1976 was 300.2 (January 1970 = 100) compared with 294.6 in October 1977 and was 10.3per cent higher than in November 1976.

Basic rates of wages

At December 31, 1977, the index of basic weekly rates of wages of manual workers was 4.4 per cent higher than at December 31. 1976; this increase reflects that normally-negotiated rates for engineering workers have not changed since February 1976. The index was 229.9 (July 31, 1972 = 100).

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

Index of retail prices

At December 13, 1977, the official retail prices index was 188.4 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 187.4 at November 15, 1977. The index for food was 194.8 compared with 192.9 at November 15, 1977.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in December which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 36, involving approximately 6,900 workers. During the month approximately 96,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 908,000 working days were lost, including 870,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment

The tables on pages 56-71 provide an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production each month from mid July 1975 to mid November 1977. All figures have been revised to take account of information derived from the June 1976 census of employment.

The estimates from July 1976 will be subject to further revisions when estimates derived from the annual census of employment at June 1977 become available.

Great Britain Estimated number of employees in employment

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	July 197	5		August	1975		Septemi	ber 1975	
Arr Gott one Comparente informational de	MLH of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†		6,952-9	2,341.0	9,293.8	6,945.9	2,334-2	9,280·1	6,930-9	2,320.0	9,250-9
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	na's said	5,155-8	2,162.7	7,318-4	5,149-4	2,155.0	7,304-4	5,139-7	2,140.0	7,279-7
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	101	334·7 292·2	13·9 9·7	348·6 301·9	335·2 292·5	13·9 9·7	349·1 302·2	334·9 292·0	13·9 9·7	348·8 301·7
Food, drink and tobacco	m	427-4	288-4	715-8	428-7	287.7	716-5	422-3	284-5	706.7
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	211 212	17·1 67·8	4·8 38·9	21·9 106·6	17·0 68·1	4·8 38·3	21·8 106·4	17·0 66·6	4·8 37·9	21·8 104·5
Biscuits	213	16.6	26.5	43.1	16.7	26.6	43.3	16.5	26.7	43.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214 215	55·3 44·8	50·0 16·8	105·3 61·6	55·8 44·9	49·5 16·6	105·3 61·4	55·0 43·4	48·8 15·8	103·8 59·1
Milk and milk products Sugar	216	9.1	2.8	11.9	9.2	2.8	11.9	9.1	2.7	11.8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217 218	31·2 30·8	37·0 35·0	68·2 65·8	31·1 30·2	37·1 35·0	68·2 65·2	31·2 29·0	36·9 33·8	68·1 62·8
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	219	20.8	4.9	25.7	20.8	5.0	25.8	20.9	5.0	25.9
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221 229	5.8	1.4	7·2 33·9	5.8	1·4 14·8	7·2 34·3	5·9 19·3	1·3 15·1	7·2 34·4
Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting	231	19·4 56·2	14·5 13·1	69.3	19·5 56·6	13.2	69.8	56.3	13-0	69-3
Soft drinks	232	17.8	10.8	28.6	18-3	10.8	29.0	17.3	10.7	28.0
Other drinks industries Tobacco	239 240	19·8 15·0	13·0 19·0	32·8 34·0	19·8 15·0	13·2 18·9	33·9	19·8 15·0	13·3 18·7	33·2 33·7
Coal and petroleum products	IV	35-3	4.3	39.5	35.2	4.4	39.6	35-2	4.3	39-4
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.7	6	12.3	11.8	§ 2·2	12.3	11.7	5	12-3
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	17·8 5·7	2·2 1·6	20·0 7·3	17·8 5·7	1.6	19·9 7·3	17·8 5·6	2·1 1·6	19·9 7·2
Chemicals and allied industries	٧	304-7	125-5	430-2	304-7	124-9	429.6	304-1	123-8	427-9
General chemicals	271	111-2	22-2	133-4	111-1	22.1	133-2	111-2	21.9	133-2
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272 273	41·9 9·0	35·2 14·8	77·1 23·8	42·0 9·1	35·0 14·7	76·9 23·8	41·7 8·9	34·7 14·4	76·4 23·3
Toilet preparations Paint	274	19.5	7.7	27.2	19.5	7.7	27.2	19-3	7.6	26.9
Soap and detergents	275	10.2	7.3	17-6	10.5	7·4 8·1	17·9 49·8	10·4 41·9	7·4 8·0	17·8 49·9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments	276 277	41·8 19·2	8·0 3·5	49·8 22·7	41·7 19·1	3.5	22.6	19.0	3-5	22.5
Fertilisers Other chemical industries	278 279	10·2 41·7	1·7 25·1	11·8 66·8	10·1 41·7	1·5 24·9	11·6 66·6	10·1 41·6	1·5 24·7	11·6 66·3
The state of the s		440.7	F(0	407.7	438-0	56.7	494-7	436-2	56-3	492-5
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	VI 311	440·7 224·5	56·9 21·4	497·7 245·9	223.4	21.4	244-8	222-6	21.2	243-8
Steel tubes	312	45.5	7.3	52.8	45.4	7.3	52.7	45.5	7.3	52·7 81·9
Iron castings etc. Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	75·2 42·1	8·0 7·5	83·2 49·6	74·4 41·8	7·8 7·5	82·2 49·3	74·1 41·5	7·8 7·5	49.0
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	35-4	8.4	43-8	35.1	8.4	43.5	34.8	8.3	43.0
Other base metals	323	18.0	4.3	22.3	17.8	4.3	22.2	17.8	4.3	22.1
Mechanical engineering	VII 331	798·3 25·9	147·0 3·8	945·3 29·7	796·3 26·0	146·2 3·9	942·5 29·8	798·8 25·9	145·2 3·8	943·9 29·7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools	332	56.5	9.3	65.8	56.5	9.4	65.9	56.6	9.3	66.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.0	14.8	84-8	69.9	14·6 4·0	84·5 27·1	70·0 23·5	14·5 4·0	84·5 27·5
Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	334 335	22·8 26·2	3·9 4·8	26·8 31·0	23·1 26·0	4.8	30.7	25.6	4.6	30-2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	35.5	4.5	40.1	35.9	4.5	40.4	36.4	4.5	40·9 62·2
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	337 338	53·3 18·1	8·1 7·1	61·4 25·2	52·8 17·0	8·0 7·0	60·8 24·0	53·9 17·0	8·3 6·9	23.9
Other machinery	339	183-3	36.2	219-5	182-8	36.0	218-8	182.5	35.5	218-0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	148-8	17.2	166·1 20·3	148·6 16·1	17·1 4·3	165·8 20·4	149-3	1/·1 4·3	20.7
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	342 349	16·1 141·8	4·3 32·9	174.7	141.7	32.7	174-4	141.6	32.4	174.0
Instrument engineering	VIII	96.9	55.9	152-8	96.6	55-6	152-2	96.6	55.5	152-1
Photographic and document copying equipment	351 352	9.0	3·3 8·0	12·3 14·4	9·0 6·2	3·3 7·8	12·3 14·0	9·0 6·2	3·3 7·8	12·4 14·0
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances	352 353	6·4 16·0	12.3	28.3	15.8	12.2	28-1	15.9	12.2	28·1 97·7
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	65.5	32.3	97.8	65.6	32.2	97.8	65.5	32.2	97.7
Electrical engineering	ix	474-3	286-9	761-2	473-9	285.9	759-7	474-6	282·8 33·4	757·4 139·0
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	105·4 33·4	34·0 12·8	139·3 46·2	105·6 33·1	33·8 13·1	139·5 46·2	105·5 32·7	12.9	45.5
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	51.6	34.9	86-6	51.4	34.6	85-9	51.3	33.9	85.2
Radio and electronic components	364	61.7	66-2	127-9	61.7	66-1	127-7	61·6 25·0	65·9 28·0	127·4 53·0
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365 366	25·2 31·1	29·1 11·3	54·2 42·4	25·2 30·8	28·3 11·6	53·5 42·4	31.6	10.8	42.4
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	64.5	24.9	89-4	64.9	25.1	90.0	65-5	25.0	90.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	39.7	23.7	63.4	40.0	23.7	63.8	40.3	23.7	64.0

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

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

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment (continued)

October	1975	62	Novem	ber 1975		Decemb	er 1975	155	January	1976		Februar	y 1976		Order or MLH
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC
,920-6	2,312-6	9,233-2	6,906-6	2,310-2	9,216-8	6,894-6	2,298-3	9,192-9	6,852-1	2,266-2	9,118-3	6,842.0	2,252.0	9,093-9	
121:0	2,132-3	7,253-3	5,109-5	2,129·4	7,238.9	5,096·4	2,117-2	7,213-6	5,065-1	2,085.0	7,150-1	5,051-8	2,070-3	7,122.0	
334·5	13·9	348 ·4	333·8	14·1	347·9	332·9	14·1	347·0 299·6	333·4	14·1	347·5	332·2	14·3	346·5	11
291·6	9·7	301·3	290·8	9·8	300·6	289·8	9·8		290·2	9·8	300·0	288·9	9·9	298·8	101
420·6 17·3 65·9 16·5 54·2 42·2 10·6 31·1 28·9 21·2 5·9 19·3 16·8 19·9 15·0	286·2 4·7 38·3 27·2 48·7 15·0 3·0 37·9 34·5 5·0 1·4 15·3 13·1 9·9 13·3 18·6	706·7 22·0 104·2 43·7 102·9 57·2 13·6 69·0 63·5 26·2 7·3 34·6 68·9 26·7 33·3 33·6	420·7 17·2 65·7 16·5 54·2 41·9 10·8 31·3 29·1 21·5 6·1 19·3 55·5 16·7 79·9	287-8 4-7 38-4 27-3 50-2 14-8 3-1 37-7 35-3 5-1 1-4 15-0 13-1 9-9 13-2 18-6	708·5 22·0 104·1 43·8 104·4 56·7 13·9 69·0 64·4 26·6 7·4 34·3 68·6 26·6 23·2 33·5	420·0 17·2 64·8 16·4 41·4 10·7 31·4 29·1 11·9·4 55·8 16·8 19·9 15·0	285·2 4·7 38·0 26·2 50·6 14·6 13·1 37·8 34·7 5·2 1·4 13·1 9·8 13·1 9·8 12·9 18·4	705·2 21·9 102·8 42·7 105·0 15·9 13·8 69·2 63·8 26·7 7·5 34·2 69·0 26·6 32·7 33·4	415·2 17·1 64·0 16·2 53·9 41·2 9·3 31·1 28·9 21·2 6·1 19·6 55·6 16·5 19·6	277-2 4-7 36-4 25-6 49-0 14-4 2-9 37-0 33-3 5-0 1-4 14-6 13-0 9-2 12-4 18-3	692·4 21·7 100·4 41·9 102·8 55·6 12·2 68·1 62·2 26·2 7·6 34·2 68·6 25·6 32·1 33·3	412-0 17-2 63-4 16-1 53-4 41-0 8-8 8-8 31-2 28-6 21-2 6-1 19-5 55-2 16-2 19-4	273·4 4·6 35·8 25·0 48·4 14·5 2·8 36·8 32·6 5·0 1·4 12·9 8·8 812·2 18·2	685·4 21·8 99·2 41·0 101·8 55·4 11·6 67·9 61·1 26·2 7·5 33·9 68·1 25·0 31·6 33·1	III 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 229 221 229 231 232 239 240
35·1	4·3	39·3	34·6	4·2	38·9	34·5	4·2	38·7	34·3	4·1	38·5	34·5	4·1	38·7	IV
11·7	§	12·2	11·3	§	11·8	11·2	§	11·7	11·1	§	11·6	11·4	§	11·9	261
17·7	2·1	19·9	17·7	2·1	19·8	17·6	2·1	19·7	17·6	2·1	19·6	17·5	2·1	19·6	262
5·7	1·6	7·2	5·7	1·6	7·3	5·7	1·6	7·3	5·6	1·6	7·2	5·7	1·6	7·2	263
303·2	122·2	425·4	301·6	121·3	422·9	301·4	121·3	422·7	300·3	118·9	419·2	300·4	118·3	418·7	V
111·0	21·9	133·0	110·2	22·0	132·2	110·5	21·9	132·4	110·3	21·7	132·0	110·1	21·5	131·6	271
41·4	34·3	75·8	40·9	33·8	74·7	40·6	33·1	73·7	40·4	32·3	72·7	40·2	32·1	72·3	272
8·8	14·9	23·7	8·7	14·5	23·2	8·7	14·3	23·0	8·6	13·9	22·5	8·6	13·8	22·4	273
19·3	7·5	26·8	19·0	7·5	26·5	19·0	7·4	26·4	19·0	7·3	26·4	18·9	7·3	26·2	274
10·4	6·6	17·0	10·4	6·6	17·0	10·4	6·8	17·2	10·4	6·7	17·1	10·3	6·8	17·1	275
41·7	7·9	49·6	41·7	8·0	49·7	41·6	8·0	49·5	41·4	7·9	49·3	41·7	7·9	49·6	276
19·0	3·5	22·5	18·8	3·5	22·3	18·4	3·4	21·9	18·4	3·5	21·8	18·4	3·5	21·8	277
10·0	1·5	11·5	10·0	1·5	11·5	10·2	1·7	11·9	10·1	1·7	11·9	10·2	1·7	12·0	278
41·5	24·1	65·6	41·7	24·0	65·7	42·1	24·6	66·7	41·8	23·9	65·7	41·9	23·8	65·6	279
433·2	56·0	489·2	431·4	55·6	487·0	429·3	55·4	484·6	425·5	54·6	480·1	422·7	54·2	476·9	VI
221·2	21·0	242·3	220·3	20·9	241·3	219·3	20·7	240·0	217·6	20·7	238·3	216·1	20·5	236·6	311
45·3	7·2	52·5	45·3	7·2	52·5	45·2	7·1	52·3	44·9	7·0	51·9	44·5	7·0	51·4	312
73·1	7·8	80·9	72·8	7·7	80·5	72·2	7·7	79·8	71·8	7·5	79·3	71·3	7·5	78·8	313
41·2	7·5	48·6	41·0	7·4	48·4	40·8	7·4	48·2	40·0	7·3	47·3	39·9	7·1	47·0	321
34·5	8·3	42·8	34·2	8·2	42·4	34·1	8·2	42·3	33·8	8·1	41·9	33·6	8·1	41·7	322
17·7	4·2	22·0	17·7	4·2	21·9	17·7	4·3	22·0	17·4	4·1	21·5	17·3	4·0	21·4	323
793·8 25·8 56·4 69·5 23·8 25·2 36·7 53·0 17·1 181·6 147·0 16·5 141·1	144·3 3·8 9·3 14·2 4·0 4·6 4·5 8·2 7·1 35·3 17·0 4·3 32·0	938·1 29·6 65·6 83·7 27·8 29·8 41·2 61·2 24·2 24·2 216·9 164·0 20·9 173·2	791.6 25.6 55.6 69.1 23.7 25.0 36.8 52.5 17.1 181.3 147.4 16.6 140.8	143·9 3·8 9·4 14·1 3·9 4·6 4·5 8·1 7·1 35·1 17·0 4·4 31·9	935·6 29·4 64·9 83·3 27·7 29·6 41·3 60·6 24·2 21·6·5 16·4·4 21·0 172·7	787·2 25·5 55·0 69·1 24·0 24·8 36·8 51·8 17·2 180·1 146·2 16·7 140·1	144·4 3·8 9·3 14·7 4·0 4·5 4·5 8·1 7·1 35·2 17·0 4·4 31·8	931·6 29·3 64·3 83·8 28·0 29·3 41·3 59·9 24·3 215·3 163·2 21·0 171·9	783·0 25·3 54·4 68·9 24·0 24·4 37·0 51·0 17·1 178·3 145·7 16·7	143·0 3·8 9·1 14·6 4·0 4·5 4·5 8·0 7·0 34·8 16·9 4·3 31·6	926·0 29·1 63·5 83·6 28·0 28·9 41·5 58·9 24·1 213·1 162·6 21·0 171·6	781·4 25·2 54·1 68·7 24·2 24·1 37·2 51·0 17·1 178·1 145·7 16·8 139·2	142.5 3.8 9.0 14.5 4.0 4.4 4.5 7.9 7.0 34.9 16.9 4.3 31.4	923·9 29·0 63·1 83·2 28·2 28·5 41·7 58·9 24·0 213·0 162·7 21·1 170·6	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349
96·6	55·0	151·6	96·2	54·6	150·8	96·3	54·4	150·6	96·0	53·6	149·7	95·4	53·2	148·7	VIII
8·9	3·3	12·2	9·0	3·2	12·2	8·9	3·2	12·2	8·9	3·3	12·1	8·7	3·1	11·8	351
6·1	7·5	13·5	6·1	7·4	13·5	6·0	7·2	13·3	5·9	7·1	13·1	6·0	7·1	13·0	352
16·1	12·3	28·4	15·9	12·0	27·9	15·9	12·1	28·0	15·9	11·7	27·6	16·2	11·7	27·9	353
65·5	32·0	97·5	65·2	32·0	97·2	65·4	31·8	97·3	65·3	31·5	96·8	64·6	31·3	95·9	354
474·3	281·7	756·1	472·7	280·2	752·9	469·6	278·0	747·6	466·4	273·6	740·0	465·6	270·1	735-7	1X
105·2	33·4	138·6	104·8	32·9	137·7	104·4	32·9	137·3	103·5	32·6	136·1	102·9	32·2	135-1	361
33·1	12·9	46·1	33·2	12·9	46·2	32·2	12·7	44·9	31·9	12·4	44·3	32·3	12·5	44-8	362
51·3	32·9	84·2	51·1	32·3	83·4	50·1	31·1	81·2	49·6	30·8	80·5	49·0	29·9	78-9	363
61·1	65·4	126·5	60·8	65·1	125·8	60·5	64·5	125·0	60·3	64·0	124·4	60·3	63·8	124-1	364
25·2	28·2	53·4	25·3	28·6	53·9	25·3	28·7	54·0	25·0	27·6	52·6	24·8	26·8	51-6	365
31·3	11·5	42·8	31·2	11·3	42·5	30·4	11·8	42·2	30·6	11·6	42·2	30·7	11·4	42-1	366
65·6	24·8	90·4	65·2	24·9	90·1	65·6	24·8	90·4	65·3	24·6	89·9	65·2	24·6	89-8	367
40·6	23·6	64·2	40·9	23·7	64·5	41·0	23·4	64·4	40·5	22·1	62·6	40·5	21·2	61-7	368
60·8	49·1	109·8	60·3	48·5	108·8	60·0	48·3	108·3	59·8	47·8	107·6	59·9	47·6	107-5	369

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH	July 1975	-	- india	August 1	975	Section 2	Septem	ber 1975	20 Ba
TO SECURE AND A SE	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	×	160-6	12.7	173-3	161-3	12-6	173-9	161-6	12-7	174-3
/ehicles	XI	649-8	91.0	740-8	649-7	90.9	740-6	651-5	90-5	742-0
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380 381	30·4 394·6	2·6 54·1	33·0 448·7	30·6 393·7	2·6 53·9	33·2 447·6	30·8 393·8	2·6 53·6	33·4 447·4
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	9.8	3.2	12.9	9.5	3.2	12.8	9.5	3.2	12-7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383 384	175·3 16·4	28·9 1·0	204·2 47·5	175·5 16·8	28·9 1·1	204·4 17·9	176·8 16·9	28·8 1·1	205·6
Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	23.2	1.2	24.4	23.6	1.2	24.8	23.7	1.2	25.0
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	386-7	153.0	539-7	385-8	151·3 12·7	537.0	385·4 50·2	149·9 12·6	535·3 62·8
Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements	390 391	50·2 13·4	12·8 6·7	63·0 20·1	50·3 13·4	6.7	63·0 20·1	13.4	6.6	19.9
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc.	392	7.8	5.6	13.4	7.9	5.4	13.3	7.9	5.7	13-6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc. Wire and wire manufactures	393 394	25·9 30·4	11·4 8·5	37·3 38·9	25·4 30·2	11·1 8·4	36·5 38·6	25·0 30·1	10·7 8·4	35.7
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.3	12.7	29.1	16-4	12.7	29.1	16.4	12.6	29-0
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	396 399	14·1 228·7	7·6 87·7 ·	21·7 316·3	14·4 227·8	7·6 86·7	21·9 314·6	14·4 228·0	7·5 85·9	313-8
extiles Property of the Proper	XIII	269-7	222-2	491-9	269-0	221-9	490-9	266-6	219-4	486-0
Production of man-made fibres	411 412	29·5 29·7	4·6 23·2	34·1 52·9	29·1 29·8	4·7 23·2	33·8 53·0	29·3 29·4	4·8 22·6	34·1 52·0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	25.0	18.2	43.3	25.0	18-1	43-1	24.8	18.0	42.9
Woollen and worsted	414	48·5 5·3	39·0 2·7	87·4 8·0	48·0 5·2	38·6 2·7	86·6 7·9	47·1 5·3	37·8 2·7	85·0 7·9
Jute Rope, twine and net	415 416	3.1	3.5	6.6	3.0	3.4	6.5	3.0	3.3	6.3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	38-3	75.4	113-6	38-3	75.6	113-9	37-9	74.8	112-7
Lace Carpets	418 419	2·0 24·3	2·4 13·0	4·4 37·3	2·1 24·2	2·4 13·0	4·5 37·2	2.2	2·4 12·8	36.
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	5.7	6.8	12.4	5.7	6.7	12.5	5.6	6.6	12:
Made-up textiles	422 423	7·5 32·3	14·2 13·1	21·6 45·4	7·5 32·4	14·1 13·2	21·7 45·6	7·5 32·2	14·3 13·2	21·8 45·4
Te:tile finishing Other textile industries	423	18.6	6.1	24.7	18-6	6.1	24.7	18.4	6.0	24.5
eather, leather goods and fur	XIV	23.6	18-2	41-8	23.9	18:4	42.2	23.8	18-2	42.
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431 432	14·4 6·9	4·2 11·8	18·6 18·6	14·6 6·8	4·2 12·0	18·7 18·8	14·7 6·7	4·2 11·9	18-9
Leather goods Fur	433	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.5	2.2	4.7	2.5	2.2	4.6
Clothing and footwear	XV	92.7	287-9	380-6	92.5	287-5	380-1	92.1	286-1	378-3
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	441 442	3·7 18·5	14·8 62·4	18·6 80·9	3·7 18·3	14·9 61·9	18·6 80·2	3·7 18·1	15·0 61·0	18·8 79·0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	11.8	31.2	43.0	11.6	31.4	43-1	11.6	29-9	41.5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	5·3 13·2	30·3 79·6	35·6 92·8	5·3 13·1	30·8 79·3	36·1 92·4	5·2 13·2	31·5 79·7	36·7
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.6	4.9	1.4	3.6	5.0	1.4	3.5	5.0
Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	449 450	5·6 33·2	24·1 41·9	29·7 75·1	5·7 33·4	23·7 42·0	29·4 75·4	5·6 33·3	23·6 41·8	29·3
Disks pottomy place compart ats	XVI	206-4	62-8	269-2	205-9	62-6	268-5	204-3	62-1	266-4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	36.4	4.4	40-8	36.5	44	41-0	36.5	4.3	40.9
Pottery	462 463	28·8 52·1	29·7 15·8	58·5 67·9	29·1 51·3	29·8 15·7	58·9 67·0	29·0 51·2	29·6 15·5	58·6
Glass Cement	464	12.9	1.2	14.0	12.9	1.2	14.1	12.9	1.2	14.1
Abrasives and building materials etc. not elsewhere specified	469	76-2	11.7	87-9	76.0	11.6	87-6	74.7	11-4	86-1
imber, furniture, etc	XVII	207-4	50.2	257.6	208-4	50.2	258-6	209-7	50-3	260-0
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	76·2 69·9	11.8	86·8	76·5 70·4	11·8 16·9	88·3 87·3	76·8 71·2	11·8 16·9	88-6
Bedding, etc	473	10-3	9.8	20-1	10-3	9.6	19.9	10.1	9.7	19-1
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets	474 475	25·7 12·0	3·9 3·8	29·6 15·8	25·7 12·0	3.9	29·6 15·9	26·3 11·9	3.9	30·3
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	13.3	4.0	17-3	13.6	4.0	17.6	13.5	4-1	17-6
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	376·4 55·5	181·9 11·6	558·3 67·1	375·2 55·1	180·8 11·5	556·0 66·6	374·1 54·2	180·8 11·3	554 -9
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	51.5	31.5	83.0	51.4	31.4	82.8	51.2	31.5	82.7
Manufactured stationery	483	21.8	18-8	40.6	21.8	18-8	40.6	21.5	18-5	40-0
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing and publishing of newspapers	484 485	15·7 56·9	10·2 17·0	25·9 73·9	15·6 57·3	10·1 16·9	25·7 74·2	15·3 59·2	10·0 17·6	76.1
Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	486 489	43·3 131·7	18·8 74·0	62·0 205·6	43·3 130·8	18·7 73·3	62·0 204·1	42·7 130·0	18·5 73·4	203-
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	204-9	117-9	322-8	204-2	117-6	321-8	202-9	117-6	320-
Rubber	491	85.4	25.6	110-9	84.7	25.1	109-8	84-1	25.0	109-
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc Brushes and brooms	492 493	11·7 4·3	2·7 4·9	14·4 9·3	11·8 4·3	2·6 4·9	14·4 9·2	11.7	2·6 4·8	14:
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17-1	26-3	43.4	17-3	26.7	43.9	17-1	26.4	43-5
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4·2 70·1	4.9	9.0	4.1	4·9 42·2	9.0	4·1 69·8	4.8	112-
Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	12:1	42·6 11·0	112·8 23·0	70·1 12·0	11.1	112·3 23·1	12.0	42·6 11·4	23:
onstruction	500	1,185-6	97-2	1,282-8	1,183-6	97-6	1,281-2	1,177-6	98-1	1,275
ias, electricity and water	XXI	276-8	67.2	344-0	277-7	67-7	345-4	278-7	68.0	346-7
Gas Electricity	601 602	75·5 152·1	26·9 33·7	102·4 185·8	75·9 152·1	27·0 33·8	102·9 185·9	76·4 152·1	27·0 33·8	103-4
Water	603	49.2	6.6	55.8	49.7	6.9	56.6	50.2	7.2	57-4

Great Britain-Estimated	number of	employees in	employment	(continued)
Great Britain—Estilliateu	Hullibel Of	Cilibio Acca III	Cilipioyillicit	Continuca

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Ctoper	1975	STAL AND	Novemb	-	and made	Decembe		ON Haram	January	Be The French		February		Mary at Agrico	Order or
lales	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC
163-9	12.7	176-0	164-0	12.7	176-7	163-5	12-7	176-2	163-1	12.7	175-8	163-4	12.8	176-2	×
647-3	90-0	737-3	645-5	90.0	735-5	648-4	89.5	737.9	646·0 31·1	88·6 2·5	734·6 33·7	644·4 31·0	88·3 2·5	732·7 33·6	XI 380
31·0 389·2	2·6 53·4	33·6 442·6	31·1 387·5	2·6 53·5	33·6 441·0	31·1 390·9	2·6 53·3	33·6 444·2	389.9	52·7 3·0	442.6	389·1 9·4	52·9 3·0	442·0 12·3	381 382
9·5 176·7	3·1 28·6	12·6 205·4	9·5 176·5	3·1 28·6	12·6 205·1	9·4 176·1	3·1 28·3	12·4 204·4	175.0	28-1	12·3 203·0	174-3	27-6	201-9	383
17·0 23·9	1.1	18·1 25·1	17·0 23·9	1·1 1·2	18·1 25·1	17·0 23·9	1·0 1·2	18·0 25·2	16·9 23·8	1.1	18·0 25·0	16·9 23·7	1·1 1·2	18·0 25·0	384 385
383-4	149·5 12·6	532.9 62.8	382·2 49·7	149-4	531-6	381·4 49·7	148·9 12·4	530·3 62·1	378·2 49·4	147·6 12·4	525·8 61·8	377·2 49·1	146·5 12·3	523·7 61·4	XII 390
50·1 13·2	6·4 5·8	19.7	13·2 7·7	12·5 6·6 5·7	62·2 19·8 13·4	13·0 7·6	6·5 5·6	19·5 13·2	49·4 13·0 7·5	6·4 5·4	19·4 12·9	13·1 7·4	6·3 5·3	19·4 12·7	391 392
7·7 24·9	10.6	13·5 35·5	24.7	10.6	35.3	24·6 29·4	10·5 8·1	35·1 37·5	24·4 29·2	10·3 8·0	34·7 37·3	24·2 29·1	10·3 8·0	34·4 37·1 29·0	393 394
29·6 16·6	8·2 12·7	37·8 29·3	29·6 16·4	8·2 12·7	35·3 37·7 29·1	16.4	12.7	29.1	16.4	12.6	29.0	16.3	12.7	29.0	395
14·1 227·3	7·4 85·7	21·4 312·9	13·8 227·0	7·5 85·8	21·3 312·8	13·7 226·9	7·5 85·6	21·2 312·5	13·8 224·4	7·4 85·2	21·1 309·5	13·5 224·4	7·5 84·3	21·0 308·7	396 399
265.0	218-0	483·0 34·8	264-7	217·7 4·9	482·3 34·7	263·8 29·7	216-6	480·4 34·6	262·4 29·6	215·4 4·9	477·8 34·6	262·6 29·5	214·8 5·0	477·4 34·5	XIII 411
28.7	4·9 22·0 17·8	34·8 50·8	29·7 28·7 24·1	22·0 17·7	50·6 41·8	28·4 23·9	22·1 17·3	50·5 41·1	28·3 23·7	21·9 17·1	50·2 40·8	28·4 23·8	21·9 16·9	50·4 40·7	411 412 413
29·9 28·7 24·5 46·5 5·2	37.1	42·3 83·6 7·9	46·2 5·2	36.6	82·8 7·9	46·0 5·2	36-5	82·5 7·8	45·9 5·1	36.5	82·4 7·7	46·0 5·0	36·3 2·5	82·3 7·5	413 414 415
3·0 37·5	2·6 3·3	6.3	2.9	2·7 3·2	6.2	2.9	2·6 3·2	6.1	2·9 37·1	2·6 3·1 74·2	6-0	2.9	3.0	5.9	416
2.2	74·7 2·4 12·7	112·2 4·6	37·7 2·3	75·0 2·4	112·7 4·7	37·7 2·3	74·6 2·4	112·3 4·7	2.4	74·2 2·4	111·3 4·8	37·2 2·5 23·4	74·6 2·3	111·8 4·8	417 418
2·2 23·8 5·7 7·7	6.5	36·5 12·1	23·6 5·7	12·6 6·6	36·2 12·3	23·5 5·8 7·5	12·5 6·5	36·0 12·3	2·4 23·4 5·7	12·5 6·6	35·9 12·4	5.8	12·4 6·6	35·8 12·4	419 421
7·7 32·1 18·3	14·7 13·2 5·9	22·4 45·3 24·3	7·8 32·3 18·5	14·7 13·3 6·0	22·4 45·6 24·4	7·5 32·4 18·5	14·6 13·4 5·9	22·2 45·8 24·4	7·5 32·2 18·4	14·6 13·2 5·8	22·1 45·5 24·3	7·5 32·2 18·4	14·3 13·3 5·7	21·8 45·5 24·1	422 423 429
23.9	17-9	41.9	23-5	18-3	41-8	23-3	17:7	41-1	23:1	17-5	40-6	23.0	17:5	40.5	XIV
14.7	4·2 11·6	18·8 18·5	14.6	4·1 12·0	18·7 18·6	14.7	4·1 11·7	18·9 18·3	14·7 6·4	4·1 11·5	18-8	14·5 6·6	4·2 11·5	18·6 18·1	431 432
2.4	2.1	4.5	6·7 2·2	2.2	4-4	2.0	1.9	3.9	2.0	1.8	3.8	1.9	1.8	3.8	433
91.7	285·0 15·0	376·6 18·7	91·6 3·6 17·9	285·1 14·9	376·7 18·6	91·0 3·6	283·8 14·8	374·7 18·4	90·4 3·7	279·5 14·7	369·8 18·3	89·9 3·6	277·2 14·3	367·1 17·8	XV 441
17·8 11·5 5·4	60·3 29·8	78·1 41·3	11.5	59·7 30·2	77·6 41·7	17·7 11·4	59·3 29·9	77·0 41·3	17·6 11·2	58·7 29·7	76·3 40·9	17·6 11·1 5·5	58·2 29·3	75·8 40·3	442
5·4 13·1	31·2 79·6	36·6 92·7 5·0	5·4 13·2	31·3 79·8	36·7 93·0	5·4 12·9	31·3 79·6	36·6 92·5 5·0	5·5 12·8	30·8 77·6	36·3 90·3	5·5 12·7	29·9 77·2	35·4 89·9	441 442 443 444 445
1·4 5·6	3·6 23·8	5·0 29·5	1·4 5·6	3·6 23·8	5·0 29·4	1·4 5·6	3·6 23·5	5·0 29·2	1·4 5·7	3·2 23·2	4·6 28·8	1·4 5·7	3·5 23·4	4·9 29·0	446 449
33-1	41.7	29·5 74·8	32-9	41.7	29·4 74·7	32.9	41.7	74-7	32.6	41.6	74-2	32-5	41.5	74-0	450
202·9 36·4	61·9 4·2	264·8 40·7	202·2 36·0 29·2	62·0 4·2	264·2 40·2	201·4 36·1	61·4 4·1	262·7 40·2	199·1 35·4	60·4 4·1	259·5 39·5 57·5	198·1 35·2	59.9 4.0	258·0 39·2 57·5	XVI 461 462
29·1 50·1	29·6 15·3	58·7 65·4	50.0	29·8 15·4	59·0 65·4	28·9 50·2	29·2 15·3	58·0 65·5	28·8 49·6	28·8 15·2	64.7	28·9 49·4	28·7 14·9	57·5 64·3	462 463
12·9 74·4	1·2 11·6	14·0 86·0	12·8 74·1	1·2 11·5	14·0 85·6	12·8 73·5	1·2 11·6	14·0 85·1	12·7 72·6	1·1 11·2	13·9 83·8	12·7 71·9	1·1 11·2	13·8 83·1	464 469
209·7 76·3	50·6 12·0	260·3 88·2	210·6 76·8	51·0 12·1	261·6 88·9	210·8 77·1	50·9 11·9	261·7 89·0	209·9 76·3	50·2 11·7	260·1 88·1	210·7 76·4	50·2 11·8	260·9 88·2	XVII
71·8 10·2	17-1	88·9 20·0	72-1	17-1	89-2	72.4	17.2	89.6	72.3	16.9	89-1	72.5	17-0	89.4	471 472
25.6	9·7 3·9	29.5	10·5 25·2	10·1 3·9	20·6 29·1	10·5 25·0	10·1 3·9	20·7 28·8	10·4 25·2	10·0 3·8	20·4 29·0	10·4 25·8	9·9 3·8	20·2 29·6 15·9	473 474
12·1 13·7	3·9 4·1	15·9 17·8	12·2 13·8	3·8 4·0	15·9 17·8	12·2 13·6	3·8 4·0	15·9 17·6	12·2 13·5	3·8 4·0	16·0 17·4	12·1 13·6	3·7 4·0	15·9 17·6	475 479
372·9 53·7	179·1 11·2	552·0 64·9	371·5 53·3	176·7 11·0	548·2 64·3	370·1 53·0	175·9 10·9	546·0 63·9	368·4 52·5	173·3 10·8	541·7 63·3	366·9 52·4	172·3 10·7	539·2 63·1	XVIII 481
51·1 21·4	31·3 18·0	64·9 82·5 39·4	51·2 21·1	30·8 17·7	82·1 38·7	51·1 21·0	30·3 17·6	81·3 38·6	50·8 20·9	30·1 17·3	80·9 38·2	50·6 20·6	30·0 17·1	80·6 37·6	482 483
15·0 59·3	9·7 17·5	24·8 76·9	15·2 58·0	9·7 16·6	24·9 74·6	15·1 58·3	9.7	24.8	14·8 58·5	9.4	24.2	14.9	9.3	24.1	484
42·7 129·6	18·5 72·8	61·2 202·4	42·9 129·8	18·4 72·6	61·3 202·4	42·8 128·9	16·6 18·6 72·2	74·9 61·4 201·1	42·6 128·3	16·5 18·5 70·8	75·0 61·1 199·1	58·7 42·2 127·6	16·4 18·6 70·3	75·1 60·8 197·8	485 486 489
203-7	118-0	321-6	204-9	118-9	323-8	204-6	117-0	321.6	203.7	114-8	318-5	203-6	114-8	318-3	XIX
84·1 11·7	24·8 2·6	108·8 14·3	84·1 11·6	24·9 2·6	109·0 14·3	83·7 11·6	24·6 2·6	108·3 14·2	83·4 11·6	24·3 2·5	107·8 14·1	83·3 11·6	24·4 2·5	107·7 14·1	491 492
4·2 17·3	4·8 26·2	9·0 43·5	4·2 17·3	4·8 26·1	9·0 43·4	4·3 17·3	4·8 25·3	9·1 42·7	4·2 17·3	4·7 24·4	8·9 41·7	4·2 17·4	4·6 24·4	8·8 41·8	493 494
4·0 70·3	4·9 43·2	8·9 113·5	4·0 71·8	4·6 44·2	8·6 116·0	3·9 71·8	4·4 43·7	8-4	4·0 71·2	4.3	8-2	3.9	4.2	8-0	495
12:1	11.6	23.6	11.9	11.7	23.6	12.0	11.6	115.5	12:1	43·3 11·3	114·5 23·4	71·3 12·0	43·6 11·1	114.8	496 499
186-4	98-5	1,284-9	1,184-5	98-9	1,283-4	1,186-5	99-3	1,285-8	1,174-6	99.7	1,274-3	1,178-7	100-1	1,278-8	500
278·7 76·4	67·9 27·0	346·6 103·4	278·8 76·4	67·8 27·0 33·8 7·0	346·6 103·4 185·1 58·1	278·8 76·4	67·7 27·0	346·5 103·4	279·0 76·4	67·4 26·8	346·4 103·2	279·3 76·4	67·3 26·6	346·6 103·0	XXI 601
151-7	33.8	185·5 57·7	151·3 51·1	33.8	105.4	150-8	33.8	184-6	150.4	33.7	184-1	150.0	33.7	183.7	602

JANUARY 1978 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 61

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment (continued)

THOUSAN	DS
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Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH	March 1	976	report of the participation of	April 19	76	inismieno s	May 197	6	T YELDO
Dall to favor columns county larger and	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	10 g 2500	6,825-8	2,244-4	9.070-2	6,804-2	2,238.0	9,042-1	6,800-8	2,239-2	9,040
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	State of the state of	5,041-1	2,062-5	7,103-6	5,033-7	2,055·6	7,089-2	5,026·1	2,056-1	7,082-2
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	331·7 288·3	14·3 9·9	346·0 298·2	332·0 288·6	14·3 9·9	346·3 298·5	331·5 288·0	14·4 9·9	345·9 297·9
Food, drink and tobacco	111	411-1	271.8	682.9	412·1 16·9	272-1	684-2	412-1	273.0	685
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	211 212	17·0 63·4	4·7 36·3	21·7 99·6	63.1	4·7 35·9	21·6 99·0	16·6 62·9	35·8	98-
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	15·9 53·2	24·7 47·9	40·6 101·1	15·9 54·1	24·9 48·1	40·8 102·3	15·9 52·9	25·4 47·7	100-
Milk and milk products	215	41·3 8·8	14·4 2·8	55·6 11·6	41·6 8·7	14·5 2·8	56-1	42·3 8·7	15·0 2·9	57-
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	216 217	31.3	36.8	68-1	31.1	37-1	11·5 68·2	31.6	37.7	69:
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	218 219	28·4 21·0	31·8 4·9	60·2 26·0	28·5 21·0	31·3 4·9	59·8 25·9	28·4 20·9	30-9	59· 25·
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	6.1	1.4	7.5	6.1	1.4	7.5	6.1	1.4	7-
Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting	229 231	19·5 54·7	13·9 12·7	33·5 67·4	19·7 54·8	14·2 12·6	33·9 67·4	19·7 54·9	14·1 12·7	33·8 67·6
Soft drinks	232	16·2 19·3	9·2 12·0	25·5 31·3	16·3 19·3	9.6	25·9 31·3	16.8	10-0	26.1
Other drinks industries Tobacco	239 240	14.9	18-1	33.0	15.0	12·0 18·0	33.0	19·4 15·0	12·0 18·0	31.4
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	IV 261	34·3 11·3	4.2	38·5 11·8	33·6 10·7	4-1	37·7 11·1	33·5 10·5	4.0	37:1
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	17·4 5·6	2·1 1·6	19·5 7·2	17·4 5·6	2·1 1·6	19·5 7·1	17·3 5·6	2·1 1·5	19·4 7·1
Chemicals and allied industries	٧	300-9	118-3	419-2	301-4	118-5	419-8	301.7	118-2	419-1
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	271 272	110·2 40·0	21·5 31·8	131·7 71·9	110·4 39·9	21·5 31·3	131·9 71·2	110·5 39·7	21·2 31·2	131:
Toilet preparations	273	8.6	13.6	22.2	8.6	14.0	22-6	8.8	13.9	22.
Paint Soap and detergents	274 275	19·1 10·4	7·3 6·7	26·4 17·0	19·2 10·4	7·3 6·7	26·5 17·1	19·1 10·4	7·3 6·7	26·5
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	42.1	8.3	50-4	42.3	8.3	50.6	42.4	8.3	50-6
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers Other chemical industries	277 278 279	18·4 10·2 41·9	3·5 1·7 24·0	21·9 11·9 65·9	18·3 10·2 42·1	3·5 1·7 24·2	21·8 11·9 66·3	18·4 10·0 42·3	3·5 1·7 24·4	21·9 11·7 66·7
letal manufacture	ΥI	420-9	54-1	474-9	418-1	53-8	471-9	417-0	53-5	470-5
Iron and steel (general)	311	215-4	20-3	235.7	213.6	20.1	233.7	212-8	20-0	232-9
Steel tubes Iron castings, etc	312 313	44·2 70·9	7·0 7·5	51·2 78·3	44·0 69·9	7·0 7·5	50·9 77·4	43·7 69·4	6·9 7·4	50·6 76·7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321 322	39.6	7.1	46.7	40-0	7-2	47-2	40-3	7.2	47-5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	323	33·4 17·5	8·1 4·1	41·4 21·5	33·2 17·4	8·1 4·0	41·3 21·4	33·3 17·5	8·0 4·0	21:4
lechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	VII 331	779·0 25·1	142·1 3·8	921·1 28·9	778·3 25·1	142·4 3·8	920-6 28-9	776·5 25·1	141·9 3·9	918-4
Metal-working machine tools	332	54.0	9.2	63.2	54-1	9.2	63.3	54-1	9-2	63:
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines	333 334	68·5 24·4	14·4 4·0	82·9 28·4	68·8 24·7	14·4 4·0	83·3 28·7	68·8 25·0	14·4 4·0	83·1 29·0
Textile machinery and accessories	335	23.7	4.4	28-1	23.6	4.4	27.9	22.7	4.2	26.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	336 337	37·5 50·6	4·6 7·9	42·0 58·4	37·7 50·7	4·6 8·0	42·2 58·7	37·6 50·6	4·6 7·9	42·2 58·5
Office machinery	338	16.9	6.9	23.9	17.0	6.9	23.9	17-0	7.0	23.9
Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	339 341	176·7 146·1	34·6 16·8	211·3 162·9	176·5 145·4	34·8 16·7	211·3 162·1	176·1 145·5	34·6 16·8	210·7 162·3
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	342 349	16·8 138·6	4·4 31·2	21·2 169·8	16·8 138·0	4·4 31·2	21·2 169·2	16·8 137·2	4·3 31·1	21·1 168·3
strument engineering	VIII	95.2	53.0	148-2	95-1	53-1	148-2	95-3	52.9	148-2
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks	351 352	8·7 6·0	3·2 7·0	11·9 13·0	8·7 5·9	3·2 6·9	11·8 12·8	8·6 5·8	3·1 6·8	11·8 12·5
Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	353 354	16·2 64·3	11·6 31·2	27·8 95·5	16·2 64·3	11·7 31·4	27·9 95·8	16·3 64·7	11·6 31·4	27·9 96·1
ectrical engineering	IX	465-2	268-8	734-0	464-7	267-6	732-4	462-7	266-4	729-1
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	103·0 32·3	32·2 12·5	135·2 44·9	103·1 32·2	32·1 12·4	135·1 44·7	102·5 32·5	32·3 12·5	134·7 45·0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	363 364	48·4 60·1	29.3	77-7	48-1	28.8	76.8	46.9	27-2	74-1
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	24.7	63·5 26·8	123·5 51·5	59·9 24·9	63·2 26·8	123·1 51·7	60·0 24·9	63·6 26·8	123·7 51·7
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366 367	30·9 65·1	11·5 24·5	42·4 89·6	31·1 64·8	11·5 24·3	42·7 89·1	30·9 64·9	11·4 24·3	42·3 89·2
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	40·8 59·8	20·9 47·6	61·7 107·4	40·7 59·9	20·6 47·9	61·3 107·9	40·4 59·8	20·1 48·2	60·5 108·0
ipbuilding and marine engineering	x	162.7	12-9	175-6	163-0	12.8	175-8	162-9	12-9	175-7
ehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing	XI 380	644-2	88.3	732-4	643-2	87.9	731-1	641-6	87.6	729-2
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	31·1 389·1	2·5 53·0	33·6 442·0	31·0 388·9	2·5 52·9	33·5 441·8	31·1 389·1	2·5 52·8	33·6 441·9
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	382 383	9·6 173·8	2·9 27·5	12.5	10.5	3·0 27·1	13.5	9.9	3.0	12.8
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	16.9	1.1	201·3 18·0	172·1 16·9	1:1	199·2 18·0	170·9 16·9	27·0 1·1	197·9 17·9
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	23.8	1.2	25.0	23.8	1.2	25-0	23.8	1.2	25.0

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment (continued)

June 197	6	STYL YES	July 197		syrt (hq.A	August	1976*	Of does to	Septem	ber 1976*	(898)	Octobe	r 1976*		Order or
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC
,807-6	2,248-5	9,056·1	6,833-5	2,264-0	9,097-5	6,841.0	2,269-3	9,110-3	6,850-4	2,268-6	9,119-0	6,859-2	2,285-8	9,145.0	
,033-7	2,064-8	7,098-6	5,061-6	2,080·2	7,141.8	5,071.0	2,085·4	7,156-4	5,086-4	2,085·5	7,171-9	5,095-2	2,102-6	7,197-8	and the state of
331·1 287·5	14·5 9·9	345·6 297·5	331·0 287·4	14-4	345·4 297·3	330·9 287·3	14·4 9·9	345·3 297·2	330·7 287·1	14.4 . 9.9	345·1 297·0	330·2 286·6	14·4 9·9	344·6 296·5	II 101
415-2 16-6 63-8 16-0 53-5 42-5 8-7 31-8 28-7 21-0 6-0 19-8 55-1 17-2 19-6 15-0	275·4 4·6 35·9 25·7 47·6 15·4 2·8 38·4 31·4 4·8 1·4 14·1 12·7 10·4 12·3 17·9	690-6 21-2 99-7 41-6 101-1 57-9 11-5 70-2 25-8 7-4 33-9 60-8 27-6 31-9 32-9	425-4 16-7 65-8 16-2 55-2 43-3 8-8 32-3 30-5 21-1 6-1 19-9 55-8 18-7 19-8	283·1 4·6 37·0 26·1 49·0 15·8 3·0 39·4 33·4 4·9 1·5 14·2 10·9 12·5 17·9	708·5 21·3 102·8 42·3 104·3 59·1 11·8 71·7 63·9 26·0 7·5 34·2 68·6 29·7 32·3 33·1	426·5 16·6 66·3 16·1 55·7 43·2 8·9 32·6 29·5 21·2 6·0 19·9 19·9 19·9	285-8 4-7 37-2 26-4 50-1 15-7 2-9 40-1 32-9 4-9 1-5 14-6 13-0 11-3 12-6 17-8	712·3 21·3 103·5 42·6 105·8 58·9 11·7 72·7 62·4 26·2 7·5 34·5 69·4 30·2 32·6 33·1	421·0 16·4 65·0 16·0 54·9 41·9 8·9 32·4 28·9 21·5 6·0 19·9 56·0 18·2 20·0	283·4 4-7 36·8 26·7 49·5 14·9 3·0 39·7 32·8 4·9 1·5 14·5 12·9 11·0 13·0	704·4 21·1 101·7 42·7 104·4 56·7 11·8 72·1 61·7 26·3 7·4 34·4 68·9 29·1 33·0 32·9	419·9 16·2 64·7 16·3 54·7 41·3 10·0 32·3 29·0 21·6 5·8 19·8 5·6 17·3 20·1 15·1	287-0 4-8 37-5 27-2 49-5 14-6 3-3 40-0 34-6 5-0 1-5 14-7 12-8 10-6 13-5 17-6	706·9 20·9 102·2 43·5 104·2 55·9 13·3 72·4 63·5 26·6 7·3 34·5 68·4 27·9 33·6	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 229 231 232 232
33·4 10·5 17·3 5·6	4·0 § 2·1 1·5	37·4 11·0 19·3 7·1	33·5 10·6 17·2 5·7	4·1 § 2·1 1·6	37·5 11·0 19·3 7·2	33·4 10·6 17·1 5·7	4·0 § 2·1 1·5	37·4 11·1 19·1 7·2	33·5 10·7 17·1 5·7	4·1 § 2·1 1·5	37·5 11·1 19·2 7·2	33·4 10·7 17·1 5·6	4·0 § 2·1 1·5	37·4 11·1 19·2 7·1	240 IV 261 262 263
302·5 110·8 39·6 8·9 19·2 10·5 42·6 18·5 10·0 42·5	118-2 21-2 31-0 14-2 7-3 6-7 8-4 3-5 1-7 24-3	420·7 131·9 70·5 23·1 26·5 17·2 51·0 21·9 11·7 66·8	303·6 111·1 39·6 9·0 19·3 10·6 42·9 18·6 10·0 42·5	118·9 21·3 31·2 14·3 7·4 6·6 8·5 3·5 1·7 24·4	422·5 132·4 70·8 23·3 26·7 17·3 51·4 22·1 11·7 66·9	305·1 111·5 40·0 8·9 19·3 10·7 43·2 18·8 10·0 42·7	119·9 21·4 31·5 14·7 7·4 6·6 8·4 3·5 1·7 24·7	424·9 132·9 71·5 23·6 26·7 17·3 51·6 22·3 11·7 67·4	305·6 112·0 40·0 8·9 19·3 10·6 43·2 18·9 10·0 42·8	119·5 21·4 31·3 14·4 7·3 6·6 8·5 3·5 1·7 24·9	425·1 133·4 71·2 23·2 26·6 17·2 51·7 22·4 11·7 67·6	305·8 112·1 39·7 9·0 19·2 10·7 43·4 18·8 10·1 42·9	119·8 21·4 31·3 14·6 7·4 6·6 8·4 3·4 1·7 24·9	425·6 133·5 71·0 23·6 26·6 17·3 51·8 22·3 11·7 67·8	271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279
415·8 212·7 43·7 68·3 40·4 33·3 17·4	53·3 19·8 6·9 7·3 7·3 8·0 4·1	469·1 232·6 50·5 75·6 47·6 41·3 21·5	416·9 212·9 43·8 68·5 40·8 33·4 17·5	53·2 19·7 6·9 7·2 7·3 8·0 4·2	470·1 232·6 50·7 75·7 48·1 41·3 21·7	418·8 213·7 44·0 68·9 41·1 33·4 17·7	53·2 19·6 6·9 7·3 7·3 8·0 4·1	472·0 233·4 50·9 76·2 48·4 41·4 21·8	421·9 215·5 44·5 69·4 41·2 33·6 17·6	53·2 19·7 6·8 7·2 7·2 8·1 4·2	475·1 235·2 51·3 76·7 48·4 41·7 21·8	422·8 215·8 44·7 69·3 41·4 33·8 17·8	53·5 19·5 6·8 7·5 7·3 8·2 4·2	476·3 235·3 51·5 76·8 48·7 41·9 22·0	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323
776-6 24-9 53-8 68-8 25-0 22-4 38-0 50-4 16-9 176-0 145-8 137-8	142·0 3·9 9·1 14·4 4·0 4·2 4·5 8·0 7·0 34·6 16·7 4·3 31·2	918·6 28·8 62·9 83·3 29·0 26·6 42·5 58·3 23·9 210·6 162·6 21·1 169·0	777-0 25-1 53-8 69-2 25-0 22-2 37-5 50-4 16-8 176-5 145-7 138-2	142·4 4·0 9·1 14·5 4·0 4·2 4·5 8·0 6·9 34·8 16·9 4·4 31·3	919·4 29·1 62·9 83·7 28·9 26·4 41·9 58·4 23·7 211·3 162·6 21·1 169·5	776-7 25-0 54-0 69-1 25-0 22-2 37-5 50-7 16-7 176-7 144-5 16-7 138-6	142·2 3·9 8·9 14·5 4·0 4·2 4·4 8·0 6·8 35·1 16·9 4·4 31·0	918-9 29-0 62-9 83-6 29-0 26-4 41-9 58-7 23-6 211-8 161-4 21-1 169-7	782·3 25·1 54·6 69·5 25·2 22·0 38·5 50·9 16·8 178·3 144·7 16·9 139·8	142·5 3·9 9·1 14·5 4·0 4·1 4·5 8·1 6·8 35·3 16·9 4·4 31·0	924·8 29·1 63·6 84·0 29·2 26·1 42·9 59·0 23·6 21·3 170·8	782·1 25·1 54·8 69·4 25·3 21·7 38·0 51·5 16·8 178·5 144·1 17·0 139·9	142·9 3·9 9·1 14·6 4·0 4·4 8·1 6·9 35·3 17·0 4·4 31·2	925·0 28·9 63·9 83·9 29·3 25·7 42·5 59·6 23·6 213·8 161·2 21·4 171·2	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349
95·0 8·6 5·7 16·4 64·2	52·8 3·1 6·7 11·7 31·2	147·7 11·7 12·5 28·0 95·5	95·3 8·6 5·9 16·3 64·5	52·9 3·2 6·7 11·6 31·3	148·1 11·8 12·6 28·0 95·8	95·6 8·8 5·7 16·3 64·8	52·9 3·3 6·5 11·7 31·5	148·5 12·0 12·3 27·9 96·3	95·5 8·9 5·7 16·2 64·8	52·9 3·3 6·5 11·7 31·5	148·4 12·1 12·2 27·8 96·2	95·9 9·0 5·7 16·1 65·2	53·3 3·3 6·5 11·7 31·8	149·2 12·3 12·2 27·8 96·9	VIII 351 352 353 354
62·4 02·3 32·4 46·5 60·5 25·0 30·8 64·8 40·2 59·9	267-4 32-2 12-4 27-1 64-0 27-0 11-4 24-5 20-0 48-9	729·9 134·5 44·8 73·6 124·6 52·0 42·2 89·2 60·2 108·8	463·8 102·3 32·4 46·1 61·2 25·4 30·9 65·0 40·2 60·4	268-4 32-4 12-5 26-5 64-6 27-2 11-3 24-4 20-0 49-6	732·2 134·6 44·9 72·6 125·8 52·6 42·3 89·4 60·2 109·9	463·5 102·2 32·4 45·7 61·4 25·3 30·8 65·4 40·0 60·2	268·5 32·4 12·5 26·2 64·6 27·1 11·4 24·4 20·3 49·7	732·0 134·6 45·0 71·8 126·0 52·4 42·1 89·9 60·2 109·9	465-8 102-7 32-6 45-7 61-6 25-3 31-1 66-2 40-0 60-5	269·1 32·3 12·4 26·0 64·5 27·9 11·1 24·5 20·3 50·1	734·9 135·0 45·0 71·7 126·1 53·2 42·2 90·7 60·4 110·6	466·6 102·9 32·5 45·4 62·1 25·5 30·9 66·1 40·4 60·9	271·9 32·5 12·4 25·8 65·5 28·4 11·0 24·6 20·8 50·8	738·5 135·4 44·9 71·2 127·5 53·9 41·8 90·7 61·2 111·7	361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369
62-4	12-9	175-4	162-8	12.9	175-7	162-3	12.9	175-2	163-6	13.0	176-6	163-6	12.9	176-5	×
44·8 31·2 92·8 9·9 70·4 16·8 23·7	88·2 2·6 53·4 3·1 26·9 1·0 1·2	733·0 33·7 446·2 13·0 197·3 17·9 24·9	646·3 31·4 394·8 9·9 169·8 16·8 23·6	88·9 2·6 54·0 3·1 26·9 1·0 1·2	735·2 34·0 448·9 12·9 196·7 17·9 24·8	648·6 31·5 396·7 10·0 169·6 16·9 23·9	89·4 2·6 54·5 3·0 27·0 1·1 1·3	737·9 34·1 451·2 12·9 196·6 17·9 25·2	655·1 32·0 401·6 10·1 170·3 17·2 24·0	90·2 2·6 55·3 2·9 27·0 1·1 1·3	745·3 34·6 456·9 13·0 197·3 18·2 25·2	657·9 32·5 404·1 9·9 170·2 17·2 24·0	90·2 2·6 55·4 2·9 27·0 1·1 1·3	748·2 35·1 459·5 12·8 197·1 18·3 25·3	XI 380 381 382 383 384 385

JANUARY 1978 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 63

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	March 1	976	M. Stange	April 19	76	after abot	May 1976		3587 50
paths first Papers Papers Total of St.	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	375-4	145-9	521-3	373-1	144-5	517-6	373-4	145-8	519-2
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	48.6	12.2	60.8	48-2	12.0	60.2	48-4	11.9	60-3
Hand tools and implements	391 392	12·9 7·3	6·3 5·2	19·2 12·6	12·7 7·4	6·2 5·3	18·9 12·7	12·6 7·3	6·3 5·2	18·9 12·5
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	24.2	10.1	34.2	24.0	9.9	33.9	23.9	10.0	33.9
Wire and wire manufactures	394	29.0	7.6	36.6	29.0	7.6	36·6 29·1	29·1 16·4	7·8 12·8	36·8 29·2
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	395 396	16·3 13·6	12·8 7·5	29·1 21·1	16·4 13·5	12·7 7·6	21.1	13.5	7.6	21.1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	223.5	84-2	307.7	221.9	83-3	305-2	222.2	84-3	306-5
Textiles	XIII	262-6	214-9	477.5	262-5	214-6	477-1	262·5 29·5	215-2	477-6
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	411 412	29·6 28·6	5·0 22·0	34·5 50·7	29·5 28·7	5·0 22·1	34·5 50·7	29.0	5·0 22·2	34·5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	23.6	16.7	40.3	23.7	16.6	40.2	23.6	16.4	40-
Woollen and worsted	414 415	46·2 5·0	36·3 2·5	82·4 7·5	45·9 5·1	35·9 2·6	81·7 7·7	45·8 5·1	35·9 2·6	81·
Jute Rope, twine and net	416	2.7	2.9	5.6	2.7	2.8	5.5	2.7	2.9	5.
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	37.2	74.5	111.6	37.2	74-8	112.0	37.4	75-1	112.
Lace Carpets	418 419	2.4	2·5 12·6	5·0 36·0	2.5	2·5 12·4	5·0 35·8	2·3 23·4	2·6 12·3	35.7
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	5.8	6.6	12.3	5.9	6.6	12.4	5-9	6.7	12.6
Made-up textiles	422 423	7·6 32·2	14·2 13·4	21·8 45·6	7·6 32·1	14·3 13·5	21·9 45·6	7·6 32·2	14·3 13·6	21·9 45·8
Textile finishing Other textile industries	429	18.4	5.8	24.2	18:2	5.7	23.9	18-1	5.7	23.7
eather, leather goods and fur	XIV	22.8	17:3	40-1	22.7	17-2	39.9	22.5	17:2	39.7
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	431 432	14·4 6·3	4·1 11·3	18·5 17·6	14·4 6·3	4·1 11·2	18·5 17·4	14·4 6·1	4·1 11·3	18:5
Fur	433	2.0	1.9	4.0	2.1	1.9	4.0	2.0	1.9	3.9
lothing and footwear	xv	89-1	276-1	365-2	88.5	272.5	360-9	88.3	273.0	361
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	441 442	3·5 17·4	14·1 57·2	17·6 74·7	3·4 17·3	13·9 56·7	17·4 74·0	3·5 17·2	14·2 56·5	17· 73·
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	11.0	29.7	40.7	10.7	28.8	39.5	10.6	28-8	39.
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	5.5	29.4	34.9	5.4	29.0	34.4	5.4	29.2	34.
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc. Hats, caps and millinery	445 446	12·7 1·4	77·4 3·5	90·1 4·9	12.6	76·2 3·6	88·8 4·9	12·6 1·4	76·7 3·6	89.
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.6	23.3	29.0	5.7	23.2	28.8	5.6	23.3	28-
Footwear	450	32.1	41.3	73.5	32.0	41·1	73·1	32·1	40.8	72.9
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	XVI 461	197·6 35·0	59·5 4·0	257·2 39·0	198·6 35·2	59·6 4·0	258·1 39·2	198·1 35·1	59·6 4·0	257 -39-
Pottery	462	28.8	28.3	57.1	29.0	28.3	57.2	29.0	28.3	57.
Glass Cement	463 464	49·4 12·7	14·9 1·1	64·3 13·8	50·2 12·6	15·1 1·1	65·2 13·7	49·9 12·1	15·1 1·1	13:
Abrasives and building materials etc not elsewhere specified	469	71.7	11.2	82.9	71.7	11-1	82.8	72.0	11.2	83-3
imber, furniture, etc	XVII	210.0	50.2	260-2	209-4	50.0	259-4	208-0	49.8	257
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	76·5 72·2	11·8 17·0	88·3 89·2	76·5 71·8	11·8 16·9	88·3 88·7	76·6 71·4	11·7 16·7	88-
Bedding, etc	473	10.3	9.9	20.3	10.4	10.0	20.3	10-1	10.0	20:
Shop and office fitting	474	24.9	3.8	28.7	24.6	3.8	28-4	24.1	3.7	27
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	475 479	12·1 13·9	3·7 4·0	15·9 17·9	12·1 14·0	3·6 4·0	15·7 17·9	11·8 14·1	3·6 4·0	15· 18·
aper, printing and publishing	XVIII	366-3	171.0	537-2	365-3	170-0	535-3	365-0	169-4	534
Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	481 482	52·6 50·6	10·7 29·6	63·3 80·2	52·4 50·5	10·6 29·4	63·0 79·9	52·1 50·5	10·6 29·7	62· 80·
Manufactured stationery	483	20-5	16.7	37.3	20.4	16.4	36.8	20.1	16.2	36.
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	14.9	9.3	24-1	15.0	9.4	24.4	14.8	9.2	24.
Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals	485 486	59·1 42·1	16·5 18·4	75·6 60·5	59·3 41·6	16·4 18·4	75·7 60·0	59·7 41·8	16·5 18·6	76· 60·
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	126.5	69-8	196-3	126-2	69.4	195-5	125-9	68-5	194
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	203·9 83·3	114·3 24·5	318·2 107·8	204-1	115-1	319·2 108·0	204·9 83·6	115.6	320-
Linoleum, plastics, floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	491	11.6	2.6	107·8 14·1	83·4 11·6	24·6 2·6	108.0	11.6	24·8 2·5	108-
Brushes and brooms	493	4-1	4.6	8.7	4.1	4.6	8.8	4.2	4.8	9.
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	494 495	17·5 3·9	24·2 4·1	41·7 8·0	17·6 4·0	24·7 4·2	42·3 8·2	17·6 3·9	24·8 4·1	42.
Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	71·6 12·0	43·3 11·0	115·0 23·0	71·2 12·1	43·3 11·1	114·5 23·3	71·4 12·6	43·3 11·2	114-
Construction	500	1,173.6	100-6	1,274-2	1,160-3	101-0	1,261·3	1,166-3	101-4	1,267
as, electricity and water	XXI	279-4	67-0	346-4	278-2	67-1	345-3	276-9	67.3	344
Gas Electricity	601 602	76·4 149·5	26·4 33·6	102·8 183·1	76·3 149·0	26·4 33·6	102·7 182·6	76.2	26.5	102
Licetificity	603	53.5	7.0	60.5	52.9	7.1	60.0	148·4 52·3	33·6 7·2	182· 59·

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment (continued)

June 197	6	Equilions	July 197	6*	T(8) 2007	August	1976*	. 45,554	Septem	ber 1976*		Octobe	r 1976*	entur te	Order or
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC
373·7	145·6	519·4	376·1	147-5	523·6	378·4	147·6	526·0	378·7	147·7	526·4	379·3	149·4	528·8	XII
48·4	11·9	60·2	48·3	12-1	60·4	48·0	11·9	59·9	48·2	12·0	60·2	48·5	11·9	60·4	390
12·6	6·3	18·9	12·8	6-3	19·2	12·7	6·4	19·1	12·8	6·2	19·0	12·7	6·2	18·9	391
7·3	5·2	12·5	7·3	5-2	12·5	7·4	5·2	12·6	7·3	5·2	12·4	7·4	5·2	12·6	392
23·7	10·0	33·7	23·7	9-9	33·6	23·7	9·9	33·6	23·9	9·9	33·9	24·0	10·1	34·1	393
29·4	7·8	37·1	29·6	7-8	37·4	29·7	7·6	37·3	29·8	7·6	37·4	29·9	7·8	37·7	394
16·5	12·8	29·3	16·6	13-1	29·7	16·7	13·4	30·0	16·6	13·0	29·6	16·8	13·2	30·1	395
13·7	7·6	21·3	13·8	7-6	21·5	13·9	7·7	21·6	13·6	7·6	21·2	13·7	7·9	21·6	396
222·2	84·2	306·4	224·0	85-4	309·3	226·4	85·5	311·9	226·5	86·1	312·6	226·3	87·1	313·3	399
263·0	216·6	479·7	263·9	217-2	481·1	264·5	217·2	481·6	264-4	217·3	481·7	264-6	217-8	482·4	XIII
29·2	5·0	34·1	29·2	5-0	34·2	29·3	5·0	34·3	29-1	5·0	34·1	29-1	5-0	34·1	411
29·1	22·2	51·2	28·9	22-0	50·9	29·4	22·0	51·4	29-6	22·2	51·8	29-2	22-0	51·2	412
23·7	16·4	40·0	23·6	16-4	40·0	23·7	16·4	40·1	23-7	16·5	40·2	23-6	16-3	39·9	413
45·8	35·8	81·6	45·8	35-4	81·3	45·7	35·3	81·0	45-7	35·4	81·1	45-7	35-4	81·2	414
5·0	2·6	7·6	5·1	2-6	7·8	5·2	2·6	7·7	5-2	2·6	7·8	5-2	2-7	7·8	415
2·7	2·9	5·6	2·7	2-9	5·6	2·6	2·8	5·5	2-6	2·9	5·5	2-6	2-8	5·4	416
37·6	76·3	113·8	37·7	76-9	114·6	38·0	76·9	114·9	37-8	77·1	114·9	38-1	77-6	115·7	417
2·2	2·6	4·9	2·3	2-6	4·9	2·3	2·6	4·9	2-3	2·7	5·0	2-3	2-7	5·0	418
23·3	12·2	35·6	23·3	12-2	35·5	23·0	12·4	35·4	23-2	12·1	35·3	23-2	12-1	35·3	419
6·0	6·8	12·8	6·0	6-9	13·0	6·0	6·9	12·9	6-0	6·9	12·9	6-0	6-9	12·9	421
7·8	14·4	22·2	8·0	14-4	22·4	8·1	14·4	22·5	7-9	14·3	22·2	8-0	14-4	22·4	422
32·4	13·8	46·2	32·8	14-1	46·9	32·8	14·0	46·8	32-8	14·0	46·8	33-0	14-0	47·0	423
18·3	5·8	24·0	18·3	5-7	24·1	18·5	5·7	24·2	18-4	5·7	24·1	18-5	5-9	24·4	429
22·5	17·3	39·7	22·7	17·1	39·8	22·6	17·2	39·8	22·6	17·2	39·9	22·9	17·0	39·9	XIV
14·5	4·1	18·6	14·7	4·1	18·7	14·7	4·1	18·7	14·7	4·1	18·8	15·0	4·2	19·1	431
6·0	11·3	17·3	5·9	11·2	17·1	5·8	11·4	17·1	5·8	11·2	17·1	5·9	11·0	16·9	432
2·0	1·9	3·9	2·1	1·9	3·9	2·1	1·8	3·9	2·1	1·9	4·0	2·1	1·9	4·0	433
88·5	275·0	363·6	89·0	275·4	364·4	89·1	275·1	364·1	89·2	276·0	365·2	89·3	279·2	368·5	XV
3·5	14·5	18·0	3·5	14·4	17·9	3·4	14·3	17·8	3·4	14·4	17·8	3·5	14·4	17·9	441
17·2	56·4	73·5	17·2	56·2	73·4	17·1	55·9	73·0	17·1	55·7	72·9	17·0	55·7	72·7	442
10·5	29·0	39·5	10·4	29·0	39·4	10·7	29·2	39·9	10·9	29·4	40·3	10·9	29·8	40·7	443
5·4	29·8	35·2	5·5	30·1	35·6	5·4	30·4	35·8	5·5	30·8	36·3	5·5	31·4	36·9	444
12·8	77·3	90·1	13·0	77·3	90·4	12·9	76·7	89·6	13·1	76·9	90·0	13·2	78·4	91·6	445
1·4	3·6	5·0	1·4	3·6	5·0	1·4	3·6	5·1	1·4	3·6	5·0	1·4	3·6	5·0	446
5·6	23·6	29·2	5·8	23·6	29·4	5·8	23·6	29·4	5·7	23·8	29·5	5·8	24·4	30·2	449
32·1	41·0	73·0	32·2	41·2	73·3	32·2	41·2	73·4	32·1	41·3	73·4	32·0	41·6	73·5	450
198·3	59·6	258·0	200·6	59·8	260·4	201·4	60·2	261·5	201·5	60·0	261·5	201·8	60·3	262·1	XVI
35·8	4·0	39·8	37·1	4·1	41·1	37·4	4·1	41·5	37·6	4·1	41·7	37·6	4·1	41·7	461
29·2	28·3	57·5	29·3	28·3	57·6	29·5	28·5	58·0	29·4	28·5	57·8	29·5	28·7	58·2	462
49·7	15·1	64·9	50·3	15·2	65·5	50·6	15·2	65·8	50·9	15·3	66·2	51·4	15·5	67·0	463
12·1	1·1	13·2	12·2	1·1	13·3	12·1	1·1	13·2	12·0	1·1	13·1	12·0	1·1	13·1	464
71·5	11·0	82·5	71·7	11·1	82·8	71·8	11·2	83·0	71·6	11·1	82·7	71·2	11·0	82·2	469
208·8	50·2	259·0	211·0	50·2	261·2	211·5	50·2	261·7	211·4	49·7	261·1	214·5	50·7	265·2	XVII
77·2	12·0	89·3	78·8	11·6	90·4	79·0	11·6	90·7	78·1	11·6	89·7	78·5	11·7	90·1	471
70·9	16·6	87·5	70·8	16·6	87·3	70·9	16·6	87·5	71·5	16·5	88·0	73·7	17·1	90·8	472
10·2	10·0	20·2	10·3	10·3	20·5	10·3	10·1	20·4	10·4	9·9	20·2	10·4	10·1	20·5	473
24·3	3·8	28·1	24·5	3 9	28·3	24·6	3·9	28·5	25·1	4·0	29·1	25·3	4·0	29·3	474
11·8	3·6	15·4	12·0	3·7	15·6	11·9	3·7	15·6	11·8	3·6	15·5	11·8	3·6	15·5	475
14·3	4·1	18·4	14·7	4·3	19·0	14·7	4·3	19·0	14·5	4·1	18·6	14·8	4·1	19·0	479
365·8	169·9	535·6	366·4	169·9	536·3	365·8	170·1	535·9	365-7	170·3	536·0	365·9	170·2	536·2	XVIII
51·9	10·6	62·4	52·3	10·6	62·9	52·3	10·7	63·1	52-5	10·8	63·3	52·5	10·7	63·2	481
50·5	30·1	80·5	50·8	30·1	80·9	51·0	30·1	81·1	51-1	30·2	81·4	51·4	30·4	81·8	482
19·9	16·1	36·1	19·8	16·1	35·9	19·7	16·1	35·8	19-8	16·0	35·8	19·8	15·9	35·7	483
15·0	9·1	24·1	15·0	9·3	24·3	15·1	9·3	24·4	15-1	9·3	24·4	15·1	9·4	24·5	484
60·1	16·5	76·6	60·0	16·5	76·5	60·0	16·6	76·6	59-8	16·6	76·4	59·8	16·7	76·5	485
41·9	18·6	60·5	42·3	18·9	61·2	41·7	18·8	60·5	41-7	18·8	60·5	41·6	18·6	60·2	486
126·5	68·9	195·4	126·2	68·5	194·6	125·9	68·5	194·4	125-7	68·5	194·2	125·8	68·5	194·3	489
205·0	116·3	321·3	207·2	118·5	325·7	207·6	118·9	326·5	208·6	119·4	328·1	209·0	122·2	331·2	XIX
83·3	24·9	108·2	83·6	25·1	108·8	83·7	25·0	108·8	84·2	24·9	109·1	84·6	25·1	109·6	491
11·6	2·5	14·1	11·5	2·5	14·1	11·6	2·6	14·1	11·6	2·5	14·2	11·8	2·6	14·4	492
4·2	4·8	9·0	4·3	4·9	9·2	4·3	4·9	9·3	4·3	5·3	9·6	4·3	5·2	9·5	493
17·9	25·5	43·4	18·2	26·3	44·5	18·2	26·7	44·8	18·0	26·9	44·8	18·1	28·1	46·2	494
3·9	4·2	8·1	4·1	4·4	8·5	4·1	4·3	8·4	4·2	4·2	8·4	4·1	4·4	8·5	495
71·3	43·1	114·4	72·6	43·7	116·3	72·9	44·0	116·9	73·4	44·3	117·8	73·4	45·2	118·7	496
12·8	11·4	24·2	12·8	11·5	24·4	12·8	11·4	24·3	12·9	11·3	24·2	12·7	11·7	24·4	499
167-3	101-9	1,269-2	1,165-3	101-9	1,267-2	1,163-3	101-9	1,265-2	1,157-3	101-9	1,259-2	1,158-3	101.9	1,260-2	500
275·5	67·3	342·8	275·6	67·5	343·1	275·8	67·6	343·4	276·0	66·8	342·8	275·5	66·9	342·4	XXI 601 602 603
76 1	26·5	102·6	76·3	26·6	102·9	76·5	26·7	103·2	76·7	25·9	102·6	76·6	25·9	102·5	
147·8	33·6	181·4	147·6	33·6	181·2	147·4	33·6	181·0	147·2	33·6	180·8	146·7	33·5	180·2	
51·6	7·3	58·9	51·7	7·3	59·0	51·9	7·3	59·2	52·1	7·3	59·4	52·2	7·5	59·7	

Great Britain—Estimated number of	employees in employment (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	July 197	7*		August	1977*		Septemb	per 1977*	
Digits tout columned which hard a	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of production industries†	7 (6) way 7 (6) (7) (7) (7) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8) (8	6,845-4	2,310-6	9,156.0	6,851.5	2,308-2	9,159-6	6,853.0	2,303-8	9,157-0
otal, all manufacturing industries‡		5,112-4	2,127-5	7,239-9	5,115.9	2,124-9	7,240-7	5,121.3	2,120.4	7,241.8
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	1Í 101	3 30·7 287·1	14·4 9·9	345·1 297·0	328·8 285·2	14·4 9·9	343·2 295·1	326·9 283·3	14·4 9·9	341·3 293·2
Food, drink and tobacco	III 211	427·1 16·6	288·3 5·0	715·4 21·5	427·5 16·6	288·8 5·0	716·2 21·6	420 ·9 16·4	285·5 5·0	706·3 21·4
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	212	66.7	37.5	104.2	66.8	37.5	104.3	65.2	36-9	102-1
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	16·4 56·2	26·6 51·0	43·0 107·3	16·4 56·4	26·8 51·3	43·2 107·7	16·2 55·2	26·8 50·9	43·0 106·0
Milk and milk products Sugar	215 216	42·7 8·8	16·3 3·1	58·9 11·9	42·1 8·8	15·8 3·0	57·9 11·9	41·3 8·8	15·4 3·0	56·7 11·8
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.6	39.5	72.1	32.8	39.5	72.3	32.9	39.5	72.5
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	218 219	29·7 21·7	33·6 5·1	63·3 26·8	29·9 21·5	34·1 5·1	64·0 26·6	28·9 21·5	33·3 5·1	62·3 26·6
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221 229	5·6 20·6	1·4 15·2	7·1 35·7	5·7 20·5	1·5 15·2	7·1 35·7	5·7 20·4	1·4 15·0	7·1 35·3
Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting	231	56.5	13.1	69.6	56.9	13.2	70.0	56.7	13.1	69.8
Soft drinks Other drinks industries	232 239	18·2 20·2	11·1 13·2	29·3 33·4	18·1 20·1	10·7 13·5	28·8 33·7	17·0 20·0	10·0 13·5	27·0 33·5
Tobacco	240	14.7	16.7	31.4	14.7	16.6	31.3	14.7	16.5	31.2
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	IV 261	33·2 10·7	4.0	37·3 11·2	33·2 10·7	4.1	37·3 11·1	33·3 10·7	4·1 §	37·4 11·2
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	16·6 5·9	2·1 1·5	18·7 7·4	16·6 5·9	2·1 1·5	18·7 7·4	16·7 5·9	2·1 1·5	18·8 7·4
Chemicals and allied industries	٧	307-3	121-4	428-7	308-4	122.0	430-4	308-6	121-9	430-5
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	271 272	113·1 40·3	21·9 31·3	135·0 71·6	113·4 40·6	22·0 31·6	135·4 72·2	113·9 40·5	22·1 31·6	136·0 72·0
Toilet preparations	273	8.8	14.9	23.7	8.9	14.8	23.7	8.8	14.8	23.7
Paint Soap and detergents	274 275	19·6 10·6	7·3 6·7	26·9 17·3	19·8 10·6	7·3 6·7	27·1 17·3	19·6 10·4	7·2 6·6	26·8 17·0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276 277	43·0 19·2	8·3 3·5	51·3 22·7	42·9 19·1	8·3 3·5	51·2 22·7	43·0 19·2	8·3 3·5	51·3 22·7
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers	278	9.6	1.6	11.3	9.6	1.6	11.2	9.6	1.6	11.2
Other chemical industries	279	43.2	25.8	69.0	43.5	26.2	69.7	43.5	26.2	69.6
1etal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	VI 311	423.0 216.9	54·6 20·3	477·6 237·2	422.9 216.8	54·7 20·4	477·7 237·2	424·2 217·6	54·7 20·4	478-9 238-0
Steel tubes Iron castings, etc	312 313	44·2 67·3	6·8 7·2	51·0 74·4	44·1 67·2	6·9 7·1	51·0 74·4	44·3 67·4	6·9 7·1	51·2 74·5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321 322	42.8	7.9	50.7	42.9	7.8	50.7	42.9	7.8	50.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	322	34·0 17·8	8·1 4·3	42·1 22·1	34·1 17·9	8·2 4·3	42·3 22·1	34·2 17·9	8·2 4·3	42·3 22·2
1echanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	VII 331	780·7 25·7	144·9 4·0	925·6 29·7	783·2 25·6	144·9 4·0	928·1 29·6	787.8	144-7	932-5
Metal-working machine tools	332	55.3	9.0	64.4	55.7	9.1	64.8	25·6 56·0	4·0 9 0	29·6 65·0
Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines	333 334	69·8 25·4	14·8 4·0	84·6 29·4	70·0 25·5	14·7 4·1	84·7 29·6	70·1 25·7	14·7 4·1	84·9 29·8
Textile machinery and accessories	335	20.4	3.8	24.2	20.7	3.8	24.5	20.8	3.8	24.6
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	336 337	38·5 52·1	4·5 8·5	43·0 60·7	38·6 52·5	4·6 8·5	43·2 61·0	39·0 53·1	4·6 8·5	43·6 61·6
Office machinery	338 339	16·1 179·1	6·5 36·0	22.6	16·0 179·8	6·5 36·0	22·5 215·8	16·1 181·0	6·6 35·9	216.9
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	138-3	16.8	155-1	138-4	16.9	155-3	139-1	16.8	155-9
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	342 349	17·1 142·9	4·5 32·4	21·6 175·3	17·1 143·2	4·5 32·3	21·5 175·6	17·4 144·0	4·5 32·2	21·8 176·2
strument engineering	VIII	96.3	53.6	149.9	96.6	53.8	150-4	96.6	53.6	150-2
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks	351 352	8·9 5·5	3·2 6·3	12·1 11·8	9·0 5·5	3·2 6·3	12·2 11·9	9·0 5·6	3·2 6·4	12·2 12·0
Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	353 354	15·9 65·9	11·7 32·4	27·6 98·4	15·9 66·2	11·6 32·6	27·5 98·9	15·9 66·2	11·4 32·6	27·3
ectrical engineering	ix	466-3	275-8	742-1	466-5	275-6	742-1	466-3	275-2	741:
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	101·2 31·9	33·4 12·7	134·6 44·6	101·3 31·9	33·4 12·8	134·7 44·7	101·6 32·0	33·3 12·8	134-9
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	42.3	24.6	66.9	42.0	24.5	66.5	41.7	24.4	66.
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	364 365	64·8 24·8	66·8 27·0	131·6 51·8	64·7 24·8	66·4 27·1	131·1 51·9	63·6 24·7	66·0 27·4	129·7
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366 367	31·8 65·9	11·2 25·9	43·0 91·7	32·0 66·1	11·3 26·1	43·3 92·2	32·2 66·7	11·4 26·1	43·6 92·9
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	41·7 62·0	21·5 52·7	63·2 114·7	41·5 62·1	21·3 52·7	62·8 114·8	41·6 62·1	21·3 52·5	62.9
nipbuilding and marine engineering	×	162-0	13-1	175.0	162-3	13·1	175-4	164.0	13·1	177-
ehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing	XI 380	668·4 33·2	92·6 2·7	760-9 35-9	668-0	92.5	760·5	673.7	93.2	766
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	420.0	58.0	478-0	33·2 419·5	2·7 57·7	35·9 477·2	33·4 423·2	2·7 58·4	36· 481·
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10.4	3.1	13.5	10.5	3.1	13.5	10.5	3-1	13.
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotive and railway track equipment	383	164.1	26.5	190-6	163-8	26.7	190.5	165-1	26.8	191.

October 1		- againmade		er 1977*	THE STATE OF	Order o	
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC	
6,860-6	2,306.5	9,167-2	6,847.0	2,307.0	9,154-2	0.19 100	
5,117-7	2,123-6	7,241-3	5,117·1	2,124·1	7,241-2	121 15	
324·5 282·1	13·9 9·7	338·4 291·8	324·8 282·4	13·9 9·9	338·7 293·3	11 101	
417·7 16·3	286·1 5·1	703·8 21·4	418·0 16·4	286·2 5·0	704·2 21·4	III 211	
64·5 16·1	37·4 27·1	21·4 101·9	64·4 16·0	37·6 27·3	102·0 43·3	212	
54.1	51.1	43·2 105·2	53.8	51.1	104-9	213 214	
41·1 10·1	15·1 3·2 40·2	13.2	41·1 10·5	15·0 3·2	56·1 13·7	215 216	
32·8 28·7	40·2 33·2	56·2 13·2 73·0 61·9	33.0	40·5 33·5	73·5 62·4	217 218	
21.5	5·1 1·5	70.1	33·0 28·9 21·5 5·7	3·2 40·5 33·5 5·0 1·5	26.5	219	
21·5 5·7 20·2	15.0	7·2 35·2	20.0	14.0	7·2 34·6	221 229	
55·8 16·1	13·1 9·3	68·9 25·4	56·0 15·8	13·1 9·2	69·1 25·0	231 232	
20·1 14·5	13·4 16·4	33·5 30·9	20·2 14·7	13·3 16·3	33·5 31·0	239 240	
33·2 10·7	4.0	37·2 11·1	33·1 10·6	4·0 §	37·2 11·1	IV 261	
16·7 5·9	2·1 1·5	18·7 7·4	16·7 5·9	2·1 1·5	18·7 7·4	262 263	
308·2 113·9	121·8 22·1	429·9 136·0	308·0 113·9	122·1 22·1	430·1 136·1	V 271	
40·4 8·8	31·7 14·5	72·1 23·3	40·5 8·8	31.8	72.3	272	
19.6	7.3	26.9	19.6	14·5 7·2	23·3 27·0	273 274	
10·4 42·9	6·7 8·3	17·1 51·2	10·6 42·7	6·7 8·4	17·2 51·1	275 276	
19·2 9·7	3·5 1·6	22·7 11·3	19·1 9·7	3·6 1·6	22·7 11·3	277 278	
43.3	26.1	69.5	43.1	26.2	69.3	279	
122·8 216·1 44·1	54·2 20·0	477·0 236·2	422·8 215·6	54·4 20·2	477·2 235·8	VI 311	
67.5	6·8 7·0	50·9 74·5	43·8 68·5	6·9 7·1	50·7 75·6	312 313	
43·0 34·2	7·8 8·2	50·8 42·4	42·9 34·1	7·8 8·2	50·6 42·3	321 322	
17.9	4.2	22-1	17.9	4.3	22.2	323	
788·8 25·6	145·2 4·0	934·0 29·6	788·0 25·8	145·3 4·1	933·3 29·9	VII	
56.2	9.1	65.3	56.2	9.0	65.2	331 332	
70·4 25·8	14·8 4·1	85·2 29·9	70·6 25·7	14·8 4·1	85·3 29·8	333 334	
20·5 39·1	3·7 4·6	24·2 43·7	20·1 39·0	3·7 4·5	23·9 43·5	335 336	
53·4 16·1	8·6 6·6	61·9 22·7	53·2 16·1	8.6	61.8	337	
180·7 139·2	35.7	216.4	180-7	6·6 36·0	22·6 216·7	338 339	
17·4 144·4	17·0 4·5 32·6	156·2 21·8 177·0	139·1 17·4 1 44 ·1	17·0 4·5 32·4	156·2 21·8 176·5	341 342 349	
96.4	53.4	149-8	96.4	53-3	149-6	VIII	
8·9 5·6	3·1 6·4	12·1 12·0	8·9 5·5	3·1 6·4	12·0 12·0	351 352	
15·8 66·1	11·3 32·5	27·2 98·6	16·0 66·0	11·3 32·4	27·3 98·4	353 354	
466·6 101·2	276·3 33·3	742·8 134·5	467·1 101·0	276·8 33·4	743·9 134·4	IX 361	
32·0 41·7	12·7 24·3	44.7	31.9	12.7	44.6	362	
63.6	66.2	66·0 129·8	41·6 63·5	24·6 66·1	66·2 129·6	363 364	
25·0 32·5	27·6 11·8	52·6 44·3	25·0 32·5	27·5 11·9	52·5 44·4	365 366	
67·0 41·6	26·3 21·5	93·3 63·1	67.7	26.5	94-2	367	
62.0	52.5	114.5	41·2 62·7	21·3 52·6	62·6 115·3	368 369	
164-0	13-2	177-2	163-3	13-2	176-5	×	
676·9 33·5	93·6 2·7	770·5 36·2	676·5 33·6	93·6 2·7	770·1 36·3	XI 380	
426·2 10·7	58·6 3·3	484·8 14·0	425.6	58-4	484-0	381	
164·9 17·3	26.7	191.6	10·7 164·8	3·4 26·8	14·1 191·6	382 383	
24.3	1·1 1·2	18·3 25·5	17·3 24·4	1·1 1·2	18·4 25·6	384 385	
	The second secon		417	14	73.0	202	

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	July 197	7*		August	1977*		Septeml	ber 1977*	
	MLH of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Matel made not alcombare encified	XII	385-4	152-2	537-6	384-7	151-5	536-3	387-7	152-2	539-9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	48.7	12.3	61.0	48.8	12.2	61.0	49.5	12-3	61.7
Hand tools and implements	391	13.2	6.5	19.7	13-1	6.4	19.6	13.2	6.5	19.6
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	7.5	5.2	12.7	7.5	5.0	12.5	7.5	5·1 9·9	12.6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393 394	24·2 29·9	10·1 7·8	34·3 37·7	24·3 29·9	9·9 7·9	34·2 37·8	24·3 29·7	8.0	34·2 37·7
Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes	395	17.8	13.8	31.6	17-9	13.7	31.6	17.9	13.6	31.5
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14-1	8-1	22.1	14-1	8-1	22.2	14.5	8.5	23.1
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	230-1	88-4	318-5	229-2	88-3	317-4	231-1	88-4	319-5
Textiles	XIII	264-1	219-8	483-9	263-3	218-7	482-0	261-5	217-1	478-5
Production of man-made fibres	411	27·8 29·0	4·7 21·9	32·5 50·9	27.6	4·6 21·6	32.3	27·5 28·4	4·6 21·3	32·1 49·7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	412 413	23.5	15.9	39.4	28·6 23·4	15.8	50·3 39·3	23.4	15.9	39.2
Woollen and worsted	414	46.3	36.2	82-5	46-4	36.0	82.3	46.0	35.9	81.9
Jute	415	5.2	2.6	7.8	5.2	2.5	7.7	5.1	2.5	7.6
Rope, twine and net	416	2.6	3.0	5.6	2.6	3.0	5.6	2.6	3·0 79·0	5·6 117·7
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	417 418	39·0 2·4	80·2 2·7	119·2 5·1	39·0 2·4	80·0 2·7	119·0 5·1	38·6 2·3	2.7	5.0
Carpets	419	22.7	11.7	34.4	22.4	11.6	34.1	22.2	11.6	33.8
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	6.1	7.1	13-1	6.1	7.0	13-1	6.0	7-0	13.0
Made-up textiles	422	8.4	14.2	22.6	8.3	14.0	22.3	8.2	14.0	22.2
Textile finishing Other textile industries	423 429	32·7 18·5	13·8 5·8	46·5 24·2	32·7 18·6	13·9 5·8	46.6	32·6 18·5	13·8 5·7	46·4 24·3
cathon leather goods and fur	XIV	22.9	17.5	40-3	22.8	17-5	40.2	22.8	17:4	40.2
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.5	4.2	18.7	14.5	4.1	18.6	14.5	4.1	18.6
Leather goods	432	6.0	11.6	17.7	6.0	11.7	17.7	6.2	11.5	17-7
Fur	433	2.3	1.7	4.0	2.3	1.7	4.0	2.2	1.8	3.9
Clothing and footwear	χv	88-7	281-9	370-6	88-3	279-6	367-9	88-4	280-4	368-8
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.5	14.7	18-2	3.6	14·6 54·8	18-1	3.5	14.5	18-0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442 443	16.2	55.8	72.0	15.9		70.6	15.8	54.6	70.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	10·6 5·5	29·9 32·0	40·5 37·6	10·6 5·5	29·7 31·8	40·3 37·3	10·7 5·6	29·9 32·2	40·6 37·8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	12.8	78.6	91.4	12.6	78-1	90.7	12.7	78-1	90.8
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.5	4.8	1.4	3.5	4.9	1.5	3.6	5.0
Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	449 450	5·9 32·8	25·2 42·2	31·1 75·0	5·9 32·9	25·0 42·2	30·9 75·1	5·9 32·9	25·2 42·4	31·0 75·2
	N/M	202.2	10.1	2//-				200		2/2.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	XVI 461	202·3 37·4	62·4 4·2	264·7 41·6	202·5 37·3	62·8 4·2	265·2 41·5	200·7 36·8	62.6	263·3 41·0
Pottery	462	30.8	29.8	60.6	30.9	30.0	60.9	30.9	4·2 30·0	60.9
Glass	463	53-0	16.2	69.3	53-2	16.4	69.6	53.2	16.2	69.4
Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	464 469	12·2 68·9	1·1 11·0	13·3 79·9	12·2 68·9	1·1 11·0	13·3 79·9	12·2 67·6	1:1 11:1	13·3 78·8
								3,000	3.0	
imber, furniture, etc Timber	XVII 471	207·9 75·6	49·4 12·0	257·3 87·6	208·6 75·5	48.9 11.9	257·5 87·4	209.4	49·2 11·9	258-6
Furniture and upholstery	472	71.3	16.4	87.8	71.8	16.3	88 1	75·7 72·2	16.4	87·6 88·6
Bedding, etc	473	10-3	9.3	19.6	10-1	9.2	19-3	10.0	9.1	19.1
Shop and office fitting	474	23.8	4.0	27.8	23.9	4.0	27-9	24.7	4.0	28.8
Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	475 479	12.0	3.6	15.6	12.0	3.5	15.6	12.0	3.6	15.6
This chancous wood and cork manufactures	4/7	14.9	4-1	19.0	15.3	4.0	19-3	14.7	4.3	19-0
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII 481	364·5 52·6	174·2 10·9	538-8 63-5	364·5 52·4	174·8 11·0	539-3	364-2	174·9 10·9	539-1
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	51.7	30.7	82.4	51.9	30.5	63·4 82·4	52·4 51·6	30.3	63·3 81·9
Manufactured stationery	483	19.8	16.0	35.8	19-8	16.0	35.8	19.6	16.0	35.7
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	15.1	9.7	24.7	15.0	9.6	24.6	15.0	9.6	24.6
Printing and publishing of newspapers Printing and publishing of periodicals	485	59.6	17-1	76.8	59.6	17.2	76.8	59.5	17-2	76.7
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	486 489	41·1 124·6	19·0 70·9	60·1 195·5	41·1 124·7	19·2 71·3	60·4 196·0	41·2 124·7	19·2 71·7	60·4 196·4
ther manufacturing industries	XIX	212-4	121-7	334-1	212-5	121-8	334-2	211.4	120.7	222.4
Rubber	491	86.7	25.4	112-1	86.5	25.3	111.8	211·4 86·7	120·7 25·3	332·1 112·0
Linoleum, plastics, floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	11.6	2.7	14.3	11.5	2.7	14.2	11.4	2.6	14.1
Brushes and brooms	493	4.2	4.8	9.0	4.2	4.8	9.0	4.2	4.8	9.0
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	494 495	18-3	26.5	44.8	18-5	26.6	45.0	17:8	26.4	44.2
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	495	4·2 74·7	4·4 45·8	8·6 120·5	4·1 75·0	4·4 45·9	8·6 120·8	4·1 75·0	4·2 45·2	8·3 120·2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	12.7	12.2	24.9	12.6	12.1	24.7	12.1	12.1	24.2
onstruction	500	1,129-1	101-9	1,231.0	1,133-0	101-9	1,234-9	1,130-4	101-9	1,232-3
		Control of the Contro						COL	40.00	5.00
as, electricity and water	XXI	273-2	66.8	340.0	273-8	67.0	340.8	274-4	67-1	341-6
as, electricity and water Gas Electricity	601 602	273·2 75·4 143·0	66·8 26·0 33·3	340·0 101·4 176·3	273·8 75·6 143·1	67·0 26·1 33·4	340·8 101·7 176·5	274·4 75·8 143·2	67·1 26·1 33·5	341·6 101·9 176·7

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment (continued)

October	1977*		Novemb	er 1977*		Order or MLH			
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC			
386·0 49·2 13·2	151·6 12·3 6·4	537·7 61·5 19·6	387·4 49·5 13·2	152·0 12·5 6·3 5·0	539·4 61·9 19·4 12·8	XII 390 391 392			
386·0 49·2 13·2 7·4 24·4 29·6 17·7 14·8 229·7	5·1 10·1 7·9 13·5 8·3 88·1	12·5 34·5 37·4 31·2 23·1 317·7	7·8 24·4 29·6 17·9 14·7 230·5	10·1 7·9 13·6 8·4 88·2	34·5 37·5 31·4 23·1 318·7	393 394 395 396 399			
259·6 27·3 28·0 23·2 45·6 5·0 2·7 38·7 2·4 21·6 5·9 8·1 32·6 18·5	216·3 4·5 21·2 15·8 35·9 2·5 2·9 78·6 2·7 11·7 7·0 13·8 13·7 5·8	475·9 31·8 49·3 39·0 81·4 7·5 5-6 117·3 33·3 12·9 22·0 46·4 24·3	258·9 27·8 23·1 45·2 5·0 2·7 38·7 2·4 21·7 5·9 8·2 32·8 18·5	215·9 4·2 21·2 15·7 35·7 2·4 2·8 79·5 2·7 11·7 7·0 13·5 13·8 5·8	474·8 31·2 49·0 38·7 80·9 7·3 5·4 118·2 5·1 33·4 13·0 21·6 46·6 24·3	XIII 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429			
22·8 14·4 6·3 2·2	17·7 4·2 11·7 1·8	40·6 18·6 18·0 4·0	23·0 14·5 6·4 2·1	17·7 4·0 11·8 1·8	40·7 18·5 18·2 3·9	XIV 431 432 433			
88·1 3·6 15·6 10·6 5·6 12·7 1·4 5·8 32·7	281·5 14·5 54·6 30·0 32·3 78·9 3·6 25·1 42·6	369·6 18·0 70·3 40·6 37·9 91·6 5·0 30·9 75·4	88·5 3·5 15·6 10·6 5·5 13·1 1·4 5·9 32·9	281·2 14·5 54·5 29·8 32·2 79·2 3·5 24·8 42·7	369·7 18·1 70·1 40·4 37·7 92·3 4·9 30·7 75·6	441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450			
201·5 36·6 31·3 53·3 12·2 68·1	62·6 4·2 29·7 16·2 1·1 11·3	264·2 40·9 61·0 69·5 13·3 79·5	200·7 36·3 31·0 53·3 12·2 68·0	62·8 4·2 30·0 16·3 1·1 11·2	263·5 40·5 61·0 69·6 13·3 79·1	XVI 461 462 463 464 469			
210·0 75·9 72·7 10·1 24·9 11·9 14·7	49·9 11·9 16·9 9·1 4·1 3·6 4·3	259·9 87·8 89·6 19·1 29·0 15·4 19·0	211·2 75·9 74·0 10·1 24·6 11·9 14·7	50·2 11·9 17·2 9·1 4·1 3·6 4·2	261·4 87·8 91·2 19·2 28·7 15·9 18·9	XVII 471 472 473 474 475 479			
363·3 52·4 51·3 19·7 15·0 59·4 40·9 124·6	174·3 10·9 30·0 15·9 9·5 17·3 19·3 71·3	537-5 63-3 81-3 35-5 24-5 76-7 60-2 196-0	362·6 52·3 50·9 19·7 15·0 59·2 40·8 124·8	174·6 10·8 29·8 16·1 9·6 17·3 19·4 71·5	537·2 63·1 80·7 35·8 24·5 76·6 60·2 196·3	XVIII 481 482 483 484 485 486 489	1000		
211·8 86·8 11·4 4·2 18·1 4·1 74·9 12·3	121·9 25·5 2·6 4·8 26·9 4·3 45·9 11·9	333·7 112·3 14·1 9·0 45·0 8·4 120·8 24·2	211·5 86·8 11·3 4·1 18·1 4·0 74·9 12·3	120·9 25·2 2·7 4·8 26·9 4·3 45·3 11·8	332·4 112·0 14·0 8·9 44·9 8·3 120·2 24·1	XIX 491 492 493 494 495 496 499	7/8-7ab		
1,144.0	101-9	1,245-9	1,131-1	101-9	1,233.0	500			
274·4 75·8 143·2 55·4	67·1 26·1 33·5 7·5	341·6 101·9 176·7 63·0	274·0 75·7 142·9 55·4	67·1 26·1 33·5 7·5	341·3 101·8 176·5 63·0	XXI 601 602 603			

^{*} Figures in these columns are subject to further revision when the results of the June 1977 census of employment are avaiable.
† Industries included in the Index of Production, namely, Order II (Mining and Quarrying)—Order XXI (Gas, Electricity and Water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
† Under 1,000.

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH	Novemi	ber 1976*		Decemb	er 1976*	1000000	January	1977*		
	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Total, Index of production industries†	201	6,861·6 5,101·6	2,291.0	9,152-5	6,856-0	2,289-9	9,146.0	6,826-8	2,273.0	9,099·8 7,171·2	
Fotal, all manufacturing industries‡			2,107-6	7,209-1	5,101-1	2,106-2	7,207-4	5,082-0	2,089-2		
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	101	329-7 286-1	14·4 9·9	344·1 296·0	329·2 285·6	14.4	343·6 295·5	329·6 286·0	14·4 9·9	344·0 295·9	
Food, drink and tobacco	III	419-9	287-0	706.8	419-7	285-4	705.0	416-5	279-2	695	
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	211 212	16·1 64·2	4·8 36·9	20·9 101·1	16·2 63·9	4·7 36·9	21·0 100·8	16·3 63·6	4·7 36·5	100-	
Biscuits	213	16.3	27-3	43.6	16.3	26.6	42.9	16.2	26.0	42.	
Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	214 215	54·7 41·1	49·9 14·5	104·6 55·6	54·6 41·0	50·6 14·5	105·2 55·5	54·2 40·8	49·9 14·4	104-	
Sugar	216	10.6	3.4	14.0	10-7	3.5	14-1	10.7	3.3	14-0	
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	217 218	32·5 29·1	39·9 34·8	72·4 63·9	32·5 29·1	39·4 34·6	71·9 63·7	32·3 28·7	38·9 33·1	71.	
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.6	4.9	26.6	21.8	4.9	26.8	21.9	5.0	26.9	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221 229	5·9 19·9	1·4 14·9	7·3 34·8	5·7 19·9	1.5	7·1 34·5	5.7	1.4	7.2	
Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting	231	55.6	13.0	68.6	55.7	14·6 13·0	68.8	19·8 55·2	14·2 12·9	34·1 68·1	
Soft drinks	232	17-1	10.2	27-3	17-0	10-0	27.0	16.5	9-4	25-9	
Other drinks industries Tobacco	239 240	20·2 14·9	13·7 17·4	33·9 32·3	20·1 14·9	13·3 17·3	33·5 32·2	19·8 14·9	12·3 17·2	32·1 32·0	
Coal and petroleum products	IV	33.5	4.0	37.5	33-4	4.0	37.4	33-4	4.0	37-4	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	10.7	9	11-1	10.6	§	11-1	10-6	9	11-0	
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	17·2 5·7	2·1 1·5	19·2 7·2	17·1 5·7	2·1 1·5	19·2 7·2	17·0 5·8	2·1 1·5	19·1 7·2	
Chemicals and allied industries	٧	306.7	120-0	426-7	306-3	119-6	425-9	306-3	118-6	424-9	
General chemicals	271	112-2	21.4	133-6	112.0	21.5	133-5	112-0	21.5	133-4	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations	272 273	39·8 8·8	31·6 14·4	71·3 23·2	39·8 8·7	31·2 14·4	71·0 23·0	39·8 8·6	31·0 13·8	70-8	
Paint	274	19.3	7.4	26.7	19.3	7.3	26.6	19-3	7.2	26.6	
Soap and detergents	275	10.8	6.5	17-3	10-9	6.5	17.4	11-0	6.4	17-4	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments	276 277	43·5 19·0	8·5 3·5	52·0 22·4	43·4 18·9	8·5 3·4	51·9 22·3	43·3 18·9	8·5 3·4	51·8 22·3	
Fertilisers	278	10.1	1.7	11.8	10.2	1.7	11.9	10-2	1.6	11.9	
Other chemical industries	279	43.2	25-2	68.3	43.1	25·1	68-2	43.2	25·1	68-4	
1etal manufacture	VI 311	422·7 215·3	53·7 19·4	476·4 234·8	423-4	53·9 19·5	477-3	423-2	53.8	477·0 235·6	
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	312	44.7	6.9	51.5	216·6 44·7	6.8	236·1 51·5	216·1 44·5	19·5 6·8	51.3	
Iron castings, etc	313	69-3	7.7	77.0	68.7	7.6	76.4	68.8	7.6	76.4	
Aluminium and alumininium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys	321 322	41·5 33·9	7·3 8·3	48·8 42·2	41·8 33·7	7·4 8·3	49·2 4·20	42·2 33·8	7·5 8·2	49·7 42·0	
Other base metals	323	17.9	4.2	22.1	17-9	4.3	22.2	17.9	4.2	22.1	
1echanical engineering	VII	781-4	143-3	924-6	779-5	143-5	923-0	776-2	143-0	919-2	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331 332	25.2	3·9 9·2	29.2	25.3	3·9 9·1	29.2	25.4	3.9	29.3	
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	333	54.7 69·1	14.6	63·9 83·7	54·7 69·5	14.7	63·8 84·2	54·6 69·4	9·0 14·7	63·6 84·1	
Industrial engines	334	25.4	4.0	29.4	25.4	4.0	29.4	25.4	4.0	29.4	
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	335 336	21·3 38·0	4·0 4·4	25·3 42·4	21·4 38·0	4·0 4·4	25·5 42·3	21·4 37·9	4·0 4·4	25·4 42·3	
Mechanical handling equipment	337	51.5	8-2	59.7	52.0	8-2	60.2	51.4	8-1	59.5	
Office machinery Other machinery	338 339	16·7 178·7	6·9 35·5	23·6 214·1	16·8 177·5	6·9 35·5	23·7 213·0	16·7 177·8	6.9	23.6	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	143.7	17.0	160.8	141.9	16.9	158-8	139.5	35·6 16·7	213·3 156·3	
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.0	4.4	21.4	17.1	4.4	21.5	17-1	4-4	21.5	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	139-8	31.3	171-1	140.0	31.4	171.5	139-7	31.3	171.0	
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment	VIII 351	95·9 9·0	53·4 3·3	149·2 12·3	95·4 8·8	53·2 3·1	148·6 11·9	94·8 8·4	52·7 3·0	147-5	
Watches and clocks	352	5.7	6.5	12.1	5.7	6.5	12.2	5.5	6.4	11.9	
Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	353 354	16·1 65·1	11·7 31·8	27·8 96·9	16·1 64·9	11·9 31·7	28·0 96·5	16·0 64·9	11·7 31·6	27·7 96·5	
lectrical engineering	IX	467-4	274-0	741-4	467-1	274-9	742.0	465-6	272-6	738-2	
Electrical machinery	361	102-5	32-4	134-9	102-3	32.5	134.8	102-0	32.5	13-45	
Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	362 363	32·4 45·5	12·4 25·7	44·7 71·1	32·3 45·3	12·3 26·0	44·7 71·3	32·2 44·5	12·4 25·2	44·6 69·7	
Radio and electronic components	364	63.0	66.4	129-4	62.6	66-2	128-7	62.6	66.0	128-6	
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365 366	25·5 30·7	28·8 10·9	54·3 41·6	25·5 30·6	28·7 11·0	54·2 41·6	25·4 30·6	28·4 10·8	53·7 41·4	
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	66.2	24.9	91.0	66.2	25.2	91.4	66.0	25.2	91.2	
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	40·6 61·2	21·0 51·5	61·6 112·7	40·7 61·6	21·2 51·9	61·9 113·5	40·9 61·3	21·1 51·1	62·0 112·4	
nipbuilding and marine engineering	x	163-6	12.9	176-4	163-6	12.7	176-3	162-4	12-6	174-9	
ehicles	XI	661.0	90-3	751-4	662-9	90.6	753-5	663-4	90-4	753-8	
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	380 381	32·9 407·0	2·6 55·5	35·5 462·5	33·0 409·4	2·6 55·9	35.6	33.1	2.6	35.7	
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10-1	2.9	13.0	10:1	2.9	465·3 13·0	410·6 10·0	55·8 2·9	466·5 12·9	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	169-9	26.9	196-8	169-2	26.8	196.0	168-6	26.7	195-3	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384 385	17-2	1.1	18-3	17-2	1.1	18-3	17-2	1.1	18-3	

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment (continued)

2.10	2,276·1 2,092·3	9,089·0 7,179·8	6,809·4	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	MLH of SIC
330·0 286·4	2,092-3	A Car	6,809-4				-		-	-			-		
330·0 286·4	14-4	7.179-8	2920	2,279-3	9,088-7	6,812-0	2,284.8	9,096-8	6,812-9	2,287·1	9,100·1	6,821-5	2,297-8	9,119-3	
414-9	14-4	.,,	5,085·5	2,095-3	7,180-8	5,083-6	2,101-1	7,184-7	5,085-2	2,103·7	7,189.0	5,090-1	2,114-8	7,204-9	ne veloce
414·9 16·6	9.9	344·4 296·3	330·5 286·9	14·4 9·9	344·9 296·8	331·1 287·5	14·4 9·9	345·5 297·4	331·8 288·2	14·4 9·9	346·2 298·1	332·5 288·9	14·4 9·9	346·9 298·8	II 101
10 7	278-1	693·0 21·4	413·9 16·4	277-9	691·7 21·1	414·3 16·3 63·8 16·1 53·9 41·7 8·7 32·0	277·2 4·9 36·0 26·0 49·3 15·2 3·0 37·9	691·5 21·2 99·8 42·2 103·2	415·1 16·4	278·5 4·9	693-5	419-4	282-4	701-8	III
16.2	4·8 36·1 25·9	21·4 99·8 42·1	63·8 16·1	4·8 36·3 25·9	400.4	63.8	36.0	99.8	63.7	36.0	21·3 99·8	16·5 65·2 16·2 54·8	4·9 36·8	21·4 102·0	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 229 231
53.7	49.7	103-3	53.6	49.6	42·1 103·2 55·8 11·8 70·2 60·9 26·9	53.9	49.3	103.2	16·2 54·4	26·0 49·8 15·4 3·0	42·2 104·2	16·2 54·8	26·2 50·4	42·5 105·2	213
41·0 9·2 32·3 28·5 21·9 5·8 20·1 55·0 16·4 19·9 14·7	14·4 3·0	55·4 12·2	41·1 8·8	49·6 14·7 3·0	11.8	41·7 8·7	15·2 3·0	26.9	41·9 8·7	15·4 3·0	57.3	42·3 8·7 32·3	15·9 3·0	58·2 11·7	215
32·3 28·5	38·3 32·6 5·0	70.6	32·2 28·4 21·8 5·7 19·8	38·1 32·4 5·1 1·4	70.2	32.0	37-9	11·7 69·9 59·4	31·9 28·0	38·4 30·9 5·1 1·4 14·7 12·9	11·7 70·3 59·0	32.3	38.7	70.9	217
21.9	5.0	26.9	21.8	5.1	26.9	28·1 21·7 5·6	31·4 5·1	26·7 7·0	21.6	5.1	26.7	28·3 21·6	31·8 5·0	60·1 26·7 7·0 35·0 68·8 28·2	218 219
20.1	1·4 14·9	35.1	19.8	1·4 14·7	7·1 34·5	5·6 19·9	1·4 14·7	34.5	5·7 20·0	1.4	26·7 7·1 34·7	5·6 20·2	1.4	7.0	221
55-0	12.8	67.8	22.1	12.8	67-9	55.4	12.9	68.3	55.4	12.9	68.3	55.8	1·4 14·9 13·0	68.8	229
19.9	14·9 12·8 9·2 12·7 17·1	61·1 26·9 7·2 35·1 67·8 25·6 32·6 31·9	16·4 19·9	9·4 12·8	25·8 32·6	16·7 19·9 14·5	9·8 12·7	68·3 26·6 32·7 31·5	16·8 20·0	10·2 12·9	27·0 32·9	17·6 20·0	10·6 13·1	28·2 33·1	232
14.7	17-1	31.9	14.7	17-0	31.7	14.5	17-0	31.5	14.5	16.7	31.2	14.5	16.6	31.1	239 240
33·4 10·6	4·0 § 2·1	37·3 11·1	33·2 10·6	4·0 § 2·1	37·2 11·0	33·1 10·5	4·0 §	37·1 10·9	33·0 10·5	4.0	37·0 11·0	33·1 10·6	4.0	37·1 11·0	IV 261
17·0 5·7	2·1 1·5	19·1 7·2	16·9 5·8	2·1 1·5	18·9 7·2	16·8 5·8	2·1 1·5	18·9 7·2	16·8 5·8	2·1 1·5	11·0 18·8 7·2	16·7 5·8	2·1 1·5	18·8 7·3	262 263
306-8	119-5	426-3	306.9	119-2	426-1	306-5	119-5	426.0	306-6	120-1	426-6	306-5	120-6	427-1	٧
39.9	31.1	71.0	112·4 40·0	21·6 31·0	134·0 70·9	112·7 40·0	21·6 30·8	134·3 70·8 23·0 26·5 17·3 51·5	306·6 112·8 39·9	21·7 30·7 14·5 7·1	134·5 70·6	112·9 40·0 8·8 19·3	21·8 31·0	134·7 70·9 23·3	271
19.2	7-2	26.4	8·7 19·2	14·0 7·2	22·6 26·4	8·6 19·3	14.4	23.0	8·7 19·3	14.5	23.2	8.8	14·6 7·2	23.3	275
11.0	6.3	17.3	11·0 43·4	7·2 6·2	17.2	11.0	6.3	17.3	11.0	6.6	26·4 17·6	10.6	6.5	26·5 17·2	274 275
19.0	21·7 31·1 14·1 7·2 6·3 8·6 3·5 1·7	133.9 71.0 22.8 26.4 17.3 52.1 22.5	19.0	8·6 3·5	22.6	19.0	14·4 7·2 6·3 8·4 3·5 1·7	22.6	43·1 19·0	8·5 3·5	51·6 22·5	43·0 19·0	8·6 3·5	51·6 22·6	276
112-2 39-9 8-7 19-2 11-0 43-5 19-0 10-0 43-3	1·7 25·3	11·7 68·6	10·0 43·2	1·7 25·4	52·0 22·6 11·7 68·6	11·0 43·0 19·0 9·8 43·1	1·7 25·6	11·5 68·6	9·7 43·0	6·6 8·5 3·5 1·6 25·8	11·4 68·8	9·7 43·1	1·6 25·8	11·3 68·9	272 275 274 275 276 276 277 278 279
122-6	53.8	476-4	422-0	53·8 19·4 6·8 7·4 7·8	475.8	422-5	54.0	476-5	421-4	54-2	475-6	421.9	54-2	476.1	VI
215·6 44·6 68·1	19·4 6·8 7·4	51.3	215·3 44·5 67·6	6.8	475·8 234·8 51·3 75·0	422·5 215·7 44·5 67·8	19·4 6·8	235·2 51·4 75·2	215.1	19·5 6·9	234·6 51·4 74·8	216.2	19.8	236.0	311
68·1 42·6	7·4 7·8	75·5 50·4	67·6 42·7	7.4	75·0 50·5	67·8 42·5	6·8 7·4 7·8	75-2	44·5 67·4	7.4	74.8	216·2 44·2 67·1 42·7	6·9 7·3	51·1 74·3	312
42·6 34·0 17·8	8·3 4·1	235·0 51·3 75·5 50·4 42·2 22·0	34.0	8.7	42.3	34.2	8-3	50·4 42·5	42·6 34·0	7·9 8·3	50·5 42·3	42·7 33·9	7·9 8·2	50.6	312 313 321 322 323
136	4:1	22.0	17.8	4.2	22-0	17.8	4.1	21.9	17-7	4-2	21.9	17.8	4.2	42·1 22·0	323
25·5 54·6 69·1 25·6	143·1 4·0 9·0	920·8 29·5	778·0 25·5 54·8 69·0 25·6 21·2 38·4 51·6	143·6 3·9 9·1 14·6	921·7 29·4 63·9	780·4 25·6	143·2 3·9	923·6 29·6	779·7 25·8 55·0 69·0 25·5	143·5 3·9	923·2 29·7	778·8	144.0	922-8	VII
54·6 69·1	9·0 14·5	63·6 83·7	54·8 69·0	9.1	63.9	25·6 55·0 68·8	3·9 9·0 14·4	29·6 64·1 83·2	55.0	9.1	64.1	55.0	4·0 9·1	29·8 64·1	331 332
25·6 21·2	4·0 4·0	29·6 25·3	25.6	4·0 4·0	83·6 29·6	68·8 25·6	4.0	29.6	25.5	14·4 4·0	83·4 29·6	69·7 25·4	14·6 4·0	84·3 29·5	333
38-4	4.5	42.9	38.4	4·5 8·2	25·2 42·9	20·8 38·5	3·9 4·5 8·1	29·6 24·7 43·0	20·2 38·4	4·1 4·5	24.3	20.6	3·8 4·5	24.4	335
51·1 16·8	8·1 6·9	42·9 59·1 23·7 213·2	51·6 16·8	8·2 6·9	59·8 23·7	51·6 16·6	8·1 6·8	59·8 23·4	51.9	8.2	42·8 60·2	25·8 55·0 69·7 25·4 20·6 38·4 52·3	8-3	42·9 60·6	334 335 336 337 338
77·7 40·7	35·4 16·7	213-2	177-9	35.4	213-3	178-1	35.4	213-4	16·4 178·1	8·2 6·8 35·5	23·2 213·6	16·3 178·6	6·7 35·7	23·0 214·3	338 339
17-1	4.5	157·5 21·6	139·8 17·2	16·7 4·5	156·5 21·6	141·9 17·1	16·8 4·4	158·7 21·5	140·9 17·1	16·7 4·4	157·7 21·5	138·1 17·1	16.7	154.8	341
139-8	31.5	171.3	140-3	31.8	172-2	140.7	31.9	172.6	141.2	31.9	173.1	141.6	4·5 32·0	21·6 173·6	342 349
95·4 8·8	53·2 3·2	148·6 12·0	95·2 8·8 5·5	53·1 3·2	148·3 12·0	95·5 8·9	53·0 3·2	148·5 12·1	95·8 8·8	53·2 3·2	148·9 12·0	96·0 8·9	53·4 3·2	149-4	VIII
5·5 16·0	6·3 11·8	11·8 27·8	5·5 15·9	6·2 11·7	11·7 27·6	5·5 16·2	6.2	11.7	5.5	6.3	11.7	5.5	6.2	12·1 11·7	351 352
65.0	31.9	97-0	64.9	32.1	97.0	64.9	11·6 31·9	27·9 96·8	16·2 65·2	11·7 32·0	27·9 97·3	16·2 65·4	11·7 32·3	27·9 97·6	353 354
01.9	272·3 32·6	737·5 134·5	465·4 101·6	272·5 32·5	738·0 134·1	464·9 101·9	273-7	738-6	464-0	273-3	737-3	463-1	274-1	737-2	IX
32·0 44·1	12·4 24·9	44.4	31.9	12.6	44.5	32.0	33·1 12·7	134·9 44·8	101·2 31·9	33·2 12·6	134·4 44·5	100·7 31·7	33·2 12·7	134·0 44·4	361 362
62.7	66-1	69·0 128·7	44·0 63·1	24·7 66·1	68·7 129·2	43·3 63·1	24·4 66·5	67·7 129·7	43·2 63·3	24.4	67-6	42.6	24.4	44·4 67·1	363
25·1 30·6	27·7 10·9	52·9 41·5	25·1 30·7	27·4 11·1	52·5 41·8	24.9	27-3	52.2	24.9	66·4 26·9	129·6 51·8	63·2 24·7	66·2 27·0	129·3 51·7	364 365
65·9 41·3	25·1 21·1	91.0	65-9	25.1	91.0	31·0 65·6	11·2 25·4	42·2 90·9	31·1 65·4	11·2 25·5	42·3 90·9	31·5 65·7	11·2 25·7	42·6 91·4	366 367
61.6	51.5	62·4 113·1	41·6 61·6	21·3 51·7	62·9 113·3	41·5 61·5	21·4 51·9	62·9 113·4	41·4 61·6	21·0 52·2	62·4 113·8	41·5 61·5	21·2 52·5	62·8 114·0	368 369
63-1	12-7	175-8	162-2	12.8	175-0	162-2	12-9	175-1	162-7	13.0	175-6	162-2	13-0	175-1	×
67·3 33·1	90·5 2·6	757·8 35·7	666·6 33·0	91·0 2·6	757·6 35·6	665·0 33·2	91·6 2·6	756·5 35·8	665.6	91.5	757-2	666-4	92:1	758-5	ХI
15·2 10·3	56·3 2·7	471·5 13·0	415.5	56.5	472-0	414.7	57.1	471.8	33·3 416·4	2·6 57·1	35·9 473·5	33·0 417·8	2·6 57·6	35·6 475·4	380 381
57.7	26.5	194-2	10·1 167·1	3·1 26·5	13·2 193·7	10·2 166·2	3·0 26·5	13·2 192·7	10·2 165·2	3·1 26·4	13·2 191·6	10.3	3.0	13.3	382
17·1 23·9	1·1 1·2	18·2 25·1	17·1 23·8	1·1 1·2	18·1 25·1	17·0 23·7	1·1 1·2	18·0 25·0	16·9 23·7	1·1 1·2	18·0 24·9	164·8 16·9 23·7	26·5 1·1 1·2	191·3 18·0 24·9	383 384

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	Novem	ber 1976*	April 197	Decemb	er 1976*	A CHARLET	January	1977*	Name of Street
Tiple tare? estates? unlast. here I maken	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	379-9	149-5	529-3	380-6	149-7	530-3	379-2	148-2	527-4
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	48.7	11.9	60-6	48.5	12.0	60-5	48-3	12-0	60-3
Hand tools and implements	391	12.8	6.3	19.1	12·9 7·4	6·2 5·1	19.2	12·8 7·4	6·2 5·0	19.0
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392 393	7·3 24·0	5·1 10·2	12·5 34·2	24.0	10.1	12·4 34·2	24.1	10.0	12-4
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures	394	30.1	7.8	37.9	30-2	7.8	38.0	30-1	7.7	37-8
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.9	13.3	30.3	17-2	13.4	30-5	17-0	13.0	30-0
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	396 399	13·8 226·2	8-0	21·7 313·1	13·7 226·6	8·0 87·1	21·7 313·7	13·8 225·7	7·9 86·3	21·7 312·0
Tretar industries not elsewhere specimes		1197390	2 9 2 4	Average and					1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
extiles Production of man-made fibres	XIII 411	266·1 29·0	218·4 5·1	484·5 34·1	266·8 28·9	219·0 5·0	485·8 33·9	264·8 28·7	218·7 4·9	483·5
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	29-4	22.0	51.4	29.6	22.1	51.7	29.4	22.1	51.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	23.4	16.3	39.7	23.4	16.3	39.7	23.5	16.3	39.8
Woollen and worsted	414 415	45·9 5·3	35·7 2·7	81·6 7·9	45·8 5·3	35·8 2·7	81·6 8·0	45·7 5·3	35·5 2·7	81·1 7·9
Jute Rope, twine and net	416	2.6	2.9	5.5	2.6	3.0	5.5	2.6	2.9	5.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	38-3	77-3	115.6	38-4	77.7	116-1	38-3	77-7	116-0
Lace	418	2.3	2.7	5.0	2.3	2.7	5.0	2.4	2.7	5.1
Carpets	419	23.3	12·1 7·0	35·4 13·0	23·3 6·1	12·1 7·0	35·4 13·1	23·2 6·1	12·1 7·0	35·3 13·1
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles	421 422	8.9	14.8	23.7	9.2	14.7	23.9	7.9	14.8	22.7
Textile finishing	423	33.2	14-1	47-3	33-3	14-1	47-4	33-1	14.0	47-1
Other textile industries	429	18-6	5.8	24-4	18.7	5.9	24-6	18.7	6.0	24.6
eather, leather goods and fur	XIV	23.0	17-2	40-2	22.8	17-3	40-1	23.0	17-6	40.6
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431 432	14·9 5·9	4·2 11·1	19·1 17·0	14·8 5·8	4·3 11·1	19·1 17·0	14·9 6·0	4·2 11·5	19·1 17·5
Leather goods Fur	433	2.2	1.9	4.0	2.2	1.9	4.1	2.1	1.9	4.0
lothing and footwear	xv	89-1	279-8	368-8	88-9	280-1	369-1	88-5	277-9	366-
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.6	14.4	18-0	3.6	14.6	18-2	3.5	14.2	17:
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	16.9	55.6	72.5	16.7	55.3	72.0	16.4	54.8	71:
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	10.8	30.1	40-9	10.9	30.0	40.8	10.8	29.8	40-
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444 445	5·5 13·1	31·3 78·5	36·8 91·6	5·5 13·1	31·5 78·5	36·9 91·6	5·5 12·9	31·2 78·5	36· 91·
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.4	3.6	4.9	1.3	3.5	4.9	1.3	3.5	4-1
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.7	24.6	30-4	5.8	25.0	30.8	5.7	24.6	30-4
Footwear	450	32-1	41.6	73.7	32.1	41.8	73-9	32-2	41.3	73.5
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	201-6	60-9	262-5	201-1	60-4	261-5	199-4	60.8	260-
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	37.8	4.2	42.0	38·2 29·7	4.3	42.5	37.2	4·2 29·0	41.
Pottery Glass	462 463	29·6 51·5	28·9 15·5	58·5 67·0	51.6	28·3 15·6	58·0 67·2	29·9 51·6	15.5	58·1
Cement	464	11.9	1.1	13.0	11.7	1.1	12.8	11.6	1.0	12.
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	469	70-9	11.2	82-0	69-9	11-2	81.0	69-1	11.0	80-1
imber, furniture, etc	XVII	214-3	50-6	264-9	213-5	50-7	264-2	211-5	50-7	262
Timber	471	78-2	11.6	89.8	77.6	11.5	89.1	76.6	11.7	88-
Furniture and upholstery	472 473	73·9 10·4	17·3 9·9	91·3 20·3	74·4 10·3	17·6 9·9	92·0 20·2	73·8 10·4	17·5 9·8	91-
Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	474	25.1	3.9	29.0	24.8	3.9	28.7	24.6	3.9	28.
Wooden containers and baskets	475	11.9	3.7	15.6	11.8	3.6	15.4	11.8	3-5	15:
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.7	4.2	18-9	14.6	4.2	18-8	14-3	4.3	18-
aper, printing and publishing	XVIII	365-8	171.0	536-8	365-6	170-6	536-2	364-0	169-2	533-
Paper and board	481	52.6	10.8	63.4	52.6	10.7	63.3	52.4	10-6	63.
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482 483	51·5 19·8	30·4 15·9	81.8	51·4 19·5	30·3 15·6	81·7 35·1	51·4 19·5	30-2	81.
Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	15.1	9.4	35·7 24·5	15.0	9.4	24.5	15.0	15·5 9·3	35-0
Printing and publishing of newspapers	485	59.8	16.8	76.6	59.9	16.8	76.7	59.8	16.7	76.
Printing and publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	486 489	41·5 125·6	18·8 69·0	60·3 194·6	41·6 125·6	18·8 68·9	60·5 194·5	41·4 124·6	18·7 68·2	60· 192·
Service of the servic	7			120000	NESES 1			10000	528/55	
ther manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	209-9	121.7	331.6	210-5	120.6	331-1	209-9	119-3	329
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	491	85·1 11·6	25·1 2·6	110·2 14·2	85·3 11·7	25·1 2·6	110·4 14·3	85·3 11·7	25·1 2·7	110-
Brushes and brooms	493	4.3	5.3	9.5	4.2	5.1	9.3	4.2	4.9	9.
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	18-1	27.5	45.6	18-0	26.7	44.7	18-0	26.2	44
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.1	4.4	8.5	4.1	4.4	8.5	4.2	4.1	8-
Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	73·8 12·9	45·0 11·8	118·8 24·7	74·5 12·7	45·0 11·7	119·5 24·4	73·9 12·6	44·8 11·6	118-
onstruction	500	1,155-3	101-9	1,257-2	1,151-3	101-9	1,253-2	1,141-1	101-9	1,243
as, electricity and water	XXI	275.0	67-1	342-1	274-4	67-4	341.8	274-1	67-5	341
Gas	601	76.5	26.0	102.5	76-3	26.1	102-4	76.2	26.1	102-
Electricity	602	146.1	33.4	179.5	145.5	33-3	178-8	145-2	33-3	178
Water	603	52.4	7.7	60.1	52.6	8.0	60.6	52.7	8-1	60-

Great Britain—Estimated number of employees in employment (continued)

THOUSANDS

February	1977*		March 1	977*	reserve and	April 19	77*		May 1977	7*	A SECTION	June 197	7*	above d	Order or MLH
1ales	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC									
380·0	148·8	528·9	381·9	149·7	531·7	381·0	149·9	530·9	383·0	150·6	533·6	382·9	151·2	534·1	XII
48·1	11·8	60·0	47·9	12·0	59·9	48·0	11·9	59·9	48·3	12·3	60·6	48·3	12·2	60·5	390
12·8	6·2	19·0	12·7	6·3	18·9	12·5	6·3	18·8	12·5	6·3	18·8	12·7	6·4	19·2	391
7·4	5·0	12·4	7·4	5·1	12·4	7·5	5·0	12·5	7·5	5·0	12·5	7·6	5·0	12·6	392
24·2	10·0	34·2	24·4	10·0	34·4	24·3	10·0	34·3	24·2	10·1	34·3	24·4	10·0	34·3	393
30·2	7·7	37·9	30·1	7·6	37·8	29·9	7·8	37·8	29·9	8·0	37·8	29·9	7·9	37·7	394
17·0	13·0	30·1	17·3	13·1	30·4	17·2	13·2	30·4	17·3	13·2	30·6	17·5	13·4	30·9	395
13·8	7·7	21·6	13·9	7·8	21·7	14·1	8·1	22·2	14·1	8·2	22·2	14·0	8·1	22·0	396
226·5	87·2	313·7	228·3	87·7	316·1	227·4	87·6	315·0	229·2	87·5	316·7	228·7	88·3	316·9	399
264·8 28·3 29·5 23·6 45·9 5·3 2·7 38·2 2·4 23·2 6·0 7·8 33·2 18·7	218·4 4·8 22·1 16·3 35·7 2·7 3·0 77·5 2·7 12·1 7·0 14·8 14·0 5·9	483·2 33·1 51·5 39·9 81·6 8·0 5·6 115·8 5·1 35·3 13·0 22·7 47·2 24·6	264·7 28·2 29·3 23·6 45·9 5·3 2·6 38·5 2·4 23·2 6·0 7·8 33·1 18·8	218·9 4·8 22·1 16·3 35·5 2·7 3·0 77·9 2·7 12·1 7·0 14·9 14·0 6·0	483·6 33·0 51·4 39·9 81·4 8·0 5·6 116·4 5·1 35·3 13·0 22·7 47·1 24·8	264·3 28·1 29·1 23·5 46·1 5·3 2·6 38·4 2·4 23·1 5·9 7·9 33·1 18·8	219-2 4-7 22-1 16-1 35-8 2-6 3-0 78-5 2-7 12-0 6-9 14-8 14-0 5-9	483·5 32·8 51·2 39·6 81·9 7·9 5·6 116·9 5·1 35·1 12·8 22·8 47·1 24·7	264·3 28·3 29·2 23·4 46·2 5·2 2·6 38·6 2·4 23·1 5·9 7·9 33·0 18·5	218-9 4-8 22-2 16-0 35-9 2-6 3-0 78-6 2-7 12-0 7-0 14-5 14-0 5-8	483·2 33·1 51·3 39·4 82·0 7·9 5·6 117·1 5·1 35·1 12·9 22·4 47·0 24·4	264·0 27·9 29·0 23·6 46·1 5·3 2·6 39·0 2·4 22·9 6·0 8·2 32·8 18·4	220·4 4·7 22·1 15·9 36·2 2·7 3·0 80·1 2·7 11·8 14·3 14·0 5·8	484·4 32·6 51·0 39·5 82·2 8·0 5·6 119·1 5·1 34·7 13·1 22·5 46·8 24·2	XIII 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429
23·2	17·5	40·7	23·2	17·6	40·8	23·1	17·6	40·7	23·1	17·7	40·8	23·1	17·6	40·7	XIV
14·9	4·2	19·2	14·8	4·3	19·1	14·7	4·2	19·0	14·7	4·2	18·9	14·6	4·2	18·8	431
6·2	11·3	17·5	6·2	11·5	17·6	6·2	11·5	17·7	6·3	11·6	17·9	6·2	11·5	17·7	432
2·2	1·9	4·1	2·2	1·9	4·1	2·1	1·9	4·0	2·1	1·9	4·0	2·3	1·8	4·1	433
88·3 3·5 16·3 10·7 5·6 12·9 1·4 5·7 32·1	279·8 14·3 55·3 30·1 31·5 78·6 3·4 24·8 41·8	368·1 17·8 71·6 40·8 37·1 91·5 4·8 30·5 73·9	88·5 3·5 16·3 10·7 5·7 13·0 1·3 5·8 32·1	280·2 14·5 55·4 29·9 31·7 78·8 3·4 24·9 41·6	368·7 18·1 71·7 40·7 37·4 91·8 4·8 30·7 73·8	89·3 3·5 16·5 10·8 5·8 13·0 1·5 5·8 32·6	283·0 14·6 56·2 30·1 31·9 79·8 3·3 25·3 42·0	372·4 18·1 72·6 40·9 37·6 92·8 4·8 31·1 74·5	88:7 3·5 16·5 10·7 5·5 13·0 1·3 5·8 32·5	282·3 14·5 56·0 30·0 31·6 79·6 3·5 25·3 41·9	371·0 18·0 72·5 40·6 37·1 92·6 4·8 31·1 74·3	88·6 3·5 16·3 10·7 5·5 12·9 1·3 5·8 32·7	283·2 14·7 56·3 30·0 31·8 79·6 3·5 25·3 42·2	371·9 18·2 72·5 40·7 37·3 92·4 4·8 31·1 74·8	441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450
198·9	60-7	259·7	198·2	60·8	259·0	198·1	61·1	259·3	199·3	61·6	261·0	200·4	62·0	262-4	XVI
37·2	4-2	41·4	36·8	4·2	40·9	36·6	4·2	40·7	36·8	4·2	41·0	37·0	4·2	41-2	461
30·1	29-0	59·2	30·3	29·2	59·4	30·4	29·3	59·7	30·6	29·5	60·1	30·6	29·7	60-3	462
51·8	15-5	67·3	51·9	15·6	67·5	52·1	15·7	67·7	52·1	15·9	68·0	52·5	16·0	68-5	463
11·5	1-0	12·6	11·5	1·0	12·6	11·5	1·1	12·5	11·8	1·1	12·8	12·0	1·1	13-1	464
68·3	11-0	79·3	67·8	10·8	78·6	67·6	10·9	78·5	68·1	11·0	79·0	68·2	11·0	79-3	469
211·2	50·5	261·6	210-6	50·1	260·7	209·1	49·8	259·0	208·7	49·4	258·1	208·2	49·5	257·7	XVII
76·4	11·7	88·1	75-5	11·6	87·1	75·2	11·6	86·7	74·9	11·5	86·4	75·5	11·6	87·0	471
73·6	17·2	90·8	74-1	17·1	91·2	72·9	16·8	89·8	72·3	16·6	88·9	72·1	16·6	88·8	472
10·5	9·8	20·3	10-5	9·7	20·1	10·3	9·7	20·0	10·3	9·7	19·9	10·3	9·4	19·7	473
24·3	3·9	28·2	24-2	3·9	28·1	24·0	3·9	27·9	24·2	3·9	28·1	23·8	4·0	27·8	474
11·9	3·6	15·5	11-9	3·6	15·5	11·9	3·6	15·5	11·7	3·6	15·3	11·9	3·6	15·5	475
14·5	4·3	18·7	14-4	4·3	18·7	14·8	4·2	19·0	15·3	4·2	19·5	14·7	4·2	18·9	479
363·7	169·7	533·4	363·8	169·6	533·4	363·5	170·3	533·8	363·3	170·7	534·0	363·8	172·4	536·2	XVIII
52·3	10·6	62·9	52·4	10·6	63·0	52·3	10·6	63·0	52·4	10·7	63·2	52·5	10·8	63·4	481
51·4	30·1	81·5	51·4	30·1	81·5	51·2	30·0	81·2	51·3	30·1	81·3	51·4	30·2	81·6	482
19·6	15·5	35·1	19·5	15·7	35·2	19·7	15·7	35·4	19·7	15·7	35·4	19·7	15·8	35·6	483
15·0	9·3	24·3	15·0	9·3	24·3	14·9	9·3	24·2	15·0	9·4	24·4	14·9	9·4	24·4	484
59·7	16·9	76·6	59·8	16·8	76·6	59·5	16·9	76·4	59·6	16·9	76·5	59·5	16·9	76·5	485
41·4	18·7	60·1	41·7	18·7	60·4	41·4	19·0	60·4	41·2	18·9	60·0	41·1	18·9	60·1	486
124·3	68·7	193·0	124·0	68·4	192·3	124·3	68·9	193·2	124·1	69·0	193·2	124·6	70·2	194·7	489
211·0	119·7	330·8	211·2	120·4	331·6	210·7	121·1	331·8	211·2	121·2	332·4	211·6	120·8	332·3	XIX
85·3	25·3	110·6	85·7	25·2	110·9	85·7	25·3	111·0	86·0	25·3	111·3	86·6	25·2	111·8	491
11·8	2·7	14·5	11·8	2·7	14·5	11·7	2·7	14·5	11·7	2·7	14·4	11·5	2·7	14·2	492
4·2	5·4	9·6	4·2	5·4	9·6	4·2	4·8	9·0	4·2	4·8	9·0	4·2	4·8	8·9	493
18·1	25·8	43·9	17·9	25·9	43·8	18·0	26·0	43·9	18·0	26·1	44·1	18·1	26·1	44·1	494
4·1	4·1	8·2	4·2	4·1	8·3	4·1	4·2	8·3	4·1	4·3	8·4	4·1	4·3	8·5	495
74·8	45·0	119·8	74·7	45·3	120·0	74·5	45·8	120·3	74·7	45·9	120·6	74·5	45·5	120·0	496
12·6	11·6	24·2	12·7	11·8	24·4	12·5	12·3	24·7	12·5	12·1	24·7	12·6	12·2	24·7	499
1,121-6	101-9	1,223.5	1,120-1	101-9	1,222-0	1,124-2	101-9	1,226-1	1,122-9	101-9	1,224.8	1,126-1	101-9	1,228-0	500
273·8	67·5	341·3	273·3	67·7	341·0	273·1	67·4	340·5	273·0	67·1	340·1	272·8	66·7	339·5	XXI
76·1	26·0	102·1	75·9	26·0	101·9	75·7	26·0	101·7	75·5	26·0	101·5	75·2	26·0	101·2	601
144·9	33·2	178·1	144·5	33·2	177·7	144·0	33·2	177·2	143·5	33·2	176·7	143·0	33·2	176·2	602
52·8	8·3	61·1	52·9	8·5	61·4	53·4	8·2	61·6	54·0	7·9	61·9	54·6	7·5	62·1	603

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended November 12, 1977 it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,846,000 or about 35.2 per cent of all operatives, each working 9.0 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 82,100 or 1.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 24.2 hours on

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

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries-Great Britain: week ended November 12, 1977

Industry	OPERA OVERT		ORKING		OPERA	TIVES O	NSHOR	T-TIME					
	Number	Per- centage	Hours o	fovertime	Stood o		Workin	g part of	a week	Total	257		
	opera- tives	of all opera-	Total	Average	Number			Hours I	ost	Number		Hours lo	st
Emergraph Countries - Showing and The Artist Landson Landson Artist Landson Lands	(000's)	tives (per cent)	(000's)	per opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	number of hours lost (000's)	of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	of opera- tives (000's)	centage of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Great Britain analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	9 63 2-2-3 5-68	0-83 0-83		1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1									
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	198·1 149·5 42·1 6·5	37·1 35·2 48·7 28·3	1,994·6 1,524·3 417·9 52·4	10·1 10·2 9·9 8·1	0·4 0·4 —	16·3 15·9 0·4	2·0 1·9 0·1	24·9 23·9 1·0	12·2 12·5 7·4	2·5 2·3 0·1	0·5 0·5 0·2	41·2 39·8 1·4	16·8 17·3 9·6
Coal and petroleum products	9-4	37-1	103-4	11.0	_	_			<u> </u>	_	-	-	-
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	88·9 28·0	34·0 33·3	861·8 291·4	9·7 10·4	= 22	7	1 = 1	0.1	4.4	=		0-1	4-2
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	139·3 49·2 53·3 36·8	38·9 28·3 53·5 43·3	1,297·7 447·0 516·0 334·7	9·3 9·1 9·7 9·1	= 18	0·2 — — 0·2	3·5 0·9 2·4 0·3	34·4 7·2 25·2 2·1	9·8 8·1 10·7 7·3	3·5 0·9 2·4 0·3	1·0 0·5 2·4 0·3	34·7 7·2 25·2 2·4	9·8 8·1 10·7 8·0
Mechanical engineering	296-0	48-0	2,410-9	8-1	2.5	100-3	5-3	67-4	12-8	7.8	1-3	167-7	21.6
Instrument engineering	30-1	32-4	202-3	6.7	0.7	26.9	0.2	1.4	5.7	0.9	1.0	28-3	30-9
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	151·3 34·3	31·4 38·8	1,219·2 274·6	8·1 8·0	3.0	118·6 0·6	1·3 0·5	13·8 6·4	10·7 12·7	4·2 0·5	0·9 0·6	132·4 7·0	31·2 13·4
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	53-5	39-1	560-1	10-5	0.1	4.2	1.0	6.9	7-1	1:1	0.8	11:1	10.3
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	206·4 135·3	37·3 35·6	1,700·6 1,163·8	8·2 8·6	23·0 23·0	920-9 920-8	11·3 11·3	240·9 240·9	21·3 21·3	34·3 34·3	6·2 9·0	1,161·8 1,161·8	33·8 33·8
repairing (383)	35.1	35.4	262.7	7.5			_	_	_	_		-	20.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	169-5	40-9	1,320-1	7.8	2·1	83.5	1:1	12.2	11.5	3-1	0.8	95.8	30.4
Textiles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen	95.8 6.9	24·8 29·2	1,418·2 67·8	14·8 9·8	1·2 0·5	47·1 21·1	7-2	69·0 0·1	9·6 22·0	8·4 0·5	2.3	116·1 21·3	13·8 39·8
and man-made fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	14·7 22·7 12·9	19·4 33·2 13·1	120·5 209·9 78·4	8·2 9·3 6·1	0·1 0·3 0·1	4·8 13·2 4·0	1·0 1·7 3·1	11·2 15·1 30·2	11·1 8·6 9·8	1·1 2·1 3·2	1·5 3·0 3·2	16·0 28·3 34·2	14·2 13·6 10·7
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.5	25.4	62.8	7-4	- 14	1.4	0.2	1.3	5-6	0.3	8.0	2.7	9.9
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	26·8 18·1 8·7	8·4 7·1 13·7	147·2 109·4 37·9	5·5 6·0 4·3	0·2 0·2	6.6	7·9 1·9 6·0	50·3 16·4 33·9	6·4 8·6 5·7	8·0 2·1 6·0	2·5 0·8 9·3	56·9 23·0 33·9	7·1 11·1 5·7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	78-3	38-0	753-8	9.6	0.1	2.3	0.3	5-4	16-0	0.4	0.2	7.7	19-5
Timber, furniture, etc	76-4	38-1	584-1	7-6	0.1	3.7	1.2	18-2	15-3	1.3	0.6	21.9	17-1
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	139·6 52·7 86·9	38·0 33·5 41·4	1,240·6 516·6 724·0	8·9 9·8 8·3	0·1 0·1	2·4 2·4	0·5 0·5	4·3 4·3	8·7 8·7	0·6 0·6	0·2 0·4	6·7 6·7	12·1 12·1
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	77·9 27·7	30·5 32·8	688·7 246·2	8·8 8·9	0·2 0·1	9·4 5·6	5·5 4·2	90·7 82·5	16·6 19·6	5·7 4·4	2·2 5·2	100·1 88·1	17·5 20·2
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,846.0	35.2	16,566-2	9.0	33.6	1,344-0	48.5	641-2	13.2	82·1	1.6	1,985-2	24-2
Analysis by region South East and East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Forkshire and Humberside North West North Wales Scotland	540·4 115·0 246·9 154·7 203·0 251·2 101·6 61·4 171·7	39·1 38·3 32·8 34·1 36·6 33·2 30·3 25·5 36·7	4,681·0 973·7 1,994·8 1,843·5 1,826·8 2,293·0 890·1 516·0 1,547·4	8·7 8·5 8·1 11·9 9·0 9·1 8·8 8·4	13·0 	520·2 1·1 39·5 11·2 101·1 516·5 132·1 4·7 17·6	6·7 3·1 12·0 6·0 5·2 10·5 1·5 0·6 2·9	92·9 42·9 166·1 53·4 53·8 188·5 9·6 4·0 30·0	13·9 13·8 13·8 8·9 10·3 18·0 6·4 6·5 10·4	19·7 3·1 13·0 6·3 7·8 23·4 4·8 0·7 3·3	1·4 1·0 1·7 1·4 1·4 3·1 1·4 0·3 0·7	613·0 44·0 205·6 64·5 155·0 705·1 141·7 8·7 47·6	31·1 14·0 15·8 10·3 20·0 30·1 29·5 11·9 14·3

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 December 8, 1977

The number unemployed, excluding school leavers, in Great Britain on December 8, 1977, was 1,365,377, 4,007 less than on November 10, 1977. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,370,800 (5.9 per cent of employees). This figure fell by 5,700 between the November and December counts, and by an average of 6,000 per month between September and December.

Between November and December the number unemployed fell by 18,237. This change included a fall of 14,230 school leavers. The proportions of the number unemployed, who on December 8, 1977 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 7.2 per cent, 14.2 per cent, and 26.5 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in November were 8.4 per cent, 16.0 per cent, and 28.9 per cent respectively.

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

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	34,035	13,384	47,419
Over 1, up to 2	38,377	15,804	54,181
Over 2, up to 3	36,204	15,107	51,311
Over 3, up to 4	34,085	14,516	48,601
Over 4, up to 5	33,014	14,395	47,409
Over 5, up to 8	87,590	39,839	127,429
Over 8	755,193	288,183	1,043,376
Total	1,018,498	401,228	1,419,726

Regional analysis of unemployment: December 8, 1977

			Company of the same	phasing	4 2 to 1/1/									
	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed, excluding school-le	eavers 325,228	155,386	36,000	110.446	121,944	76,175	117.749	201.586	112.017	85,856	178.376	1.365,377	57.052	1,422,42
Seasonally adjusted Number	328,500	-	36,000	108,600	122,900	77,000	117,300	203,100	111,900	85,200	178,400	1,370,800	57,400 10·5	1,428,10
Percentage rates*	4.3		5.1	6.7	5.3	4.9	5.6	7.2	8.2	8.0	8-1	2.9	10.5	0.
School-leavers (included in unem Males Females	3,585 3,934	1,763 1,654	487 500	1,718 2,010	2,089 3,626	879 1,119	1,892 2,543	5,565 5,511	2,697 3,466	2,232 2,673	4,260 3,563	25,404 28,945	2,191 1,853	27,595 30,798
Unemployed Total	332,747	158,803	36,987	114,174	127,659	78,173	122,184	212,662	118,180	90.761	186.199	1.419.726	61,096	1,480,82
Males Females Married females†	247,108 85,639 29,122	120,753 38,050 11,331	27,417 9,570 3,720	82,219 31,955 11,347	90,256 37,403 13,458	56,829 21,344 8,095	88,395 33,789 13,039	152,220 60,442 21,873	82,934 35,246 14,637	63,674 27,087 11,275	127,446 58,753 27,934	1,018,498 401,228 154,500	42,193 18,903 9,683	1,060,69 420,13 164,18
	27,122	11,331	3,720	11,347	13,430	0,073	13,037	21,073	14,037	11,275	27,754	134,300	7,003	101,10
Percentage rates* Total	4.4	4.1	5-3	7.1	5.5	5.0	5.9	7-5	8.7	8.5	8-4	6.1	11.2	6.
Males Females	5·5 2·8	5·2 2·5	6·4 3·5	8·5 5·0	6·3 4·2	5·9 3·5	6·9 4·2	9·0 5·3	9·8 6·9	9·5 6·8	9·7 6·5	7·2 4·3	12·9 8·7	7.
Length of time on register Males														
up to 2 weeks over 2 and up to 4 weeks	20,766 19,235	10,099	2,276 2,057	5,267 5,583	5,737 5,731	4,116 4,015	6,815 6,359	8,724 8,994	5,339 5,335	3,755 4,101	9,617 8.879	72,412 70,289	2,429	74,84 72,89
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	31,352	14,861	3,570	10,454	10,032	6,477	10,581	15,620	9,449	7,107	15,962	120,604	4,405	125,00
over 8 weeks Total	175,755 247,108	86,361 120,753	19,514 27,417	60,915 82,219	68,756 90,256	42,221 56,829	64,640 88,395	118,882 152,220	68,211 82,934	48,711 63,674	92,988 127,446	755,193 1,018,498	32,757 42,193	787,95 1,060,69
Females														
up to 2 weeks	7,872	3,552	808	2,279	2,429	1,545	2,282	4,002	2,116	1,691	4,164	29,188	1,246 1,328	
over 2 and up to 4 weeks over 4 and up to 8 weeks	7,584 13,140	3,410 5,855	805 1,364	2,652 5,014	2,587 4,541	1,622 2,761	2,381 4,445	3,914 7,378	2,108 4,150	1,706 3,387	4,264 8,054	29,623 54,234	2,387	56,62
over 8 weeks Total	57,043 85,639	25,233 38,050	6,593 9,570	22,010 31,955	27,846 37,403	15,416 21,344	24,681 33,789	45,148 60,442	26,872 35,246	20,303 27,087	42,271 58,753	288,183 401,228	13,942 18,903	302,12 420,13
Adult students (excluded from u	inemploye	ed)	olbina dine											
Males Females	1,018	235	169	265	73	70	88 37	177	219	29 16	- 1988	2,108 860	5	2,11
i cinales	400	118	59	137	21	17	37	50	123	16	100 mm	860		86

^{*} Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1976.

Area statistics of unemployment

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

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

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL	F10 1200	inclined I	y mer	attresults re	Maidstone *Newport (IoW)	2,461 2,483	881 1,059	3,342 3,542	4·3 9·0
DEVELOPMENT AREAST					*Oxford *Portsmouth	4,624 8,366	2,762 3,273	7,386 11,639	4·3 6·3
South Western DA	14,120	5,402	19,522	12-1	*Ramsgate	1,641	481	2,122	7.8
Hull and Grimsby DA	16,507	4,644	21,151	8-3	*Reading *Slough	5,051 2,359	1,707 782	6,758 3,141	4·3 2·7
Whitby and Scarborough DA	2,079	718	2,797	9.2	*Southampton *Southend-on-Sea	7,014 10,411	2,615 3,592	9,629 14,003	5·4 7·3
Merseyside SDA	60,733	26,469	87,202	11-5	*St. Albans	1,798 1,112	656	2,454	2.7
Northern DA	82,934	35,246	118,180	8.7	Stevenage *Tunbridge Wells	2,175	516 685	1,628 2,860	4·1 3·6
North East SDA	57,149	22,870	80,019	9-8	*Watford *Weybridge	2,801 2,069	862 632	3,663 2,701	2·9 3·0
West Cumberland SDA	3,076	1,912	4,988	8-5	*Worthing	2,090	589	2,679	4.7
Welsh DA	54,536	23,267	77,803	8-6	East Anglia Cambridge	1,852	782	2,634	3-2
North West Wales SDA	4,424	1,799	6,223	13-5	Great Yarmouth *Ipswich	2,198 3,389	704 1,165	2,902 4,554	7·9 4·7
South Wales SDA	13,301	6,514		8-8	Lowestoft *Norwich	1,344 4,793	477 1,382	1,821	6.5
			19,815		Peterborough	2,298	1,072	6,175 3,370	5.2
Scottish DA	124,010	57,436	181,446	8-9	South West		7000		
Dundee and Arbroath SDA	6,225	3,033	9,258	8-9	Bath *Bournemouth	2,013 6,372	700 1,941	2,713 8,313	5·8 6·7
Girvan SDA	431	141	572	13-1	*Bristol Cheltenham	15,488 2,585	5,013 980	20,501 3,565	6·4 5·7
Glenrothes SDA	750	623	1,373)		*Exeter	3,364	1,061	4,425	6.1
Leven and Methil SDA	1,265	447	1,712	8-1	Gloucester *Plymouth	2,416 6,891	1,076 3,332	3,492 10,223	5·4 8·6
Livingston SDA	906	671	1,577	9.9	*Salisbury Swindon	1,467 3,370	842 1,558	2,309 4,928	5·7 6·5
West Central Scotland SDA	67,464	29,984			Taunton *Torbay	1,409 5,487	483 1,943	1,892 7,430	4·8 11·2
	07,404		97,448	10.0	*West Wiltshire	1,550	709	2,259	4-4
Total all Development Areas	354,919	153,182	508,101	9.3	*Yeovil	1,525	720	2,245	5.5
Of which, Special					West Midlands *Birmingham	30,561	11,273	41,834	6.1
Development Areas	215,724	94,463	310,187	10-3	Burton-upon-Trent Cannock	1,041 1,374	498 527	1,539 1,901	4·2 7·3
Northern Ireland	42,193	18,903	61,096	11-2	*Coventry *Dudley	10,148	5,460 1,622	15,608 6,188	6·4 4·0
			1 1		Hereford	4,566 1,413	585	1,998	5-6
INTERMEDIATE AREAS†					*Kidderminster Leamington	1,715 1,822	787 637	2,502 2,459	6·2 4·9
South Western	7,157	3,427	10,584	8.6	*Oakengates Redditch	2,763 1,248	1,604 569	4,367 1,817	8·9 5·7
Oswestry	795	267	1,062	8-1	Rugby	1,021	642 505	1,663 1,957	5·4 4·8
High Peak	1,007	448	1,455	3-2	Shrewsbury *Stafford	1,452 1,220	610	1,830	3.5
North Lincolnshire	2,692	864	3,556	9.4	*Stoke-on-Trent *Tamworth	5,824 1,833	1,877 954	7,701 2,787	3·8 7·9
North Midlands	6,989	2,418			*Walsall *West Bromwich	4,366 4,251	1,790 1,855	6,156 6,106	5·3 4·4
Yorks and Humberside			9,407	5.3	*Wolverhampton Worcester	5,741 2,026	2,703 756	8,444 2,782	6·0 5·3
	69,809	28,427	98,236	5.5	East Midlands	2,020	730	2,702	San Saladania
North West	91,487	33,973	125,460	6-1	*Chesterfield	3,254	1,240	4,494	5.6
North Wales	3,391	1,283	4,674	12-0	Coalville Corby	682 1,604	204 891	886 2,495	2·6 8·0
South East Wales	5,747	2,537	8,284	7-6	Derby Kettering	4,487 871	1,782 306	6,269 1,177	4·8 4·0
Aberdeen	3,436	1,317	4,753	4·1	Leicester	7,946	3,409	11,355	4-9
Total all intermediate	Total C	10,71 100,0	- C10/12	10000 000	Lincoln Loughborough	2,576 1,020	1,273 465	3,849 1,485	3.5
areas	192,510	74,961	267,471	6.0	Mansfield *Northampton	2,476 2,702	870 842	3,346 3,544 15,984	5·6 4·0
LOCAL AREAS (by region)	19 / 2	T STATE	The state of the s	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	*Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield	12,456 1,116	3,528 240	15,984 1,356	5·5 4·1
					Yorkshire and Humberside	1,110		,,,,,,	Tablemen
*Aldershot	1,127	465	1.592	3.6	*Barnsley	3,680	1,260	4,940	6.4
Aylesbury Basingstoke	844 1,307	409 489	1,592 1,253 1,796	3·6 3·0	*Bradford *Castleford	8,377 2,985 2,791	2,716 1,041	11,093 4,026	6.7
Bedford	2,058	931	2,989	4·4 4·2	*Dewsbury	2,791	843	3,634 7,787	5·6 7·3
*Braintree *Brighton	1,013	525	1,538	4.5	*Doncaster Grimsby	4,967 4,246	2,820 994	5,240	7.0
*Canterbury	7,833 1,968	2,410 697	10,243 2,665	7·5 6·9	*Halifax	2,002	705	2,707	4-3
Chatham	3,653	1,785	5,438	6.6	Harrogate	1,083	396 1,399	1,479	4.4
*Chelmsford *Chichester	1,912	720	2,632	3.9	Huddersfield *Hull	2,413 12,261	3,650	3,812 15,911	8.9
Colchester	2,132 2,032	733	2,865	6.0	Keighley	1,069	456	1,525	5-1
*Crawley	2,679	991 1,008	3,023 3,687	5·3 2·5	*Leeds	12,721	4,588	17,309	5.6
*Eastbourne	1,566	407	1,973	5.3	*Mexborough	1,940	991	2,931	9·5 7·4
*Gravesend *Guildford	2,817	986	3,803	5.5	Rotherham *Scunthorpe	3,137 2,082	1,437 1,334	4,574 3,416	5.3
*Harlow	1,299	404	1,703	2.7	*Sheffield	9,003	3,466	12,469	4.4
*Hastings	1,822 2,611	937 766	2,759	4-1	Wakefield	1,799	672	2,471	4-1
*Hertford	601	241	3,377 842	8·5 2·3	York	2,518	1,151	3,669	4.6
*High Wycombe	1,617	563	2,180	2.4	North West				
*I otahusash									
*Letchworth *Luton	1,038 4,761	450 2,332	1,488 7,093	3·3 5·6	*Accrington	1,145	560	1,705	5·6 5·3

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

A DON'T COMMENTED TO	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	and togo once or provide an	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
OCAL AREAS (by region)	—continued	Marie Inco	stry tron	es (Carland Halba	COUNTIES (by regions) §				
*Plackburn	3,020	1,137	4,157	6.2	South East			Mysio, unic	co coprag
*Blackburn *Blackpool	6,248	2,373	8,621	8-2	Bedfordshire	6,809	3,287	10,096	5.0
*Bolton	4,826	1,676	6,502	5.9	Berkshire Buckinghamshire	8,302 4,224	2,844 1,905	11,146 6,129	3·7 3·4
*Burnley	1,555 2,071	639 902	2,194 2,973	4·6 4·8	East Sussex	11,772	3,571	15,343	7.3
*Bury Chester	2,500	1,038	3,538	6.1	Essex	20,500	7,756	28,256	5.9
*Crewe	1,320	790	2,110	4.0	Greater London	120,753 21,075	38,050 7,888	158,803 28,963	4·1 5·3
*Lancaster	2,561	1,006 808	3,567 2,621	7·6 6·0	Hampshire Hertfordshire	9,260	3,418	12,678	3.0
*Leigh	1,813 54,263	22,634	76,897	12.0	Isle of Wight	2,483	1,059	3,542	9.0
*Liverpool *Manchester	33,968	9,732	43,700	6.2	Kent	22,402	8,233	30,635	6.0
*Nelson	1,020	410	1,430	5.6	Oxfordshire	5,663	3,318	8,981	4·5 2·9
*Northwich	1,528	694	2,222	5.8	Surrey West Sussex	7,282 6,583	2,104 2,206	9,386 8,789	3.7
*Oldham	3,479 5,149	1,004 2,474	4,483 7,623	4·7 5·3	vvest sussex	0,505	2,200	0,, 0,	
*Preston *Rochdale	2,190	664	2,854	5.6	East Anglia				
Southport	2,187	1,018	3,205	10-1	Cambridgeshire	6,883	2,783	9,666	4·5 6·3
St. Helens	2,978	1,772	4,750	7.9	Norfolk	12,203 8,331	3,868 2,919	16,071 11,250	5.0
*Warrington	2,660 3,492	1,618 2,063	4,278 5,555	5·5 10·3	Suffolk	0,331	2,717	11,250	
*Widnes *Wigan	4,348	2,043	6,391	8.9	South West				
YYIgali	1,5 10	2,0 .0	0,01.		Avon	19,700	6,600	26,300	6.5
North					Cornwall	11,662	4,527	16,189 29,109	12·5 9·0
*Bishop Auckland	2,827	1,354	4,181	8·6 6·1	Devon Dorset	20,882 9,646	8,227 3,333	12,979	6.9
Carlisle *Chester-le-Street	2,112 2,704	949 1,083	3,061 3,787	9.9	Gloucestershire	7,359	3,372	10,731	5.4
*Consett	2,239	1,016	3,255	10.4	Somerset	5,927	2,449	8,376	5.6
*Darlington	2,352	1,325	3,677	6-1	Wiltshire	7,043	3,447	10,490	5.6
Durham	1,660	780	2,440	6.4	West Midlands				
*Furness	1,332 3,540	1,296 1,501	2,628 5,041	5·8 11·5	West Midlands Metropolitan	57,260	23,363	80,623	5.7
Hartlepool *Peterlee	1,832	873	2,705	10.9	Hereford and Worcester	8,974	3,654	12,628	5.8
*Wearside	10,751	5,015	15,766	12.8	Salop	6,296	2,846	9,142	7-1
*Teesside	13,495	5,263	18,758	8.5	Staffordshire	12,373	4,959	17,332 7,934	4.5
*Tyneside	28,262	9,844 981	38,106	9·1 8·2	Warwickshire	5,353	2,581	7,754	Million and the last
*Workington	1,550	701	2,531	0.7	East Midlands				
Wales					Derbyshire	13,019	4,792	17,811	4.8
*Bargoed	2,086	854	2,940	11.6	Leicestershire	11,058	4,743	15,801	4·4 6·6
*Cardiff	11,278	3,423	14,701	7.4	Lincolnshire	8,535 6,554	3,769 2,554	12,304 9,108	4.5
*Ebbw Vale *Llanelli	2,115 1,134	1,021 725	3,136 1,859	10·3 6·1	Northamptonshire Nottinghamshire	17,663	5,486	23,149	5.4
*Neath	1,008	706	1,714	6.5	Hottinghamshire	THE STATE OF			
*Newport	4,137	1,675	5,812	7-1	Yorkshire and Humberside			24.005	F.0
*Pontypool	2,530	1,390	3,920	7.9	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	23,752	10,343	34,095 49,853	5·9 5·5
*Pontypridd	3,946	1,809	5,755 6,001	8·8 7·5	West Yorkshire Metropolitan Humberside	36,515 20,161	13,338 6,581	26,742	7.7
*Port Talbot *Shotton	3,910 2,597	2,091 1,711	4,308	10.3	North Yorkshire	7,967	3,527	11,494	5.1
*Swansea	4,983	1,914	6,897	7.0	THOIR TOTASINE				
*Wrexham	3,670	1,511	5,181	13.0	North West				
					Greater Manchester	54,845	17,498	72.343	6-1
Scotland *Aberdeen	3,436	1,317	4,753	4-1	Metropolitan Merseyside Metroplitan	58,718	24,691	83,409	11.6
*Ayr	3,098	1,550	4,648	10.8	Cheshire	14,548	7,864	22,412	6.1
*Bathgate	2,640	1.815	4,455	9.9	Lancashire	24,109	10,389	34,498	6.5
*Dumbarton	2,037	1,142	3,179	10.9					
*Dumfries	1,505	597	2,102	6.8	North Cleveland	17,035	6,764	23,799	9.0
Dundee *Dunfermline	5,652 2,536	2,657 1,568	8,309 4,104	8·8 8·2	Cumbria	7,841	4,842	12,683	6.6
*Edinburgh	13,303	5,121	18,424	6.7	Durham	13,051	6,239	19,290	7.9
*Falkirk	2,701	1,766	4,467	6.8	Northumberland	5,509	2,356	7,865	8·3
*Glasgow	38,720	12,943	51,663	9.7	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	39,498	15,045	54,543	3.3
*Greenock *Hawick	3,249 530	1,645	4,894 676	10·4 4·3	Wales				
*Irvine	3,710	1,773	5,483	14.0	Clwyd	9,888	4,518	14,406	11.7
*Kilmarnock	2,263	1,029	3,292	9.2	Dyfed	7,111	3,021	10,132	9.1
*Kirkcaldy	3,353	1,781	5,134	8-1	Gwent	10,316	4,798	15,114	7·6 12·3
*North Lanarkshire	11,744	7,991	19,735	11.0	Gwynedd	5,830	2,406	8,236 16,071	8.4
*Paisley *Perth	3,994 1,535	1,995 608	5,989	6·8 5·9	Mid-Glamorgan Powys	11,106 1,468	4,965	2,006	6.9
*Stirling	2,341	1,174	2,143 3,515	7.6	South Glamorgan	10,090	2,937	13,027	7.4
The second second second second					West Glamorgan	7,865	3,904	11,769	7.2
Northern Ireland									
Armagh	1,137	492	1,629	14.1	Scotland	1,252	421	1.673	4-3
‡Ballymena ‡Belfast	3,040 16,896	1,699 8,593	4,739 25,489	10·9 8·6	Borders Central	4,933	2,865	1,673 7,798	7.0
‡Coleraine	2,512	965	3,477	14.8	Dumfries and Galloway	2,994	1,374	4,368	8.7
Cookstown	839	299	1,138	21.6	Fife	6,550	3,749	10,299	7.9
‡Craigavon	2,300	1,190	3,490	8.6	Grampian	5,711	2,619	8,330	5.0
‡Downpatrick	1,419	721	2,140	14-4	Highlands	4,677	2,446	7,123 23,449	10·3 7·1
Dungannon Enniskillen	1,537	597 737	2,134	21.8	Lothians	16,300 234	7,149 75	309	5.9
‡Londonderry	1,648 4,976	737 1,612	2,385 6,588	16·6 17·6	Orkneys Shetlands	173	60	233	3.9
Newry	2,837	960	3,797	23.8	Strathclyde	75,102	33,619	108,721	10.1
Omagh	1,144	625	1,769	15.6	Tayside	8,779	4,122	12,901	7.8
Strabane	1,908	413	2,321	28.5	Western Isles	741	254	995	12.7

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1975 estimates of employees (employeed and unemployed) except for the areas within Scotland for which the mid-1974 estimates have been used and for Northern Development Area and Northern Ireland which are based on mid-1976 figures. The estimates are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

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

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

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

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

ment Gazette.

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

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

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on December 8, 1977 was 12,196.

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 December 8, 1977: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	637	109	746
Greater London	237	38	275
East Anglia	144	23	167
South West	993	33	1.026
West Midlands	2,719	516	3,235
East Midlands	681	155	836
Yorkshire and Humberside	893	109	1,002
North West	1.015	308	1,323
North	1,147	63	1,210
Wales	178	27	205
Scotland	2,144	302	2,446
Great Britain	10.551	1,645	12,196

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

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on December 2, 1977 was 152,608; 5,318 lower than on November 4, 1977.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on December 2, 1977 was 160,600; 7,000 higher than that for November 4, 1977 and 17,700 higher than on September 2, 1977.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on December 2, 1977 was 16,729; 1,267 lower than on November 4, 1977.

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

Notified vacancies remaining unfilled on December 2, 1977: regional analysis

Region	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	65,325	8,936
Greater London	35,831	5.626
East Anglia	4,797	506
South West	8,082	622
West Midlands	10,386	1.730
East Midlands	10,194	1,103
Yorkshire and Humberside	11,604	1.117
North West	12,600	1.009
North	7,942	471
Wales	5,936	345
Scotland	15,742	890
Great Britain	152,608	16,729

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

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

Monthly index of average earnings: new series

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

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

There are three sets of industry groups:

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

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

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

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

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

SIC Order	Туре		LATEST FI (January 19		PERCENTAGE CHANGE OVER 12 MONTHS ENDING						
		ologia il serio della constanti di serio della constanti di constanti di constanti di constanti di constanti di	October 1977	November* 1977	March 1977	June 1977	September 1977	October 1977	November*		
I to XXVII	В	WHOLE ECONOMY	117-9	120-1	10-8	8-2	7-7	8.7	8-5		
ı	c	Agriculture and forestry	126-6	Not available	7-1	4.9	19.5	15.0	Not available		
II managa	A	Mining and quarrying	116-4	116-8	10-1	7.0	7.3	7.5	6.9		
III to XIX	С	ALLMANUFACTURING			Palarana late		TOTAL STREET		DS THE WAS DEED		
		INDUSTRIES	119-6	123-7	11.5	8-9	8.8	9.4	11.2		
II	A	Food, drink and tobacco	120-5	126.8	11.3	8.9	9.2	12.1	14.0		
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	114-1	115.5	9-1	8.8	7.1	6.2	5.0		
/	A	Chemicals and allied industries	118-9	128-5	10.5	7.5	7.6	10.0	14.0		
/1	A	Metal manufacture	121.5	120-2	12.5	9.3	9.8	8.1	6.0		
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	120.7	123-9	12.1	10.0	10.2	11.0	11.9		
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	121.4	124-1	13.0	10.2	8.8	11.5	11.3		
X	A	Electrical engineering	117-9	125-4	13.0	6.2	6.9	7.8	12.6		
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	112-9	122-7	7.0	9.5	5.1	4.3	10.3		
XI	A	Vehicles	114-3	119-1	8.4	7.3	4.1	4.4	8.8		
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	123.5	126-2	13.4	9.3	12-3	11.6	11.3		
XIII	A	Textiles	119-4	121-0	14.8	8.5	8.9	8.7	8.8		
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur	119-4	118-4	14-1	13.2	10.1	14.7	11.6		
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	123.5	125-9	12.7	11.4	13.6	13.8	13.2		
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	118-3	120.3	10.1	9.6	8.3	10.2	10-1		
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	118-6	120-6	10-9	7-3	9.5	10.6	11.2		
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	121-5	124.0	12.3	9.6	8.4	10.1	10.7		
XIX	A	Other manufacutring industries	117-9	123-6	11.0	7-7	8-8	6.7	10.5		
xx	С	Construction	122-2	123-6	13.8	11.6	10-0	10.8	9.8		
XXI	A	Gas, electricity and water	117-5	119-4	10.8	8.6	4.7	6.6	9.0		
XXII	C	Transport and communication	113.0	115-3	9.6	4.7	8-2	7.6	5.5		
XXIII	В	Distributive trades	121.4	124.0	14.8	11.2	9.2	10.8	9-1		
XXIV	В	Insurance, banking and finance	111.5	118-4	12.8	9.3	7-4	8.6	10.4		
XXV	В	Profesisonal and scientific services	117-0	116.0	8.6	4.9	4.9	6.8	4.3		
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	119-8	119.6	11.7	11-1	8.8	10.4	9.7		
XXVII	В	Public administration	112-1	110-9	7.4	7.2	5.0	6.3	4.4		

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.

† England and Wales only.

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of the Employment Gazette, page 124.

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
970	94-5	95-6	96-3	97-4	98-6	99-6	100-9	102-0	102-6	103-4	104-3	105-1
971	106·1	107-7	108-3	108-2	107-3	108-0	108-8	109.7	110-2	110.5	110-2	110-4
972	110-9	*	112-6	112-5	112-6	113-2	114-1	114-8	114-9	115.0	114-3	114-0
973	113-8	114-4	116.0	117-7	119-5	120-3	121-1	122-2	123.7	125.8	129-0	131-3
974	132-6	134-1	135-1	139-4	142-2	146.9	149-6	154.0	159.0	164-8	170-8	173-9
975	176-3	178-2	182-8	188-5	192-3	196.4	200-1	203-0	204-8	204.9	208-4	210-7
976	213-1	213-6	214-5	215-2	217-6	219-4	222-8	222-8	224-0	224.2	227-2	229-3
977	231-4	232-4	236-1	239-1	244-8	245-2	246-9	245.0	248-4			

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

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices J	uly 31, 1972 =	Percentage increase over previous 12 months			
The grant is a year addition## nati	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates	
1977						
July 31	228-2	99-4	229-6	4-8	4.8	
August 31	228-5	99-4	229-9	4.9	4.9	
September 30	228-8	99.4	230-2	5.0	5.0	
October 31	229-2	99.4	230-6	5.0	5.0	
November 30	229.9	99-4	231-3	4.8	4.8	
December 31	229-9	99-4	231.3	4.4	4.4	

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 1977.

September 1972.

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

Principal changes reported in December

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

Agriculture—Scotland: Increases of amounts ranging from £4 to £4.35 a week, according to occupation for adult workers employed by the week or longer period; of 11p an hour for workers employed by the day or hour (over 25 hours), with proportional amounts for young workers (December 18).

Baking—Scotland: Increases in basic weekly rates (inclusive of consolidation of the existing £4.40 a week threshold payment and the 5 per cent of total earnings supplement—the £6 a week supplement remains unconsolidated) of amounts ranging from £8.41 to £11.50 according to grade, shift and commencing time of work, for adult workers. Juveniles receive proportional.amounts (First pay day following October 30), Building and civil engineering construction (employed by Local Authorities)—England and Wales: Minimum earnings levels increased by £6.10 a week for craftsmen and £5.75 for labourers. Previous supplements replaced by a non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for craftsmen and £10 for labourers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts. (November 4).

enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for craftsmen and £10 for labourers. Juveniles receive proportional amounts. (November 4).

Hairdressing undertakings (Wages Council)—GB: Consolidation of the earnings supplement into basic rates. Increases in the resultant minimum rates of £4.50 a week for certain workers, and £2.50 for others. (November 21).

Local Authorities (Manual and semi-skilled workers)—England and Wales: Increases in basic weekly rates of amounts ranging from £7.40 to £8, according to occupation, for adult workers. Previous supplements replaced by a non-enhanceable supplement of £5 a week. Part-time and young workers receive proportional amounts. (November 4).

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 December indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,155,000 workers were increased by a total of £5,165,000, 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 December with operative effect from earlier months (1,095,000 workers and £4,915,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £5,165,000 about £4,155,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £565,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and £485,000 from statutory wages orders

The regular monthly tables analysing the changes by industry group and month by month are included in the article Rates of Wages and Hours of Work in 1977 on pages 15 to 19 of this issue.

Retail prices, December 13, 1977

At December 13, 1977 the general* retail prices index was 188.4 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 187.4 at November 15, 1977 and with 168.0 at December 14, 1976. The index for December 1977 was published on January 20, 1978.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of cars and some foods, particularly bread and eggs; to small increases in prices over a wide range of household goods; and to an increase in average telephone charges, reflecting the phasing out of the rebate scheme.

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 171·1, and that for all other items of food was 198.9. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 189.0.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: The food index rose by one per cent to 194-8, compared with 192.9 in November, chiefly as a result of increases in the prices of bread, eggs, coffee, cauliflowers and tomatoes. These increases were partially offset by lower prices for tea and some fresh fruits. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 171.1, compared with 166.9 in November.

Durable household goods: Prices were affected by sales and special offers, particularly of articles of furniture, television sets and domestic appliances, but there were also many increases in the prices of other household goods causing the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 174-7, compared with 173-8 in November.

Transport and vehicles: A slight fall in the level of petrol prices was more than offset by increases in the prices of cars, causing the group index to rise by nearly one half of one per cent to 196.4, compared with 195.6 in November.

Services: Increases in average telephone charges, reflecting the phasing-out of the rebate scheme, caused the group index to rise by about two per cent to 1840, compared with 1806 in November.

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

ΧI	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	198-0
	ing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	204
	Entertainment Other services, including domestic help, hairdress-	136
	Postage and telephones	202 156
X	Services: Total	184-0
66	graphic and optical goods, etc	186
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photo-	
	hold goods	218
	Medicines, surgical, etc, goods and toilet requisites Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other house-	1//
	Books, newspapers and periodicals	221 177
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total	197-5
- 08	44	
	Fares	221
*****	Motoring and cycling	193
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	196-4
	Footwear	163
	and materials	157
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats	
	Women's underclothing Children's clothing	176
	Women's outer clothing	154 179
	Men's underclothing	195
	Men's outer clothing	167
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	164-7
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	171
	Radio, television and other household appliances	167 191
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	177
VI	Durable household goods: Total	174-7
10.19		4,540.0
	Electricity	245
	Gas	176
٧	Fuel and light: Total (including oil) Coal and coke	220·0 221
V	Final and lights Total (including all)	220.0
	for home repairs and decorations	200
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials	206
	Rates and water charges	194
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	119†
IV	Housing: Total Rent	152
IV	Housing: Total	163-8
Ш	Tobacco	218-2
11	Alcoholic drink	100.3
1922	Alabalia deink	188-3
	Other food	202
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	214
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	195
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc Sugar, preserves and confectionery	247
	Milk, cheese and eggs	182 290
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	225
	Fish Comment of the C	181
	Meat and bacon	162
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	170
il and	Food: Total	196

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

† January 14, 1975 = 100. From January 1974 to January 1975 the indicator for owner-occupiers' housing costs was the rent index, which showed an increase over this period of 3 per cent. Accordingly, if a link back to January 1974 is required for owner-occupiers' housing costs the index for mortgage interest should be multiplied by 1.03.

Average retail prices of items of food

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

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations December 13, 1977	Average price December 13, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
CHIEF THE PIETROS	and transferred	P	P
Beef: Home-killed Chuck	705	86.7	80 - 96
Sirloin (without bone)	674	140.2	118 -170
Silverside (without bone)*	730 478	116·3 81·6	106 -130 68 - 98
Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone)	576	79.7	68 - 90
Brisket (without bone) Rump steak*	635 730	80·5 155·6	68 - 94 130 -178
Lamb: Home-killed	F02	404.0	00 400
Loin (with bone) Breast*	593 576	106·0 34·9	89 -120 25 - 44
Best end of neck	502	79.3	50 -106
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	583 605	72·3 99·7	60 - 80 90 -110
Lamb: Imported	392	82.9	74 – 90
Loin (with bone) Breast*	420	26.5	20 - 32
Best end of neck	394	67-1	48 - 82
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	428 433	59·0 88·5	54 - 66 80 - 94
Pork: Home-killed	707	74.7	64 – 90
Leg (foot off) Belly*	697	55.7	48 - 62
Loin (with bone)	731	90-4	80 - 96
Pork sausages Beef sausages	711 586	46·5 41·6	40 - 52 35 - 48
Roasting chicken (broiler)			
frozen (3 lb) Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled	545	40-5	36 – 46
4 lb oven ready	442	48.9	42 - 56
Fresh and smoked fish	408	00.0	00 400
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	408	92·2 94·7	80 -100 80 -105
Haddock, smoked whole	325	89.7	76 -105
Plaice fillets Halibut cuts	392 61	100·3 149·8	85 -120 92 -200
Herrings	309	53.0	45 - 60 55 - 78
Kippers, with bone	436	66.0	55 – 78
Bread			
White, per 131b wrapped and sliced loaf	646	23.5	20 - 27
White, per 13 lb unwrapped loaf	415	26.1	23 - 29
White, per 14 oz loaf Brown, per 14 oz loaf	476 542	16·8 18·0	15½− 19 17 − 19
Flour Self-raising, per 1·5 kg	637	32.5	27 – 39
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old loose White	491	4-1	31- 5
Red	313	4.8	4 - 6
Potatoes, new loose Tomatoes	663	40.8	36 - 46

Apples, cooking	P. The under the all man ich shows to supplie work to the control of the control	Number of quotations December 13, 1977	Average price December 13, 1977	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Cabbage, greens	TO THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	orta diff M	P	P
Cabbage, hearted Cauliflower or broccoli		414	7.2	F 40
Cauliflower or broccoli 283 17.7 10 - 30 Brussels sprouts 591 10·3 8 - 12 Carrots 649 5-9 4 - 8 Onions 663 7·4 5 - 10 Mushrooms, per ‡ lb 634 16·4 14 - 18 Fresh fruit Apples, cooking 657 18·6 15 - 23 Apples, dessert 606 24·4 20 - 30 Pears, dessert 607 23·0 18 - 28 Oranges 545 18·4 14 - 25 Bacon 20 70 4 60 - 82 Gammon* 448 97·5 84 - 110 Middle cut*, smoked 298 83·4 72 - 98 Back, unsmoked 373 91·7 72 - 110 Streaky, smoked 226 72·4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121·5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31·3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87·4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint <td>Cabbage, greens</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	Cabbage, greens			
Brussels sprouts Carrots 649 5-9 649 5-9 4 - 8 Onions 663 7-4 5 - 10 Mushrooms, per \(\frac{1}{2} \) lb Mushrooms, per \(\frac{1}{2} \)				
Carrots 649 5-9 4 - 8 Onions 663 7-4 5 - 10 Mushrooms, per ½ lb 634 16-4 14 - 18 Fresh fruit Apples, cooking 657 18-6 15 - 23 Apples, dessert 607 23-0 18 - 28 Oranges 545 18-4 14 - 25 Bacon 20-7 18 - 24 Collar* 370 70-4 60 - 82 Gammon* 448 97-5 84 - 110 Midde cut*, smoked 298 83-4 72 - 98 Back, smoked 302 93-2 74 - 102 Back, smoked 302 93-2 74 - 102 Streaky, smoked 226 72-4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121-5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31-3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87-4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11-5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53-1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51-8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59-0 55 - 63 <				8 - 12
Onions Mushrooms, per ‡ lb 634 7.4 5 - 10 Mushrooms, per ‡ lb 634 16.4 14 - 18 Fresh fruit Apples, cooking 657 18.6 15 - 23 Apples, dessert 686 24.4 20 - 30 Pears, dessert 607 23.0 18 - 28 Oranges 545 18.4 14 - 25 Bananas 661 20.7 18 - 24 Bacon Collar* 370 70.4 60 - 82 Gammon* 448 97.5 84 - 110 Middle cut*, smoked 302 93.2 74 - 102 Back, unsmoked 373 91.7 72 - 110 Streaky, smoked 373 91.7 72 - 110 Streaky, smoked 226 72.4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121.5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31.3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87.4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11.5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53.1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51.8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59.0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ‡ lb 154 15.4 14 - 17 Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14.8 14 - 16 Lard 724 24.6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68.3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 543 52.1 48 - 56 Medium/size 6, per dozen 241 43.4 37 - 52 Sigar, granulated, per kg 739 26.6 25 - 28 Coffee instant, per 4 oz 54.1 140.1 129 -150 Fea Higher priced, per ‡ lb 16,644 27.3 35 - 30	Carrots		5.9	4 - 8
Mushrooms, per ‡ lb 634 16·4 14 − 18 Fresh fruit Apples, cooking 657 18·6 15 − 23 Apples, dessert 686 24·4 20 − 30 Apples, dessert 607 23·0 18 − 28 Oranges 545 18·4 14 − 25 Banamas 661 20·7 18 − 24 Bacon Collar* 370 70·4 60 − 82 Gammon* 448 97·5 84 − 110 Middle cut*, smoked 298 83·4 72 − 98 Back, smoked 302 93·2 74 − 102 Back, smoked 302 93·2 74 − 102 Streaky, smoked 226 72·4 64 − 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121·5 100− 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31·3 24 − 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87·4 75 − 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11·5 — Butter How Zealand 595 51·8 48 − 54 <	Onions		7.4	5 - 10
Apples, cooking		634	16.4	
Oranges Bananas 545 18-4 14 - 25 Bacon Collar* 370 70-4 60 - 82 Gammon* 448 97-5 84 - 110 Middle cut*, smoked 298 83-4 72 - 98 Back, smoked 302 93-2 74 - 102 Back, smoked 373 91-7 72 - 110 Streaky, smoked 226 72-4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121-5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31·3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87·4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11·5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53·1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51·8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59·0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 154 15·4 14 - 17 Lard 724 24·6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68·3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 543 52·1 48 - 54 Stugar, granulated, per kg 739 26·6 25 - 28	Fresh fruit			
Oranges Bananas 545 18-4 14 - 25 Bacon Collar* 370 70-4 60 - 82 Gammon* 448 97-5 84 - 110 Middle cut*, smoked 298 83-4 72 - 98 Back, smoked 302 93-2 74 - 102 Back, smoked 373 91-7 72 - 110 Streaky, smoked 226 72-4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121-5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31·3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87·4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11·5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53·1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51·8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59·0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 154 15·4 14 - 17 Lard 724 24·6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68·3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 543 52·1 48 - 54 Stugar, granulated, per kg 739 26·6 25 - 28				15 - 23
Oranges Bananas 545 18-4 14 - 25 Bacon Collar* 370 70-4 60 - 82 Gammon* 448 97-5 84 - 110 Middle cut*, smoked 298 83-4 72 - 98 Back, smoked 302 93-2 74 - 102 Back, smoked 373 91-7 72 - 110 Streaky, smoked 226 72-4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121-5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31·3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87·4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11·5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53·1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51·8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59·0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 154 15·4 14 - 17 Lard 724 24·6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68·3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 543 52·1 48 - 54 Stugar, granulated, per kg 739 26·6 25 - 28	Apples, dessert			20 - 30
Oranges Bananas 545 18-4 14 - 25 Bacon Collar* 370 70-4 60 - 82 Gammon* 448 97-5 84 - 110 Middle cut*, smoked 298 83-4 72 - 98 Back, smoked 302 93-2 74 - 102 Back, smoked 373 91-7 72 - 110 Streaky, smoked 226 72-4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121-5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31·3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87·4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11·5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53·1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51·8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59·0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 154 15·4 14 - 17 Lard 724 24·6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68·3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 543 52·1 48 - 54 Stugar, granulated, per kg 739 26·6 25 - 28				18 - 28
Bacon				14 - 25
Collar* 370 70-4 60 - 82 Gammon* 448 97-5 84 -110 Middle cut*, smoked 298 83-4 72 - 98 Back, smoked 302 93-2 74 -102 Back, unsmoked 373 91-7 72 -110 Streaky, smoked 226 72-4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121-5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31-3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87-4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11-5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53-1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51-8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59-0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 154 15-4 14 - 17 Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14-8 14 - 16 Lard 724 24-6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68-3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 543 52-1 48 - 56 Medium/size 6, per dozen 241 43-4 37 - 52 Coffee instant, per 4 oz 54-1 140-1 129 -150 Fea Higher priced, per ½ lb 252 32-3 30 - 35 Medium priced, per ½ lb 1644 27-3 255 - 30	bananas	001	20.7	18 - 24
Gammon* 448 97.5 84 -110 Middle cut*, smoked 298 83.4 72 - 98 Back, smoked 302 93.2 74 -102 Back, unsmoked 373 91.7 72 -110 Streaky, smoked 226 72.4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121.5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31.3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87.4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11.5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53.1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51.8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59.0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 154 15.4 14 - 17 Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14.8 14 - 16 Lard 724 24.6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68.3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 543 52.1 48 - 56 Stu	Bacon Coller*	370	70.4	40 92
Middle cut*, smoked 298 83.4 72 - 98 Back, smoked 302 93.2 74 - 102 Back, unsmoked 373 91.7 72 - 110 Streaky, smoked 226 72.4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121.5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31.3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87.4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11.5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53.1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51.8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59-0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 154 15.4 14 - 17 Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14.8 14 - 16 Lard 724 24.6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68.3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 543 52.1 48 - 56 Medium/size 6, per dozen 543<				84 110
Back, smoked Back, smoked 302 93·2 74 -102 Back, unsmoked 373 91·7 72 -110 Streaky, smoked 226 72·4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121·5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31·3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87·4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11·5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53·1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51·8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59·0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 15·4 14 - 17 Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14·8 14 - 17 Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14·8 14 - 16 Lard 724 24·6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68·3 60 - 76 Eggs 521 58·8 54 - 64 Standard/size 4, per dozen 543 52·1 48 - 56 Medium/size 6, per dozen </td <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>72 - 98</td>				72 - 98
Back, unsmoked Streaky, smoked 373 91.7 72 -110 72 -4 64 -88 Streaky, smoked 226 72.4 64 -88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121.5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31.3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87.4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — Butter — Home-produced 481 53.1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51.8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59.0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 154 15.4 14 - 17 Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14.8 14 - 16 14 - 16 Lard 724 24.6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68.3 60 - 76 Eggs 521 58.8 54 - 64 Standard/size 4, per dozen 543 52.1 48 - 56 Standard/size 4, per dozen 543 52.1 48 - 56 Stugar, granulated, per kg 739 26.6 25 - 28 Coffee instant, per 4 oz 54-1 140-1 129 -150 Fea Higher priced, per ½ lb 1,644 27.3 25 - 30				74 -102
Streaky, smoked 226 72·4 64 - 88 Ham (not shoulder) 570 121·5 100- 148 Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can 510 31·3 24 - 38 Canned (red) salmon, per half-size can 571 87·4 75 - 99 Milk, ordinary, per pint — 11·5 — Butter Home-produced 481 53·1 47 - 59 New Zealand 595 51·8 48 - 54 Danish 627 59·0 55 - 63 Margarine Standard quality, per ½ lb 15·4 14 - 17 Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14·8 14 - 17 Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14·8 14 - 16 Lard 724 24·6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68·3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 543 52·1 48 - 56 Medium/size 6, per dozen 543 52·1 48 - 56 Medium/size 6, per dozen 241 43·4 37 - 52 Coffee instant, per 4 oz 54·1 140·1 129 - 150 Fea Higher priced, per ½ lb 1,644 27·3 30 - 35 Medium priced, per ½ lb 1,644 27·3 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>				
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Lower priced per, ½ lb 116 14·8 14 - 16 Lard 724 24·6 21 - 28 Cheese, cheddar type 678 68·3 60 - 76 Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen 521 58·8 54 - 64 Standard/size 4, per dozen 543 52·1 48 - 56 Medium/size 6, per dozen 241 43·4 37 - 52 Sugar, granulated, per kg 739 26·6 25 - 28 Coffee instant, per 4 oz 54·1 140·1 129 -150 Fea Higher priced, per ½ lb 252 32·3 30 - 35 Medium priced, per ½ lb 1,644 27·3 25 - 30	Margarine			
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Eggs Large/size 2, per dozen Standard/size 4, per dozen Standard/size 4, per dozen Medium/size 6, per dozen Sugar, granulated, per kg Coffee instant, per 4 oz Fea Higher priced, per ‡ lb Medium priced, per ‡ lb	Lard	724	24-6	21 - 28
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Standard/size 4, per dozen Medium/size 6, per dozen 543 52·1 48 - 56 Medium/size 6, per dozen 241 43·4 37 - 52 Sugar, granulated, per kg 739 26·6 25 - 28 Coffee instant, per 4 oz 54·1 140·1 129 -150 Fea Higher priced, per ½ lb 252 32·3 30 - 35 Medium priced, per ½ lb 1,644 27·3 25 - 30	Eggs			
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Coffee instant, per 4 oz 54·1 140·1 129 -150 Fea Higher priced, per ‡ lb 252 32·3 30 - 35 Medium priced, per ‡ lb 1,644 27·3 25 - 30				37 - 52
Fea Higher priced, per ‡ lb 252 32·3 30 - 35 Medium priced, per ‡ lb 1,644 27·3 25 - 30	Sugar, granulated, per kg	739	26-6	25 - 28
Higher priced, per ¼ lb 252 32·3 30 - 35 Medium priced, per ¼ lb 1,644 27·3 25 - 30	Coffee instant, per 4 oz	54·1	140-1	129 -150
Medium priced, per ‡ lb 1,644 27-3 25 - 30	Геа			
riedium priced, per ‡ lb 1,644 2/-3 25 – 30	Higher priced, per & lb			30 - 35
	Medium priced, per ‡ lb Lower priced, per ‡ lb	1,6 44 617	25.8	25 - 30 24 - 29

* Or Scottish equivalent

Stoppages of work

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

The number of stoppages beginning in December* which came to the notice of the department, was 36. In addition, 61 stoppages which began before December 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 96,900 consisting of 6,900 involved in stoppages which began in December and 90,000 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 23,700 workers involved for the first time in December in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 6,900 workers involved in stoppages which began in December, 4,200 were directly involved and 2,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 908,000 working days lost in December includes 870,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning Decembe		Beginning in the twelve months of 1977		
E leaflets	Number of stop- pages	Number workers directly involved	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	
Pay-wage-rates and earnings levels	12	1,400	1,380	437,400	
-extra-wage and fringe benefits	2	100	139	137,900	
Duration and pattern of hours worked	-	_	44	4,700	
Redundancy questions	_	_	76	19,300	
Trade union matters	1	†	186	26,200	
Working conditions and supervision	6	1,000	239	39,500	
Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary	12	1,300	339	55,000	
measures	3	300	224	49,700	
Miscellaneous	Esol or	I les don	to Tend	_	
Total	36	4,200	2,627±	769,700	

Duration of stoppages ending in December

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 Over 1 and not more than 2 days	5	600	1,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	- 6	300	3,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	/	1,500	3,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	14	76,600	47,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	17	2,100	35,000
Over 12 days	23	16,800	588,000
Total	72	97,900	677,000

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

† Less than 50 workers.

‡ Includes sixteen stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

Statistics for 1977

A summary of the provisional statistics of stoppages of work in 1977, with comparative figures for 1976 is given in the article on pages 11 and 13 of this Gazette.

ITL5

EDL504

PL538

How did you get on when you started work?

PL586

PL562

PL568

PL594

DE leaflets for the public

The following is a list of leaflets published by the Department of Employment. Though some of the more specialised titles are not stocked by local offices, most are available free of charge from employment offices, local unemployment benefit offices and regional offices of the Department of Employment and the:

> Public Enquiry Office Department of Employment 8 St James's Square London SWIY 4JB Telephone: 01-214 8440

Note: This list does not include the publications of the Manpower Services Commission or its associated agencies, nor does it include any "on sale" publications of the Department of Employment.

A series of leaflets covering specific provisions of the Act:

Employment Protection Act

No 1 Employment Protection Act—an outline PL581 No 2 Procedure for Handling Redundancies No 3 Employees Rights on Insolvency of PL582 Employer No 4 New Rights for the Expectant Mother PL580 (with a supplement on Maternity Pay) 5 Suspension on Medical Grounds under PL583 Health and Safety Regulations 6 Facing Redundancy? Time off for Job PL584 Hunting or to Arrange Training 7 Trade Union Membership and Activities PL588 No 8 Itemised Pay Statement PL587 No 9 Guarantee Payments PL591 No 10 Terms and Conditions of Employment PL592 No 11 Continuous Employment and a Week's Pay PL593 No 12 Time off for Public Duties PL595 (A supplement is also available on the extension of individual rights to part-time workers.)

Recoupment Regulations—Guidance for Employers

Guidance on procedure for recoupment of unemployment and supplementary benefit for employers in cases where an employee has received benefit and has subsequently received an award from an industrial tribunal.

Other related publications

Dismissal—Employees Rights Information on the improved remedies for unfair dismissal and the right to written reasons for dismissal.

Contracts of Employment Act 1972 A booklet giving details of the right to a longer period of notice according to length of service, and the right to a more informative written statement of terms and conditions of employment.

Employees Rights on Insolvency of Employers Operational guidance for liquidators, trustees, receivers and managers, and the Official Receiver.

Insolvency of Employers Safeguard of occupational pension scheme contributions.

Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and

A guide to the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975 and the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Act 1976.

Redundancy payments

The Redundancy Payments Scheme (Tenth revision)

General guide for employers and employees about their rights and obligations under the Redundancy Payments Acts 1965 and 1969, incorporating changes made by the Employment Protection Act 1975.

The Redundancy Payments Scheme

A leaflet outlining aspects of the Redundancy Payments Scheme of particular interest to employees.

The Redundancy Payments Scheme-Offsetting Pensions against Redundancy Payments Information for employers on the rules for off-

setting pensions and lump sum payments under occupational pension schemes against reducdancy payments.

Overseas workers

Employment of Overseas Workers in Great Britain Information on the Work Permit scheme—not applicable to nationals of EEC member states.

Employment of Overseas Workers in Great Britain Hotel and Catering industry.

Employment of Foreign Nationals in Great Britain Student employment. Employment of Commonwealth Citizens in Great

Britain Trainees.

Industrial tribunals

Industrial Tribunals Procedure For parties concerned in Industrial Tribunal proceedings.

Industrial Training Board Levy Assessments. Determination of Questions by Industrial Tribunals For appellants and respondents, with particular reference to the Health and Safety at Work, etc Employers and employees covered by Wages Councils Statutory Minimum Wages and Holidays with Pay

For appellants with particular reference to

The Wages Council Act briefly explained. WBCL1 Are you entitled to a minimum wage and paid holidays? For workers whose minimum wages and other conditions of employment are determined by

Other wages legislation

Wages Councils.

ILI

IL2

RPL6

RPL1

OW5

OW6

OW9

OW7

ITL1

Industrial Tribunals

The Fair Wages Resolution Information for government contractors.

The Truck Acts Leaflet on the main provisions of the Truck Acts 1831-1940, which protect workers from abuses in connection with the payment of wages.

Payment of Wages Act 1960 Guide to the legislation on methods of payment of wages for manual workers (in particular those to whom the Truck Acts apply).

Special employment measures

Temporary Employment Subsidy Information for employers, including details of the TES supplement. PL574 (Rev) Job Release Scheme Information on the scheme for employees. PL589(Rev) Youth Employment Subsidy Information for employers. EDL502(Rev) Small Firms Employment Subsidy Information for employers in private manufactur-

ing companies in Special Development Areas. PL599(Rev)

Young people

The Work of the Careers Service A general guide. PL585 You know what their Jobs are . . . what's yours going to be? For young people making a career choice. PL570 What have you in mind for your Son or Daughter? For parents of school leavers. PL571

Career advice for young people in employment. PL572 Finding employment for Handicapped Young People Advice to parents. PL472 Jobs for Handicapped Young People Information for young people seeking employ-PL379 We Get Around A leaflet describing a film which shows how the

Manpower studies

job they want.

Higher Education and Jobs Summary of the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies' survey Employment Prospects of the Highly Qualified.

Careers Service helps young people to find the

Job satisfaction

The Work Research Unit Information for employers, trade unions and others of the Work Research Unit's information, advisory, research and consultancy services.

Employment agencies

The Employment Agencies Act 1973 General guidance on the Act, and regulations for users of employment agency and employment business services.

Is this your Line of Business? Information on the Employment Agencies Act

1973 for employment agency and employment business operators. PL579

Equal pay

Equal Pay A guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970. Equal Pay for Women-What you should know

about it Information for working women. PL573(Rev)

Race relations

Filmstrips for Better Race Relations A leaflet describing two filmstrips on race relations for use by employees and management. PL577 Take 7

Leaflet describes a detailed survey of seven firms employing coloured workers.

Health and Safety Executive Publications

The 1974 Health and Safety at Work Act gave the Health and Safety Commission responsibility for keeping some 25 million people informed of guidelines and regulations for their health and safety in places of work. The Commission has undertaken progressively to revise, standardise and extend the existing regulations and recommended practices. HSC/HSE publications reflect the major programme of research, inspection and consultation which is in hand.

Priced publications are obtainable only from HMSO or through booksellers. Guidance Notes are not listed here but these are available from HMSO. price 30p each. Some general leaflets, advice and information are available free of charge from HSE Area Offices or by post from the General Enquiry Point, Baynards House, 1 Chepstow Place, London W2 4TF (Tel. 01-229 3456 ext 734).

Annual Reports

Health and Safety: Commission Report 1974-76 (£2) ISBN 011 883011 2 Health and Safety: Industry and Services 1975 (£2) ISBN 011 881112 6 Health and Safety: Mines and Quarries 1976 (£2) ISBN 011 883010 4 Health and Safety: Research 1976 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883012 0 Health and Safety: Statistics 1975 (£1.75) ISBN 011 883008 2 Industrial Air Pollution 1975 (£2) ISBN 011 88022 3 Mines and Ouarries District Reports 1976 (£1.50 each)

Advisory Committee Reports and reports of special investigations etc.

The Flixborough Disaster (£2.50) The explosion at Laporte Industries Ltd April 1975 (£1.25) ISBN 011 880333 6 The explosion at Houghton Main Colliery June 1975 (£1) ISBN 011 880328 X
The explosion at Appleby-Frodingham
steelworks, Scunthorpe. November 1975 (£4) The explosion at the Dow Chemical Factory, Kings Lynn. June 1976 (£1) ISBN 011 883003 1 A survey of respiratory disease in the Pottery Industry (35p) ISBN 011 8803468 Success and failure in accident prevention (80p) ISBN 011 880330 1 Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Falsework (£2) ISBN 011 880347 6 First Report of the National Committee on steep seam working in British coal mines (60p) ISBN 011 410248 1 Advisory committee on Major Hazards First Report (£1) ISBN 011 880884 2 Selected written evidence submitted to the Advisory Committee on Asbestos 1976/77 (£5) ISBN 011 883004 X Asbestos Health Hazards and Precautions, Interim statement (10p) ISBN 011 881114 2 Safe Manriding in Mines Parts 1A and 1B (£5) ISBN 011 880491 X Digest of Pneumoconiosis 1975 (£2) ISBN 011 882006 0 Some aspects of the safety of nuclear instal-lations in Great Britain (Replies to questions submitted by the Secretary of State for Energy to the Nuclear Installations Inspectorate in October 1976) (£1) ISBN 011 8830015

Methods for the Detection of Toxic Substances in Air

- Hydrogen Sulphide 1970 (011 881230 0) (62p) (011 881230 0) (62p) Hydrogen Cyanide Vapour (with Stains Chart) (0 11 360140 9) (43p) Stains Chart only (36–9999) (17½p) Sulphur Dioxide (0 11 881204 1) (62p)
- Stains Chart Only (0 11 881205 X) (30p) Benzene: Toluene and Xylene: Strvene
- (0 11 880387 5) (38p)
 Nitrous Fumes (0 11 880809 5) (62p)
 Carbon Disulphide Vapour
 (0 11 881234 3) (35p)
- Phosgene (0 11 881214 9) (62p)
 Aniline Vapour (0 11 880398 0)(32p)
 Mercury and Compounds of Mercury
 (0 11 360142 5) (28½p)
 Chromic Acid Mist (11 360135 2) (17½p)
 Ozone in the presence of Nitrous Funas Ozone in the presence of Nitrous Fumes (0 11 360144 1) (18½p)

- 19 Hydrogen Fluoride and other Inorganic
- Fluorides (0 11 880800 1) (38p) Aromatic Isocyanates (0 11 880795 1)
- Iron Oxide Fume (11 360534 X) (18p) Copper Fume and Dust (0 11 881228 9)
- Acetone (0 11 881446 X) (35p) Isophorone (0 11 881202 5) (32p) Zinc Oxide Fume (0 11 881183 5) (38p)

Health and Safety at Work Series booklets

- 3 Safety Devices for Hand and Foot Operated Presses (0 11 880862 1) (30p) Safety in the use of Abrasive Wheels
- (0 11 880866 4) (65p) 5 Cloakroom Accommodation and Washing Facilities (0 11 880850 8) (45p) 6A Safety in Construction Work: General
- Site Safety Practice (Reprinting) (0 11 360120 4)
- (0 11 360120 4)

 6B Safety in Construction Work: Roofing 1974 (0 11 880870 2) (16p)

 6C Safety in Construction Work: Excavations (0 11 360101 8) (Reprinting)

 6D Safety in Construction Work: Scaffolding (11 881452 4) (30p)

 6E Safety in Construction Work: Demolition (11 360848 9) (25p)

 11 Guarding of Hand-fed Platen Machines (0 11 880873 7) (18p)

 12 Safety at Drop-Forging Hammers (0 11 880855 9) (18p)

 14 Safety in the use of Mechanical Power Presses (0 11 880867 2) (75p)

- Presses (0 11 880867 2) (75p) Improving the Foundry Environment 1974 (0 11 360849 7) (32p) Industrial Dermatitis: Precautionary
- Measures (0 11 880877 X) (Reprinting)
 Drilling Machines: Guarding of Spindles and Attachments 1974
- (0 11 880865 6) (35p) Dust Explosions in Factories
- (0 11 880851 6) (30p)
 Hours of Employment of Women and
- Young Persons (0 11 880876 1) (25p) Electrical Limit Switches and their Aplications (0.11.880840.0) (30p) Noise and the Worker (0 11 880845 1)
- (22p) Precautions in the use of Nitrate Salt
- Baths (0 11 880880 X) (25p) Carbon Monoxide Poisoning: Causes and Prevention (11 360838 1)
- (Reprinting)
 Storage of Liquified Petroleum at Gas Factories (0 11 880882 6) (45p) Safety in Electrical Testing
- (0 11 880843 5) (38p) Repair of Drums and Small Tanks 32 (0 11 880852 4) (25p)
 Safety in the use of Guillotines and 33
- Shears (0 11 880861 3) (30p) Guide to the use of Flame Arresters and Explosion Reliefs (Reprinting)
- Basic Rules for Safety and Health at Work (0 11 880857 5) (20p) First Aid in Factories (0 11 880842 7) 36
- Means of Escape in case of Fire in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (0 11 880860 5) (20p)
 Safety in the use of Woodworking
- Machines (0 11 880837 0) (£1) Guarding of Cutters of Horizontal
- Milling Machines (0 11 880871 0) (30p) Asbestos: Health Precautions in Industry 1974 (0 11 880879 6) (25p)

- 45 Seats for Workers in Factories, Offices
- and Shops (0 11 880883 4) (55p) Evaporating and Other Ovens (0 11 880872 9) (55p)
- 47 Safety in the Stacking of Materials
 (0 11 880839 7) (40p)
 48 First Aid in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (0 11 883132 1) (25p)
 49A Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres
 Industry, Opening Processes
- Industry. Opening Processes (0 11 360851 9) (25p) Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres Industry. Card-room Processes (0 11 360854 3) (40p)
- (0 11 360854 3) (40p)
 49C Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres
 Industry. Spinning, winding and sizing
 (0 11 360858 6) (45p)
 49D Safety in the Cotton and Allied Fibres
- Industry. Fabric Production (in prep.)
 Welding and Flame Cutting using
- Compressed Gases (in prep.)

* Health and Safety Commission leaflets

HSC 1	Some legal aspects and how they
	will affect you
HSC 2	The Act outlined
HSC 3	Advice to employers
HSC 4	Advice to the self-employed
HSC 5	Advice to employees
HSC 6	Employers' policy statements
HSC 7	Regulations, codes of practice guidance literature
HSC 8	Safety Committees guidance to employers whose employees are not
	r in project and and

* Health and Safety Executive leaflets

HSE 1	After Flixborough 10 vital
	questions for industry
HSE 3	An introduction to the HSC and HSE
HSE 4	Short guide to the Employers'
	Liability (Compulsory Insurance)
	Act 1969
HSE 5	An introduction to the Employment
	Medical Advisory Service

members of recognised independent

* Agricultural Safety leaflets

AS1	A short guide to the 1974 Act
AS2	Tractor safety cabs
AS3	Bulls
AS4	Mushroom worker's lung (in prep.)
AS5	Farmer's lung (in prep.)
AS6	Crop spraying
AS7	Guns (in prep.)
AS8	Noise
AS10	Children
AS21	First aid in agriculture

* EMAS leaflets

	Lead and you
MS(A)3	Asbestos and you
MS(A)4	Study of asbestos workers
MS(A)5	The health of workers engaged in
	antimony oxide
MS(A)6	Vinyl chloride and you
MS(B)1	Ulceration of the skin and inside
	the nose caused by chrome
	Anthrax
MS(B)4	Effects on the skin of pitch and tar
MS(B)5	Skin cancer caused by oil
MS(B)6	Occupational industrial dermatitis
MS(B)7	Poisoning by pesticides

^{*} Free of charge

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

not available

nil or negligible (less than half the final digit shown)

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.

working	population

Quarter	e Tentropymusolist piliti asida	Employee	es in employme	nt	Self-em- ployed	HM Forces	Employed labour	Unem- ployed	Working population
		Males	Females	Total	persons (with or without employees)	Forces	force	excluding adult students	populación sida (Allena
A. UNIT	ED KINGDOM	des 122 an	dal di navig	A STATE OF	TEANY DOMEST	and has	CART SERW 2	onimas .co	strow cruos
Number	rs unadjusted for seasonal variation						Mische delow	ini elekariyaas	Witte and a
1973	June September December	13,771 13,850 13,819	8,891 8,902 8,953	22,662 22,752 22,773	1,947 1,942 1,937	361 358 354	24.970 25,052 25,064	575 556 512	25,545 25,608 25,576
1974	March June September 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 1,915 1,905	349 345 347 343	24,897 25,060 25,197 25,119	618 542 650 †	25,515 25,602 25,847 †
1975	March June September	13,534 13,532 13,545	9,094 9,174 9,172	22,629 22,707 22,717	1,895 1,886 1,886* 1,886*	338 336 340 339	24,862 24,929 24,943 24,876	803 866 1,145 1,201	25,665 25,795 26,088 26,077
1976	December March June September‡	13,453 13,342 13,388 13,447	9,198 9,071 9,151 9,170	22,651 22,413 22,539 22,617	1,886* 1,886* 1,886*	337 336 338	24,636 24,761 24,841	1,285 1,332 1,456	25,921 26,093 26,297
1977	December‡ March‡ June‡	13,419 13,322 13,382	9,248 9,177 9,281	22,667 22,499 22,663	1,886* 1,886* 1,886*	334 330 327	24,887 24,715 24,876	1,371† 1,383 1,450 1,609	26,258 26,098 26,326 26,544
	September‡	13,438	9,283	22,721	1,886*	328	24,935	1,007	20,344
1973	adjusted for seasonal variation June September December	13,782 13,816 13,782	8,879 8,888 8,956	22,661 22,704 22,738	1,947 1,942 1,937	361 358 354	24,969 25,004 25,029		25,600 25,538 25,539
1974	March June September December	13,682 13,671 13,681 13,612	9,022 9,120 9,198 9,215	22,704 22,791 22,879 22,827	1,931 1,925 1,915 1,905	349 345 347 343	24,984 25,061 25,141 25,075		25,580 25,657 25,755 ‡
1975	March June September	13,599 13,546 13,491	9,133 9,164 9,162	22,732 22,710 22,653	1,895 1,886 1,886*	338 336 340	24,965 24,932 24,879	mintalion tax	25,757 25,249 25,977
1976	December March June September‡	13,427 13,410 13,401 13,390	9,168 9,126 9,138 9,160	22,595 22,536 22,539 22,550	1,886* 1,886* 1,886* 1,886*	339 337 336 338	24,820 24,759 24,761 24,774		26,023 26,044 26,141 26,174
1977	December‡ March‡ June‡	13,396 13,991 13,393	9,210 9,240 9,267	22,606 22,631 22,660	1,886* 1,886* 1,886*	334 330 327	24,826 24,847 24,873		26,201 26,235 26,372
P CREA	September‡	13,380	9,271	22,651	1,886*	328	24,865		26,414
	rs unadjusted for seasonal variation								
1973	June September December	13,478 13,556 13,525	8,705 8,713 8,761	22,182 22,269 22,286	1,884 1,879 1,874	361 358 354	24,427 24,506 24,514	545 527 484	24,972 25,033 24,998
1974	March June September December	13,325 13,363 13,431 13,349	8,802 8,933 9,010 9,029	22,127 22,297 22,441 22,377	1,869 1,864 1,854 1,844	349 345 347 343	24,345 24,506 24,642 24,564	590 515 618 †	24,935 25,021 25,260 †
1975	March June September	13,240 13,240 13,253	8,894 8,973 8,971	22,135 22,213 22,224	1,834 1,825 1,825*	338 336 340	24,307 24,374 24,389	768 828 1,097	25,075 25,202 25,486
1976	December March June	13,161 13,050 13,097	8,997 8,870 8,951 8,970	22,158 21,920 22,048	1,825* 1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	339 337 336 338	24,322 24,082 24,209 24,289	1,152 1,235 1,278 1,395	25,474 25,317 25,487 25,684
1977	September‡ December‡ March‡ June‡	13,156 13,128 13,031 13,091	8,977 9,048 8,977 9,081	22,126 22,176 22,008 22,172	1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	334 330 327	24,335 24,163 24,324	1,316† 1,328 1,390	25,651 25,491 25,714
	September‡	13,147	9,083	22,231	1,825*	328	24,384	1,542	25,926
Numbe 1973	rs adjusted for seasonal variation June September	13,489 13,522	8,693 8,699	22,182 22,221	1,884 1,879	361 358	24,427 24,458		25,026 24,964
1974	December March June	13,488 13,387 13,376	8,764 8,827 8,922 8,999	22,252 22,214 22,298	1,874 1,869 1,864 1,854	354 349 345 347	24,480 24,432 24,507 24,586		24,962 24,999 25,072 25,170
1975	September December March June	13,386 13,318 13,306 13,254	9,015 8,933 8,963	22,385 22,333 22,239 22,217 22,160	1,834 1,834 1,825	343 338 336	24,520 24,411 24,378		† 25,167 25,257
1976	September December March	13,199 13,135 13,118	8,961 8,967 8,925	22,102	1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	340 339 337	24,325 24,266 24,205		25,378 25,421 25,438
1370	June September‡ December‡	13,110 13,099 13,104	8,938 8,960 9,010	22,043 22,048 22,059 22,114	1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	336 338 334	24,209 24,222 24,273		25,535 25,565 25,594
1977	March‡ June‡ September‡	13,101 13,102 13,089	9,040 9,067 9,071	22,141 22,169 22,160	1,825* 1,825* 1,825*	330 327 328	24,296 24,321 24,313	aidt "bak	25,627 25,758 25,799

TABLE 102

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

Standard region	Regional totals as	Number	s of employe	es in employ	ment (Thous	ands)			Regional i	ndices of em (June 1974	
	percentage of Great Britain	All indus	tries and se	rvices	Agricul-	Index* of Produc-	of which†	Service§ industries	Index of Produc-	Manufac-	Service
9	Total	Total	Males	Females	forestry and fishing	tion	turing industries	mustries	tion industries	turing industries	industries
South East and East Anglia 1975 December 1976 March June September 1977 March June 1977 March June 1977	36-02 35-95 35-91 35-83 36-02 35-95 35-89	7,986 7,886 7,917 7,918 7,971 7,897 7,933	4,674 4,632 4,648 4,654 4,663 4,624 4,635	3,312 3,254 3,269 3,264 3,308 3,273 3,298	117 114 122 130 120 109 122	2,628 2,592 2,588 2,600 2,613 2,599 2,602	2,077 2,047 2,047 2,062 2,078 2,074 2,076	5,241 5,179 5,205 5,186 5,236 5,187 5,207	94·8 93·5 93·3 93·8 94·2 93·7 93·8	93·3 91·9 91·9 92·6 93·4 93·2 93·3	102·2 101·0 101·5 101·2 102·1 101·2 101·6
South West 1975 December 1976 March June September December 1977 March June June 1977 March	6·76 6·80 6·86 6·85 6·80 6·82 6·96	1,498 1,491 1,513 1,513 1,505 1,499 1,538	895 888 894 896 892 888 904	603 603 619 617 613 611 634	45 46 49 49 47 49	560 554 554 558 562 559 564	423 419 420 425 429 429 433	892 891 910 906 897 893 925	95·6 94·7 94·6 95·4 95·9 95·5 96·3	94·5 93·5 93·7 94·9 95·7 95·8 96·7	101·0 100·9 103·1 102·6 101·6 101·1 104·7
West Midlands 1975 December 1976 March June September December 1977 March; June;	9.93 9.92 9.91 9.92 9.96 9.97 9.92	2,202 2,176 2,186 2,192 2,204 2,191 2,194	1,336 1,321 1,325 1,333 1,334 1,328 1,322	866 855 861 859 870 863 872	29 29 32 33 30 27 32	1,160 1,140 1,141 1,151 1,157 1,157 1,156	997 978 979 989 995 998 997	1,012 1,006 1,013 1,010 1,018 1,008 1,007	93·4 91·7 91·8 92·6 93·1 93·1 93·0	92·3 90·5 90·5 91·5 92·1 92·3 92·3	104·2 103·6 104·3 104·0 104·9 103·8 103·7
East Midlands 1975 December 1976 March June September December 1977 March June June 1977 June	6·77 6·79 6·79 6·80 6·82 6·82	1,502 1,490 1,497 1,503 1,509 1,498 1,507	901 898 900 904 905 898 903	601 592 597 599 604 600 604	35 35 35 37 37 37 31	765 758 761 768 770 766 773	591 584 587 595 597 594 600	702 699 701 700 704 702 699	97-0 96-1 96-5 97-4 97-6 97-1 98-1	95.9 94.7 95.2 96.4 96.8 96.4	107·0 106·5 106·9 106·7 107·3 107·0 106·6
Yorkshire and Humberside 1975 December 1976 March June September 1977 March June 1977 March June	8-93 8-94 8-93 8-95 8-94 8-94	1,980 1,961 1,968 1,978 1,979 1,963 1,973	1,198 1,189 1,191 1,199 1,193 1,185 1,188	782 772 777 779 786 778 785	31 31 34 35 35 35 34	950 937 937 946 947 942 944	722 710 711 721 723 720 721	999 992 996 997 997 987 987	95·8 94·5 94·5 95·4 95·5 95·0 95·2	94·4 92·9 93·1 94·3 94·5 94·2 94·3	103·6 102·9 103·2 103·4 102·3 103·0
North West 1975 December 1976 March June September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	12-02 11-99 11-96 12-00 11-92 11-93 11-87	2,666 2,631 2,638 2,651 2,637 2,621 2,625	1,560 1,542 1,543 1,550 1,539 1,528 1,528	1,106 1,089 1,095 1,101 1,098 1,093 1,097	16 16 18 18 18 18	1,216 1,199 1,195 1,202 1,202 1,193 1,197	1,023 1,007 1,006 1,014 1,015 1,010 1,014	1,433 1,416 1,425 1 429 1,416 1,410 1,408	94·4 93·0 92·7 93·2 93·3 92·5 92·9	93-8 92-4 92-2 93-0 93-1 92-6 93-0	102-8 101-5 102-2 102-5 101-5 101-1 101-0
North 1975 December 1976 March June September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	5-71 5-72 5-69 5-70 5-69 5-70 5-70	1,267 1,254 1,255 1,260 1,258 1,251 1,259	772 767 769 771 766 761 765	495 487 486 489 492 490 494	17 16 16 17 17 18 17	615 605 603 605 601 596 600	448 439 438 440 438 435 439	636 634 635 638 640 639 642	96·8 95·2 95·0 95·2 94·6 93·8 94·5	95·9 93·9 93·8 94·2 93·7 93·1 94·0	107-3 107-0 107-1 107-7 108-0 107-7 108-2
Wales 1975 December 1976 March June September‡ December‡ 1977 March‡ June‡	4·48 4·49 4·51 4·52 4·50 4·52 4·51	993 986 995 999 995 993 996	612 609 612 616 610 608 610	381 377 383 383 385 385 385 386	24 25 26 25 25 25 26 26	439 435 432 439 440 438 436	309 306 303 310 312 311 309	529 527 537 536 531 529 535	94·4 93·6 93·0 94·4 94·7 94·2 94·0	92·1 91·1 90·2 92·3 92·9 92·6 92·2	105-9 105-3 107-3 107-1 106-1 105-9 106-9
Scotland 1975 December 1976 March June September December 1977 March June June	9·35 9·36 9·39 9·39 9·30 9·29 9·36	2,074 2,053 2,071 2,075 2,075 2,059 2,041 2,070	1,218 1,209 1,210 1,216 1,199 1,187 1,200	856 844 861 859 860 854 870	48 49 49 49 49 50	860 850 844 848 849 840 841	623 613 608 614 616 611 613	1,166 1,153 1,179 1,179 1,160 1,152 1,183	94·7 93·5 92·8 93·4 93·5 92·4 92·5	92·1 90·7 89·9 90·8 91·1 90·4	103-6 102-5 104-8 104-8 103-1 102-4
Great Britain 1975 December 1976 March June September‡ 1977 March ‡ June‡	100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00 100-00	22,171 21,936 22,048 22,100 22,128 21,966 22,106	13,169 13,060 13,097 13,145 13,108 13,015 13,061	9,002 8,876 8,951 8,955 9,020 8,951 9,045	363 360 382 392 379 361 383	9,193 9,070 9,056 9,116 9,140 9,088 9,113	7,214 7,104 7,099 7,170 7,202 7,182 7,203	12,610 12,498 12,601 12,582 12,597 12,506 12,600	95-0 93-7 93-6 94-2 94-4 93-9 94-2	90·6 93·6 92·2 92·1 93·0 93·5 93·2 93·5	105·1 103·2 102·3 103·2 103·0 103·1 102·4 103·2

^{1.} From June 1976 the figures for employees in employment in the United Kingdom include a constant component for Northern Ireland.
2. From June 1974 the figures for self-employed persons in Northern Ireland are assumed unchanged.

* Estimates are assumed unchanged until later data become available.
† Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. The figures for December 1976 were estimated. See footnote ‡ to table 104.
‡ Employment estimates after June 1976 are provisional.

Notes:

1. "Detailed revisions to regional figures following the results of the 1976 census of employment are not yet available but will be published in the next issue of the Gazette. The Great Britain figures in this table will not agree with the revisions printed elsewhere in this Gazette, namely Tables 101 and 103".

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

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II–XXI of the SIC (1968).

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ The service industries are Orders XXII–XXVII of the SIC (1968).

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ The manufacturing industries are Orders III–XIX of the SIC (1968).

\$\frac{1}{2}\$ Regional indices of employment are not adjusted for seasonal variations.

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

ACTION OF	THE PERSON NAMED IN	ti	dex of l			Manuf indust	acturing ries								ba			Vers	
		Total all industries and services §	Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Total seasonally adjusted	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1973	March		9,672	9,716	94.7	7,657	7,687	93.9		367	715	41	424	520	961	160	795	175	788
	April May June	22,182	9,681 9,679 9,698	9,719 9,715 9,732	94·7 94·7 94·9	7,655 7,658 7,664	7,687 7,692 7,702	93·9 93·9 94·0	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	9,742 9,733 9,731	95·0 94·9 94·8	7,706 7,724 7,724	7,710 7,703 7,701	94·1 94·1 94·0		358 357 354	749 752 742	40 40 40	427 429 429	519 520 519	956 959 964	159 159 160	800 804 810	174 174 178	790 792 791
	October November December		9,767 9,805 9,813	9,726 9,751 9,768	94·8 95·0 95·2	7,741 7,779 7,799	7,708 7,732 7,759	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
1974	January February March		9,711 9,698 9,660	9,732 9,724 9,704	94·8 94·8 94·6	7,719 7,701 7,686	7,726 7,718 7,716	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	9,705 9,716 9,716	94·6 94·7 94·7	7,691 7,708 7,705	7,725 7,745 7,744	94·3 94·6 94·6	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	9,710 9,720 9,694	94·6 94·7 94·5	7,739 7,767 7,748	7,743 7,748 7,727	94·5 94·6 94·3	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	9,678 9,625 9,581	94·3 93·8 93·4	7,744 7,730 7,688	7,713 7,678 7,645	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	9,565 9,516 9,478	93·2 92·8 92·4	7,612 7,555 7,503	7,617 7,571 7,531	93·0 92·4 92·0	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 9,532 9,300	9,437 9,392 9,330	92·0 91·5 90·9	7,447 7,389 7,334	7,482 7,426 7,369	91·4 90·7 90·0	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	22,224	9,294 9,280 9,251	9,285 9,249 9,226	90·5 90·1 89·9	7,318 7,304 7,280	7,319 7,284 7,254	89·4 88·9 88·6	391	349 349 349	716 717 707	40 40 39	430 430 428	498 495 493	945 943 944	153 152 152	761 760 757	173 174 174	741 741 742
	October November December	22,158	9,233 9,217 9,193	9,193 9,168 9,152	89·6 89·4 89·2	7,253 7,239 7,214	7,216 7,196 7,178	88·1 87·9 87·7	361	348 348 347	707 709 705	39 39 39	425 423 423	489 487 485	938 936 932	152 151 151	756 753 748	177 177 176	737 736 738
976	January February March	21,920	9,118 9,094 9,070	9,134 9,120 9,110	89·0 88·9 88·8	7,150 7,122 7,104	7,158 7,140 7,131	87·4 87·2 87·1	358	348 347 346	692 685 683	39 39 39	419 419 419	480 477 475	926 924 921	150 149 148	740 736 734	176 176 176	735 733 732
	April May June	22,048	9,042 9,040 9,056	9,085 9,080 9,086	88·5 88·5 88·6	7,089 7,082 7,099	7,123 7,120 7,133	87·0 86·9 87·1	382	346 346 346	684 685 691	38 38 37	420 420 421	472 471 469	921 918 919	148 148 148	732 729 730	176 176 175	731 729 733
	July‡ August‡ September‡	22,126	9,098 9,110 9,119	9,089 9,082 9,093	88·6 88·5 88·6	7,142 7,156 7,172	7,142 7,138 7,146	87·2 87·2 87·3	390	345 345 345	709 712 704	38 37 38	423 425 425	470 472 475	919 919 925	148 149 148	732 732 735	176 175 177	735 738 745
	October‡ November‡ December‡	22,176	9,145 9,153 9,146	9,103 9,104 9,105	88·7 88·7 88·7	7,198 7,209 7,207	7,159 7,166 7,172	87·4 87·5 87·6	376	345 344 344	707 707 705	37 38 37	426 427 426	476 476 477	925 925 923	149 149 149	739 741 742	177 176 176	748 751 754
977	January‡ February‡ March‡	22,008	9,100 9,089 9,089	9,114 9,116 9,129	88·8 88·8 89·0	7,171 7,180 7,181	7,179 7,198 7,209	87·7 87·9 88·0	358	344 344 345	696 693 692	37 37 37	425 426 426	477 476 476	919 921 922	148 149 148	738 738 738	175 176 175	754 758 758
	April‡ May‡ June‡	22,172	9,097 9,100 9,119	9,142 9,143 9,153	89·1 89·1 89·2	7,185 7,189 7,205	7,219 7,229 7,241	88·2 88·3 88·4	381	346 346 347	692 694 702	37 37 37	426 427 427	477 476 476	924 923 923	149 149 149	739 737 737	175 176 175	757 757 759
	July‡ August‡ September‡	22,231	9,156 9,160 9,157	9,151 9,137 9,130	89·2 89·1 89·0	7,240 7,241 7,242	7,242 7,225 7,218	88·4 88·2 88·1	389	345 343 341	715 716 706	37 37 37 37	429 430 431	478 478 478 479	926 928 933	150 150 150	742 742 742 742	175 175 175 177	761 761 767
	October‡ November ‡		9,167 9,154	9,124 9,106	88·9 88·8	7,241 7,241	7,205 7,198	88·0 87·9	337	338 339	704 704	37 37	430 430	477 477	934 933	150 150	743 744	177 177	771 770

Note: The December 1977 issue of the Gazette gave preliminary amendments from July 1975 onwards to take account of the results of the June 1976 census of employment. Further amendments are given in the table above.

*The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II–XXI of the SIC (1926)

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

EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS Paper, printing and publishing Public adminiand and defence

summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEME	LOYED				UNEM	PLOYED I	EXCLUDI	NG SCHOO	L LEAVERS			Adult stud-
				of which	h:	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	1	1.1			ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total		Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since prev- ious month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	employment (not included in previous columns)
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1972	December 11	3.4	779-8	645-6	134-2	10-6	769-2	764-9	3.3	-26.5	+25.2	635-5	129-4	1.8
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·5 3·2 3·1	806·3 753·3 717·2	667·6 623·1 594·4	138·7 130·2 122·9	9·8 7·2 5·6	796·5 746·1 711·6	741·6 701·6 673·6	3·2 3·0 2·9	-23·3 -40·0 -28·0	-24·4 -29·0 -30·4	613·7 580·9 558·5	127·9 120·7 115·1	17·5 0·1
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·9 2·7 2·5	680·8 621·7 574·6	564·2 519·7 483·0	116·6 102·0 91·6	4·7 3·8 4·1	676·1 617·9 570·5	650·0 634·0 620·0	2·8 2·7 2·7	-23·6 -16·0 -14·0	-30·5 -22·6 -17·8	538·3 528·4 516·3	111·7 105·6 103·7	47·6 1·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·5 2·4	567·0 582·3 556·2	473·7 482·3 461·7	93·3 100·0 94·5	9·3 23·1 14·3	557·7 559·2 542·0	601·2 577·7 557·6	2·6 2·5 2·4	-18·8 -23·5 -20·1	-16·3 -18·8 -20·8	501·7 483·7 467·8	99·5 94·0 89·8	22·2 21·7 21·7
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·3 2·2 2·2	533·8 520·4 511·5	444·8 435·8 431·6	89·0 84·6 79·9	5·9 2·8 2·0	527·9 517·6 509·3	539·2 522·0 513·0	2·3 2·2 2·2	-18·4 -17·2 -9·0	-20·6 -18·6 -14·9	454·8 442·6 434·2	84·4 79·4 78·8	3-4
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·7 2·7 2·7	627·5 628·8 618·4	528·1 529·8 523·4	99·4 99·0 95·0	5·0 3·4 2·3	622·5 625·4 616·1	563·4 577·7 582·5	2·4 2·5 2·5	+50·4 +14·3 +4·8	+8·1 +18·6 +23·1	475·7 488·8 494·1	87·7 88·9 88·4	8-4
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·6 2·4 2·3	607·6 561·6 541·5	510·3 475·4 459·8	97·3 86·2 81·7	5·8 5·5 6·0	601·8 556·1 535·5	581·9 574·2 588·6	2·5 2·5 2·5	-0.6 -7.7 +14.4	+6·2 -1·2 +2·1	489·6 483·5 493·9	92·3 90·7 94·7	72·8 — 1·6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·5 2·8 2·8	574·3 661·0 649·7	481·6 540·7 532·0	92·7 120·3 117·7	17·5 59·6 36·3	556·8 601·4 613·4	595·0 616·5 627·6	2·5 2·6 2·7	+6·4 +21·5 +11·1	+4·3 +14·1 +13·0	499·7 516·7 523·8	95·3 99·8 103·8	27-2 30-5 32-9
	October 14† November 11† December 9†	2·7 2·8	640·8 653·0	529·3 539·4	111·5 113·6	15·1 9·4	625·7 643·6	638·1 648·9	2·7 2·8	+10·5 +10·8	+14·4 +10·8	534·7 542·2	103·4 106·7	2-6
975	January 20† February 10 March 10	3·3 3·4 3·4	771·8 791·8 802·6	635·1 650·2 657·7	136·7 141·6 144·9	9·1 9·3 6·7	762·7 782·4 795·9	707·3 734·3 764·4	3·0 3·1 3·2	+ 27·0 + 30·1		584·5 605·6 627·9	122·8 128·7 136·5	4·6
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·6 3·6 3·7	845·0 850·3 866·1	690·2 693·9 706·6	154·9 156·4 159·4	21·8 15·8 19·9	823·2 834·5 846·1	805·5 853·7 898·8	3·4 3·6 3·8	+41·1 +48·2 +45·1	+32·8 +39·8 +44·8	660·6 696·3 731·9	144·9 157·4 166·9	94-8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·2 4·9 4·9	990·1 1,151·0 1,145·5	784·5 885·2 883·3	205·6 265·8 262·2	62·1 165·6 124·2	927·9 985·4 1,021·3	963·4 997·1 1,034·1	4·1 4·2 4·4	+64·6 +33·7 +37·0	+52·6 +47·8 +45·1	776·0 800·2 827·2	187-4 196-9 206-9	97·8 99·3 103·8
	October 9‡ November 13 December 11	4·9 5·0 5·1	1,147·3 1,168·9 1,200·8	888-8 909-0 940-5	258·5 259·9 260·3	69·6 43·8 35·0	1,077·6 1,125·1 1,165·8	1,090·8 1,131·9 1,170·7	4·6 4·8 5·0	+56·7 +41·1 +38·8	+42·5 +44·9 +45·5	866·5 895·7 925·7	224·3 236·2 245·0	18-1
976	January 8§ February 12 March 11	5·5 5·5 5·4	1,303·2 1,304·4 1,284·9	1,017·4 1,014·6 997·7	285·8 289·8 287·2	40·7 30·1 23·4	1,262·6 1,274·3 1,261·5	1,203·5 1,225·8 1,231·6	5·0 5·1 5·2	+32·8 +22·3 +5·8	+37·6 +31·3 +20·3	946·7 959·6 961·1	256·8 266·2 270·5	127-1
	May 13 June 10	5·4 5·3 5·6	1,281·1 1,271·8 1,331·8	994·2 982·9 1,009·4	287·0 288·9 322·4	22·7 37·8 122·9	1,258·4 1,234·1 1,208·9	1,241·8 1,253·3 1,261·1	5·2 5·3 5·3	+10·2 +11·5 +7·8	+12·8 +9·1 +9·9	967-0 973-5 977-2	274·8 279·8 283·9	179·3 0·3 6·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	6·1 6·3 6·1	1,463·5 1,502·0 1,455·7	1,071·2 1,093·2 1,059·8	392·2 408·8 395·9	208·5 203·4 149·8	1,255·0 1,298·6 1,305·9	1,288·9 1,308·8 1,318·7	5·4 5·5 5·5	+27·8 +19·9 +9·9	+15·7 +18·5 +19·2	983·5 990·5 994·2	305·4 318·3 324·5	108·8 122·7 131·8
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	5·8 5·7	1,377·1 1,371·0	1,010-0	367-1	82·7 51·0	1,294-4	1,307·9 1,325·7	5·5 5·6	−10·8	+6.3	984-4	323.5	9-1
977	January 13 February 10 March 10	6·1 6·0 5·8	1,448·2 1,421·8 1,383·5	1,074·1 1,055·5 1,028·5	374·1 366·3 355·0	51·0 41·8 33·3	1,397·2 1,380·0 1,350·1	1,338·2 1,331·4 1,321·1	5·6 5·6 5·5	+12·5 -6·8 -10·3	-1·6	999-8 995-5 988-1	338·4 335·9 333·0	10:3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·8 5·6 6·1	1,392·3 1,341·7 1,450·1	1,032·4 994·3 1,050·8	359·9 347·4 399·2	53·6 45·1 149·0	1,338·7 1,296·6 1,301·1	1,322·6 1,315·9 1,352·9	5·5 5·5 5·7	+1·5 -6·7 +37·0	-5·2 -5·1	988·8 982·1 ,006·9	333·8 333·8 346·0	92·8 0·9 6·7
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·8 6·9 6·7	1,622·4 1,635·8 1,609·1	1,132·7 1,143·5 1,124·3	489·6 492·3 484·8	253·4 231·4 175·6	1,369·0 1,404·4 1,433·5	1,402·2 1,413·8 1,446·4	5·9 5·9 6·1	+49·3 +11·6 +32·6	+26·5 +32·6	,023·6 ,029·0	378·6 384·8	133·4 130·3
	October 13 November 10 December 8	6·4 6·3 6·2	1.518·3 1,499·1 1,480·8	1,070·8 1,063·2 1,060·7	447·6 435·9 420·1	98·6 73·5 58·4	1,419·7 1,425·6 1,422·4	1,433·4 1,432·9 1,428·1	6·0 6·0	-13·0 -0·5 -4·8	+10·4 +6·4	,048·6 1,039·8 1,038·6 1,037·8	397·8 393·6 394·4 390·3	145·2 13·4 — 3·0

UNEMPLOYMENT summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMP	LOYED				UNEME	LOYED E	XCLUDII	NG SCHOO	L LEAVERS			Adult stud-
			V	of which	1: 00000000	School leavers	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	3			- Constant	ents regis- tered for vacation
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	n nouve	Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since prev- ious month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	employment (not included in previous columns)
	(c 000) (c 00	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1972	December 11	3.3	743-1	618-9	124-2	9.7	733-4	729-5	3-3	-26·1	-24-6	609-8	119-7	1.8
1973	January 8 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
	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	5·3 5·4 5·3	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 5·2 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	5·1 5·2 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	6·0 6·2 6·0	1,402·5 1,440·0 1,395·1	1,030·7 1,052·3 1,019·6	371·8 387·7 375·5	199·4 194·5 142·3	1,203·1 1,245·4 1,252·8	1,237·0 1,256·1 1,265·7	5·3 5·4 5·4	+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 5·6	1,320·9 1,316·0	972·2 	348-8	78·0 48·0	1,243·0 1,268·0	1,255·8 1,273·4	5·4 5·5	-9·9 ··	+6·3 	948-3	307-5	8.0
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	6·0 5·9 5·7	1,390·2 1,365·2 1,328·1	1,034·0 1,016·0 989·5	356·2 349·1 338·6	48·2 39·4 31·3	1,342·0 1,325·8 1,296·8	1,284-6 1,278-4 1,268-1	5·5 5·5 5·4	+11·2 -6·2 -10·3	 -1·8	962·7 958·5 950·6	322·0 319·8 317·5	9-5
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·7 5·5 6·0	1,335·6 1,285·7 1,390·4	992·5 954·6 1,009·4	343·1 331·1 381·0	50·4 42·0 142·7	1,285·3 1,243·7 1,247·7	1,269·2 1,262·1 1,297·8	5·4 5·4 5·6	+1·1 -7·1 +35·7	-5·1 -5·4 +9·9	951·1 943·8 967·9	318·1 318·3 329·9	91·0 0·9 5·4
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·7 6·7 6·6	1,553·5 1,567·0 1,541·8	1,087·3 1,097·9 1,079·6	466·2 469·1 462·3	241·6 220·4 166·2	1,311·9 1,346·6 1,375·7	1,345·1 1,356·5 1,388·7	5·8 5·8 6·0	+47·3 +11·4 +32·2	+25·3 +31·4	984·1 989·2 1,008·6	361·0 367·3 380·1	127·1 124·6 138·4
	October 13 November 10 December 8	6·2 6·2 6·1	1,456·6 1,438·0 1,419·7	1,028·7 1,021·5 1,018·5	427·9 416·5 401·2	92·6 68·6 54·3	1,364·0 1,369·4 1,365·4	1,377·1 1,376·5 1,370·8	5·9 5·9 5·9	-11·6 -0·6 -5·7		1,000·3 999·1 997·6	376·8 377·4 373·2	11.6

^{*} Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the estimated numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1976 estimate (23,326,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 onwards.

† § || 11 see footnotes to table 104.

^{*} Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1976 estimate (23,871,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1976 onwards.
† Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974, and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.
‡ From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see Gazette, September 1975, page 906).
§ In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

		UNEME	LOYED	ронов	perdugi	exa com	UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OL LEAV	/ERS	(U	Adult
				Of which	:h:	School leavers	Actual number		lly adjuste					registered for vacatio
		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	Females	employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
- Company	(#1000) (#100ths2	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
sol	JTH EAST													
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	4·5 4·4 4·3	342·8 335·7 325·1	262·4 257·4 249·3	80·3 78·3 75·8	6·7 5·0 3·9	336·1 330·7 321·3	322·8 318·6 313·8	4·3 4·2 4·2	-4·2 -4·8	11.50	247·8 245·2 241·2	75·0 73·4 72·6	4-1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4·3 4·2 4·4	326·5 314·0 332·0	250·8 241·4 250·8	75·7 72·5 81·2	7·5 6·7 23·9	319·0 307·3 308·1	313·3 310·9 319·4	4·1 4·1 4·2	-0·5 -2·4 +8·5	-3·2 -2·5 +1·8	241·6 240·0 245·7	71·7 70·9 73·7	20·9 0·5 0·4
	July 14 August 11 September 8	4·9 5·0 4·9	371·3 375·6 371·5	270·3 272·9 270·1	101·0 102·7 101·4	45·5 42·0 30·7	325·8 333·6 340·8	335·9 336·1 343·6	4·4 4·4 4·5	+16·5 +0·2 +7·5	+7·6 +8·4 +8·0	253·4 251·9 257·1	82·5 84·1 86·5	29·1 29·2 32·1
	October 13 November 10 December 8	4·6 4·5 4·4	347·7 339·8 332·7	254·3 249·7 247·1	93·4 90·1 85·6	15·1 10·1 7·5	332·6 329·7 325·2	335·5 332·1 328·5	4·4 4·4 4·3	-8·1 -3·4 -3·6	-0·1 -1·3 -5·0	250·5 247·9 246·4	84·9 84·1 82·1	3·2 1·4
EAST	T ANGLIA	0-264-07-8 	2 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	- 100			1995		11445	179	\$ 1-669°			grades es gradedal Floristom
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·3 5·3 5·3	36·9 37·4 37·0	28·4 29·1 28·6	8·5 8·2 8·3	0·7 0·6 0·5	36·2 36·8 36·5	34·0 34·5 34·8	4·8 4·9 5·0	+0·5 +0·3		26·1 26·8 26·9	7·9 7·7 7·9	0·7
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·3 5·0 5·3	37·0 35·1 37·2	28·5 26·9 28·0	8·5 8·2 9·2	1·0 1·0 3·3	36·0 34·1 33·9	34·6 33·8 35·4	4·9 4·8 5·0	-0·2 -0·8 +1·6	+0·2 -0·2 +0·2	26·8 26·2 27·4	7·8 7·6 8·1	2·2 0·1
	July 14 August 11 September 8	5·7 5·7 5·6	39·9 40·4 39·7	28·8 29·2 28·6	11·2 11·2 11·1	5·4 4·9 3·5	34·5 35·4 36·2	36·4 36·8 37·6	5·2 5·2 5·3	+1·0 +0·4 +0·8	+0·6 +1·0 +0·7	27·5 27·7 28·1	9·0 9·1 9·4	2·7 2·6 2·7
	October 13 November 10 December 8	5·4 5·3 5·3	37·9 37·2 37·0	27·4 27·3 27·4	10·5 9·9 9·6	1·9 1·4 1·0	36·0 35·8 36·0	37·0 36·4 36·0	5·3 5·2 5·1	-0·6 -0·6 -0·4	+0·2 -0·1 -0·5	27·5 27·3 26·9	9·5 9·2 9·1	0·1 0·2
sou	TH WEST	P-25414110 3-49401113	2-1270-7 中間10-0	15 4 10 5	1 3 8 8 1	STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	ZESA ZESA	37 233	- 1233	1 5-53	6 1 608 613-1 c		A SA A S	Aprillah Pag 12
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	7·0 6·9 6·8	113·1 111·2 109·1	84·7 83·2 81·9	28·4 28·0 27·2	2·9 2·4 1·9	110·2 108·8 107·2	104·2 103·3 102·7	6·5 6·4 6·4	-0.9 -0.6	0 0000 0 0000 0 0000	78·7 77·9 77·8	25·6 25·4 24·9	0.4
	April 14 May 12 June 9	6·7 6·3 6·6	107·5 101·3 106·4	80·6 76·3 79·3	26·9 24·9 27·1	3·1 2·5 9·2	104·3 98·8 97·2	101·6 100·6 103·5	6·3 6·2 6·4	-1·1 -1·0 +2·9	-0.9 -0.9 +0.3	76·8 76·0 78·4	24·8 24·5 25·1	6·8
	July 14 August 11 September 8	7·2 7·2 7·2	115·3 115·8 116·2	82·9 83·2 83·3	32·4 32·6 32·9	15·0 13·6 10·7	100·3 102·2 105·5	105·4 105·5 109·2	6·5 6·5 6·8	+1·9 +0·1 +3·7	+1·3 +1·6 +1·9	78·2 78·1 80·0	27·2 27·4 29·1	8·7 8·9 10·1
	October 13 November 10 December 8	7·2 7·2 7·1	115·7 116·0 114·2	82·7 82·7 82·2	33·0 33·3 32·0	5·5 4·7 3·7	110·2 111·3 110·4	112·0 109·9 108·6	7·0 6·8 6·7	+2·8 -2·1 -1·3	+2·2 +1·5 -0·2	81·8 80·2 79·6	30-3 29-7 29-0	0·4
WES.	T MIDLANDS	P. Table 2	AMAZINE T SICHARI	10 WAS	2000 17	1 60005.1	1,2,600,	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	78-97	yes yes	19402.5 m			get yiel brankua
977	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·6 5·4 5·3	129·1 126·0 123·0	94·4 92·2 90·8	34·7 33·8 32·2	4·0 3·3 2·6	125·1 122·7 120·4	121·9 120·3 119·4	5·3 5·2 5·2	-1·6 -0·9	a Hoody	90·2 88·7 88·6	31·7 31·5 30·8	0.6
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·4 5·3 5·4	125·9 121·7 125·0	92·2 89·0 90·7	33·7 32·7 34·3	5·4 4·1 8·0	120·5 117·6 117·0	120·8 119·5 120·8	5·2 5·2 5·2	+1·4 -1·3 +1·3	-0·3 -0·3 +0·5	89·4 88·2 89·4	31·4 31·3 31·4	8·3 0·1 0·3
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·7 6·7 6·6	154·9 156·0 152·5	105·3 106·5 103·4	49·6 49·4 49·0	29·2 26·7 20·5	125·7 129·2 132·0	127·5 127·9 131·5	5·5 5·5 5·7	+6·7 +0·4 +3·6	+2·2 +2·8 +3·6	92·0 92·7 94·4	35·4 35·2 37·1	14·0 14·0 15·0
	October 13 November 10 December 8	6·0 5·7 5·5	137·8 131·7 127·7	94·9 91·4 90·3	42·8 40·3 37·4	10·5 7·4 5·7	127·2 124·3 121·9	126·5 124·5 122·9	5·5 5·4 5·3	-5·0 -2·0 -1·6	-0·3 -1·1 -2·9	90·9 89·3 89·0	35·6 35·2 34·0	1.6

^{* †} see footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

	DI	-	40	Z	(continued)
A	DL	-	14	10 1	(continued)

	sliebA-	UNEMP	LOYED	S 52 M 101	3.55/3KB 6/8	YO. ISME	UNEMP	LOYED E	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OL LEAV	/ERS		Adult
		Unite	3.36	Of which	:h:	School	Actual	Seasonal	lly adjuste	d†			125.00	students registered
		Percentage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	included in total	hamber ham	Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	for vacation employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
	(6°000) (4°000)	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)
EAS	T MIDLANDS													
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	4·9 4·8 4·8	76·3 75·6 75·0	57·4 56·8 56·2	18·9 18·8 18·8	1·4 1·2 0·9	74·9 74·5 74·2	72·0 71·7 72·5	4·6 4·6 4·6	-0·3 +0·8		54·0 53·7 54·1	18·0 18·0 18·4	0.4
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4·8 4·6 5·1	75·6 72·1 80·3	56·7 53·8 58·4	19·0 18·2 22·0	2·4 1·8 10·0	73·3 70·2 70·3	72·1 70·9 73·1	4·6 4·5 4·7	-0·4 -1·2 +2·2	-0·3 +0·2	54·1 53·1 54·9	17·9 17·9 18·2	6·5 0·2
	July 14 August 11 September 8	5·6 5·7 5·5	88·3 89·5 87·1	61·8 63·0 61·9	26·5 26·5 25·2	13·8 11·5 8·1	74·5 78·0 79·0	76·2 78·2 79·2	4·9 5·0 5·0	+3·1 +2·0 +1·0	+1·4 +2·4 +2·1	55·9 57·4 58·5	20·3 20·8 20·7	8·1 8·0 8·7
	October 13 November 10 December 8	5·1 5·0 5·0	80·4 79·2 78·2	57·2 57·1 56·8	23·2 22·1 21·3	3·8 2·7 2·0	76·5 76·5 76·2	77·7 77·6 77·0	4·9 4·9 4·9	-1·5 -0·1 -0·6	+0·5 -0·2 -0·7	56·9 57·0 56·5	20·9 20·6 20·5	0·8
YOR	KSHIRE AND JMBERSIDE	T IS				P1	543 543 533							assign op
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	5·5 5·4 5·3	115·1 113·5 109·5	86·6 85·5 82·4	28·5 28·0 27·1	3·1 2·4 1·7	112·0 111·1 107·7	106·5 106·7 104·8	5·1 5·1 5·0	+0·2 -1·9	ği.: j	80·5 80·8 79·3	26·1 26·0 25·6	0·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5-3 5-1 5-6	110·9 107·2 117·7	82·9 79·8 84·8	28·0 27·3 32·9	5·0 3·7 14·4	105·9 103·4 103·3	104·5 105·4 108·1	5·0 5·1 5·2	-0·3 +0·9 +2·7	-0·7 -0·4 +1·1	79·1 79·4 80·9	25·4 26·0 27·2	9·1 0·5
	July 14 August 11 September 8	6·5 6·5 6·4	134·9 135·6 134·1	92·8 93·8 93·5	42·2 41·8 40·6	24·9 21·6 16·1	110·1 114·0 118·0	113·9 115·7 119·1	5·5 5·6 5·7	+5·8 +1·8 +3·4	+3·1 +3·5 +3·6	83·5 84·7 87·4	30·3 31·0 31·7	13·5 13·0 14·4
	October 13 November 10 December 8	6·0 5·9 5·9	125·9 122·7 122·2	89·1 87·9 88·4	36·8 34·9 33·8	8·2 5·9 4·4	117·7 116·9 117·7	118·5 117·0 117·3	5·7 5·6 5·6	-0·6 -1·5 +0·3	+1·5 +0·4 -0·6	86·7 85·5 85·9	31·8 31·4 31·4	0·6 0·1
NOF	RTH WEST		12										C ROPE A CHI	PROPERTY.
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	7·2 7·0 6·8	203·0 199·0 192·3	151·8 148·7 144·1	51·2 50·4 48·2	8·1 6·6 5·4	194·9 192·4 186·9	187-9 187-0 183-6	6·6 6·6 6·5	-0.9 -3.4		142·0 141·1 138·6	45·9 46·0 45·0	1:1
	April 14 May 12 June 9	6·9 6·8 7·4	196·4 191·9 210·4	146·5 143·1 152·9	49·9 48·7 57·5	8·7 7·9 25·8	187·7 183·9 184·6	185·3 185·6 190·9	6·5 6·5 6·7	+1·7 +0·3 +5·3	-0.9 -0.5 +2.5	139·5 139·6 143·0	45·8 46·0 47·9	12·7 — 0·6
	July 14 August 11 September 8	8·3 8·3 8·2	235·7 236·0 232·9	165·4 165·3 163·1	70·3 70·7 69·8	40·8 37·5 29·9	194·9 198·5 203·0	198·1 199·3 203·8	7·0 7·0 7·2	+7·2 +1·2 +4·5	+4·2 +4·6 +4·3	145·7 145·9 148·4	52·4 53·4 55·4	20·4 20·0 21·7
	October 13 November 10 December 8	7-7 7-6 7-5	217·7 215·9 212·7	155·1 153·9 152·2	62·6 62·0 60·4	17·6 13·5 11·1	200·1 202·4 201·6	202·2 204·2 203·1	7·1 7·2 7·2	-1·6 +2·0 -1·1	+1·4 +1·6 -0·2	148·6 148·8 148·0	53·6 55·4 55·1	2·2 — 0·2
NOF	ктн	and the second	remain Man	and and a	Addition to a	+ No. bank	actional below (Septim					Market Co.		
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10	7·9 7·8 7·6	107·1 105·9 102·6	78·0 77·2 75·1	29·1 28·7 27·5	4·3 3·4 2·5	102·9 102·5 100·1	98·8 99·8 99·0	7·3 7·3 7·3	+1·0 -0·8		72·4 73·3 73·0	26·4 26·5 26·1	0-7
	April 14 May 12 June 9	7·7 7·4 8·5	105·1 100·8 115·5	76·3 73·2 80·8	28·8 27·6 34·7	5·4 4·1 17·2	99·7 96·8 98·3	99·2 98·6 101·9	7·3 7·3 7·5	+0·2 -0·6 +3·3	+0·1 -0·4 +1·0	73·2 72·3 74·2	26·1 26·3 27·7	5·5 ———
	July 14 August 11 September 8	9·3 9·4 9·1	126·9 127·3 124·1	85·6 86·4 83·6	41·3 40·9 40·5	23·9 22·4 16·2	102-9 104-9 107-9	105·0 105·2 108·1	7·7 7·7 8·0	+3·1 +0·2 +2·9	+1·9 +2·2 +2·1	75·1 74·9 76·4	29·9 30·3 31·7	9·1 8·0 9·5
	October 13 November 10 December 8	8·7 8·8 8·7	118·2 119·0 118·2	80·8 82·6 82·9	37·4 36·4 35·2	10·2 7·6 6·2	108·1 111·4 112·0	108·3 111·7 111·9	8·0 8·2 8·2	+0·2 +3·4 +0·2	+1·1 +2·2 +1·3	76·6 79·7 80·1	31·7 32·0 31·8	0·5 — 0·3

^{* †} see footnotes at end of table.

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

			UNEMP	LOYED				UNEMP	LOYED	XCLUDI	NG SCHO	OL LEAV	/ERS		Adult
					Of which	:h:	School	Actual	Seasonal	ly adjusted	d†				registered for vacation
			Percentage rate*	Total number	Males	Females	leavers included in total	number	Total number	Percentage rate*	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females	employ- ment (not included in previous columns)
	(1000)	(1000)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
WA	LES														
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10		7·8 7·6 7·4	83·4 81·3 79·0	61·0 59·4 57·7	22·3 21·9 21·3	3·5 2·9 2·2	79·8 78·4 76·8	75·8 75·7 75·3	7·1 7·1 7·0	-0·1 -0·4	£	56·2 55·8 55·5	19·7 19·9 19·8	0·7
	April 14 May 12 June 9		7·5 7·3 7·4	80·5 77·6 79·6	58·4 56·2 57·4	22·0 21·3 22·3	4·2 3·9 5·8	76·3 73·7 73·8	75·7 74·8 77·6	7·1 7·0 7·3	+0·4 -0·9 +2·8	-0·3 +0·7	55·7 55·0 56·9	20·0 19·8 20·8	6·5 0·1
	July 14 August 11 September 8		8-6 8-8 8-8	92·0 94·5 94·6	63·2 64·9 64·6	28·8 29·6 30·0	15·3 15·4 12·3	76·7 79·2 82·3	79·4 80·2 83·2	7·4 7·5 7·8	+1·8 +0·8 +3·0	+1·3 +1·8 +1·8	57·2 57·7 59·3	22·2 22·5 23·9	9·6 8·8 9·9
	October 13 November 10 December 8		8·6 8·5 8·5	91·4 91·1 90·8	62·9 63·4 63·7	28·5 27·7 27·1	7·4 5·9 4·9	84·0 85·3 85·9	84·0 85·3 85·2	7·9 8·0 8·0	+0·8 +1·3 -0·1	+1·5 +1·7 +0·7	59·8 61·1 60·9	24·3 24·2 24·2	0-7
sco	TLAND													AND	ORKSHIRE HUMBERSI
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10		8·3 8·1 7·9	183·4 179·6 175·4	129·3 126·5 123·3	54·1 53·0 52·2	13·6 11·6 9·8	169·8 167·9 165·7	160-3 161-6 162-1	7·2 7·3 7·3	+1·3 +0·5		114·5 115·4 115·3	45·8 46·2 46·8	0.7
	April 14 May 12 June 9		7·7 7·4 8·4	170·2 164·2 186·2	119·6 114·7 126·4	50·6 49·5 59·8	7·5 6·3 25·0	162·7 157·9 161·2	161·3 161·3 167·9	7·3 7·3 7·6	-0·8 +6·6	+0·4 -0·1 +1·9	114·6 113·6 117·4	46·7 47·7 50·5	12-5 0-2 3-0
	July 14 August 11 September 8		8·8 8·9 8·5	194·3 196·3 189·1	131·1 132·6 127·4	63·2 63·7 61·7	27·8 24·7 18·1	166·5 171·6 171·0	170·0 171·4 174·2	7·7 7·7 7·9	+2·1 +1·4 +2·8	+2·9 +3·4 +2·1	118-3 118-6 119-9	51·7 52·8 54·3	12-0 12-1 14-3
	October 13 November 10 December 8		8·3 8·4 8·4	183·9 185·2 186·2	124·3 125·5 127·4	59·6 59·7 58·8	12·4 9·4 7·8	171·5 175·8 178·4	174·7 176·9 178·4	7·9 8·0 8·1	+0·5 +2·2 +1·5	+1·6 +1·9 +1·4	119·9 121·7 123·2	54·8 55·1 55·2	1.6
NOI	RTHERN IRE	LAND													
1976	December 9		10-1	55-1	37-6	17-5	3-0	52-1	52-3	9-6	+0-3	-0.3	36-1	16-2	TO ANY PARTITION
1977	January 13 February 10 March 10		10·6 10·4 10·1	58·0 56·7 55·4	40·1 39·5 39·0	17·8 17·1 16·4	2·8 2·4 2·0	55·2 54·2 53·3	53·6 53·0 53·0	9·8 9·7 9·7	+1·3 -0·6 —	+0·5 +0·4 +0·2	37·2 37·0 37·5	16·4 16·0 15·6	0.7
	April 14 May 12 June 9		10·4 10·3 10·9	56·6 56·0 59·7	39·8 39·7 41·4	16·8 16·3 18·2	3·2 3·0 6·3	53·4 52·9 53·4	53·4 53·8 55·1	9·8 9·9 10·1	+0·4 +0·4 +1·3	-0·1 +0·3 +0·7	37·7 38·3 39·0	15·7 15·5 16·1	1·8 1·3
	July 14 August 11 September 8		12·6 12·6 12·3	68·9 68·8 67·2	45·4 45·6 44·7	23·5 23·2 22·5	11·8 11·1 9·4	57·1 57·8 57·8	57·1 57·3 57·7	10·5 10·5 10·6	+2·0 +0·2 +0·4	+1·2 +1·2 +0·9	39·5 39·8 40·0	17·6 17·5 17·7	6·3 5·7 6·8
	October 13 November 10 December 8		11·3 11·2 11·2	61·8 61·1 61·1	42·1 41·7 42·2	19·7 19·4 18·9	6·0 4·9 4·0	55·7 56·3 57·1	56·3 56·5 57·4	10·3 10·3 10·5	-1·4 +0·2 +0·9	-0·3 -0·3 -0·1	39·5 39·5 40·2	16·8 17·0 17·2	1.8

Note: Figures for December 1976 are available for Northern Ireland but not for Wales, Scotland and the English regions. This is because of industrial action by some staff in the Department of Employment Group.

* Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the following numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at June 1976: South East 7,555,000, East Anglia 703,000, South West 1,611,000, West Midlands 2,313,000, East Midlands 1,571,000, Yorkshire and Humberside 2,083,000, North West 2,837,000, North 1,359,000, Wales 1,069,000, Scotland 2,215,000 and Northern Ireland 546,000.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

		GREAT B	RITAIN*	telo system	A TOTAL PROPERTY.	EN LEGISLATION	UNITED	KINGDOM*			
	menu ton printing politices. Yestonii	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1972	December 11	134	9	496	110	749	140	9	524	112	785
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	152 136 124	10 9 8	506 472 451	112 108 107	780 725 690	157 142 129	10 9 8	537 500 479	114 110 109	818 761 725
	April 9 May 14 June 11	129 109 103	8 7 7	415 380 344	104 102 97	656 598 551	134 114 108	8 7 7	441 404 367	106 104 99	689 629 581
	July 9 August 13 September 10	124 137 124	8 8 8	314 319 309	96 95 93	542 559 534	130 143 130	8 8 8	337 342 330	98 97 95	573 590 563
	October 8 November 12 December 10	127 112 106	9 8 7	286 288 285	92 91 91	514 499 489	132 117 111	9 8 7	306 309 306	94 92 92	541 526 516
1974	January 14§ February 11§ March 11§	antalistic tatal	A SHE AT SHEET	2:583 year 2:4	102 	610 606 598	350,3	::		100	640 636 627
	April 8 May 13 June 10	140 120 113	8 7 7	346 325 313	93 91 89	587 543 522	144 125 118	8 7 7	367 345 332	95 93 91	614 570 548
	July 8 August 12 September 9	151 198 163	8 9 9	303 344 366	87 88 90	549 639 628	159 205 171	8 9	325 367 388	89 90 92	581 671 660
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	166 154	9 9	354 372	91 92	620 627	172 160	9	377 397	93 94	651 660
975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	174 162	10 9	485 509	96 97	738 765 777	180 168	i0 9	512 535	98 99	773 800 811
	April 14 May 12 June 9	182 167 167	9 9 9	540 547 561	98 100 101	829 823 838	191 174 173	9 9 9	568 576 591	100 102 103	868 861 876
	July 14 August 11 September 8†	243 322 227	11 12 12	594 679 767	102 104 109	950 1,117 1,115	254 332 237	11 12 12	627 716 805	104 106 111	996 1,166 1,165
	October 9† November 13 December 11	231 213 198	12 12 11	746 783 826	110 112 118	1,099 1,120 1,153	239 221 205	12 12 11	787 822 865	112 114 120	1,150 1,169 1,201
976	January 8 February 12 March 11	196 202 182	11 11 10	923 918 921	122 122 122	1,252 1,253 1,235	202 209 189	11 11 10	973 960 962	124 124 124	1,310 1,304 1,285
	April 8 May 13 June 10	199 178 260	11 9 9	899 911 886	122 122 123	1,231 1,220 1,278	206 185 270	11 9 9	940 954 928	124 124 125	1,281 1,272 1,332
	July 8 August 12 September 9	345 247 226	11 11 11	923 1,056 1,032	123 126 126	1,402 1,440 1,395	359 256 235	11 11 11	968 1,107 1,082	125 128 128	1,463 1,502 1,456
	October 14 November 11¶ December 9¶	240	10	946	125	1,321	248	10	992	127	1,377
977	January 13 February 10 March 10	197 201 183	10 10 10	1,053 1,028 1,010	130 126 125	1,390 1,365 1,328	203 208 190	10 10 10	1,103 1,076	132 128	1,371 1,448 1,422
	April 14 May 12 June 9	213 187 278	10 10 10	989 969 982	123 120 120	1,336 1,286 1,390	221 193 289	10 10 10	1,057 1,036 1,016 1,030	127 125 122 122	1,383 1,392 1,342
	July 14 August 11 September 8	379 259 232	10 10 10	1,046 1,178 1,178	118 120 122	1,553 1,567 1,542	394 267 241	10 10	1,099 1,237	120 122	1,450 1,622 1,636
	October 13 November 10 December 8	243 220 191	10 10 10	1,082 1,086 1,096	122 122 122 122	1,457 1,438 1,420	251 227 199	10 10 10 10	1,234 1,133 1,138 1,148	124 124 124 124	1,609 1,518 1,499 1,481

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

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

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

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

industrial analysis (excluding school leavers):* Great Britain

TABLE 108

		Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufac- turing	Construc- tion	Gas, elec- tricity and water	Transport and commun- ication	Distri- butive trades	Financial, profes- sional and mis- cellaneous services	Public adminis- tration and defence	Others not classified by industry	Total unem- ployed†
		(1000 - 1000)	11	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXVI	XXVII		
		Total nun	nber (thousa	nds)								
1973	November	9.6	17-3	129-6	75-6	5-9	32.7	42.8	86.3	30-2	67-0	491-2
1974	February May August November	12·4 10·0 10·1 12·2	17·9 15·9 15·9 15·7	159·9 146·5 158·4 165·7	112·9 95·8 100·6 111·7	6·1 5·7 5·8 5·8	37·1 32·7 31·9 35·9	56·6 49·8 53·1 56·0	98·9 83·4 90·0 107·9	31·8 32·3 34·1 37·0	69·3 65·8 82·7 71·2	596·1 530·4 572·7 613·4
1975	February May August November‡	15·9 14·9 16·8 20·5	15·7 15·5 16·6 17·0	217·1 248·4 293·4 318·0	144·2 148·6 163·6 184·7	5·9 6·3 6·9 7·7	43·6 44·7 48·6 56·8	74·0 80·8 95·2 107·3	123·8 125·0 148·3 191·1	40·2 41·2 45·3 52·7	76·7 83·4 123·6 123·7	748·7 798·8 943·8 1,079·7
1976	February May August November**	24·4 22·0 21·9	17·5 17·1 17·1	357·1 353·6 350·2	221·7 206·6 193·8	8·7 8·6 9·3	64·4 60·3 58·8	128·8 125·8 131·0	209·0 192·9 202·8	56·8 56·6 60·9	136·9 141·8 199·5	1,225·4 1,185·3 1,245·4
1977	February May August November	26·7 23·7 23·1 25·9	17·0 16·6 21·1 22·2	342·3 330·6 342·3 337·4	227·4 204·1 196·0 203·1	9·6 9·2 9·4 9·2	64·1 59·7 58·2 61·9	141·0 131·7 137·7 138·0	234·9 211·6 223·2 252·7	70·0 68·7 73·5 78·5	192·6 187·8 262·4 240·7	1,325·8 1,243·7 1,346·6 1,369·4
		Percentag	e rate§									
1973	November	2.2	4.6	1.7	5.3	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	16.1 E 181	2.2
1974	February May August November	3·0 2·4 2·5 3·0	4·9 4·4 4·4 4·3	2·0 1·9 2·0 2·1	8·2 6·9 7·3 8·1	1·8 1·7 1·7 1·7	2·4 2·2 2·1 2·4	2·1 1·8 1·9 2·0	1·5 1·3 1·4 1·6	2·0 2·0 2·2 2·3	\$10 part 1	2·6 2·3 2·5 2·7
1975	February May August November‡	4·0 3·7 4·2 5·1	4·3 4·2 4·5 4·7	2·9 3·3 3·9 4·2	10·1 10·4 11·5 13·0	1·7 1·8 2·0 2·2	2·8 2·9 3·2 3·7	2·6 2·9 3·4 3·8	1·8 1·8 2·2 2·8	2·4 2·5 2·7 3·2		3·2 3·5 4·1 4·7
1976	February May August November**	6·1 5·5 5·4	4·8 4·7 4·7	4·8 4·8 4·7	15·1 14·1 13·2	2·5 2·4 2·6	4·3 4·0 3·9	4·6 4·5 4·7	2·9 2·7 2·9	3·5 3·5 3·7		5·3 5·1 5·3
1977	February May August November	6·6 5·9 5·7 6·4	4·7 4·6 5·8 6·1	4·6 4·4 4·6 4·5	15·5 13·9 13·3 13·8	2·7 2·6 2·7 2·6	4·2 3·9 3·8 4·1	5·1 4·7 4·9 4·9	3·3 3·0 3·2 3·6	4·3 4·2 4·5 4·8	16.0° (8 vec	5·7 5·3 5·8 5·9
		Total num	ber, seasona	lly adjusted	(thousands)	1						
1973	November	9.5	17-1	137-7	80.4	5.9	32-8	45.0	79.7	29-4	66-3	495-2
1974	February May August November	10·3 10·7 11·6 12·2	17·5 16·4 16·0 15·6	151·3 145·6 159·7 174·4	98·7 97·2 108·3 116·8	6·0 5·8 5·8 5·8	33·3 33·3 34·9 36·2	51·7 50·5 54·5 58·9	89·9 90·1 97·3 101·4	30·2 33·4 35·2 36·1	70·7 70·8 74·8 71·5	549·8 547·5 588·0 618·5
1975	February May August November‡	13·8 15·5 18·2 20·7	15·3 16·0 16·7 16·9	207·9 248·1 293·8 327·1	130·2 149·7 171·1 190·1	5·7 6·4 6·9 7·7	39·9 45·4 51·3 57·3	68·9 81·6 96·2 110·5	114·5 133·8 155·1 184·9	39·0 42·2 46·3 52·0	78·8 89·9 114·0 124·6	701·8 817·0 955·9 1,086·3
1976	February May August November**	22·3 22·6 23·3	17·1 17·6 17·2	348·1 353·4 350·4	207·9 207·5 201·3	8·5 8·7 9·3	60·7 60·8 61·5	123·8 126·5 132·0	199·4 201·8 209·6	55·6 57·7 61·8	139·4 148·5 189·0	1,178·1 1,203·6 1,256·1
1977	February May August November	24·6 24·3 24·5 26·0	16·6 17·1 21·2 22·1	333·1 330·4 342·3 346·6	213·6 204·9 203·5 208·6	9·4 9·3 9·4 9·3	60·5 60·2 60·8 62·4	135·9 132·5 138·7 141·2	225·3 220·6 229·9 246·6	68·8 69·8 74·4 77·8	195·3 194·6 251·4 241·8	1,278·4 1,262·1 1,356·5 1,376·5

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

TABLE 109

		Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non- manual occupa- tions‡	Craft and similar occupations, in- cluding foremen,	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
		FRINKLES			in processing, production, repairing, etc§			50.3
MAL	FS	1364						
	June September December¶	32,093 36,611	48,655 56,327	10,457 11,211	49,802 55,102	200,737 238,112	91,799 104,523	433,543 501,886
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 December¶	58,289 56,787 65,013	76,242 74,202 83,773	24,054 23,640 24,860	150,256 141,193 137,903	378,769 361,428 374,066	244,129 230,633 231,679	931,739 887,883 917,294
977	March June September	64,069 70,053 81,801	80,607 76,662 86,430	26,592 25,969 27,352	153,581 143,324 142,279	379,340 368,032 390,725	247,363 227,579 233,194	951,552 911,619 961,781
		Percentage of tot	al number unemp				Sex governed A	200
1974	June September December¶	7-4 7-3	11·2 11·2	2·4 2·2	11·5 11·0	46·3 47·4	21·2 20·8	100·0 100·0
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
976	March June September December¶	6·3 6·4 7·1	8·2 8·4 9·1	2·6 2·7 2·7	16·1 15·9 15·0	40·7 40·7 40·8	26·2 26·0 25·3	100·0 100·0 100·0
1977	March June September	6·7 7·7 8·5	8·5 8·4 9·0	2·8 2·8 2·8 2·8	16·1 15·7 14·8	39·9 40·4 40·6	26·0 25·0 24·2	100·0 100·0 100·0
FEM	ALES	(4) 91 192						
1974	June September December¶	6,617 8,944	20,269 31,251	6,654 9,015	1,967 2,385	16,275 26,648	17,712 22,251	69,494 100,494
1975	March June September December*	9,199 8,894 14,600 16,161	38,908 41,739 70,924 70.173	14,645 15,308 22,523 26,324	3,351 4,137 5,270 6,320	28,518 32,869 65,968 47,590	29,065 31,044 44,253 47,043	123,686 133,991 223,538 213,611
1976	March June September December¶	17,124 16,216 24,011	80,113 77,624 97,455	32,350 31,488 36,021	7,363 7,765 8,168	53,477 53.526 60,539	53,972 52,596 59,024	244,399 239,215 285,218
1977	March June September	23,899 25,353 38,619	100,401 97,480 116,712	42,366 40,631 44,984	8,391 8,300 9,482	62,173 62,554 70,473	66,520 63,546 70,124	303,750 297,864 350,394
1974	June	Percentage of to	tal number unemp 29-2	9-6	2-8	23-4	25-5	100-0
	September December¶	8-9	31-1	9.0	2.4	26.5	22.1	100-0
1975	March June September December*	7·4 6·6 6·5 7·6	31·5 31·2 31·7 32·9	11·8 11·4 10·1 12·3	2·7 3·1 2·4 3·0	23·1 24·5 29·5 22·3	23·5 23·2 19·8 22·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1976	March June September December¶	7·0 6·8 8·4	32·8 32·4 34·2	13·2 13·2 12·6	3·0 3·2 2·9	21·9 22·4 21·2	22·1 22·0 20·7	100·0 100·0 100·0
1977	March June September	7·9 8·5 11·0	33-1 32-7 33-3	13·9 13·6 12·8	2·8 2·8 2·7	20·5 21·0 20·1	21·9 21·3 20·0	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 VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.
§ Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.

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

^{*} 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-1976, has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1976 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.

detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

		Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	Total §
MAL	.ES	And And The Control of the Control o		a paleum ana paleum ana	60 at 1 1000 600 x 6650	Specialists Specialists		ner dan dise	A MARKET
1971	July	31-4	44.5	156-3	100-7	95.8	92.6	107-0	628-3
1972	January* July	33·9 35·0	51·7 47·1	202·6 168·2	134·3 106·8	120·7 101·1	113·0 100·3	123·6 117·5	779·8 676·0
1973	January July	28·1 16·5	44·9 28·7	163·7 106·4	103·4 68·1	97·9 68·7	101·5 77·7	121·1 103·7	660·6 469·8
1974	January† July	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94.4	480.3
1975	January† July	61:3	80.9	241.9	123-2	99.4	95.9	112-3	814-9
1976	January‡ July	57·5 146·6	73·0 70·3	297·5 276·8	168·5 158·9	130·0 124·3	123-2	131.6	981-3
1977	January	62-9	72·5 76·8	307-6	181-3	136-8	121·3 134·3	132·5 138·6	1,030·7 1,034·0
	July	166·2 Percentage of	76.8 f total number u	286·6 inemployed	170-8	128-7	130-7	127-5	1,087·3
1971	July January*	5.0	7-1	24.9	16.0	15-2	14-7	17-0	100-0
	July	4·3 5·2	6·6 7·0	26·0 24·9	17·2 15·8	15·5 15·0	14·5 14·8	15·8 17·4	100·0 100·0
973	January July	4·3 3·5	6·8 6·1	24·8 22·6	15·6 14·5	14·8 14·6	15·4 16·5	18·3 22·1	100·0 100·0
	January† July	4.4	6.7	25.1	15:1	13.7	15.3	19-6	100.0
975	January† July	7 [.] 5	9:9	29.7	15.1	12.2	11-8	13.8	100.0
	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
	January July	6·1 15·3	7·0 7·1	29·8 26·4	17·5 15·7	13·2 11·8	13·0 12·0	13·4 11·7	100·0 100·0
EMA	LES	1977	215.00	in the	400	21 13	100 PS	Stale.	and a
971 .		18-1	16-7	33-2	10-3	14.0	19-6	0.7	112-6
772	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
	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
774]	lanuary† July	12:1	15.8	32.0	8-1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93.3
75 J	lanuary† luly	43.7	47·0	75.8	18:1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
76 J	anuary‡ uly	48·6 121·8	45·5 51·5	91·4 102·7	26·8 30·8	25·5 29·2	31·7 34·5	1·1 1·3	270·5 371·8
77 J	lanuary uly	59·5 146·5	57·4 66·7	125·4 134·0	37·8 40·9	34·4 35·9	40·4 40·8	1·4 1·4	356·2 466·2
71 J	uly	Percentage of 16.0	total number un 14·8	employed 29-5	9-2	12:5	17-4	0-6	100.0
	anuary* uly	15·2 16·3	15·1 15·7	30·7 31·3	9·4 8·8	12·1 11·1	17·1 16·3	0·5 0·4	100·0 100·0
73 J	anuary uly	14·0 11·5	16·8 15·6	32·0 33·4	8·8 8·8	11·1 11·0	16·8 19·2	0·4 0·4	100·0 100·0
74 Ja	anuary† uly	13.0	17.0	34.3	8.7				
	anuary† uly	19.2	20.7	34·3 33·4	8·7 8·0	10·0 8·1	16·5 10·3	0.5	100.0
76 Ja	anuary‡	18-0	16-8	33·8 27·6	9·9 8·3		11-7		100-0
77 Ja	anuary uly	32·8 16·7	13·8 16·1 14·3	27·6 35·2 28·7	8·3 10·6	9·4 7·8 9·6 7·7	9·3 11·3	0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3	100·0 100·0 100·0

^{*} Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures are not so adjusted.
† Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
‡ Adult students are excluded from the figures from January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates. From January 1976 the count was made on a Thursday instead of § Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

UNEMPLOYMENT detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

		Un to 2 weeks	Over 2 and up	Over 4 and up	Over 8 and up	Over 13 and	Over 26 and	Over 52 weeks	Totals
		Up to 2 weeks	to 4 weeks	to 8 weeks	to 13 weeks	to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks		lotals
гот	AL, MALES AND FEMA	ALES							
1974	April July October	136·1 123·0 105·1	79·2 60·0 69·7	74·1 68·5 88·8	67·5 52·3 70·9	93·3 76·6 88·3	71·5 69·4 72·0	131·9 123·9 127·7	653·8 573·6 622·6
1975	January† April July	140·9 197·6	141·9 148·7	132·4 140·1	108·4 114·8	147·9 165·5	113·3 132·5	135·6 143·0	920·4 1,042·2
	October‡	163-9	103-7	157-7	162-5	195-1	154-5	161-2	1,098-6
1976	January April July October	109·2 120·1 213·4 136·4	97·4 90·5 142·9 113·4	190·3 152·4 206·7 166·9	184·4 151·1 142·7 151·5	280·8 249·4 223·6 262·8	207·3 256·7 243·5 225·3	182-3 211-0 229-8 264-6	1,251·8 1,231·2 1,402·5 1,320·9
1977	January April July October	125·7 126·6 189·5 135·2	81·0 96·8 199·8 117·3	179·7 151·7 230·3 177·2	183·0 151·7 150·6 172·8	279·9 249·7 233·7 297·0	256·8 262·8 242·6 232·8	284·3 296·3 307·1 324·3	1,390·2 1,335·6 1,553·5 1,456·6
		Percentage of t	otal number une	mployed					
1974	April July October	20·8 21·4 16·9	12·1 10·5 11·2	11·3 11·9 14·3	10·3 9·1 11·4	14·3 13·3 14·2	10·9 12·1 11·6	20·2 21·6 20·5	100·0 100·0 100·0
1975	January† April July	15·3 19·0	15·4 14·3	14·4 13·4	11·8 11·0	16·1 15·9	12·3 12·7	14·7 13·7	100·0 100·0
	October‡	14-9	9-4	14-4	14-8	17-8	14-1	14-7	100-0
1976	January April July October	8·7 9·8 15·2 10·3	7·8 7·4 10·2 8·6	15·2 12·4 14·7 12·6	14·7 12·3 10·2 11·5	22·4 20·3 15·9 19·9	16·6 20·9 17·4 17·1	14·6 17·1 16·4 20·0	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
1977	January April July October	9·0 9·5 12·2 9·3	5·8 7·2 12·9 8·1	12·9 11·4 14·8 12·2	13·2 11·4 9·7 11·9	20·1 18·7 15·0 20·4	18·5 19·7 15·6 16·0	20·5 22·2 19·8 22·3	100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0
MAL	ES	59 19-6							
	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	733·5 814·9
	October‡	118-6	75-3	115-6	117-9	154-6	128-5	144-5	855-1
1976	January April July October	77·7 89·0 135·0 95·5	73·1 66·8 94·8 77·8	144·3 111·9 142·1 114·7	138-7 111-3 102-7 105-2	213·7 190·2 165·2 181·5	170·3 203·6 189·1 169·7	163·5 186·2 201·8 227·8	981·3 959·1 1,030·7 972·2
1977	January April July October	87·4 88·6 119·3 92·0	57·6 70·3 122·1 78·5	131·4 108·0 148·1 116·9	130·7 106·9 105·5 116·6	197-6 179-4 162-8 194-1	186·9 189·8 175·0 165·7	242-4 249-5 254-5 264-9	1,034-0 992-5 1,087-3 1,028-7
FEM.	ALES								
1974	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 April July October	38·2 38·0 70·1 43·2	23·4 26·4 77·7 38·8	48·3 43·7 82·2 60·2	52·3 44·8 45·1 56·2	82·3 70·3 70·8 102·9	69·9 73·0 67·6 67·1	41·9 46·7 52·6 59·4	356·2 343·1 466·2 427·9

^{*} All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of amendments notified on the four days following the count.
† Information is not available for January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
‡ From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.
§ Before October 1975, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit: Great Britain

T	A	B	L	E	1	1	ľ

THOUSANDS

TABLE 113

(A. 170	Flags T. Albert	Service Commission Com	Receivi unempl benefit	oyment	Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	13 16VC		ng nentary nce only	Others registered for work	Total
1973	February May November		236 186 150		75 55 41		261 223 180	\$47 \$00 \$180 \$180 \$180 \$180	145 126 122	718 591 494
1974	February* May November		172 209		58 67		186 201		119 144	599 535 621
1975	February May November		271 303 421		91 96 124		236 252 373		159 162 202	757 813 1,120
1976	February May November†		483 454 		152 143		416 420		202 203	1,253 1,220
1977	February May		469 427		144 136		535 511		217 211	1,365 1,286

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

international comparisons

THOUSANDS

	United	Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark*	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡ ††	Nether- lands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States
	Incl. school leavers	Excl. school leavers	in factor	1.00	obje region	A CAMERINA S		o ex man i			Carlos	San Jon S over jew o
NUMBERS UNEMP	LOYED											
Annual averages	876 619	855 611	87 92	żi	380 394	246 274	48 44	696 669	108 110	730 670	555 520	4,840 4,305
1973 1974 1975 1976	615** 978 1,359	600** 929 1,270	105 177 229	50 124 126	498 840 933	583 1,074 1,060	48 75 84	560 654 732	135 195 211	740 1,000 1,080	521 697 736	5,076 7,830 7,288
Quarterly averages 1975 2nd 3rd	854 1,096		161 178	115 109	744 836	1,036 1,024	74 75	667 648	178 194	947 943	693 678	8,004 7,809
4th	1,172		218	136	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,030	674 786	7,223 7,911
976 1st 2nd 3rd 4th	1,298 1,295 1,474 1,374e		226 217 224 248	143 108 111 142	978 853 868 1,035	1,296 989 928 1,006	87 84 82 82	681 693 776 777	194 209 210	1,083 1,010 963	726 718 714	6,950 7,309 6,983
977 1st 2nd 3rd	1,418 1,395 1,622		260 250 259	163 142 144	1,048 981 1,081	1,182 972 949	87 83 80	1,459 1,432 1,692	215 185 205	1,210 1,087 1,053	, 922 851 838	7.838 6,724 6,712
NUMBERS UNEME	LOYED,	SEASON	ALLY ADJU	STED								
Quarterly averages 1975 2nd 3rd 4th		853 998 1,131	169 189 210	119 122 123	829 915 916	1,077 1,128 1,142	74 78 80		191 205 210	963 1,025 1,114	698 715 721	8,126 7,998 7,855
1976 1st 2nd 3rd 4th		1,220 1,252 1,306 1,317e	213 227 238 238	119 115 120 126	907 950 951 932	1,139 1,033 1,035 1,014	82 84 85 83		208 208 221 206	1,072 1,102 1,101 1,038	705 730 752 764	7,130 7,043 7,457 7,578
1977 1st 2nd 3rd		1,330 1,330 1,421	246 261 276	140 147 152	973 1,096 1,185	1,022 1,017 1,058	82 83 83e		194 198 217	1,032 1,110 1,150	822 853 875	7,068 6,816 6,814
1977 latest data					1							
Month		Dec 77	Nov 77	Nov 77	Nov 77	Dec 77	Oct 77	Oct 77‡‡	Nov 77	Oct 77	Nov 77	Dec 77
Number Percentage rates		1,428 6·0	285e 10·6e	158e 7·5e	1,055 5·8	1,010 4·5	80e 11·6e	1,598 7·1	208e 5·4e	1,055 1·9	900 8·4	6,337

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 counducting a labour force survey from a sample number of households.

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

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

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

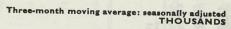
‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force. The quarterly data for Italy relates to January, April, July and October.

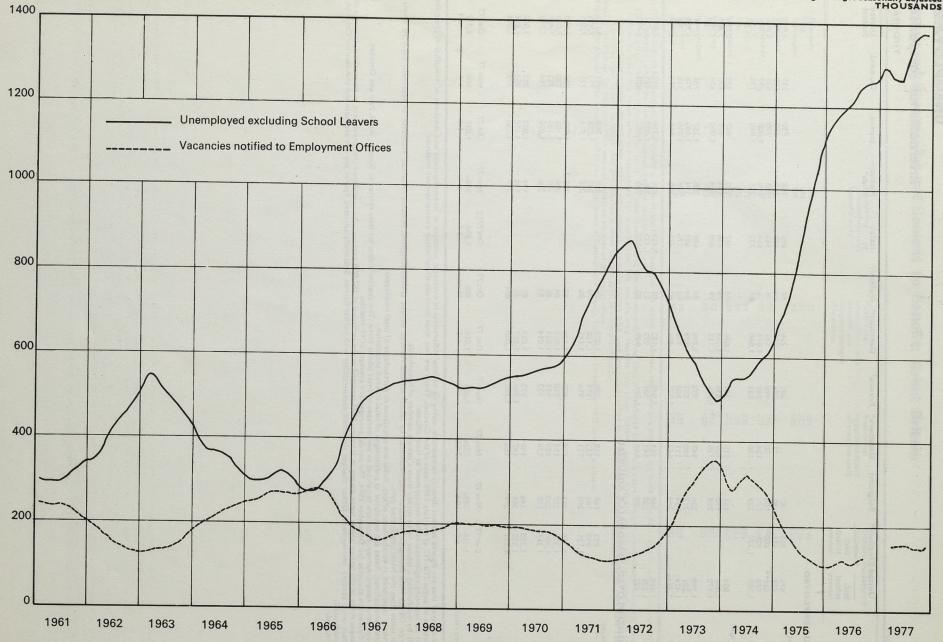
** No figures are available for December 1974. The annual averages are averages of 11 months.

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

Estimated.







UNEMPLOYMENT AND VACANCIES flows" of unemployment and vacancies at employment offices in Great Britain, standardised and seasonally adjusted†

THOUSANDS TABLE 117

	ge of 3 months	UNEME	PLOYMENT	‡			ary temp	Sin Sin			VACAN	CIES	
ended		Joining	register (infl	ow)	Leaving	register (ou	tflow)	Excess o	f inflow over	outflow	Inflow	Outflow	Excess of inflow ove
		Males (1)	Females (2)	Total (3)	Males (4)	Females (5)	Total (6)	Males (7)	Females (8)	Total (9)	(10)	(11)	outflow (12)
1970 1971	October 12 January 11	239 246	79 79	318 325	237 236	78 77	315 313	2 10	1 2	3 12	183 176	187 181	- 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
973	April 10 July 10 October 9 January 8	230 228 227 213	78 80 78 75	308 308 304 288	228 245 234 231	78 82 78 77	306 327 312 307	2 -17 - 7 -18	-2 -1 -1	2 -19 - 8 -19	163 174 180 198	159 172 174 182	4 2 5 16
974	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
975	November 11 December 9 January 20	240 	87 	327	232	85 	317	8	2 	10	201	211	-10
	February 10 March 10 April 14	1123	6643		14:: 10:11:	189 8 2 2				ao o Libella Ber	2 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	164	E tan case o
	May 12 June 9 July 14	258 264	102 110	360 375	225 228	94 98	319 326	34 36	 8 13	41 49	159 157	179 173	-20 -16
	August 11 September 8 October 9	264 266 264	113 117 118	377 383 383	230 236 239	100 104 108	330 340 347	34 30 25	13 13 11	47 43 36	160 163 161	167 167 165	- 8 - 4 - 5
976	November 13 December 11 January 8	260 254 246	119 116 112	379 371 357	235 226 215	109 106 99	344 332 314	25 29 31	10 11 12	35 39 43	155 148 146	161 154 147	- 6 - 5 - 1
	February 12 March 11 April 8	242 240 244	110 111 113	352 351 357	217 229 239	99 101 108	315 330 347	25 11 5	12 10 5	37 22 10	148 156 163	144 149 159	7 4
	May 13 June 10‡ July 8	245 249 251	116 120 127	361 369 378	240 242 244	112 116 117	352 358 361	5 7 6	4 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	180 186 188	176 180 185	6 3
977	November 11** December 13** January 13**	048 00 0 048 00 0	27	10 h	18 60	0.5 165 165					14 90 30		
	February 10** March 10** April 14	 231	122	354	236	122	358	 -5	<u>::</u>	 	30 Ve	š s	Tour A
	May 12 June 9 July 14	236 238 248	126 127 141	362 365 389	242 232 242	126 124 131	369 356 373	-6 6 6	-1 3 10	-7 9 16	196 192 192	197 198 196	- 6 - 4
	August 11 September 8 October 13 November 10	245 245 245 245 248	139 141 141 145	384 386 386 393	237 241 243 246	129 131 137 143	366 372 379 388	8 5 2 2	10 10 4 3	17 14 6 4	193 192 199 196	195 194 198 196	- 2 - 2 1

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

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

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

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

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.

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

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118 THOUSANDS

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdon
8 (127) 8 (127)	Numbe	rs notified	to employ	ment offices	(K)	- multiple (3)	(8)	(a)*(1	engt — est		E-/		
1975 October 3	54·4	4·2	8·6	6·3	7·6	8·7	11·3	8·4	4·5	15·5	129·4	2·5	132-0
November 7	46·0	3·3	6·7	5·7	7·0	7·6	10·9	7·2	3·9	14·9	113·3	2·4	115-7
December 5	39·5	3·0	6·4	5·2	6·2	7·1	9·8	6·4	3·7	13·7	101·0	2·1	103-1
1976 January 2	33·8	2·5	5·1	4·5	5·7	5·9	8·0	5·8	3·8	11·6	86·8	2·0	88·8
February 6	37·7	2·7	6·2	5·1	5·7	7·1	8·9	6·8	4·1	12·9	97·2	2·3	99·5
March 5	40·7	3·2	7·4	5·6	6·3	7·8	9·8	7·3	4·5	14·4	106·9	2·1	109·0
April 2	44·6	3·4	8·7	6·0	6·9	9·3	10·2	7·8	5·4	15·0	117·4	2·3	119·7
May 7	46·2	3·8	9·4	6·1	6·9	10·1	10·6	7·6	5·6	15·6	122·0	2·4	124·4
June 4	48·9	3·8	9·5	6·1	7·0	9·7	10·9	7·9	5·3	15·7	124·8	2·2	127·0
July 2	50·1	4·0	9·1	6·4	7·2	10·4	11·0	8·6	5·7	14·5	127·1	2·0	129·1
August 6	50·3	3·9	8·9	6·9	7·7	10·4	11·1	8·5	5·5	14·9	128·0	1·8	129·8
September 3	54·7	4·0	9·7	8·3	8·5	11·1	12·3	8·8	6·3	15·8	139·3	2·3	141·6
October 8 November 5† December 3†	57·0 	4·1	7-9 	8·0 	8.7	11-2	11.9	8·5 	5.5	14.8	137-7	2·1 1·9 1·7	139-8
1977 January 7† February 4 March 4	54·0 57·4	3·3 3·6	7·1 8·8	8·8 9·2	9·2 9·7	10·8 11·5	11·5 12·2	8·8 9·3	5·5 5·9	13·0 15·0	132·1 142·5	1·8 1·8 1·8	133·9 144·3
April 6	62·1	4·0	9·8	9·2	10·8	12·3	12·6	9·3	6·7	17·1	153·9	1·8	155-7
May 6	68·2	4·4	10·3	9·4	10·9	13·7	13·3	9·8	6·6	17·0	163·6	1·8	165-4
June 1	69·4	4·7	11·0	9·3	10·6	13·8	13·7	9·2	7·1	18·0	166·8	2·0	168-8
July 8	66·6	5·4	9·7	9·2	10·7	13·2	13·6	9·2	6·7	16·9	161·2	2·0	163·2
August 5	63·6	5·2	9·3	9·8	10·3	12·4	12·8	9·1	6·1	16·9	155·5	2·0	157·5
September 2	64·0	5·5	9·2	10·6	10·3	12·6	12·8	9·6	6·2	18·1	159·0	2·1	161·0
October 7	70·6	5·0	8·9	10·9	11·3	13·0	13·3	9·3	6·4	18·3	166·9	2·1	169·1
November 4	69·2	4·8	8·2	10·1	10·6	12·4	12·6	8·8	5·8	15·4	157·9	2·0	159·9
December 2	65·3	4·8	8·1	10·4	10·2	11·6	12·6	7·9	5·9	15·7	152·6	1·8	154·4
	Numbe	rs notified	to careers	offices									
975 October 3	10·4	0·9	1·8	2·1	1·5	2·2	2·3	1·1	0·9	2·3	25·6	0·8	26·4
November 7	9·6	0·8	1·5	1·9	1·6	2·1	2·5	1·0	0·8	1·9	23·5	0·7	24·2
December 5	8·0	0·7	1·2	1·6	1·4	1·7	1·9	0·8	0·5	1·9	19·7	0·7	20·4
976 January 2	7·1	0·6	1·0	1·5	1·3	1·5	1·7	0·9	0·6	1·8	17·9	0·6	18·5
February 6	7·1	0·6	1·0	1·6	1·2	1·5	1·8	0·9	0·6	1·4	17·6	0·6	18·3
March 5	8·3	1·0	1·5	2·0	2·0	1·9	2·0	0·8	0·6	1·3	21·2	0·6	21·9
April 2	9·8	1·0	1·4	2·2	2·0	1·9	2·1	1·1	0·7	1·4	23·6	0·7	24·3
May 7	11·7	1·2	1·8	3·8	2·5	2·2	2·0	1·2	0·7	1·7	28·7	0·7	29·3
June 4	12·0	0·9	1·2	4·2	1·6	1·9	1·3	1·6	0·7	2·3	27·7	0·5	28·2
July 2	11·7	0·8	1·2	3·7	1·5	2·1	1·2	1·3	0·8	1·7	26·0	0·5	26·5
August 6	11·3	0·7	1·3	3·5	1·6	1·7	1·4	0·9	0·8	1·6	24·8	0·5	25·4
September 3	11·7	0·7	1·4	3·6	1·7	1·9	1·8	1·0	0·7	1·1	25·6	0·7	26·3
October 8 November 5† December 3†	10.3	0.7	1.3	2.7	1.6	1·8 ··	1.7	0-8	0·7 	1-1	22.7	0·6 0·5 0·5	23-3
977 January 7† February 4 March 4	7·9 10·5	0·6 0·9	0.9 1.3	2·1 2·2	1·3 1·9	1·5 2·2	1·3 1·7	0·7 0·8	0·5 0·5	0·8 1·0	17·4 22·9	0·5 0·5 0·5	17·9 23·4
April 6	11·9	1·1	1·3	2·5	1·9	2·4	1·8	1·0	0·6	0·9	25·4	0·5	25·9
May 6	13·8	1·1	1·7	5·5	2·1	3·2	2·0	1·1	0·5	1·5	32·4	0·6	33·0
June 1	12·0	0·6	1·0	5·1	1·6	2·3	1·4	0·9	0·5	1·6	27·0	0·6	27·6
July 8	8·5	0·6	1·0	3·9	1·3	1·9	1·1	1·0	0·5	1·2	20·8	0·4	21·2
August 5	8·4	0·6	1·1	3·7	1·2	1·8	1·2	0·9	0·5	1·2	20·4	0·4	20·8
September 2	8·9	0·7	1·0	3·5	1·4	1·5	1·2	1·0	0·6	1·2	21·1	0·6	21·6
October 7	9·1	0·6	0·8	2·3	1·3	1·4	1·1	0·8	0·4	0·9	18·8	0·5	19·3
November 4	9·4	0·5	0·7	2·0	1·3	1·2	0·9	0·6	0·4	0·8	18·0	0·4	18·4
December 2	8·9	0·5	0·6	1·7	1·1	1·1	1·0	0·5	0·3	0·9	16·7	0·3	17·1

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

VACANCIES

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

	Mel ringh	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
972	August 9 September 6	70·7 72·8	5·1 5·0	12·7 12·9	9·0 9·2	9·6 9·5	10·9 10·4	11·4 11·1	6·4 5·9	5·5 5·0	8.0	150·2 151·2	2·2 2·1	152·4 153·3
	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
973	January 3	94·7	7·4	17·4	14·7	13·3	14·7	15·9	9·2	6·2	10·9	204·6	2·4	207·0
	February 7	105·9	8·1	19·7	17·3	14·8	16·2	18·3	10·8	7·1	13·5	232·3	2·7	235·0
	March 7	117·2	9·0	21·3	19·3	16·3	17·5	20·6	11·9	7·3	14·8	255·6	2·9	258·5
	April 4	125·6	9·9	23·0	21·1	18-0	18·8	22·0	12·8	8·0	16·1	275·6	3·2	278·8
	May 9	134·0	11·0	24·3	23·1	19-8	20·5	23·9	13·3	8·6	17·3	296·0	3·2	299·2
	June 6	141·5	11·5	24·9	24·1	19-9	21·6	25·3	13·3	8·9	17·5	308·5	3·0	311·5
	July 4	149·4	12·1	26·2	25·6	21·0	22·5	26·3	14·2	9·2	18·3	324·8	2·9	327·7
	August 8	152·6	12·3	26·8	26·1	21·1	22·9	27·1	14·1	9·0	18·8	330·9	3·1	334·0
	September 5	156·1	12·8	27·9	27·7	21·8	24·6	28·3	15·2	9·3	19·3	343·2	3·2	346·4
	October 3	161·6	13·2	28·2	29·1	22·5	25·3	29·9	15·8	9·8	19·8	354·9	3·3	358·2
	November 7	167·0	13·4	28·6	29·1	22·2	25·7	30·0	15·6	9·8	20·0	360·8	3·5	364·3
	December 5	164·8	12·9	27·6	28·8	22·1	25·5	29·9	15·1	9·8	19·4	356·1	3·6	359·7
74	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
75	January 8 February 5 March 5	87·5 82·8	5·8 6·0	14·1 13·7	12·3 10·7	11·2 10·5	15·4 14·6	16·3 15·1	11·1 11·2	6·4 6·7	17·7 19·0	196·3 190·3	3·6 3·8 3·6	200·1 193·9
	April 9	76·1	5·1	12·2	9·3	9·3	13·4	14·5	10·7	6·2	19·0	176·1	3·2	179·3
	May 7	67·9	4·6	10·7	8·1	8·8	11·7	13·5	10·4	5·6	18·3	159·7	3·0	162·7
	June 4	60·8	4·2	9·8	7·1	8·3	10·6	12·5	10·2	5·3	18·0	147·2	3·1	150·3
	July 9	52·8	3·9	8·6	6·4	7·3	9·9	11·7	9·2	4·8	16·8	131·9	2·8	134·7
	August 6	52·0	4·5	9·0	6·6	7·2	9·3	11·6	9·4	4·9	16·2	132·1	2·7	134·8
	September 3	51·0	3·9	8·3	6·0	7·1	8·8	11·2	9·0	4·6	15·8	126·3	2·5	128·8
	October 3‡	46·3	3·5	8·1	5·4	6·6	8·0	10·2	7·8	4·5	14·7	115·1	2·4	117·5
	November 7	42·2	3·4	7·2	5·3	6·3	7·4	10·6	7·7	4·3	14·6	109·3	2·4	111·7
	December 5	42·4	3·5	7·7	5·3	6·2	7·9	10·3	7·8	4·6	14·4	109·1	2·3	111·4
76	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
77	January 7 February 4 March 4	61·7 65·0	4·1 4·0	10·1 10·0	9·5 10·0	10·6 10·6	12·0 12·1	13·5 13·5	9·3 9·2	6·1 6·1	13·7 15·0	148·7 155·5	2·1 1·8 1·8	150·5 157·3
	April 6	65·8	4·3	9·2	9·8	11·2	11·8	13·0	8·9	6·4	16·4	156·9	1·6	158·5
	May 6	69·1	4·0	8·7	9·6	11·0	13·0	12·8	9·3	6·0	16·0	159·6	1·6	161·2
	June 1	65·9	4·1	8·4	9·2	10·2	12·9	12·2	8·6	6·5	17·4	155·8	2·0	157·8
	July 8	60·5	4·9	7·8	8·7	10·3	12·7	12·6	8·7	6·1	17·7	150·6	2·1	152·7
	August 5	61·0	5·0	8·4	9·7	10·1	12·4	12·2	8·7	5·9	17·2	151·9	2·1	154·1
	September 2	57·2	4·7	7·1	9·5	9·5	11·9	11·3	8·7	5·6	16·9	142·9	1·9	144·7
	October 7	61·7	4·3	8·4	9·9	10·2	12·3	12·2	8·8	6·3	17·4	151·4	1·9	153·4
	November 4	65·3	4·9	8·7	9·7	9·8	12·1	12·3	9·3	6·2	15·1	153·6	2·0	155·6
	December 2	68·1	5·4	9·4	10·5	10·2	12·4	13·1	9·3	6·8	16·4	160·6	2·1	162·7

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

* The series for Great Britain, Northern Ireland and United Kingdom from January 1974 onwards have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1977 issue of the Gazette.

† The boundaries of this region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis.

\$ See note * on table 118.

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

		OPERA"	TIVES			Manager - And			Memorial market		THE RESERVE			TO SECURE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PA	AL STAN
		WORKI	NG OVER	TIME			ON SI	HORT-TIME	Samuel Company	extensive (vel)					
Wee	k ended			Hours o	f overtime	worked	Stood o	off for whole	Working	g part of	week	Total			
				To be with the same	AL ALMINOUS		tario (4)			Hours				Hours	ost
		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)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1973	April 14	1,772	34·5	8·4	14·80	15·05	4	142	20	155	7·7	24	0·5	297	12·6
	May 19	1,827	35·5	8·5	15·60	15·35	5	185	13	117	8·9	18	0·3	302	16·9
	June 16	1,830	35·6	8·5	15·50	15·21	3	103	13	112	8·8	15	0·3	215	14·0
	July 14	1,760	34·0	8·8	15·48	15·37	1	46	13	116	9·0	14	0·3	162	11·6
	August 18	1,717	33·1	8·5	14·62	15·42	1	47	11	82	7·6	12	0·2	129	10·8
	September 15	1,823	35·2	8·6	15·76	15·47	14	571	9	97	10·4	24	0·5	668	28·3
	October 13 November 17 December 15	1,885 1,940 1,969	36·3 37·2 37·6	8·7 8·6 8·9	16·32 16·73 17·43	15·72 15·79 16·73	1 3 1	32 109 35	10 21 9	90 211 71	9·4 10·3 7·9	10 23 10	0·2 0·4 0·2	121 320 105	11·7 13·8 10·7
974	January 19‡ February 16‡ March 16‡	1,264 1,397 1,586	24·4 27·1 30·8	7·8 7·7 8·1	9·81 10·79 12·89	10·74 11·42 13·55	8 8 8	309 317 319	1,130 941 227	15,543 12,430 2,725	13·8 13·2 12·0	1,137 949 235	22·2 18·5 4·6	15,852 12,747 3,044	13·9 13·4 13·0
	April 6	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	17-68	3	115	25	260	10-6	27	0.5	375	13-7
	July 13	1,994	35·2	8·8	17·60	17·46	3	104	24	273	11·2	27	0·5	377	14·0
	August 17	1,880	33·1	8·8	16·47	17·51	4	140	31	306	9·9	34	0·6	446	13·0
	September 14	1,989	35·1	8·7	17·31	17·08	6	226	58	722	12·5	63	1·1	948	15·0
	October 19	2,011	35·5	8·5	17·00	16·28	23	927	59	769	13·1	82	1·4	1,696	20·7
	November 16	2,017	35·6	8·5	17·07	15·99	19	740	65	632	9·7	84	1·5	1,373	16·4
	December 14	2,003	35·7	8·6	17·19	16·14	8	321	64	686	10·7	72	1·3	1,008	13·9
975	January 18	1,785	32·1	8·3	14·88	16·21	6	222	124	1,261	10·2	130	2·3	1,483	11·5
	February 15	1,758	31·9	8·2	14·45	14·91	11	449	171	1,762	10·3	182	3·3	2,210	12·1
	March 15	1,729	31·6	8·2	14·14	14·60	17	665	206	2,076	10·1	222	4·1	2,740	12·3
	April 19	1,683	31·0	8·1	13·71	13·92	11	444	228	2,250	9·9	239	4·4	2,695	11·3
	May 17	1,610	29·8	8·3	13·34	13·00	17	681	221	2,291	10·3	238	4·4	2,973	12·5
	June 14	1,560	29·1	8·2	12·86	12·97	14	570	194	1,865	9·6	208	3·9	2,434	11·7
	July 19	1,509	28·2	8·8	13·21	13·02	21	846	111	1,158	10·4	132	2·5	2,005	15·1
	August 16	1,388	26·0	8·4	11·60	12·68	17	683	107	1,089	10·2	124	2·3	1,772	14·3
	September 13	1,558	29·3	8·4	13·02	12·85	12	489	119	1,174	9·9	131	2·5	1,665	12·7
	October 18	1,614	30·5	8·3	13·38	12·65	6	229	146	1,553	10·7	151	2·9	1,781	11·8
	November 15	1,664	31·8	8·3	13·74	12·70	20	810	156	1,526	9·8	176	3·4	2,336	13·3
	December 13	1,689	32·2	8·5	14·26	13·16	24	934	127	1,218	9·6	150	2·9	2,152	14·4
976	January 10	1,423	27·5	7·8	11·13	12·47	13	499	139	1,335	9·6	151	2·9	1,833	12·2
	February 14	1,558	30·3	8·3	12·95	13·34	6	245	158	1,521	9·6	165	3·2	1,765	10·7
	March 13	1,610	31·4	8·4	13·53	13·89	4	174	127	1,282	10·1	131	2·6	1,456	11·1
	April 10	1,620	31·6	8·3	13·42	13·62	4	163	110	1,043	9·5	114	2·2	1,208	10·6
	May 15	1,672	32·7	8·4	14·03	13·70	2	94	100	914	9·2	102	2·0	1,007	9·9
	June 12	1,623	31·7	8·3	13·46	13·68	6	256	76	712	9·5	82	1·6	968	11·8
	July 10§	1,649	32·0	8·6	14·11	13-89	2	83	51	481	9·5	53	1·0	563	10·7
	August 14§	1,507	29·2	8·5	12·86	13-99	6	227	42	391	9·3	48	0·9	618	13·0
	September 11§	1,695	32·7	8·6	14·58	14-45	3	103	52	486	9·4	54	1·0	589	10·9
	October 16§	1,836	35·1	8·6	15·77	15·04	3	125	43	375	8·8	46	0·9	501	10·9
	November 13§	1,858	35·4	8·5	15·88	14·87	3	133	30	313	10·6	33	0·6	446	13·6
	December 11§	1,904	36·3	8·6	16·47	15·30	2	90	41	559	13·9	43	0·8	649	15·1
977	January 15§	1,720	33·0	8·3	14·23	15·56	8	332	33	282	8·6	41	0·8	614	15·0
	February 12§	1,840	35·2	8·6	15·85	16·20	5	189	36	434	12·0	41	0·8	623	15·3
	March 12§	1,846	35·3	8·6	15·84	16·13	8	333	43	421	10·0	51	1·0	754	14·9
	April 23§	1,816	34·7	8·5	15·52	15·72	13	532	33	278	8·5	46	0·9	809	17·7
	May 14§	1,917	36·6	8·6	16·50	16·19	9	358	36	347	9·6	45	0·9	706	15·6
	June 18§	1,785	34·0	8·7	15·44	15·72	6	239	33	354	10·7	39	0·7	592	15·2
	July 16§	1,814	34·4	8·9	16·19	15·94	5	204	30	309	10·3	35.	0·7	513	14·7
	August 13§	1,625	30·8	9·0	14·58	15·74	24	936	26	238	9·2	50	0·9	1,174	23·8
	September 10§	1,777	33·7	8·7	15·41	15·30	22	869	41	457	11·1	63	1·2	1,326	21·1
	October 15 §	1,878	35·8	8·7	16·25	15·52	13	498	36	339	9·6	48	0·9	837	17·5
	November 12 §	1,846	35·2	9·0	16·57	15·58	34	1,344	49	641	13·2	82	1·6	1,985	24·2

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

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

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

§ Figures after June 1976 are based on provisional employment estimates which do not take account of the results of the June 1977 Census of Employment.

| See page 72 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE=100

			OF TOTAL OPERATIV		OURS W	ORKED		INDEX O	OF AVERAGE	WEEKLY H	OURS W	ORKED	
		All man	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuildin electrical	ng,	Tautiles	Enad	All manu industries		Engin- eering, shipbuildin electrical	g,	Toutiles	
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969		103-9 100-4 100-9 103-9 102-9 100-0 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 91-5 92-4	Action work	98·6 96·5 96·3 99·4 101·9 100·0 97·6 101·7 101·9 101·0 96·8 94·6	104·6 101·6 104·9 107·9 102·9 100·0 99·1 99·1 96·2 91·5 86·1 87·0 88·3	117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7 100-0 98-2 98-8 95-6 91-7 84-4 83-3 83-6	99-5 100-1 99-1 100-1 100-1 100-0 98-4 97-3 96-6 95-2 92-8 90-4 90-8	103·6 102·5 103·3 102·4 101·0 100·0 99·9 100·7 99·4 97·8 97·1 97·9 98·0		103-5 102-4 102-8 101-7 101-3 100-0 99-6 100-7 98-8 97-4 96-6 96-8 97-3	104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4	104-5 103-0 104-5 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5 101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 97-7	102-7 102-5 102-0 101-7 100-4 100-0 99-9 99-9 99-0 98-1 98-0 98-3 98-4
970 971 972		90·2 84·4 81·3		94·3 87·2 82·7	86·7 82·1 79·8	78·3 74·0 71·7	89·3 85·9	97·0 95·1		96·1 93·4 92·6	95·4 93·2	96·9 96·3	97·5 96·6
973 974		83·2 81·0		85·8 84·7	82·6 79·3	71·2 66·1	84·5 85·4 87·2	94·7 96·5 93·8		94·9 92·4	92·8 95·1 91·8	95·6 96·7 94·8	96·7 97·6 96·8
975 976		75·4 74·2		80·2 76·6	75·2 74·9	61·2 60·3	82·1 80·5	92·8 93·1		91·3 91·1	92·5 93·7	93·7 93·8	95·4 95·1
Veek	ended												
73	November 17 December 15	85·8 86·3	83·3 84·2	88·9 89·4	84·9 86·7	71·5 71·7	90·1 90·0	96·7 97·1	96·2 97·0	95·1 95·7	95·5 97·3	96·8 97·3	98·2 98·5
74	January 19† February 16† March 16†	76·8 77·7 81·9	76·2 77·4 81·4	78·9 80·3 85·2	70·8 71·9 78·1	59·8 60·4 68·2	89·6 88·8 87·5	86·3 88·2 93·5	87·4 89·2 94·2	84·2 86·4 92·4	79·3 81·2 88·9	81·6 83·4 94·6	96·8 96·6 96·3
	April 6 May 18 June 15	83·6 84·4 84·4	82·6 82·9 82·6	87·2 88·1 88·3	82·9 84·2 84·5	70·1 70·9 70·7	87·2 87·7 88·1	95·5 95·8 95·7	95·6 95·6 95·5	94·1 94·3 94·3	94·1 95·4 95·7	97·5 98·0 98·3	97·1 96·9 96·5
	July 13 August 17 September 14	79·9 70·3 84·3	82·6 82·8 81·8	84·6 73·1 88·7	72·8 72·8 83·3	64·7 56·4 69·9	87·9 79·6 88·8	96·0 95·6 95·1	95·2 94·6 94·8	94·6 95·0 93·6	95·6 95·1 93·4	98·6 98·7 97·9	97·4 97·9 96·6
	October 12 November 16 December 14	83·2 82·7 82·6	80·8 80·3 80·5	87·3 87·1 87·5	82·8 83·6 83·7	68·5 66·9 67·0	87·0 87·4 87·2	94·7 94·8 94·9	94·4 94·4 94·8	93·1 93·3 93·2	93·7 94·5 94·5	97·9 95·3 95·3	96·2 96·2 97·0
75	January 18 February 15 March 15	80·6 79·3 78·5	80·1 79·0 78·2	85·5 84·3 84·0	81·5 79·6 78·2	65·3 63·9 62·8	85·1 83·0 82·3	93·3 92·9 92·7	94·7 94·1 93·5	92·0 91·7 91·6	92·4 91·7 91·4	94·1 93·8 93·8	95·0 94·8 94·5
	April 19 May 17 June 14	78·0 76·8 76·4	77·0 75·5 74·8	83·3 84·2 81·4	78·4 75·8 75·6	62·9 64·2 63·8	82·1 81·6 82·1	92·6 92·5 92·3	92·6 92·2 92·1	91·4 91·4 90·9	91·5 91·1 91·9	93·9 93·9 94·3	94·5 94·6 94·8
	July 19* August 16* September 13*	71·8 62·1 75·9	74·2 73·2 73·6	76·3 65·4 80·6	65·4 65·8 76·0	57·5 48·7 62·0	84·0 75·1 84·0	93·1 93·1 92·5	92·3 92·1 92·2	91·4 91·1 90·7	93·1 93·0 93·0	94·2 94·0 93·2	97·4 96·6 95·6
	October 18* November 15* December 13*	75·3 75·1 75·3	73·1 72·9 73·3	80·2 78·4 78·8	75·8 75·2 74·6	61·4 60·7 60·9	83·2 81·2 81·0	92·4 92·5 93·1	92·1 92·1 93·0	90·6 90·8 91·5	93·3 93·4 94·3	92·8 93·1 93·5	95·5 95·5 95·7
76	January 10* February 16* March 13*	73·9 74·1 73·5	73·4 73·8 73·2	76·6 77·1 76·2	74·5 75·4 75·0	60·9 60·9 60·0	78·8 77·7 77·6	91·4 91·7 92·1	92·8 92·9 92·9	89·2 89·8 90·1	92·8 93·1 93·5	92·7 92·9 92·9	94·0 93·6 94·1
	April 10* May 15* June 12*	74·2 75·0 75·6	73·3 73·7 74·0	77·0 77·7 77·7	75·1 75·9 76·5	60·5 61·2 62·2	79·0 80·0 81·2	92·7 93·0 92·9	92·7 92·8 92·7	91·7 91·1 90·6	93·5 94·0 93·9	93·6 93·9 93·9	95·0 94·9 95·1
	July 10* August 14* September 11*	72·0 63·1 76·9	74·4 74·4 74·6	74·4 64·3 79·0	67·3 65·9 77·6	57·2 49·4 62·5	82·4 75·2 83·8	93·7 94·1 93·4	92·9 93·2 93·1	91·3 91·6 91·2	95·7 93·6 93·6	94·3 94·4 93·8	96·1 96·5 95·5
77	October 16* November 13* December 11* January 15*	77·4 77·5 77·5	75·2 75·3 75·6	79·4 79·7 79·9	78·8 78·5 77·7	62·9 63·1 63·3	83·6 83·6 83·4	93·8 93·9 94·2	93·5 93·4 94·1	91·7 92·0 92·5	94·6 93·8 92·8	94·2 94·5 94·7	95·3 95·3 95·9
	February 12* March 12* April 23*	76·5 77·0 77·0	76·0 76·7 76·7	78·6 79·7 79·9	78·3 77·8 78·0	63·0 63·4 63·3	81·4 81·1 81·2	93·2 93·8 93·8	94·6 95·1 94·6	91·4 92·4 92·4	93·1 92·2 92·8	94·1 94·6 94·6	94·5 94·9 94·7
	May 14* June 18*	77·0 77·4 77·4	76·1 76·1 75·8	79·8 80·3 79·6	77·1 79·3 79·2	63·5 63·4 63·4	81·6 81·9 83·3	93·8 94·2 93·9	93·8 94·0 93·7	92·1 92·8 91·9	93·2 94·1 93·7	94·5 94·5 94·4	95·0 95·3 95·7
	July 16* August 13* September 10*	73·5 63·8 77·5	75·9 75·3 75·2	76·5 65·1 79·8	69·5 67·5 79·0	57·7 49·7 62·4	83·3 75·7 83·6	94·7 95·0 93·7	93·8 94·1 93·4	93·0 93·2 91·9	95·6 93·0 93·0	94·5 94·7 93·9	95·9 96·9 95·0
	October 15*	77-8	75-6	80.7	80-0	62.3	83-3	94.0	93.8	92.3	93.7	94.1	95-4

^{*} The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1975 onwards has yet to be revised to take account of the results of the June 1976 census of employment which were published in the November 1977 issue of the Gazette. Amendments to this index are also necessary from November 1976 onwards to take account of the results of the enquiry in October 1977 into the proportions of operatives to total employees. Publication of figures from November 1976 when the earlier information has been revised. Both indexes are subject to revision from November 1976 to take account of the October 1977 enquiries into the hours of manual workers.

1 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.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

T	A	D	= 4	12

	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	1000 / 100 HS 41		2012150	Dett.	and market					410	
1071	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ 50.70	£	£ 42.74	£ 44.20	£ 40.37
1974 Oct.	47.97	57.01	51.29	51.76	48-49	44.32	46.18	50.40	52.73	46.97	43.74	41.39	40.37
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63-10	62.50	58-86	53-35	56.79	67.53	62-52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
1976 Oct.	66-81	76.75	71.72	73.72	66-11	61-64	63-48	72.09	72.48	64.90	61.19	55.89	53-30
Average he	ours worke	d											
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44-2	43-7	43-4	43.5	42-3	43.7	43.6	44-2	41-1
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
1976 Oct.	45.9	42.9	44.1	44.0	42.9	42.7	42.3	43-4	42.6	43.2	43.4	43-1	40.9
Average ho	ourly earnin	ngs											
730	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P98·2
1974 Oct.	102.9	130-2	116.0	115.5	P 109·7	101.4	106.4	115.9	124-7	P 107·5	100-3	93.6	98.2
1975 Oct.	130-5	163.7	147-8	149.2	138-2	127-0	134-6	153-8	151.0	133-3	126.5	116.2	118-9
1976 Oct	145.6	178-9	162-6	167-5	154-1	144-4	150-1	166-1	170-1	150-2	141.0	129-7	130-3

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admin- istration	All industries covered
Average weekl	y earnings	NA VA	N. A.	10.00	4.44					100		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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											
	р	P	Р	P .	P	P	P	P	P	P	P 86·7	P
1974 Oct.	109-3	104-1	P 125·2	P 109-9	111.6	101-0	104-2	108-4	105-2	95.2		107-8
1975 Oct.	137-2	129.5	153.7	136-6	139.9	126-7	133-6	142-9	134-9	117-4	115-5	136-7
1976 Oct.	151-9	143-6	169-4	153-0	155-9	143-0	148-5	159-9	149-9	133-4	126-4	152-2

1111	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	777 640		471.4	Sec.	58 3	ci a					isn \$2.5
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1974 Oct.	28.75	31.41	28.73	27-38	30.02	26.87	28-21	28.01	33.48	26.79	25.52	22-38	24.04
1975 Oct.	37-28	42.91	37-40	35-41	38-94	35-48	36-38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28-70
1976 Oct.	43.69	48-46	44-11	43.58	46.77	42.32	43.54	46.08	50-43	42.21	37.93	32-61	33-59
Average he	ours worked												
1974 Oct.	38.0	38-8	38-4	37.5	38-0	37-9	37-2	36.7	37-9	37-1	37-2	36-1	36-1
1975 Oct.	37.7	38.6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37-4	37-1	37.0	37.5	36-8	36-1	36-5	35-5
1976 Oct.	37-9	36.5	38-4	37.7	38.0	37.6	37.6	37-4	37.8	37.5	36.7	36-4	36.0
Average h	ourly earni	ngs											
	P	P	D	Р	D	D	P	P	P	D	P	P	P 66-6
1974 Oct.	75-7	81.0	P 74·8	73.0	P 79·0	P 70·9	75.8	76-3	88-3	P 72·2	68-6	62·0	
1975 Oct.	98-9	111.2	98.7	96.5	103-8	94.9	98-1	105-9	112-9	93-5	88.0	77-1	80.9
1976 Oct.	115-3	132.8	114-9	115.6	123-1	112-6	115-8	123-2	133-4	112-6	103-4	89-6	93.3

glass, cement, etc	etc	printing and publishing	manu- facturing industries	manu- facturing industries	and quarrying (except coal mining)	struction	electricity and water	and communi- cation*	miscel- laneous services†	admin- istration	industries covered
arnings											
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
27.54	28-86	30.09	26.27	27.05	- TO						27.01
					_						34-19
42.22	42.14	45.20	39.49	40.71	a - 質	36.11	43.43	50.23	31.69	43-62	40-61
rked											
	37.7	38-7	37.5	37-2	Marin Marin Marin	38-1	36-7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
					Tel Marie and	37.5	35.4	41.5	38-3	40.3	37.0
36.7	37-3	38-4	37.3	37-2		38-3	36.4	41.6	37.8	39.9	37-4
rnings											
P	P	P	P	P	Р	P	P	P	P	P	P72·2
											12.2
											92·4 108·6
	etc 27.54 35.20 42.22 rked 36.3 35.9 36.7	etc 2rnings £ £ 27.54 28.86 35.20 36.77 42.22 42.14 rked 36.3 37.7 35.9 37.0 36.7 37.3 rrnings 75.9 76.6 98.1 99.4	etc arnings £ £ 27.54 28.86 30.09 35.20 36.77 38.51 42.22 42.14 45.20 rked 36.3 37.7 38.7 35.9 37.0 37.9 36.7 37.3 38.4 arnings P 75.9 P 76.6 98.1 99.4 101.6	etc arnings £ £ 27.54 28.86 30.09 26.27 35.20 36.77 38.51 32.94 42.22 42.14 45.20 39.49 rked 36.3 37.7 38.7 37.5 35.9 37.0 37.9 37.3 36.7 37.3 38.4 37.3 arnings P 75.9 76.6 77.8 70.1 98.1 99.4 101.6 88.3	etc arnings £ £ 27.54 28.86 30.09 26.27 27.05 35.20 36.77 38.51 32.94 34.23 42.22 42.14 45.20 39.49 40.71 rked 36.3 37.7 38.7 37.5 37.2 35.9 37.0 37.9 37.3 36.8 36.7 37.3 38.4 37.3 37.2 arnings P75.9 76.6 77.8 70.1 72.7 98.1 99.4 101.6 88.3 93.0	etc coal mining) arnings £ £ £ £ £ 27.54 28.86 30.09 26.27 27.05 35.20 36.77 38.51 32.94 34.23 42.22 42.14 45.20 39.49 40.71 — rked 36.3 37.7 38.7 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37.9 37	etc coal mining) arnings £ £ £ £ £ £ £ 27.54 28.86 30.09 26.27 27.05 — 23.92 35.20 36.77 38.51 32.94 34.23 — 30.45 42.22 42.14 45.20 39.49 40.71 — 36.11 rked 36.3 37.7 38.7 37.9 37.0 37.9 37.0 37.9 37.3 36.8 — 37.5 36.7 37.3 38.4 37.3 37.2 — 38.3 arnings P 75.9 P 76.6 77.8 70.1 72.7 — P 62.8 98.1 99.4 101.6 88.3 93.0 — 81.2	rked 36-3 37-7 38-7 37-9 37-9 37-3 38-4 37-2 — 38-1 36-7 37-5 35-9 37-3 38-4 37-7 38-7 7-7 9-75-9 76-6 77-8 70-1 72-7 — 62-8 81-4 98-1 99-4 101-6 88-3 93-0 — 81-2 109-5	rked 36-3 37-7 38-7 37-3 38-7 37-3 38-7 37-3 38-7 37-3 38-7 38-7	rings	coal mining) arnings £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £

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

LE	123			
Surra	THE REAL PROPERTY.		-	12

TABLE 124

	October	1974		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
etting erefolk earters lyth	er E	Name of	P	£	The second	P	£		P
All manufacturing industries				CHARGING	1 10	11177,600			
Full-time men (21 years and over)	49.12	44.0	111-6	59.74	42.7	139-9	67-83	43.5	155-9
Full-time women (18 years and over)	27.05	37-2	72.7	34.23	36.8	93.0	40.71	37.2	109-4
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	14.56	21.4	68-0	18-38	21.4	85-9	22.06	21.6	102-1
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	26-31	40-3	65-3	32-87	39-7	82-8	37-75	40.0	94.4
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	19-31	37-8	51.1	23-15	37.5	61.7	26.87	37.6	71.5
All industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	48-63	45-1	107-8	59.58	43.6	136-7	66-97	44.0	152-2
Full-time women (18 years and over)	27-01	37.4	72.2	34.19	37.0	92.4	40.61	37.4	108-6
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	14.28	21.2	67-4	18-02	21.2	85.0	21.50	21.2	101-4
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	26.00	41.2	63-1	33.08	40-4	81.9	37-94	40.5	93.7
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	19-23	37.8	50-9	23.03	37.5	61.4	26.70	37-5	71.2

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

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

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

	100	CHARL	1/88 -	ALL INDUS	TRIES: non-manual	ATTE TO SEE	ALL MANU	FACTURING INDU	STRIES: non-manua
				FULL-TIME	ADULTS: MEN (21 y	ears and over) WOMEN	(18 years and over)		20010103000000A
				Men	Women	Men and women	Men	Women	Men and women
1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	April April April April April April April	POPE I BOAT PIRE	0-E4 12:0- 0-E0	100-0 111-5 124-1 137-3 155-3 195-0 232-6	100·0 112·2 125·8 139·8 161·8 224·0 276·0	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	100·0 111·0 122·7 136·6 154·3 197·5 233·9
977 Wei	April ghts			253·6 575	304·5 425	1,000	248-0	310·0 311	1,000

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

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

Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* Average hourly wage rates† Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4)) Average weekly wage earnings Average hourly 1962 + 4·0 + 3·2 + 3·0 + 9·1 + 8·3 + 8·5 + 7·4 + 2·1 + 5·6 + 7·8 + 7·5 + 11·1 + 15·1 + 20·0 + 23·0 + 23·2 $\begin{array}{c} +\ 1.1 \\ +\ 0.2 \\ +\ 1.3 \\ +\ 1.4 \\ +\ 1.3 \\ +\ 1.4 \\ +\ 1.3 \\ +\ 1.4 \\ +\ 1.4 \\ -\ 1.5 \\ +\ 1.5 \\ +\ 1.3 \\ +\ 1.3 \\ +\ 1.3 \\ +\ 1.4 \\ -\ 1.4 \end{array}$ + 5·1 + 4·1 + 4·1 + 7·4 + 8·2 + 10·1 + 9·8 2 + 2·8 + 5·3 + 12·9 + 15·3 + 12·9 + 12·4 + 21·4 + 22·4 + 22·6 + 12·9 + + 5·2 + 4·4 + + 3·6 + + 8·0 + 9·5 + 9·5 + 7·0 + 7·0 + 13·7 + 13·6 + 21·9 + 21·9 + 21·6 $\begin{array}{c} +\ 4.1 \\ +\ 4.2 \\ +\ 4.2 \\ +\ 4.9 \\ +\ 5.7 \\ +\ 5.3 \\ +\ 5.6 \\ +\ 2.7 \\ +\ 5.4 \\ +\ 11.6 \\ +\ 11.6 \\ +\ 11.6 \\ +\ 12.4 \\ +\ 11.6 \\ +\ 12.6$ 1963 1966 1967 1968 1969 April October October 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 October October October October October October

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular inquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).

* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and

4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

† The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings inquiry.

§ The reason for the negative figure is that a flat rate supplement to pay represents a higher proportion of basic wage rates than of earnings.

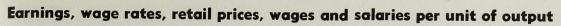
^{*} Except railways and London Transport.
† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

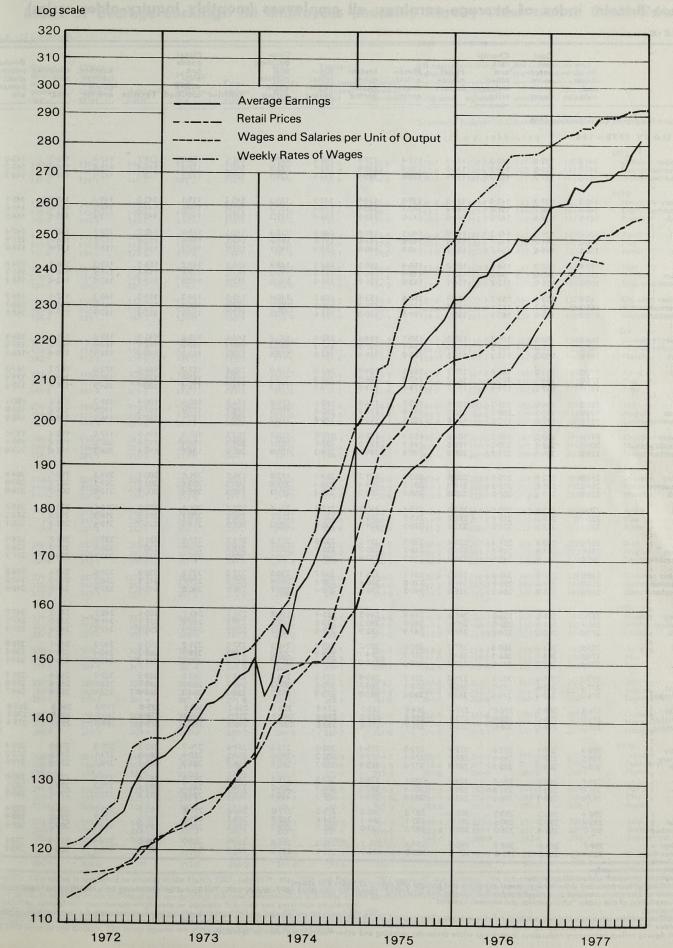
Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

TABLE 126

	MANUFA	CTURING	INDUSTRI	ES		ALL INDU	JSTRIES			
	Average we earnings	reekly	Average hours	Average learnings	nourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average I	nourly
			excluding t	hose whose pabsence	ay was	20-75 X2-4-75		excluding t	hose whose pabsence	ay was
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	ETHER ETHER	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	erero be (rero be (reposet e	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
FULL-TIME MEN, 21 years and over	£	£	EÉ EÉ magazina	P	P	£	£	Length	P	P
Manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	33·6 38·6 43·6	34·5 39·9 45·1	45·6 46·4 46·2	75·8 86·0 97·4	83·7 95·2	32·1 37·0 42·3	32·8 38·1 43·6	46·0 46·7 46·5	71·3 81·7 93·5	69·1 79·2 91·1
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	54·5 65·1 71·8	56·6 67·4 74·2	45·0 45·1 45·6	125·8 149·2 162·6	123·1 146·3 160·0	54·0 63·3 69·5	55·7 65·1 71·5	45·5 45·3 45·7	122·2 143·7 156·5	119·2 141·0 154·3
Non-manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	43·7 48·4 54·1	43·8 48·7 54·5	38·9 39·2 39·1	111·3 122·4 137·7	122·4 137·8	43·4 47·8 54·1	43·5 48·1 54·4	38·7 38·8 38·8	110·7 121·6 137·9	110·8 121·7 138·1
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	68·2 80·2 88·2	68·7 80·9 88·9	39·2 39·1 39·2	173·2 204·3 223·4	173·3 204·4 223·8	67·9 81·0 88·4	68·4 81·6 88·9	38·7 38·5 38·7	174·3 210·3 227·2	174·6 210·6 227·9
All occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	36·2 41·1 46·3	37·1 42·3 47·7	43·9 44·5 44·3	83·7 94·5 106·9	93·5 106·1	36·0 40·9 46·5	36·7 41·9 47·7	43·4 43·8 43·7	83·7 94·3 107·6	83·3 93·7 107·2
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	58·1 69·2 76·1	60·2 71·4 78·5	43·4 43·4 43·8	137·7 163·2 177·7	136·5 162·0 177·1	59·2 70·0 76·8	60·8 71·8 78·6	43·0 42·7 43·0	139·9 166·8 181·1	139·3 166·6 181·5
FULL-TIME WOMEN, 18 years and over Manual occupations										
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17·0 19·6 23·1	17·7 20·5 24·1	40·0 40·0 39·9	44·4 51·2 60·6	50·7 60·1	16·6 19·1 22·8	17·1 19·7 23·6	39·9 39·9 39·8	43·0 49·6 59·3	42·6 49·1 58·7
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	30·9 38·5 43 · 0	32·4 40·3 45·0	39·5 39·6 39·8	81·8 102·0 113·4	81·4 101·5 112·7	30·9 38·1 42·2	32·1 39·4 43·7	39·4 39·3 39·4	81·6 100·7 111·2	81·1 100·2 110·7
Non-manual occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	19·4 21·8 25·6	19·5 21·8 25·8	37·3 37·3 37·3	52·3 58·5 69·0	58·3 68·8	22·1 24·5 28·3	22·2 24·7 28·6	36·8 36·8 36·8	59·9 66·2 76·9	59·8 66·1 76·7
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	35·2 42·8 48·1	35·4 43·1 48·4	37·1 37·1 37·1	95·2 115·9 130·1	95·0 115·6 129·8	39·3 48·5 53·4	39·6 48·8 53·8	36·6 36·5 36·7	106·1 132·0 143·8	105·9 131·8 143·7
All occupations April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17·8 20·3 23·9	18·4 21·0 24·8	39·0 39·0 38·9	47·0 53·9 63·8	53·5 63·4	20·1 22·6 26·3	20·5 23·1 26·9	37·8 37·8 37·8	54·0 60·5 70·8	53·9 60·3 70·6
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	32·4 40·1 44·9	33·6 41·5 46·4	38·5 38·5 38·7	87·2 107·6 120·0	86·9 107·2 119·6	36·6 45·3 50·0	37·4 46·2 51·0	37·4 37·3 37·5	98·5 122·6 134·0	98·3 122·4 133·9
ULL-TIME ADULTS (a) MEN, 21 years and over and WOMEN, 18 years and over All occupations										
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	31·7 36·0 40·8	32·7 37·3 42·3	42·6 43·1 43·0	76·4 85·7 97·6	84·1 96·1	31·4 35·5 40·6	32·0 36·4 41·7	41·8 42·1 42·0	75·8 85·2 97·8	75·0 84·1 96·8
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	52·1 62·5 68·9	54·2 64·7 71·3	42·3 42·3 42·7	127·2 151·8 165·8	125·4 150·0 164·3	52·7 62·7 68·7	54·0 64·2 70·2	41·3 41·1 41·3	128·9 154·7 168·0	127·7 153·8 167·5
(b) MALES AND FEMALES, 18 years and over All occupations April 1973 April 1974	35·6 40·3	36·8 41·8	43·1 43·0	84·6 96·4	83·1 95·0	35·0 40·1	35·9 41·1	42·1 42·0	84·1 96·6	82·9 95·5
April 1975 April 1976 April 1977	51·5 61·8 68·0	53·6 64·0 70·4	42·3 42·5 42·7	125·8 150·1 163·8	124·1 148·3 162·3	52·0 61·8 67·8	53·4 63·4 69·3	41·4 41·1 41·3	127·3 152·6 165·7	126·0 151·6 165·1



AVERAGE 1970 = 100



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

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

	Food, drink	Coal and petro- leum	Chemi- cals and allied	Metal manu-	Mech- anical	Instru- ment	Elec- trical	Ship- building and marine		Metal goods not else-		leather	Clothing	glass,
	and tobacco	pro- ducts	indus- tries	facture	engin- eering	engin- eering	engin- eering	engin- eering	Vehicles	where specified	Textiles	goods and fur	foot- wear	etc
Standard Industr	ial Classificati	on 1968												
JANUARY 1	970 = 100													8 × 11 0 11 0 × 10 0 00
972 October November December	144·9 147·7 151·6	135·6 136·8 137·7	140·2 143·7 143·7	136·9 136·5 133·8	137·4 138·9 136·6	137·1 139·9 140·9	140·2 143·1 143·6	131·3 135·0 125·1	141·1 145·3 139·0	136·1 139·4 133·3	139·7 141·4 136·2	147·4 145·8 142·4	136·5 138·3 136·5	142·0 143·2 143·2
973 January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137·7 138·7 139·6	142·9 151·6 143·5	135·2 140·4 144·0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142·9 145·4 146·4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142·0 144·5 145·7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139·7 141·6 143·6	145·1 146·6 146·5
April	154·0	139·5	146·2	141·9	140·5	143·0	146·6	133·3	142·1	138·0	142·7	150·1	140·1	147·4
May	158·0	141·7	148·1	145·3	145·8	145·8	151·8	144·8	148·1	144·6	152·8	153·2	146·7	151·9
June	158·1	145·6	154·7	152·7	148·8	148·8	155·0	148·1	153·5	148·2	156·3	155·2	147·9	154·9
July	157·9	150·2	154·0	155·0	150·4	150·3	154·3	148·6	153·3	148·9	156·3	162·2	146·9	154·6
August	158·5	150·0	150·8	150·7	148·4	146·9	153·8	145·2	152·3	145·6	154·6	161·3	146·7	151·2
September	160·5	151·9	152·8	154·1	152·8	151·7	156·6	146·0	152·8	150·5	155·7	162·0	152·6	156·3
October	160·7	153·0	155·2	154·9	156·6	153·5	158·5	148·4	155·5	154·2	159·3	160·2	157·1	159·7
November	165·8	148·7	161·1	157·5	158·9	155·7	161·1	154·7	157·8	158·4	161·6	161·8	159·2	162·7
December	170·3	152·8	162·3	155·2	159·5	160·2	161·6	145·2	157·0	155·5	157·4	157·9	159·4	163·0
974 January†† February†† March	166·3 165·3 169·0	150·6 151·0 160·2	159·2 169·5 162·3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150·5 154·1 165·0	154·6 157·9 166·6	155·4 157·3 162·9	142·8 148·2 158·5	144·6 144·4 160·3	145·6 149·0 163·3	142·9 146·0 168·6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141·0 145·8 170·4	155·3 157·5 166·2
April	170·2	163·0	161·9	159·3	158·5	159·9	162·2	159·0	155·6	157·7	166·6	172·8	167·7	167·2
May	176·0	164·2	165·6	163·7	167·2	166·9	168·8	159·2	164·9	165·0	175·5	180·0	169·6	171·4
June	181·9	169·6	174·8	174·7	179·1	175·0	178·5	176·3	174·7	175·6	185·1	184·5	175·9	178·6
July	186·2	184·0	185·2	181·2	180·5	176·9	183·1	176·8	174·0	180·0	188·4	199·2	176·6	180·1
August	188·6	197·1	188·1	180·5	181·8	176·9	182·6	170·5	178·7	177·4	187·5	190·1	175·6	181·8
September	193·6	197·6	190·8	184·8	185·5	182·1	190·8	178·2	180·2	182·1	187·3	196·1	184·0	188·5
October	197·4	200·2	199·2	184·8	190·4	188·6	192·5	175·7	183·5	187·9	191·5	197·6	190·4	192·1
November	209·2	203·4	209·2	195·0	198·3	197·2	199·1	187·1	204·5	196·4	197·6	207·0	194·4	199·4
December	218·6	206·1	211·3	200·8	198·5	199·3	204·3	191·8	201·6	196·9	199·6	206·3	197·0	203·0
975 January February March	214·8 214·5 233·0	212·1 209·1 219·3	205·5 213·2 207·6	203·6 214·4 220·0	203·7 205·3 208·8	201·2 204·4 209·2	204·0 208·4 212·2	197·8 202·8 211·3	196·9 200·2 199·3	201·0 203·8 209·4	200·7 203·7 203·7	214·5 209·1 215·8	198·1 202·3 204·7	204·9 207·0 206·0
April	220·8	213·0	210·8	212·9	215·4	210·5	217·5	221·4	200·7	209·1	208·5	215·1	210·5	210·8
May	225·4	215·6	215·4	221·2	215·5	215·2	222·0	218·7	198·8	210·7	218·5	216·9	210·5	213·2
June	233·1	223·2	217·5	222·5	220·5	224·2	226·8	232·2	207·5	218·6	225·7	219·6	215·3	220·1
July	237·2	240·9	251·4	225·6	230·1	231·5	237·8	217·3	213·5	227·8	233·2	227·7	219·7	224·9
August	241·0	242·9	249·7	225·8	226·7	228·7	236·9	200·1	219·9	224·9	230·1	225·9	213·0	224·6
September	245·0	245·1	245·5	229·6	230·2	232·9	241·1	236·1	217·0	228·2	233·4	232·1	220·5	231·7
October	248·1	247·2	246·6	236·2	234·7	236·1	244·7	238·5	223·0	232·8	238·8	236·6	228·6	236·5
November	254·7	250·6	255·9	241·3	239·8	238·4	248·4	244·4	227·3	239·7	242·9	238·5	232·0	242·2
December	263·5	252·8	264·2	235·0	241·2	248·3	255·4	239·7	230·3	240·8	242·5	237·9	236·8	246·6
976 January February March	257·0 255·6 277·0	251·1 251·4 260·8	256·0 256·0 258·8	241·2 249·1 249·9	243·6 242·9 247·9	244·2 245·3 252·9	251·4 253·0 259·8	244·8 249·6 251·3	234·0 237·7 236·7	243·7 243·8 249·9	250·6 251·6 256·3	248·1 241·4 242·2	240·2 238·7 245·6	247·7 247·1 250·4
April	265·8	262·3	260·8	257·7	250·0	250·7	262·4	248·3	237·2	251·8	252·6	240·2	246·1	253·9
May	274·6	265·4	266·3	264·1	257·7	254·7	268·9	255·0	249·7	258·5	268·2	245·4	252·2	259·5
June	273·5	265·7	275·6	259·5	258·3	258·0	271·0	255·7	249·9	260·6	268·8	245·9	250·6	264·1
July	275·7	271·4	274·7	271·3	261·5	260·9	271·3	246·8	253·0	263·0	269·5	257·7	252·6	261·3
August	277·6	265·6	273·7	260·7	259·1	260·7	270·5	254·3	248·7	260·5	269·1	253·6	249·6	259·8
September	276·3	267·4	274·8	263·5	260·6	263·8	273·0	258·7	250·3	263·2	269·9	257·6	253·6	264·7
October	276·3	269·9	276·5	271·0	264·8	265·7	274·9	258·1	256·2	269·5	275·0	258·2	260·5	265·8
November	286·0	276·0	288·6	273·5	269·5	272·2	279·8	266·3	256·1	276·2	278·4	263·1	266·9	270·7
December	291·2	278·3	286·0	273·2	271·7	271·8	282·0	265·7	256·8	275·2	279·1	269·0	269·7	275·6
77 January February March	286·4 285·5 308·4	277·4 277·2 284·7	282·6 283·9 285·9	277·9 282·7 281·3	272·5 274·4 277·8	275·4 277·9 285·9	280·8 282·2 288·7	273·5 270·6 265·8	259·6 253·2 256·7	276·7 278·4 283·2	283·2 284·8 286·6	279·2 272·1 276·5	270·8 276·6 276·8	269·4 272·2 275·8
April	291·0	282·9	286·5	279·7	280·5	279·3	288·5	271·1	260·3	282·9	287·6	278·9	277·8	280·0
May	301·9	289·9	291·8	288·6	285·9	283·2	290·5	281·0	270·3	285·7	293·4	278·3	278·8	285·1
June	297·9	288·9	296·3	283·5	283·9	284·4	287·7	278·4	268·1	284·8	291·5	278·3	279·3	289·5
July	298·4	296·2	293·2	303·8	287·2	285·2	289·2	277·0	266·8	291·6	292·5	283·7	280·5	282·4
August	293·4	291·0	290·6	281·9	283·1	286·3	291·6	269·8	265·5	285·5	291·0	281·7	278·7	280·4
September	301·7	286·4	295·7	289·2	287·3	287·0	291·7	272·7	260·5	295·6	294·0	283·5	288·2	286·6
October	309·7	286-6 289-9	304·2	292·9	294·1	296·3	296·2	265·8	267·4	300·7	299·0	296·1	296·3	293·0
ovember §	325·9		329·0	289·8	302·0	302·9	315·1	291·5	278·7	307·4	303·0	293·7	302·2	298·1

* 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.
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
§ Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for February 1974. The figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

¶ Provisional.
** Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

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.

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber,	Paper, printing	Other manu-		Mining	and the same	Gas, elec-	Trans- port	54.	All manufindustries	acturing	All industri		
urni- ure, etc	and publish- ing	facturing indus- tries	Agricul- ture*	and quarry- ing	Con- struc- tion	tricity and water	and com- munica- tion†	Miscel- laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	Towns A sound
		2765	9563	3/6/	5781	3382	1000	163 671	Standard	Industrial	Classificatio	n 1968	
									AUUA	RY 1970	0 = 100		1972
41·3	140·0	138·7	144·9	137·8	149·7	142·7	143·2	145·5	139·7	139·7	141·4	140·2	October
45·8	141·7	140·3	143·0	139·8	149·5	143·1	145·8	144·1	142·1	140·7	143·2	141·7	November
40·8	137·0	139·1	144·3	141·2	146·8	154·0	142·4	144·0	139·5	141·0	141·3	142·5	December
47·6 49·3 50·6	139·5 140·6 143·3	141·3 143·0 144·1	139·6 148·8 145·5	140·9 141·1 140·6	147·0 150·7 156·9	145·4 141·8 145·4	144·2 144·0 145·5	147·6 148·7 151·7	141·9 143·5 145·3	142·1 143·7 145·5	142·9 144·5 146·7	143·1 144·4 145·9	1973 January February March
51·7	141·6	145·6	160·3	144·8	152·6	148·1	147·2	149·5	144·0	147·7	145·8	148·3	April
57·1	148·7	148·9	167·9	146·9	157·7	152·6	149·9	147·0	149·5	148·9	150·6	149·5	May
60·9	152·6	154·6	175·6	149·8	163·9	161·6	155·1	154·0	153·3	152·0	155·2	152·8	June
161·1	151·3	154·1	171·3	150·3	163·7	158·7	157·1	156·0	153·6	152·3	155·5	153·4	July
156·4	149·1	154·0	185·7	148·9	159·7	155·7	155·0	152·6	151·7	153·3	153·5	154·2	August
162·4	154·5	154·7	181·4	152·5	166·3	160·8	157·0	154·3	154·8	155·3	157·0	155·8	September
165·7	156·1	158·9	167·4	153·1	169·4	160·2	159·2	158·4	157·4	157·3	159·1	157·8	October
166·6	160·2	163·3	172·5	139·1	169·9	160·2	160·7	158·7	160·6	158·6	160·9	158·8	November
163·5	155·8	163·1	167·5	139·8	168·4	156·8	155·9	157·9	159·8	161·4	159·7	160·9	December
157·7 160·8 173·0	153·9 155·3 162·9	151·7 154·6 172·3	170·5 184·0 194·0	139·2 § 191·3	163·3 166·8 174·2	160·2 163·8 177·1	157·2 157·4 161·8	162·7 163·1 172·2	151·7 154·8 165·0	152·0 155·1 165·2	153·9 156·9 167·6	154·0 156·8 166·6	1974 January†† February†† March
172·3	162·3	168·7	202·3	189·1	174·3	170·7	162·6	172·3	162·7	163·1	166·1	165·2	April
172·9	165·6	172·4	206·8	187·3	175·6	176·6	168·8	170·6	168·6	173·9	171·0	174·9	May
183·0	169·6	181·8	203·3	195·3	189·3	186·0	171·7	183·4	177·9	176·7	180·0	177·5	June
185·2	175-9	184·4	213·9	198·3	192·3	185·2	177-9	188·5	181·5	180·0	183·6	181·0	July
183·9	174-9	183·7	230·4	199·0	188·3	196·0	184-6	185·4	182·1	184·2	184·9	185·9	August
192·9	183-7	188·4	229·0	204·1	196·8	204·4	186-5	190·7	186·9	187·5	189·9	188·5	September
198·1	186·0	190·4	217·3	208·2	200·9	202·0	189·4	193·5	190·6	190·6	193·0	191·6	October
204·2	190·8	198·6	215·9	214·5	203·3	206·8	205·4	198·8	200·2	197·7	201·7	199·0	November
202·4	191·1	201·9	218·9	215·9	205·7	221·3	234·2	194·2	202· 4	204·0	206·6	207·9	December
212·4 220·3 223·4	194·0 193·6 199·4	203·7 212·2 207·6	225·7 232·5 236·1	215·5 218·2 253·0	204·7 217·4 219·1	216·3 219·3 214·7	214·1 214·6 215·7	209·6 208·9 220·6	203·6 207·3 210·8	203·8 207·6 210·9	205·7 210·2 214·2	205·8 210·1 213·0	1975 January February March
223·6	199·9	213·4	249·1	261·6	225·6	219·5	219·2	223·7	212·2	213·0	217·1	216·1	April
222·6	202·7	217·3	259·2	256·9	223·2	227·8	225·0	220·5	214·9	217·7	219·6	221·0	May
231·8	210·4	221·1	257·7	262·3	231·7	249·9	223·8	237·4	221·2	220·1	226·0	223·3	June
241·7	216·3	227·7	259·4	260·2	241·6	287·0	227·8	242·7	229·5	227·5	234·3	230·9	July
234·8	215·6	226·7	280·1	258·7	235·9	262·9	232·7	238·6	228·5	231·1	232·8	233·9	August
241·8	221·6	232·1	290·1	261·4	244·9	257·4	256·1	240·5	232·5	233·2	239·0	237·1	September
247·0	224·5	237·1	275·4	263·5	248·9	256·6	241·6	244·3	236·9	236·9	240·9	239·3	October
249·8	230·7	241·7	267·4	265·6	248·9	255·5	244·6	244·4	242·2	238·8	244·6	241·1	November
248·6	227·6	243·5	259·5	267·3	252·8	258·6	245·6	244·0	244·4	246·1	246·6	248·1	December
254·7 259·3 258·3	231·3 232·7 237·3	249·7 257·5 259·9	273·4 288·0 301·9	268·1 268·3 288·0	245·8 248·3 254·3	261·0 261·9 270·2	253·3 250·9 252·2	256·5 259·3 271·0	245·9 247·6 252·7	246·2 248·1 252·8	248·2 250·1 255·7	248·3 250·0 254·4	1976 January February March
256·0	242·4	258·3	307·7	286·1	251·0	274·4	253·5	266·0	253·3	254·5	255-9	255·0	April
259·6	249·0	261·6	298·1	281·0	255·5	278·0	258·9	268·2	261·0	259·7	262-0	259·6	May
262·8	251·2	267·4	312·1	282·4	261·8	280·9	259·1	267·1	262·4	261·6	263-9	261·2	June
269·3	250·2	268·9	325·3	285·0	264·6	299·7	261·2	273·2	264·5	262·2	267·0	263·1	July
264·6	250·2	268·0	333·5	282·8	264·7	288·0	260·8	284·5	262·5	265·5	266·0	267·2	August
270·1	254·5	270·3	307·4	287·3	271·8	287·2	263·6	281·3	264·7	265·6	268·3	266·1	September
272·9	255·4	275·8	300·9	290·1	272·3	287·7	265·3	282·8	268·3	268·4	270·8	269·0	October
276·0	259·5	279·2	302·0	292·8	278·1	286·0	281·3	282·5	273·3	269·4	276·2	272·2	November
282·4	256·9	278·9	308·8	295·7	280·2	286·5	265·5	284·8	274·5	276·3	275·5	277·1	December
281·3 284·5 286·5	260·9 260·6 266·6	283·2 286·8 288·4	298·5 312·2 322·6	297·4 297·0 317·3	274·0 278·3 290·4	291·7 295·2 299·6	274·9 270·8 272·9	294·7 295·8 312·4	276·1 276·8 281·6	276·5 277·4 281·8	278·1 278·8 285·3	278·1 278·7 283·8	1977 January February March
281·7	271·5	288·2	329·8	304·0	283·3	297·6	275·0	305·4	281·3	282·8	284·0	283·1	April
283·4	275·6	291·0	323·3	300·1	291·1	299·9	278·4	301·5	287·1	285·7	288·9	286·2	May
282·1	275·6	288·0	326·7	302·1	293·0	305·1	281·8	305·0	285·6	285·0	288·9	286·2	June
289·3	273·9	291·0	340·5	306·1	293·7	305·3	282·4	304·4	288·1	285·6	290·8	286·5	July
290·2	269·9	284·9	339·1	305·7	288·7	301·1	281·5	304·1	283·9	287·1	287·3	288·7	August
295·7	275·9	294·2	368·5	308·2	300·1	300·7	285·2	314·3	288·0	288·9	292·4	290·1	September
301·9	281·6	294·2	347-1	312·0	302·4	306·7	285·2	313·8	293·7	293·7	296·6	294·6	October
307·0	286·9	308·5		313·0	306·0	311·6	293·6	310·1	304·0	299·6	304·6	300·2	November¶

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971, May 1975 and February 1977 issues of the Gazette. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to June 1976—see also table 129.

Note (3): A new series, based on January 1976 = 100, has been introduced, including index numbers for the whole economy and 27 industry groups. It is explained in an article in the April 1976 issue of the Gazette. The latest figures are given elsewhere in the present issue.

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

Industry group	Averag	e weekly ea	arnings in	cluding over	ertime pr	emium	Averag	e hourly ea	rnings ex	cluding over	ertime pr	emium
SIC (1968)	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	June 1977	June 1975	January 1976	June 1976	January 1977	June 1977	June 1977
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	IRING*				•							
						£						P
Timeworkers											Till Some	- 3000
Skilled	327-0	399-5	403-2	452.0	446.7	75-81	370.7	437-3	448.7	475.4	493.4	162-2
Semi-skilled	356-9	438-7	452-6	498-3	492.3	68-60	391.9	455-3	480.4	483.0	499-0	134-1
Labourers	391-4	404-1	479.0	466-5	470-8	62-67	405-6	464-2	505-2	508-8	530.7	130-7
All timeworkers	351.7	423.7	436-5	483.5	477-1	72-37	395.7	462.9	479.7	500.7	517-3	149-6
Payment-by-result workers							1000		VI TOOLER		1000	
Skilled	370-0	381.9	420-2	411-1	430-8	79.14	380.6	416-1	428-1	432.8	449.0	172-3
Semi-skilled	386-2	409-2	452-1	444.7	469-1	70.96	410-1	459-6	476.2	475.9	494.1	143-3
Labourers	365-0	375-2	401.2	426-4	423-7	66-54	389-8	425.5	441.3	457-4	479-3	137-6
All payment-by-result workers	373-4	388-3	426-4	419.7	438-6	75.93	386-0	425.5	438-8	441.7	458-7	161-5
All skilled workers	357-2	384-1	416.1	419.5	429.5	77-81	374-1	416-3	430.2	434.0	450-3	168-3
All semi-skilled workers	383.0	425-1	461-1	471.5	480.8	69.71	402.3	454.8	476-1	469-8	486-3	138-4
All labourers	382-3	392-9	432.9	448-8	447-1	65-30	408-1	450-8	474-1	487-6	509-5	135-4
All workers covered	365-8	395-4	428-8	434-3	442-9	74.38	386-3	432-0	448.5	448-8	464-9	156-3
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers						J. 25 1			1924	156 P B 184 W	4011	
General workers	328-3	379.7	414-6	425.6	449-3	76.16	394-2	449.9	484-1	494.0	503.7	167-3
Craftsmen	312-2	371-6	404-4	416-2	433-5	81.58	360-3	416.7	449.1	455-8	467-7	176-1
All timeworkers	324-7	379.1	413.2	424.7	446.0	77-53	387-2	443.8	477-7	486.7	496.7	169-5
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	302-6	352-6	395-1	411.9	418-6	74.44	326-8	371.4	402.8	415.0	424-4	162-8
Craftsmen	300-7	333-1	372.9	387-0	412.0	82.33	317-2	361-2	390-5	399.7	416-3	177-9
All payment-by-result workers	302-9	346-7	388-5	404-6	413.7	75-61	324-4	366-4	397-4	408-8	418-7	165-0
All general workers	320-0	370-8	406.3	418-0	439-1	75.95	368-8	421.2	453.9	463.8	473-2	166-8
All craftsmen	305-6	361-3	393-9	405.6	423-2	81-63	341.0	393.9	424-9	431-4	443.0	176-2
All workers covered	316.9	369-5	404-1	415.9	435.5	77-32	362-1	415.0	447-2	456-3	465-7	169-0

	Average w	eekly earnings in	cluding overtime	premium	Average h	ourly earnings ex	cluding overtime	premium
	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977	June 1975	June 1976	June 1977	June 1977
ENGINEERING‡	VIII WALL			198	485		3. 791	A COLUMN TO SERVE
				£				P
Timeworkers								
Skilled	294-9	339-8	373-4	72.78	333-2	381.6	410-6	159-8
Semi-skilled	310-2	371.7	397.6	68-71	359-8	416-1	444.0	151-5
Labourers	311-6	372.6	407-9	57-11	360-0	423-3	456-2	124.7
All timeworkers	305-2	359-1	390.0	69.74	349-1	402-8	431-8	153-3
ayment-by-result workers								
Skilled	287.9	330-7	367-6	73.78	318-2	368-7	401.0	171-2
Semi-skilled	273.7	319.0	356-2	66.25	307-1	356-0	338.6	154-8
Labourers	304-0	352.5	385.9	57.38	348-9	406-9	435-6	128-7
All payment-by-result workers	281.7	326.6	363-0	69.57	314.0	364-7	396.5	161-8
All skilled workers	291-3	335-2	370-0	73-17	324-3	373-3	402.7	164-1
Il semi-skilled workers	291.6	345-3	376-5	67-71	330-6	382-6	412.0	152-8
All labourers	309-8	368-0	402-8	57-17	357-7	420-3	451.9	125-6
All workers covered	293.5	343-3	376-4	69-67	330-9	382-8	412-3	156-5

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

EARNINGS Monthly index of average earnings: all employees: Great Britain

TABLE	129	(new	version)
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and the second	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Annual average
NEW SER	IES: unadjusted	: January 19	776 = 100	decoupling	da.				DE L'ESCHENTAN	P ALL YOU	areit bas		1
Whole eco	nomy												
1976 1977	100·0 110·9	100·6 111·0	102·2 113·3	103·3 113·1	105·5 114·9	106·7 115·4	107·6 116·2	107·8 115·7	108·3 116·6	108·5 117·9	110·6 120·1¶	111-3	106-0
OLDER SE	RIES: SEASON	NALLY ADJ	USTED:	January 19	70 = 100								
All industr	ies and services	covered:											
1967 1968 1969 1970	79·4 85·4 92·2 100·0	79·8 86·1 91·7 101·8	80·2 86·3 92·7 103·0	80·4 86·2 94·0 103·8	80·6 87·6 93·4 104·9	81·2 87·5 95·0 106·3	82·4 88·2 95·3 106·9	82·2 89·1 95·7 108·9	83·1 89·6 96·7 109·3	83·7 90·0 97·5 110·6	84·6 91·1 98·2 112·0	84·2 91·9 99·6 113·1	81·8 88·2 95·2 106·7
1971 1972 1973 1974	114·2 124·4 143·1 (154·0)†	114·6 —* 144·4 (156·8)†	115·8 128·3 145·9 166·6	116·0 129·4 148·3 165·2	117·6 130·5 149·5 174·9	117·8 132·1 152·8 177·5	119·4 132·8 153·4 181·0	120·7 134·1 154·2 185·9	121·1 137·8 155·8 188·5	122·0 140·2 157·8 191·6	122·2 141·7 158·8 199·0	123·3 142·5 160·9 207·9	118·7 134·0* 152·1 (179·1)†
1975 1976 1977	205·8 248·3 278·1	210·1 250·0 278·7	213·0 254·4 283·8	216·1 255·0 283·1	221·0 259·6 286·2	223·3 261·2 286·2	230·9 263·1 286·5	233·9 267·2 288·7	237·1 266·1 290·1	239·3 269·0 294·6	241·1 272·2 300·2¶	248·1 277·1	226·6 261·9
All manufa	acturing industr	ies											
1967 1968 1969 1970	78·3 84·8 91·8 100·0	79·0 85·5 91·5 101·3	79·4 85·9 92·5 103·0	79·5 85·6 93·7 103·8	80·0 87·1 93·1 104·7	80·3 87·4 94·4 106·5	81·5 88·0 94·8 107·5	81·6 88·5 95·5 109·5	82·6 89·1 96·5 109·7	83·3 89·3 97·3 111·2	84·0 90·4 98·1 112·7	83·9 91·7 99·6 113·7	81·1 87·8 94·9 107·0
1971 1972 1973 1974	114·4 125·4 142·1 (152·0)†	115·0 —* 143·7 (155·1)†	115·7 128·2 145·5 165·2	116·2 130·1 147·7 163·1	118·1 131·2 148·9 173·9	118·0 132·9 152·0 176·7	119·3 133·9 152·3 180·0	120·6 135·1 153·3 184·2	121·4 138·2 155·3 187·5	122·2 139·7 157·3 190·6	122·6 140·7 158·6 197·7	123·6 141·0 161·4 204·0	118·9 134·2* 151·5 (177·5)†
1975 1976 1977	203·8 246·2 276·5	207·6 248·1 277·4	210·9 252·8 281·8	213·0 254·5 282·8	217·7 259·7 285·7	220·1 261·6 285·0	227·5 262·2 285·6	231·1 265·5 287·1	233·2 265·6 288·9	236·9 268·4 293·7	238·8 269·4 299·6¶	246·1 276·3	223·9 260·8
				PERCE	NTAGE IN	CREASES	OVER PRE	VIOUS 12 I	MONTHS				
NEW SERI	IES: unadjusted												
Whole eco	nomy												
1977	10.9	10-3	10.8	9-4	9.0	8.2	8-1	7.3	7.7	8.7	8.5¶		
OLDER SE	RIES: SEASON	IALLY AD	USTED										
All industr	ies and services	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 12·0	(28)‡ 19·0 11·5	27·9 19·4 11·6	30·8 18·0 11·0	26·3 17·5 10·2	25·8 17·0 9·6	27·6 13·9 8·9	25·8 14·2 8·0	25·8 12·2 9·0	24·9 12·4 9·5	21·2 12·9 10·3¶	19·3 11·7	26·6 15·6
All manufa	cturing industr	ies											
1967 1968 1969 1970	2·2 8·3 8·2 8·9	2·3 8·3 7·1 10·7	2·1 8·2 7·7 11·4	1·3 7·6 9·4 10·9	1·5 8·8 6·9 12·5	1·9 9·0 8·0 12·8	3·4 7·9 7·8 13·4	3·3 8·4 7·9 14·6	4·8 7·9 8·3 13·6	5·9 7·1 9·0 14·3	7·3 7·6 8·5 14·9	6·8 9·3 8·6 14·1	3·6 8·2 8·1 12·7
1971 1972 1973 1974	14·4 9·6 13·3 (7·0)†	13·5 —* —* (7·9)†	12·3 10·8 13·4 13·5	11·9 11·9 13·6 10·4	12·8 11·1 13·5 16·8	10·8 12·7 14·4 16·2	10·9 12·2 13·7 18·2	10·2 12·0 13·5 20·1	10·7 13·8 12·3 20·8	9·9 14·3 12·6 21·1	8·7 14·8 12·7 24·6	8·8 14·0 14·4 26·4	11·2 12·8 12·9 17·1
1975 1976 1977	(25)‡ 20·8 12·3	(26½)‡ 19·5 11·8	27·7 19·9 11·5	30·6 19·5 11·1	25·2 19·3 10·0	24·6 18·8 9·0	26·4 15·2 8·9	25·5 14·9 8·2	24·3 13·9 8·8	24·3 13·3 9·4	20·8 12·8 11·2¶	20·7 12·2	26·2 16·5

Notes: Figures are given to one decimal place, but this does not imply that the final digit is significant. Figures to two decimal places were used in calculating the percentage changes, and so the percentages may differ from those based on the rounded figures.

* As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month. The annual averages of the indices for 1972 are based on data for eleven months—ie. excl. February.

† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions.

‡ These are estimates of the percentage increases in the indices that would have occurred if there had been no reductions in earnings in January and February 1974 as a result of three-day working and other restrictions.

§ In this column, the percentage increases given in the lower part of the table are obtained by simple comparisons of the figures for successive years in the upper part of the table.

¶ Provisional.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

1968 Standa	ard Industrial Classification	Agricul- ture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries	All metals combined	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc
	weekly rates of wages						- The state of	- 1974 		7 - 1 30/3	A - 124 LOG
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113
1974		149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133	138
1975		186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171	171
1976		232	211	209	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
1975	November	192	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187	179
	December	199	193	193	182	204	193	184	174	190	182
1976	January	230	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197
	February	232	194	199	184	214	195	191	202	193	198
	March	232	214	199	184	214	195	191	214	197	198
	April	232	215	202	184	215	195	191	214	203	198
	May	232	215	202	195	215	217	191	214	203	198
	June	232	215	213	208	215	219	191	214	204	198
	July	232	215	213	208	215	220	210	214	205	198
	August	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	205	199
	September	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	October	232	215	214	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	November	232	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
	December	233	215	219	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
1977	January	246	215	220	209	217	223	216	227	210	211
	February	247	225	222	209	217	223	216	228	210	211
	March	247	225	222	209	217	223	216	232	213	211
	April	247	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	215	212
	May	247	226	224	213	218	235	216	232	216	212
	June	247	226	228	219	218	236	216	232	216	212
	July	247	226	228	219	218	236	224	232	216	212
	August	247	226	230	219	218	236	224	232	216	212
	September	247	226	230	219	218	237	224	235	220	215
	October	247	226	231	219	218	237	224	235	220	215
	November	247	226	231	219	218	237	224	235	220	215
	December	250	226	231	219	218‡	237	224	235	220	215
Norm	nal weekly hours†	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40-0)	(40.0)	(40-0)	(40-0)	(40-0)	(40.0)	(40-1)	(40.0)
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0
1973		100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0
1974		99·3	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100.0	99·8	100-0
1975		99·2	100·0	99-6	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100-0
1976		99·2	100·0	99-6	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100-0
977	December	99-2	100-0	99-6	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8	100-0
	hourly rates of wages					e in 1998		14	if bit		
972	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	100
973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112	113
974		150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134	138
975		187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172	170
976		233	211	210	199	214	211	200	213	203	199
975	November	194	193	193	182	204	191	181	172	187	179
	December	200	193	194	182	204	193	184	174	191	182
976	January	231	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191	197
	February	233	194	200	184	214	195	191	202	194	198
	March	233	214	200	184	214	195	191	214	197	198
	April	233	215	203	184	215	195	191	214	203	198
	May	233	215	203	195	215	217	191	214	203	198
	June	233	215	214	208	215	219	191	214	205	198
	July	233	215	214	208	215	220	210	214	206	198
	August	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	214	206	199
	September	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	October	233	215	215	208	215	220	210	216	207	200
	November	233	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
	December	235	215	220	208	215	220	210	217	210	200
977	January	248	215	221	209	217	223	216	227	211	211
	February	249	225	223	209	217	223	216	228	211	211
	March	249	225	223	209	217	223	216	232	214	211
	April	249	226	224	209	217	224	216	232	216	212
	May	249	226	224	213	218	235	216	232	216	212
	June	249	226	229	219	218	236	216	232	217	212
	July	249	226	229	219	218	236	224	232	217	212
	August	249	226	231	219	218	236	224	232	217	212
	September	249	226	231	219	218	237	224	235	220	215
	October	249	226	232	219	218	237	224	235	220	215
	November	249	226	232	219	218	237	224	235	220	215
	December	252	226	232	219	218‡	237	224	235	220	215

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 131	(continued)	Table 655	Charles - F	uel C	andra City	in the	nages to be	2,192	54 Phankaga	JULY 31, 1972 = 1
Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	Construc- tion	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Miscel- laneous services	Manufac- turing industries*	All industries and services*	
- Constant			-		elelapaoni,	NOT IN	AND THE PARTY OF T	Salvar		Basic weekly rates of wages
98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97	101·5	101·3	Average of monthly 1973 1974 1975 1976 19
05	109	139	111	107	114	114	105	114·6	115·2	
26	130	162	135	131	138	145	128	134·3	138·0	
60	158	215	170	169	181	182	163	174·4	178·7	
98	183	247	199	199	217	214	212	209·0	213·2	
73	162	228	173	177	198	194	180	193·7	194·4	November 1975
73	163	228	176	178	199	211	190	194·4	197·0	December
74	164	229	187	185	200	211	198	197·7	200·9	January 1976
80	164	229	187	193	202	211	204	203·1	205·1	February
80	164	229	201	196	202	211	204	203·8	206·7	March
)4	169	229	201	200	203	211	204	206·8	208·8	April
)4	169	229	201	200	209	211	204	209·1	210·5	May
)4	17 6	260	201	200	209	211	217	211·2	215·3	June
05	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212·3	217·7	July
05	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212·5	217·8	August
05	199	260	201	202	227	214	217	212·7	217·9	September
)5	199	260	201	202	231	214	218	212·7	218·2	October
)5	199	260	201	203	235	220	218	213·3	219·4	November
)5	199	260	202	203	235	227	221	213·3	220·2	December
05	199	260	209	206	235	227	227	215·5	222·5	January 1977
05	199	260	209	210	237	227	230	215·7	223·5	February
05	199	260	215	210	237	227	230	216·0	223·9	March
09	200	260	215	213	237	227	230	216·8	224·7	April
09	200	260	215	213	240	227	230	218·0	225·5	May
09	203	273	215	213	240	227	232	218·9	227·4	June
09	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	219·3	228·2	July
12	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220·0	228·5	August
12	213	273	215	214	245	229	232	220·5	228·8	September
12	213	273	215	214	245	229	238	220·6	229·2	October
12	213	273	215	214	246	236	238	220·6	229·9	November
12	213	273	215	214	246	236	238	220·6‡	229·9‡	December
39-6)	(39-3)	(40-0)	(40.0)	(40-6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41·3)	(40.0)	(40·2)	Normal weekly hours†
00-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8	100·0	99·7	100·0	99·9	Average of monthly 1973 1974 1973 1974 1975 1976 19
00-0	100·0	100·0	98·7	100·0	97·9	100·0	98·5	100·0	99·6	
00-0	100·0	100·0	97·4	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·2	100·0	99·5	
00-0	100·0	99·7	97·4	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·0	100·0	99·4	
00-0	100·0	99·7	97·4	100·0	97·7	100·0	96·9	100·0	99·4	
00-0	100-0	99-7	97-4	100-0	97-7	100-0	96-9	100-0	99-4	December 1977
	000	400	400	07	404	100	97	101.5	101-4	Basic hourly rates of wa
98 05 26 60 98	99 109 130 159 183	109 139 162 215 248	102 112 138 175 204	97 107 131 169 199	101 117 141 185 222	114 145 182 214	106 132 168 218	114·6 134·2 174·5 209·1	115·6 138·7 179·8 214·5	Average of monthly 1973 1974 1975 1975 1976
73	162	229	178	177	202	194	186	193·8	195·6	November 1975
	163	229	180	178	204	211	196	194·5	198·2	December
74	164	230	192	185	204	211	204	197·8	202·1	January 1976
80	164	230	192	193	207	211	211	203·2	206·4	February
80	164	230	207	196	207	211	211	203·9	207·9	March
04	169	230	207	200	208	211	211	206·9	210·1	April
04	169	230	207	200	214	211	211	209·2	211·7	May
04	176	260	207	200	214	211	224	211·3	216·6	June
.05	199	260	207	202	232	214	224	212·4	219·0	July
.05	199	260	207	202	232	214	224	212·6	219·1	August
.05	199	260	207	202	232	214	224	212·8	219·2	September
05	199	260	207	202	236	214	225	212·8	219·5	October
05	199	260	207	203	241	220	225	213·4	220·7	November
05	199	260	208	203	241	227	228	213·4	221·5	December
105	199	261	214	206	241	227	235	215·6	223·9	January 1977
105	199	261	214	210	242	227	237	215·8	224·9	February
105	199	261	220	210	242	227	237	216·1	225·3	March
109	200	261	220	213	242	227	237	216·9	226·0	April
109	200	261	220	213	246	227	237	218·1	226·9	May
109	203	274	220	213	246	227	240	219·0	228·7	June
209	213	274	220	214	251	229	240	219·4	229·6	July
212	213	274	220	214	251	229	240	220·1	229·9	August
212	213	274	220	214	251	229	240	220·6	230·2	September
212	213	274	220	214	251	229	245	220·7	230·6	October
212	213	274	220	214	252	236	245	220·7	231·3	November
212	213	274	220	214	252	236	245	220·7‡	231·3‡	December

⁽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-

¹ he indices relate to the end of the month, righter published in previous states of the control of the provided of the control of the control of these figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

The figures given in brackets are the average normal weekly hours at the base date, July 31, 1972.

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

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

Mark -	ESER AS VIEWA V	ALL	FOOD†								All items	
		ITEMS	All	Items the prices of which	other than	the Unit	inly manufaced Kingdom	disease the con-	Items mainly home-	Items mainly imported	food	except items of food the prices of
				show significan seasonal variation	show	raw	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	produced for direct consump- tion	for direct consump- tion		which show significant seasonal variations
JANU	ARY 16, 1962 = 100	A M	STATE OF THE STATE	- Particular	2300 C	F 811.5	6 8 8 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1890	1215	100		20 1
Weight	ss 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	208·5–210·0 207·5–209·0 206·8–208·3 209·6–211·4 205·5–206·7	38·8–39·9 38·5–39·5 41·0–42·0 39·9–41·1 38·0–38·3	64·4–64·9 64·3–64·7 64·6–65·1 63·8–64·3 61·7–62·3 58·9–59·2 57·1–57·6	104·0–105·6 103·1–104·6 103·1–104·6 104·8–106·3 101·6–103·4 96·9– 98·1 96·3– 97·6	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·3 48·7	57·6 54·0 55·7 54·5 57·7 55·3 59·2	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952-0-953-6 954-5-956-0 952-5-954-0 956-8-958-3 958-6-960-4 957-5-958-7 951-2-952-5
1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Monthly averages	125·0 131·8 140·2 153·4 164·3 179·4 208·2	123·2 131·0 140·1 155·6 169·4 194·9 230·0	121-7 136-2 142-5 155-4 171-0 224-1 262-0	123·8 130·1 139·9 156·0 169·5 189·7 224·2	118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7 163-9 178-0 220-0	126·1 133·0 143·4 156·2 165·6 171·1 221·2	123·5 130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2 221·1	130·2 136·8 145·6 167·3 181·5 213·6 212·5	119·0 123·8 133·3 149·8 167·2 198·0 238·4	125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5 201-2	125·2 131·7 140·2 153·5 164·1 177·7 206·1
1968	January 16	121-6	121-1	121.0	121-3	115-9	120-9	119-2	128-2	119-3	121-9	121-7
1969	January 14	129-1	126-1	124-6	126-7	121-7	129-6	126-7	133-4	121-1	130-2	129-3
970	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	135·8 147·0	135·5 147·1
1972	January 19 January 18	159-0	163-9	158-5	165-4	158-8	163-2	161-8	176-1	163-1	157-4	159-1
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
974	January 15	191-8	216-7	254-4	209-8	196-9	190-9	193-7	224-5	227-0	184-0	189-4
ANU	ARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights	1974 1975 1976 1977	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§
974 975 976 977	Monthly averages	∫ 108·5 134·8 157·1 182·0	106·1 133·3 159·9 190·3	103·0 129·8 177·7 197·0	106·9 134·3 156·8 189·1	111·7 140·7 161·4 192·4	115·9 156·8 171·6 208·2	114·2 150·2 167·4 201·8	94·7 116·9 147·7 175·0	105·0 120·9 142·9 175·6	109·3 135·3 156·4 179·7	108·8 135·1 156·5 181·5
975	May 13 June 17	134·5 137·1	132·7 135·9	129·4 140·3	133·8 135·2	139·3 141·0	158·4 160·0	150·6 152·2	115·3 116·7	120·2 121·2	135·0 137·5	134·8 137·1
	July 15 August 12 September 16	138·5 139·3 140·5	136·3 136·3 137·3	140·2 131·7 133·8	135·7 137·5 138·3	143·0 143·5 144·6	160·6 160·3 160·0	153·4 153·4 153·7	115·9 121·8 123·0	121·4 122·5 122·6	139·2 140·3 141·5	138·5 139·7 140·9
	October 14 November 11 December 9	142·5 144·2 146·0	138·4 141·6 144·2	137·9 140·1 148·9	138·9 142·4 143·9	147·2 148·9 149·8	158·8 158·5 160·4	154·1 154·6 156·1	123·1 133·1 134·6	124·7 126·5 128·2	143.8 145.0 146.6	142-8 144-5 146-1
976	January 13 February 17 March 16	147·9 149·8 150·6	148·3 152·1 153·8	158·6 173·5 181·2	146·6 148·2 148·6	151·2 153·9 154·3	162·4 164·5 165·0	157·8 160·2 160·6	137·3 137·5 138·0	132·4 134·1 134·4	147·9 149·1 149·8	147·6 149·0 149·5
	April 13 May 18 June 15	153·5 155·2 156·0	156·7 157·1 156·7	189-9 184-8 174-3	150·4 151·9 153·5	157·4 157·9 157·8	166·6 167·6 168·4	162·8 163·6 164·1	139·6 141·3 144·7	135·5 137·9 139·7	152·7 154·7 155·9	152·2 154·2 155·4
	July 13 August 17 September 14	156·3 158·5 160·6	153-4 158-4 164-4	149·0 163·6 178·6	154·8 157·8 161·9	160·3 162·0 163·8	169·6 173·5 175·5	165·8 168·8 170·7	145·6 148·7 157·2	140·6 143·2 146·5	157·2 158·6 159·5	156·8 158·5 160·0
	October 12 November 16 December 14	163·5 165·8 168·0	169·3 172·7 176·1	184·0 192·8 202·1	166·8 169·1 171·4	171·1 172·6 174·4	179·1 182·2 184·8	175·8 178·3 180·5	160·9 160·2 161·8	152·1 157·4 160·5	161·8 163·8 165·6	162-8 164-8 166-8
977	January 18 February 15 March 15	172·4 174·1 175·8	183·1 184·5 186·5	214·8 216·8 215·7	177·1 178·5 181·0	178·7 179·8 185·1	189·7 192·7 197·8	185·2 187·5 192·7	169·6 169·1 168·9	165·7 167·3 167·9	169·3 171·1 172·6	170·9 172·5 174·3
	April 19 May 17 June 14	180·3 181·7 183·6	189·6 189·9 193·7	223·9 213·7 219·4	183·2 185·4 189·0	189-7 191-8 192-2	200·6 205·0 206·8	196·2 199·6 200·8	168·9 169·9 177·5	169·7 170·9 174·5	177·6 179·3 180·8	178-7 180-5 182-4
	July 12 August 16 September 13	183·8 184·7 185·7	192-0 191-9 192-5	194·1 182·8 176·9	191·8 193·8 195·6	196·3 196·9 198·3	210-2 214-9 216-9	204·5 207·6 209·4	178·4 178·8 179·7	177·5 179·3 182·1	181·5 182·7 183·8	183·5 184·9 186·2
	October 18 November 15 December 13	186·5 187·4 188·4	192·3 192·9 194·8	168·1 166·9 171·1	196·9 197·5 198·9	199·0 200·3 201·1	219-0 220-5 224-1	211·0 212·3 214·8	179·9 179·5 179·9	184·0 184·2 184·5	184-9 185-9 186-6	187·3 188·2 189·0

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

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‡												
8-01	**9-767 6/407		250236F0	E-001	6:E01	1000	8-307	2012		0 M	JANUARY	16, 1962 = 100
95 93 92 91 92 89	63 64 66 65 66 73 70	66 68 64 59 53 49 43	121 118 119 119 121 126 124	62 61 61 60 60 58 52	59 60 60 61 58 58 64	89 86 86 87 89 89	120 124 126 136 139 135 135	60 66 65 65 65 65 63	56 57 55 54 52 53 54	41 42 43 44 46 46 51		1968 Weights 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974
135-0	127-1	125·5	141·3	133-8	113·2	113·4	119·1	124-5	132-4	126·9	Monthly averages	1968
140-1	136-2	135·5	147·0	137-8	118·3	117·7	123·9	132-3	142-5	135·0		1969
149-8	143-9	136·3	158·1	145-7	126·0	123·8	132·1	142-8	153-8	145·5		1970
172-0	152-7	138·5	172·6	160-9	135·4	132·2	147·2	159-1	169-6	165·0		1971
185-2	159-0	139·5	190·7	173-4	140·5	141·8	155·9	168-0	180-5	180·3		1972
191-9	164-2	141·2	213·1	178-3	148·7	155·1	165·0	172-6	202-4	211·0		1973
215-6	182-1	164·8	238·2	208-8	170·8	182·3	194·3	202-7	227-2	248·3		1974
133-0	125.0	120-8	138-6	132-6	110-2	111-9	113-9	116-3	128-0	121-4	January 16	1968
139-9	134-7	135-1	143-7	138-4	116-1	115-1	122-2	130-2	140-2	130-5	January 14	1969
146-4	143-0	135-8	150-6	145-3	122-2	120-5	125-4	136-4	147·6 160·8	139·4 153·1	January 20 January 19	1970 1971
160-9	151-3	138·6 138·4	164·2 178·8	152·6 168·2	132·3 138·1	128·4 136·7	141·2 151·8	151·2 166·2	174-7	172.9	January 18	1972
179·9 190·2	154-1	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, 1974 = 100
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51		1974 Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48		1975
90	81	46	112	56	75	84	140	74	57	47		1976
89	83	46	112	58	63	82	139	71	54	45		1977
108·4	109·7	115·9	105·8	110·7	107·9	109·4	111·0	111·2	106·8	108·2	Monthly averages	1974
147·5	135·2	147·7	125·5	147·4	131·2	125·7	143·9	138·6	135·5	132·4		1975
185·4	159·3	171·3	143·2	182·4	144·2	139·4	166·0	161·3	159·5	157·3		1976
208·1	183·4	209·7	161·8	211·3	166·8	158·3	190·3	188·3	173·3	185·7		1977
143·2	137·3	152·6	126·6	144·0	131·7	123·8	142·5	136·3	135·8	129·9	May 13	1975
150·8	139·7	158·4	128·7	151·4	133·3	125·1	144·6	137·7	138·0	132·3	June 17	
154·0	141·8	158·7	129·3	154·9	134·2	125·7	145·9	141·4	140·4	135·4	July 15	
154·1	143·5	158·8	130·5	155·0	135·2	127·6	148·2	142·4	137·8	136·6	August 12	
155·7	143·8	160·5	131·1	155·6	136·3	129·3	149·8	143·5	139·6	139·2	September 16	
165·1	144·3	160·7	133·1	159·6	138·8	129·6	150·8	146·9	150-4	140·8	October 14	
169·0	144·5	160·7	133·8	161·9	140·2	130·5	153·4	147·6	151-6	142·1	November 11	
171·5	146·6	162·2	134·2	166·8	141·3	131·4	156·0	149·1	152-5	143·6	December 9	
172·8	149·0	162·6	134·8	168·7	140·8	131·5	157·0	152·3	154·0	146·2	January 13	1976
173·2	150·9	162·8	135·8	169·4	141·2	134·9	156·9	154·2	154·9	148·3	February 17	
173·9	151·9	162·8	136·3	169·7	141·9	135·9	157·4	154·7	155·7	149·5	March 16	
179·1	154-3	162·8	143·5	174-6	140·7	136·6	160-9	158·7	156·1	153·1	April 13	
183·8	158-7	170·8	142·6	180-0	141·1	137·3	164-0	159·2	158·6	154·6	May 18	
186·5	159-7	175·3	143·1	183-8	141·5	137·7	165-2	159·3	159·4	156·3	June 15	
188·9	162·4	175·3	143·8	185·6	142·7	138·3	166·9	162·0	160·1	158·0	July 13	
190·5	163·3	175·3	144·5	187·0	143·3	140·5	169·5	163·4	160·9	159·9	August 17	
190·7	164·1	175·3	145·4	187·3	143·8	142·4	170·6	163·8	161·6	161·2	September 14	
193-4	164·5	175·0	147·5	191·3	150·0	144·5	171·7	167·5	163·4	164·4	October 12	DEMERAL IN
195-1	165·8	178·1	147·9	194·9	151·0	145·9	175·4	169·4	164·2	167·0	November 16	
196-4	166·9	179·7	153·6	196·7	151·8	146·8	176·4	170·8	164·8	169·1	December 14	
198·7	173·7	193·2	154·1	198·8	157·0	148·5	178·9	176·2	166·8	172·3	January 18	197
198·7	176·4	194·3	154·6	198·0	160·1	151·1	181·3	178·5	167·7	173·8	February 15	
199·3	179·3	193·7	155·7	198·7	162·0	153·4	182·4	180·9	168·1	176·5	March 15	
203·1	181·2	206·5	166·3	202-9	163·7	153·8	189·1	185·9	170·0	178-8	April 19	
208·0	183·9	206·5	164·3	210-4	165·2	154·6	192·2	187·2	171·9	182-0	May 17	
211·4	184·0	216·1	164·3	214-5	166·0	155·7	193·2	187·8	173·3	184-0	June 14	
211·6	184·6	216·1	163·3	216·6	166·8	157·4	193·8	189·9	172.9	186·4	July 12	
211·4	185·7	217·6	164·3	217·3	169·1	160·4	192·9	190·9	174.4	188·7	August 16	
209·6	187·4	217·6	164·8	217·5	170·7	161·8	193·7	192·5	173.3	194·7	September 13	
213·3	188-3	218·2	163·3	220·8	172·2	163·3	194·3	195-6	176·9	195·9	October 18	
215·4	188-3	218·2	163·3	220·3	173·8	164·4	195·6	196-9	180·6	197·4	November 15	
217·2	188-3	218·2	163·8	220·0	174·7	164·7	196·4	197-5	184·0	198·0	December 13	

^{*} See footnote on page 79.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of the Gazette.
‡ These are: coal, coke, gas, electricity, water (from August 1976), rail and bus fares, postage and telephones.
§ Provisional.
| The number of quotations used in compiling the indices for these months was less than normal because of industrial action by some employees of the Department of Employment Group.

RETAIL PRICES

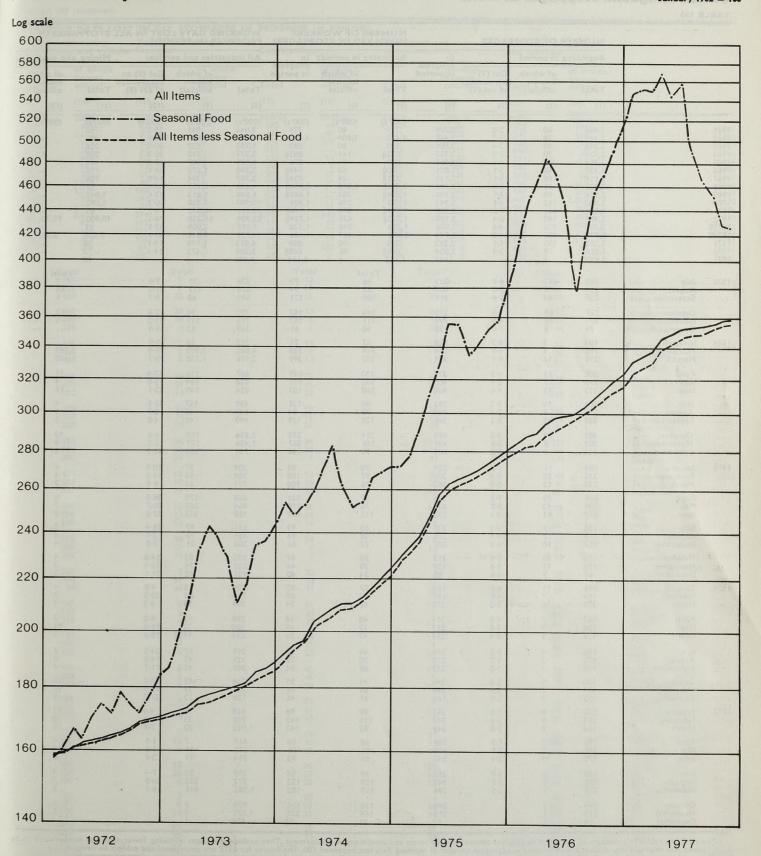
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

	INDEX	INDEX FOR												
	One-per	rson pensio	ner housel	nolds	Two-pe	rson pensio	ner househ	olds	Genera	l index of r	etail prices	A LINE CO.		
	Quarter	Date			Quarte	r			Quarter					
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th		
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100					THANK TO STATE		orten.					endeded in		
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 1974	175·3 199·4	180-8 207-5	182-5	190-3	175-2	181-1	183.0	190-6	168-7	173-8	176.6	182-6		
17/4	177.4	207.5	214-1	225-3	199-5	208-8	214-5	225-2	190.7	201.9	208-0	218-1		
ANUARY 15, 1974 - 100														
1974	101-1	105-2	108-6	114-2	101-1	105-8	108-7	114-1	101-5	107-5	110-7	116-1		
1975	121-3	134-3	139-2	145.0	121-0	134-0	139-1	144-4	123-5	134-5	140-7	145-7		
1976	152-3	158-3	161.4	171-3	151.5	157-3	160-5	170-2	151-4	156-6	160-4	168-0		
1977	179.0	186-9	191-1	194-2	178-9	186-3	189-4	192-3	176-8	184-2	187-6	190-8		

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought an consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR O	NE-PERSON	PENSIONER	HOUSEH	DLDS	12 B 102 (76)	g - N-967 (49)	1-802 cm/m	CB912000 3	0.651478=	HBC1168-7 P	+21 170-01 B
JANUARY 16, 19	762 = 100										
1963	103-9	104·4 107·5	102-8	100-0	105-7	98-5	103-5	105-7	102-8	102-9	104-6
1964	107-0	107-5	108-6	105-8	108-5	100-5	104-7	111-6	106-4	105-0	108-1
1965 1966	111.5	111-3	117-8	118-1	113-0	102-8	106-4	118-6	111-8	111-4	112-9
967	116·3 119·0	115·3 118·0	122·4 126·0	120-9 120-9	120·2 123·7	105·0 106·8	108-9 110-5	127-1	114-7	119.6	117-5
968	124-5	122-4	128-0	125.8	131-5	110-8	112-0	130·8 137·4	115·7 126·9	124·8 128·9	120·8 126·7
969	131-1	129-4	137-1	136-1	136-4	116-5	115-8	143-9	132-7	139-0	134-0
970	140-2	138-2	143-9	136-9	146-8	124.7	120-8	156-9	145-3	148-3	143-6
1971 1972	154·4 166·2	153-9	152-0	139-1	161-8	133-3	129-0	189-3	161-5	160-8	160·7 176·2
973	182-2	167-5 193-7	158·4 163·5	140·1 141·9	175-3	138-0	138-2	203.0	172.7	170-6	176.2
974	211.6	226-2	181.7	165.7	180·6 209·9	145·5 166·9	150·6 176·5	205·1 211·8	179·2 217·9	187·0 209·1	209·1 249·1
ANUARY 15, 19	74 = 100										
974	107-3	104-0	110-0	115-9	109-9	108-5	109-5	109-0	114-5	106-7	108-8
975	135-0	129-5	135-8	147-8	145-5	131-0	124-9	144·0 178·0	147-7	134·4 155·1	133·1 159·5
976 977	160·8 187·8	156·3 187·5	160·2 185·2	171·5 209·8	179·9 205·2	145·2 169·0	137·7 155·4	178·0 204·6	171·6 201·1	155·1 168·7	159· 5 188·6
NDEX FOR TV					THE REAL PROPERTY.	THE REPORT OF THE PARTY OF	page 1977s			921	1400
ANUARY 16, 19		LINGIONER	HOUSEIN	5253							
963	103-7	104-3	102-5	100-0	105-4	99-7	103-9	104-5	102-4	102-2	104-6
964	107-2	108-1	108-2	105-9	108-3	101.7	105-3	109-1	106.2	103.8	108-1
965	112-0	108·1 112·1	117-3	118-3	112-7	104-4	107-3	116-4	108-6	109-6	112.9
966 967	116-5	116-0	121-9	121-1	120-2	106-8	110-0	124-1	111-3	117-3	117-5
968	119-2 124-6	118·5 123·3	125·7 127·1	121-1	124-3 132-3	108·8 113·0	111.7	127-3	112-5	122-1	120-8
969	131-5	130-5	136.5	126·0 136·4	137-3	118-9	113·5 117·9	135·0 141·6	123·1 129·3	126·2 136·2	126·7 134·0
970	140-3	139-7	144-7	137-3	147-2	127-7	123-8	151.7	141-4	145.4	143.6
971	154-2	155-3	154-2	139-5	162-6	137-0	132-3	175.1	157-3	159-3	160-7
972 973	165-6	169-7	160-9	140-5	176-1	141-3	141-6	187-1	167-5	168·8 185·9	176.2
974	182-5 212-0	197·8 230·9	166·2 184·7	142·3 166·1	181·5 210·9	148·1 170·3	155·0 182·2	192·9 214·7	173·3 208·1	185·9 207·5	209·1 249·1
ANUARY 15, 19	74 = 100				1	1351	104		200 .	20, 0	
974	107-4	104-0	110-0	116-0	110-0	108-2	109-7	111-0	113-3	106-7	108-8
975	134-6	128-9	135-7	148-1	146-0	132.6	126.4	145-4	144.6	135.4	133-1
976	159-9	155-8	160-5	171.9	180.7	146-3	139-7	171-4	168-2	157-1	159-5
977	186-7	184-8	186-3	210-2	207.7	170-3	158-5	194-9	197-4	171-2	188-6
ENERAL INDE ANUARY 16, 19		L PRICES									
963		1010	100.0	100.0				TOO 1685 10	SOL THE S	EP 3 7 7 7 8	
964	103·1 106·2	104·8 107·8	102·3 107·9	100-0 105-8	106·0 109·3	100-1	103-5	100-5	101-9	104-0	104-2
965	111-2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114-5	102·3 104·8	104-9 107-0	102·1 106·7	105·0 109·0	106·9 112·7	107·5 111·9
966	115-1	115-6	121-7	120-8	114·5 120·9	107-2	109-9	109-9	112.5	120-5	116.1
967	117-7	118-5	125-3	120-8	124-3	109-0	111-7	112-2	113.7	126-4	119-0
968 969	123·1 130·1		127-1	125.5	133-8	113-2	113-4	119-1	124-5	132-4	126-9
70	138-1	131·0 140·1	136·2 143·9	135·5 136·3	137·8 145·7	118·3 126·0	117·7 123·8	123·9 132·1	132-3	142-5	135·0 145·5
71	151-2	155.6	152-7	138-5	160-9	135.4	132.2	132·1 147·2	142·8 159·1	153·8 169·6	165.0
772	161-2	169-4	159-0	139-5	173.4	135·4 140·5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180-5	180-3
973 974	175·4 204·7	194-9	164-2	141-2	178-3	148-7	155-1	165-0	172-6	202·4 227·2	211.0
ANUARY 15, 19		1300	182-1	164-8	208-8	170-8	182-3	194-3	202.7	111.1	248-3
74					4-541						16
75	108·9 136·1		109-7	115.9	110.7	107-9	109-4	111-0	111-2	106-8	108-2
976	159-1	133·3 159·9	135·2 159·3	147·7 171·3	147·4 182·4	131·2 144·2	125.7	143·9 166·0	138-6	135-5	132-4
977	184-9		183.4	209.7	211.3	166.8	139·4 157·4	190-3	161·3 188·3	159·5 173·3	157·3 185·7

Index of retail prices



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * United Kingdom: stoppages of work

		NUMB	ER OF STOR	PPAGES			R OF WOR			NG DAYS L	OST IN ALI	STOPP	AGES IN
		Beginni	ng in period		In progress	Beginnir	ng in period‡	In progress	All indu	stries and se	rvices	Mining	and quarryin
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)	in period	Total	of which known official	in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
10/1		2 (0)		2.2	0.704	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1961 1962		2,686 2,449	60 78	2·2 3·2	2,701 2,465	771 4,420	3,809	779 4,423	3,046 5,798	861 4,109	28·3 70·9	740 308	= 000
1963 1964		2,068 2,524	49 70	2·4 2·8	2,081 2,535	590 872	80 161	593 883	1,755 2,277	527 690	30·0 30·3	326 309	42
1965 1966		2,354 1,937	97 60	4·1 3·1	2,365 1,951	868 530	94 50	876 544	2,925 2,398	607 1,172	20·8 48·9	413 118	
1967 1968		2,116 2,378	108 91	5·1 3·8	2,133 2,390	731 2,255	36 1,565	734 2,258	2,787 4,690	394 2,199	14·1 46·9	108 57	E
1969 1970		3,116 3,906	98 162	3·1 4·1	3,146 3,943	1,654 1,793	283 296	1,665 1,801	6,846 10,980	1,613 3,320	23·6 30·2	1,041	_
1971		2,228	161	7-2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74-2	1,092	
1973¶		2,497 2,873	160 132	6·4 4·6	2,530 2,902	1,722 1,513	635 396	1,734 1,528	23,909 7,197	18,228 2,009	76·2 27·9	10,800 91	10,726
1974¶		2,922 2,282	125 139	4·3 6·1	2,946 2,332	1,622 789	467 80	1,626	14,750 6,012	7,040 1,148	47·7 19·1	5,628 56	5,567
1976 1977		2,016 2,627	69	3.4	2,034 2,661	666 1,143	46	668 1,150	3,284 9,985	472	14-4	78 85	7
					2,001		tal	1,150	,,,,,,				Total
1973	July August	178 261	12	6·7 3·0	233 307		56 35	72 94	276 378	21 117	7·6 31·0		3 16
	September	239	13	5.4	314		00	121	699	68	9.7		9
	October November	327 309	18 15	5·5 4·9	391 399	1:	46	167 167	702 715	90 137	12·8 19·2		12
	December¶	71	5	7.0	120		30	61	269	32	11.9		5
1974	January¶ February¶	104 116	9 5	8·7 4·3	128 154		67 24	71 338	213 4,085	68 3,955	31·9 96·8	winner-	3,897
	March¶	251	16	6.4	281		07	399	2,196	1,728	78.7		1,670
	April	300	13	4-3	377		30	147	667	116	17-4		11
	May June	292 323	7 15	2·4 4·6	409 403		02 60	151 183	838 856	109 189	13·0 22·1		11
	July	188	10	5-3	283		80	121	499	167	33-5		4
	August September	236 289	8 15	3·4 5·2	303 366		77 29	94 159	520 999	45 48	8·7 4·8		5 5
	October	401	13	3.2	490	2	14	273	1,656	110	6-6		10
	November December	309 113	8	2·6 5·3	431 203	1.	56 75	257 138	1,456 764	177 328	12·2 42·9		9 2
1975	January	189	11	5.8	239		70	89	339	37	10-9		6
	February March	235 220	22 13	9·4 5·9	301 302	60 4 7	97 76	109 108	388 711	55 63	14-2		4
	April	261	19	7.3	335		87	121	668	179	26-8		2
	May June	229 257	12	5-2	339		76	118	864	265	30-7		6 7
	July	235	11	4·3 4·3	352 330		12 63	150 92	935 631	252 97	27·0 15·4		8
	August	149	7	4.7	218		48	74	469	10	2.1		4
	September October	157 170	10	6·4 5·9	207		37	56	300	21	7.0		4
	November	115	11	9.6	213 158		58 30	67 44	352 220	52 74	14·8 33·6		4 3
1976	December January	65	3	4.6	88		34	40	135	42	31-1		2
1770	February	166 154	7	6·6 4·5	184 197		77 58	80 69	324 240	13 80	4·0 33·3		4 4
	March	203	6	3.0	252		68	74	304	19	6-3		4
	April May	157 156	7 9	4·5 5·8	219 213		48 39	68 49	298 200	15 22	5·0 11·0		3 11
	June	175	6	3.4	233		47	56	224	44	19-6		3
	July August	162 172	4 3	2·5 1·7	219 210		44 70	57 78	219 321	53	24·2 14·0		5
	September	179	1	1.0	237		69	94	385	45 45	11.7		4
	October November	190 199	5 7	2·6 3·5	248 249		44	59	254 327	45	17·7 11·9		10 18
	December	103	3	2.9	161		65 37	76 46	188	39 52	27.7		5
977	January February	228 260	8	3.5	262		89	96	435	19	4.4		15
	March	264	8	3·1 3·0	347 349		15 93	149 142	781 1,042	33 82	4·2 7·9		8
	April May	196	3 5	1.5	288		68	86	619	7	1:1		6 8
	June	241 170	4	2·1 2·4	318 240		32 66	101 93	679 514	11 11	1·6 2·1		6
	July	150	3	2.0	217		39	54	299	22	7-4		7 5
	August September	296 277	8 7	2·7 2·5	347 396		09 50	122 182	872 1,282	235 441	26·9 34·4		5 8
	October	294	t		398		38	176	979	+			6
	November December	215 36	†		315 97	1	65 31	225 97	1,575 908	†			5

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

redex of retail prices

dotale e	IG DAYS LOST ngineering, ng and vehicles	Textiles.	STOPPAGES IN	PROGRES		Transpor communi	t and cation	All other	industries ces	BS	BURAT
Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	THOMAS THO	
13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)		(21)	(22)		
000's) ,464 ,559 ,854 ,338 ,763 ,871 ,422 ,363 ,739 ,540 ,035 ,636 ,799 ,837 ,937 ,917	(000's) 624 3,652 189 501 455 163 205 2,010 1,229 587 3,552 2,654 923 602 814 209	(000's) 22 37 25 34 52 11 40 384 71 140 384 71 193 350 65 255	(000's) 14 21 4 20 4 10 6 7 58 10 129 82 23 70 4 †	(000's) 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 255 4,188 176 252 247 570 295	(000's) 44 61 279 — 16 6 17 31 12 10 21 3,842 15 22 69 185 †	(000°s) 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876 331 705 422 298	(000's) 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 590 6,242 576 102 33 23 5 †	(000's) 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1,608 2,072 1,006 461 2,931	(000's) 143 100 49 29 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 301 887 794 172 71 †		1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971 1972 11973 11974 1975
	Total 167 282 458		otal 7 7 2	100 T	otal 13 16 15	100 100 T	otal 12 12 21		otal 74 44 174	July August September	1973
	499 456 189	2 9	00 08 1		13 6 5		46 41 28		112 109 46	October November ¶ December	
	131 136 437		2 3 4		10 7 14		27 17 19		33 26 53	¶ January ¶ February ¶ March	1974
	439 455 512	105 81	18 29 14		22 41 33		42 92 19		134 217 268	April May June	
	275 327 820	vasr.	15 34 37		10 15 26		26 13 24		168 126 87	July August September	
1	,103 903 300		36 25 29		34 30 9		151 183 93		323 305 331	October November December	
	195 228 327	Dist.	12 10 23		13 38 32		27 27 218		86 81 109	January February March	1975
	420 658 640		12 13 53		35 29 16		66 24 11		128 132 207	April May June	
	468 370 213	No. 1	38 27 38		14 6 7		9 10 8		97 51 31	July August September	
	261 108 44		8 51 64		23 22 11		7 11 5		50 25 10	October November December	1976
	247 127 218	a tot	9 2 4		31 39 37		3 17		16 64 24	January February March	1776 2016 1016 1016 1016 1016 1016 1016 101
	161 105 103		12 7 5		65 31 50 46		15 7 18		43 38 45	May June July	
	230 268		8 5 5 5 3		46 59		13 7 11 7		32 28 38 52	August September October	
	108 178 116		1 4 5		75 67 25		11 7 17		52 30 56	November December	1977
	531 819 441	E SEE	10 9 10		40 46 26		12 12 58		180 146 79	January February March April	
	434 422		26		37 20		46 12 6		128 47 59	April May June July	
	198 575 550 630		3 7 54		27 12 23 28		30 31		243 615	August September October	
	914 289	T 1111	27 27		28 15 2		45 23 6		204 591 583	November December	

^{*} The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1977 are provisional and subject to revision.

† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.

† Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

§ Loss of time, for example through shortage of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

§ Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppages began.

¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10–March 8 1974, are not available for December 1973–March 1974.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

	LE 134	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976†
	Control of the Contro	1707	1700	1707	1770	el pil		- 17.0	77.190		
1a	WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product§ Employed labour force*	92·5	96·4	98·3	100·0	101·5	104·4	110·4	109·6	107·7	108·9
1b		100·9	100·5	100·4	100·0	98·3	99·0	101·1	101·3	100·7	(100·2)
1c	GDP per person employed*	91.6	95.9	97-9	100-0	103-3	105.5	109-2	108-2	107.0	(108.7)
1d	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	86·6	89·6	92·8	100·0	110·4	121·6	131·8	153·7	197·6	225·4
1e		86·1	88·2	91·1	100·0	108·8	118·3	128·2	156·4	204·7	226·5
1f		85·1	87·4	90·8	100·0	108·8	118·6	128·1	156·6	206·5	231·1
2a	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	91·7	97·2	99·9	100·0	100·3	102·5	109·9	106·9	101·6	102·2
2b		101·9	101·6	101·4	100·0	96·9	94·7	95·8	95·5	91·5	(89·3)
2c		90·0	95·7	98·5	100·0	103·5	108·2	114·7	111·9	111·0	(114·4)
2d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	85·7	85·5	90·1	100·0	107·3	109·4	125·1	157·3	204·5	230·9
2e		84·8	84·6	89·6	100·0	107·5	114·6	125·5	160·9	210·5	240·4
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES										
3a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	89·8	96·0	99·6	100·0	99·4	102·0	110·5	108·9	102·3	103·5
3b		99·6	99·0	100·3	100·0	96·7	93·6	94·1	94·3	90·1	(87·3)
3c		90·2	97·0	99·3	100·0	102·8	109·0	117·4	115·5	113·5	(118·6)
3d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	82·9	83·1	88·4	100·0	108·8	113·4	121·2	150·1	195·5	220·3
3e		82·2	82·3	87·8	100·0	109·4	114·5	122·6	155·0	202·9	231·3
	MINING AND QUARRYING										
4a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	114·5	111·2	104·0	100·0	100·0	84·1	92·6	78·8	86·0	89·2
4b		132·1	117·4	106·6	100·0	96·6	92·6	88·2	85·2	85·8	(85·0)
4c		86·7	94·7	97·6	100·0	103·5	90·8	105·0	92·5	100·2	(104·9)
4d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	92·3	89·2	92·7	100·0	101·0	139·3	130·3	219·6	290·8	308·6
4e		91·5	89·2	92·8	100·0	100·7	144·7	136·7	234·5	311·7	330·7
	METAL MANUFACTURE										
5a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	92·0	98·0	100·3	100·0	91·3	91·4	100·0	91·7	78·6	85·3
5b		100·8	98·9	99·4	100·0	94·1	87·5	87·3	85·9	84·1	(79·9)
5c		91·3	99·1	100·9	100·0	97·0	104·5	114·5	106·8	93·5	(106·8)
5d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·0	76·7	84·2	100·0	112·3	116·9	121·3	163·2	247·1	253·8
5e		77·2	76·0	84·0	100·0	112·7	117·4	123·3	171·5	261·6	272·1
	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGIN	NEERING									
6a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	87·5	91·2	97·1	100·0	99·4	99·1	109·7	113·1	108·7	103·3
6b		98·7	97·6	99·0	100·0	96·4	92·0	92·6	94·2	90·3	(86·8)
6c		88·7	93·4	98·1	100·0	103·1	107·7	118·5	120·1	120·4	(119·0)
6d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	84·1	85·6	89·4	100·0	108·2	110·1	115·4	139·3	179·2	212·7
6e		83·2	84·6	88·9	100·0	108·8	111·4	116·5	144·5	187·1	224·9
	VEHICLES										
7a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	94·5	102·9	106·9	100·0	100·2	104·0	107·6	103·0	96·7	96·8
7b		97·7	97·0	99·4	100·0	97·0	93·7	94·7	94·3	90·6	(89·0)
7c		96·7	106·1	107·5	100·0	103·3	111·0	113·6	109·2	106·7	(108·8)
7d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	78·1	78·4	83·3	100·0	108·4	117·0	133·4	160·4	200·9	230·6
7e		77·6	77·8	82·9	100·0	108·7	118·1	135·6	166·9	209·7	243·6
	TEXTILES										
8a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	84·1	97·1	100·2	100·0	100·6	102·9	108·6	99·2	93·8	97·4
8b		104·4	102·7	104·2	100·0	92·4	88·5	87·9	85·8	78·2	(75·8)
8c		80·6	94·5	96·2	100·0	108·9	116·3	123·5	115·6	119·9	(128·5)
8d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·3	87·3	93·8	100·0	104·8	108·8	131·3	155·7	189·0	213·3
8e		91·2	86·2	93·2	100·0	105·2	109·3	131·3	158·6	193·2	220·6
	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER										
9a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	86·0	91·6	96·2	100·0	104·0	111·6	118·3	118·9	120·8	123·5
9b		111·2	108·1	103·8	100·0	95•9	91·2	88·6	89·2	90·8	(90·7)
9c		77·3	84·7	92·7	100·0	108·4	122·4	133·5	133·3	133·0	(136·2)
9d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	97.0	93.5	94.1	100-0	108-2	112-6	111-3	141-8	184-8	210·2 220·0

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

972	4	1973 1	2	3	4	1974	2	3	4	1975	2	3	4	1976	2	3†	4	1977 1†	2†	3+	
99.0	99.7	100.9	101.0	101.1	110·7 101·2 109·4	101.0	101.3	101.6	101.4	109·4 100·9 108·4	107·5 100·8 106·6	106·7 100·6 106·1	107·1 100·3 106·8	108·5 100·1 108·4	108·6 100·1 108·5	108·5 (100·2) (108·3)	110·1 (100·4) (109·7)	110·4 (100·5) (109·9)	109·2 (100·6) (108·5)	110·0 (100·5) (109·5)	1a 1b 1c
18-1	121.7	123.4	124.9	129.6	137·4 135·0 135·0	147.6	149.0	157-1	171.8	181·5 191·1 191·5	192·3 198·5 200·6	203·7 212·3 214·7	213·3 216·8 219·2	214·9 217·5 220·6	221·7 222·9 227·9	228·4 230·6 235·7	236·6 235·1 240·1	246·2 245·1 249·8	252·0 243·4 249·6		1 d 1 e 1 f
94.5	94.8	95.5	95.8	110·6 95·9 115·3		95.7	95.6	109·0 95·3 114·4	95.3	104·8 93·2 112·4	101·0 91·8 110·0	100·0 91·0 109·9	100·8 90·0 112·0	101·4 89·6 113·2	102·5 89·3 114·8		103·2 (89·2) (115·7)	103·6 (89·5) (115·8)		102·7 (89·6) (114·6)	2b
93·5 09·9	93·3 114·4	93·7 117·1	94·0 117·0	94·2 118·4	111·0 94·5 117·5 128·7	94·3 113·1	94·5 117·4	94·5 117·2	93·8 114·1	106·5 92·5 115·1 179·1	101·4 90·7 111·8 192·4	100·4 89·1 112·7 202·6	101·1 87·9 115·0 208·0	101·6 87·3 116·4 213·7	103·5 87·1 118·8 217·4	103·8 (87·3) (118·9) 223·2	104·9 (87·5) (119·9) 226·9			(88.3)	
96·2 91·8 04·8	96·9 91·3 106·1	98·5 90·4 109·0	95·7 89·0 107·5	94·2 87·6 107·5	81·9 85·9 95·3	52·9 84·9 62·3	86·3 85·0 101·5	88·5 85·3 103·8	87·5 85·5 102·3	86·5 85·8 100·8	85·6 86·0 99·5	85·1 85·8 99·2	86·6 85·7 101·1	86·7 85·4 101·5	89·1 84·8 105·1	87·2 (84·9) (102·7)	94·0 (84·7) (111·0)		104·5 (84·9) (123·1)	105·5 (84·4) (125·0)	4b
86.9	86.9	100·9 87·6 115·2	87.6	87.4	97·4 86·7 112·3	89·5 85·8 104·3	85.6	86.0	88·1 86·3 102·1	89·9 86·1 104·4	75·8 85·3 88·9	73·5 83·4 88·1	75·3 81·7 92·2	81·8 80·4 101·7	87·8 79·6 110·3	86·4 (79·6) (108·5)	85·2 (80·0) (106·5)	(80.3)		83·7 (80·6) (103·8)	51
1.8	91.5	91.9	92.3	92.6	111·6 93·5 119·4	93.6	94.2	94.7	94.1	114·0 92·9 122·7	110·2 91·1 121·0	106·2 89·2 119·1	104·6 87·9 119·0	102·7 87·1 117·9	103·8 86·7 119·7	103·0 (86·6) (118·9)		(86.9)	(87.3)	103·6 (87·4) 118·5)	6a 6l 6d
3.5	110·8 93·7 118·2	94-4	105·2 94·7 111·1		108·1 94·7 114·1	97·6 94·1 103·7	105·7 94·3 112·1	105·7 94·4 112·0	102·9 94·4 109·0	102·1 93·3 109·4	93·4 91·3 102·3	95·8 89·3 107·3	95·4 88·3 108·0	96·1 88·1 109·1	96·7 88·4 109·4	97·0 (89·3) (108·6)				98·0 (92·1) (106·4)	7: 7: 7:
88.3	88.2	88.6	88-1	106·7 87·6 121·8	106·9 87·3 122·5	87.0	86.7	101·6 85·8 118·4	83.7	92·9 80·9 114·8	94·2 78·7 119·7	93·1 77·1 120·8	94·9 76·0 124·9	97·5 75·8 128·6	95·2 75·6 125·9		99·3 (76·1) (130·5)			93·7) (75·7)) (123·8)	8
90.8	90.1	89.5	88.6	88.3	120·5 88·1 136·8	88.2	88.9	89.4	90.1	120·5 90·4 133·3	121·9 90·6 134·5	118·3 91·1 129·9	122·6 91·2 134·4	125·0 91·3 136·9	124·3 (90·9) 136·7	119·8 (90·5) (132·4)	(90.0)	(89.9)	(89.9)		9

^{*} 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 77 of this issue.

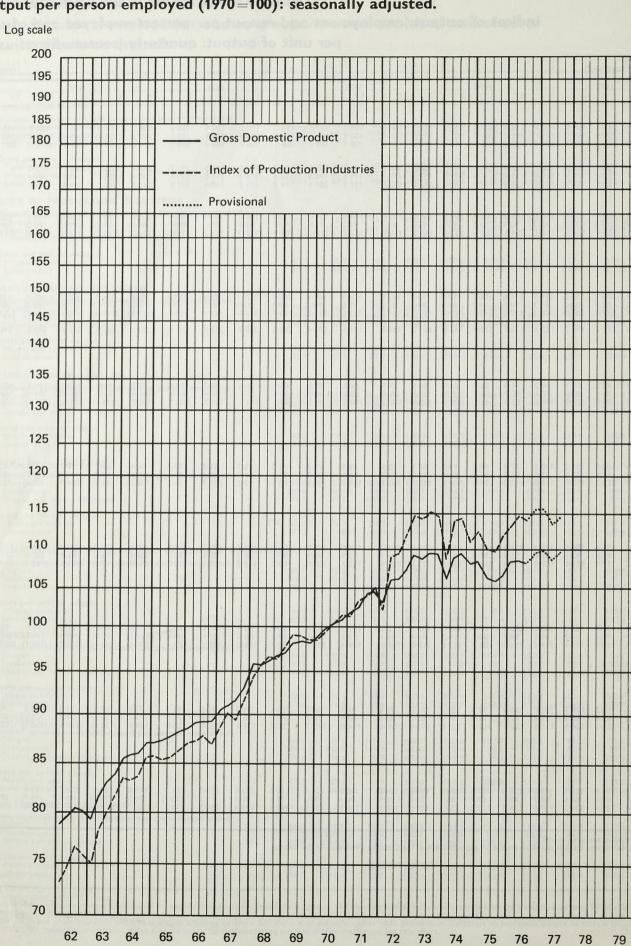
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

§ 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 shown are provisional.

Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of the Gazette.

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



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

UNEMPLOYED

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

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS

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

ADULT STUDENTS

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

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

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.

Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

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