

# Department of Employment <sup>S</sup> Gazette

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**The use of manpower in British  
manufacturing industry**

**New laws for offshore work and  
private employment services**

**Household spending in 1975**

**West German employment trends**

**Unfair dismissal cases, 1975**

**Labour costs in distribution, insurance,  
banking and finance, 1974**

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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# The use of manpower in British manufacturing industry

By C. F. Pratten and A. G. Atkinson

This summary of two new studies of labour productivity in the United Kingdom and other countries was written jointly by C. F. Pratten, of the Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge University, and A. G. Atkinson of the Department of Employment, who writes here in a personal capacity. The views of the Department of Employment do not necessarily coincide with those expressed in this article.

ANNUAL OUTPUT per employee in manufacturing industry in France and Germany is about 50 per cent above that for the United Kingdom, and in the USA it is about twice the UK level. However, differences in the rate of improvement of labour productivity between Germany, France and the UK have narrowed in recent years, and productivity in UK manufacturing industry has been increasing faster than in the USA. Comparisons like these have been a source of frequent concern and investigation, but there is still no general agreement among economists and industrialists about the causes of differences in economic performance, and very little agreement on remedies. This article summarises two new studies which focus on

UK industry and which analyse international differences in the performance of manufacturing industry. The first study is a systematic comparison of labour productivity within international companies\*. These companies might be expected to know how and why labour productivity varied between their plants in different countries. The second study is a review of the large number of industry-level studies in the United Kingdom which have attempted, among other things, to examine the causes of international differences in labour productivity and the use of manpower†. Although capital productivity is very important, both studies concentrate on the measurement of labour productivity and causes of differences in labour productivity.

## How far is manpower used effectively? — some evidence

In practice, even within international companies, it is very difficult to compare differences between plants in absolute levels of labour productivity, mainly because of differences in the mix of products produced. The estimates of productivity differentials‡ shown in table 1 were obtained from companies in 1972. They were based on information available in the UK.

The main data used by companies to compare labour productivity are the physical volume of output per employee, sales per employee adjusted for differences in price, and comparisons of manning and the utilisation of plant. Companies use different measures of output per employee to compare productivity, because of differences in output. For example, comparisons can be made of cigarettes manufactured per employee; but a company making a range of engineering products cannot use such a simple measure of the physical volume of output.

Many of the observations relate to all the UK operations of the firms, but some relate to a part only. Certain companies could only provide comparisons for production, not marketing and distribution, and others for the production

of a proportion of their output, sometimes because of differences in the range of products made in the UK and overseas.

Plainly, there are many qualifications to the individual estimates of productivity differentials and, although it is reasonable to expect that when averages for groups of firms are calculated, some part of the errors in individual observations should cancel out, there could be some bias in the results. For example, companies which have reason to think that labour productivity is lower than elsewhere may make comparisons of productivity as a step to improving the performance of their UK operations.

Also the comparisons were based on data for 1972 and there could have been a change in relative performance since

\* A full report on the study will be published by Cambridge University Press for the Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge University, in 1976.

† Report for the Department of Employment 1975. A similar report has been commissioned on studies of manpower use in the public sector.

‡ The percentage differences in labour productivity between overseas and UK operations of the same firm.

then. However, in the absence of better data, they do provide some guidance on the orders of magnitude of differences in productivity.

**International comparisons**

Table 1 summarises the differentials for comparisons between North America, Germany, France and the UK. The unweighted average differential was 50 per cent for North America-UK comparisons. This means that output per man at American operations was 50 per cent higher than at UK operations of international companies. Similarly, productivity at the German and French operations were 27 per cent and 15 per cent above the UK level.

**Table 1 Alternative averages of the percentage productivity differentials**

Compared with the UK	Number of observations in plant	Unweighted average (mean)	Weighted average*
USA and Canada	50	50	56
Germany	35	27	35
France	24	15	28

\* Weighted by the number of employees at the operations in the UK to which the observations relate.

When the differentials for companies were weighted by employment at the UK operations, the averages increased. The pattern of higher productivity overseas applied both to UK and overseas based international companies. It also applied to all the industry groups distinguished. There were differences between the average differentials for industry groups—the differential between the UK and the USA for engineering components was the largest—but the number of observations for each industry group was too small for it to be possible to draw confident conclusions about differences between industries. Nevertheless, it is clear that differences in labour productivity apply in many trades and that the motor industry is not a special case. (See table 2 and chart.)

Table 3 shows the dispersion of the productivity differentials. For a large majority of the observations—85 out of 109—productivity was higher overseas than in UK, but productivity was higher at some UK operations. The wide variation in the experience of companies should be noted; for example, for comparisons with North American operations the differentials ranged from -15 to +200.

In this table, a negative differential means that productivity was higher in the UK, a positive one that it was higher in the other country concerned. It shows, for instance, that if French/UK operations of international companies are distributed by relative productivity, in the 25 per cent of cases most favourable to France (the upper

**Table 3 Dispersion of the productivity differentials**

Compared with the UK	Number of observations			Range		Quartiles	
	Positive	Zero	Negative	Lower limit	Upper limit		
	USA and Canada	45	4	1	-15	200	+20
Germany	27	7	1	-7	125	+2	+40
France	13	5	6	-40	50	-5	+40
<b>Total</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8</b>				

**Table 2 Industrial analysis Unweighted average percentage productivity differentials (number of observations in brackets)**

	UK-USA	UK-Germany	UK-France
<b>Analysis by industry groups</b>			
Oil, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, soap and detergents	67 (5)	35 (6)	8 (5)
Food, confectionery, tobacco and packaging	63 (5)	50 (3)	§
Engineering components	90 (7)	22 (8)	16 (7)
Vehicles and allied trades	69 (4)	25* (6)	§
Machine tools and allied trades†	29 (10)	31 (4)	42 (5)
Process plant engineering	41 (4)	†	§
Domestic appliances, electronics and allied trades	11 (4)	†	†
Textiles, clothing and furniture	34 (6)	†	†
Other trades	48 (5)	16 (8)	0 (7)
<b>Total</b>	<b>50 (50)</b>	<b>27 (35)</b>	<b>15 (24)</b>
<b>Analysis by types of trade</b>			
Metalworking trades	42 (29)	24 (19)	28 (12)
Other trades	52 (21)	31 (16)	2 (12)

\* Including electronics.  
 † Included in "Other trades".  
 ‡ Trades allied to vehicles include earth-moving equipment and tractors. Trades allied to machine tools include textile, footwear and tobacco machinery.  
 § Not applicable.

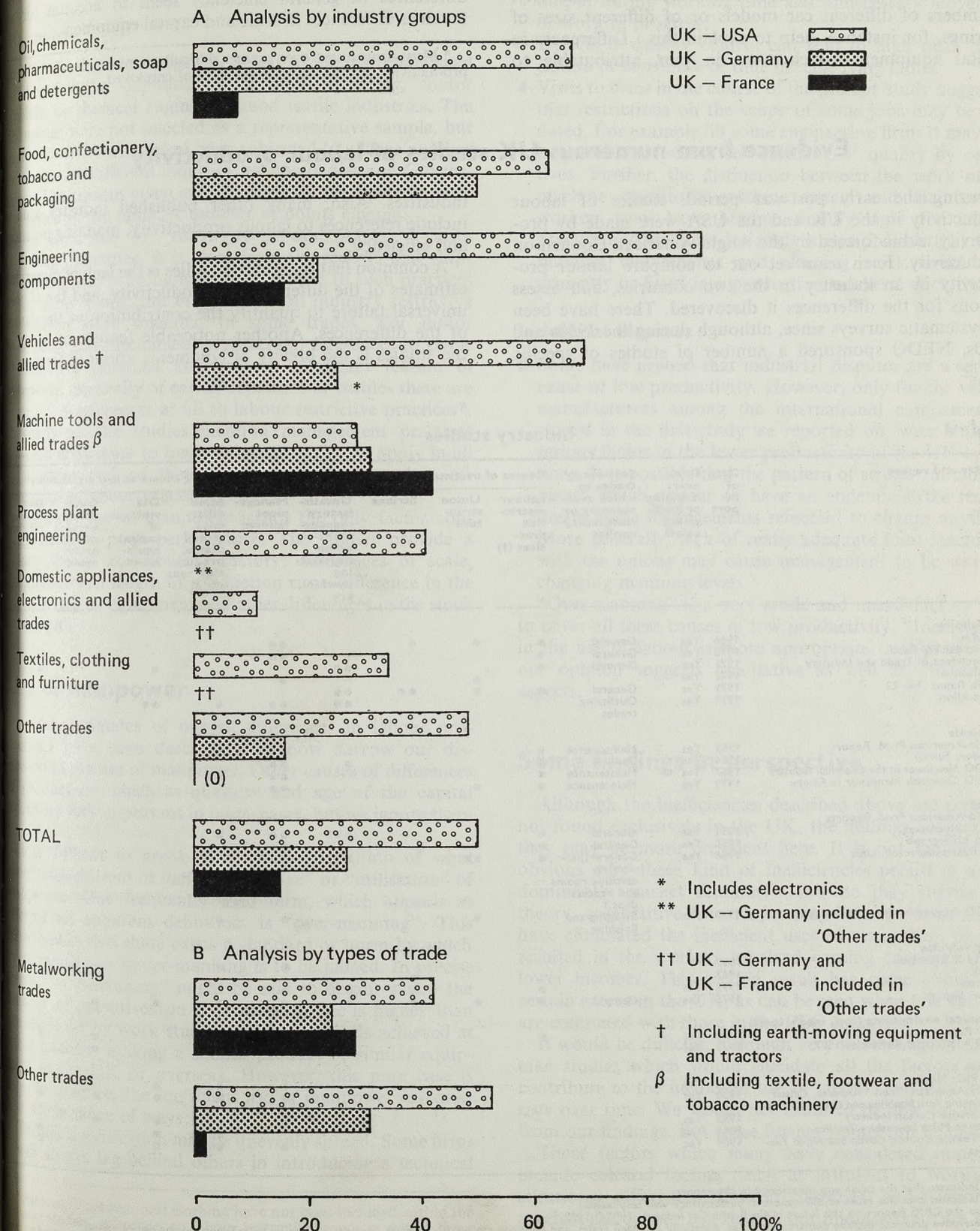
quartile) French productivity was at least 40 per cent higher than the UK's; but in the 25 per cent of cases least favourable to France (the lower quartile) UK productivity was at least 5 per cent higher.

For most firms, a quarter or more of their employees are indirect or "overhead" employees, supervisors, salesmen, maintenance and delivery employees, research, development, office staff and so on, and for one company indirect employees represented as much as 80 per cent of total employment. The comparison of labour productivity within international companies did not suggest that there are proportionately fewer indirect employees in the UK.

**Causes of differences**

Most companies found it difficult to quantify with any precision the contributions of the individual causes of the productivity differentials. For some firms, the reason for this apparent difficulty was the existence within the firm of large differences in scale and in the techniques of production. Also, the causes of differences in productivity are inter-related. Lower wages and shorter production runs in the UK contribute to the retention of older equipment, which contributes to acceptance of work involving short production runs, and so on.

**Industrial analysis of productivity differentials (see also table 2)**



The qualifications to the estimates of the effects of causes of productivity differentials are even greater than the size of the differentials, but the importance of some explanations was clear. For comparisons with American factories, differences in the scale of production, and particularly the rate of output of products and length of production runs, were often the main cause of differences in productivity. (Numbers of different car models or of different sizes of bearings, for instance, help to explain this.) Differences in capital equipment which were in part attributable to

### Evidence from numerous UK studies of labour productivity

During the early post-war period, studies of labour productivity in the UK and the USA were made by productivity teams formed by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity. Each team set out to compare labour productivity in an industry in the two countries, and assess reasons for the differences it discovered. There have been no systematic surveys since, although during the 1960s and 1970s, NEDO sponsored a number of studies of specific

differences in scale and in wage levels also caused differences in productivity\*. However, for comparisons of UK plants with the German and French plants of international companies, it was clear that there were, on balance, differences in efficiency—that the less efficient manpower and other practices applied more often at UK factories. Indeed differences in general efficiency seem to account for as much as differences in scale and capital equipment.

\* Most firms found even greater difficulty in measuring the effect on productivity of differences in the capital employed.

industries. Also, many other published industry studies include references to labour productivity, manning practices and efficiency.

A common feature of these studies is the lack of quantified estimates of the differences in productivity, and the almost universal failure to quantify the contribution of the causes of the differences. Another noticeable feature of many of the studies is the brevity of comments about differences in

Table 4 Industry studies

Industry and report	Date of report	Does over-manning or inefficiency exist?	Sections or trades to which over-manning or inefficiency applies	Causes of overmanning or inefficiency					Other causes of low productivity			
				Labour restrictive practices (†)	Union structure	Strikes	Unsatisfactory management—union negotiating machinery	Management failures	Scale difference, size of plants, production runs etc ‡	Old vintages of capital equipment	Other differences in capital equipment	Shift working restricted
<b>Shipbuilding</b>												
Geddes	1966	Yes	General	•	•	•		••				
Alexander Fairfields	1970	Yes	General	•			••	••				
Department of Trade and Industry	1971	Yes	General	•			••			•		•
Hill Samuel	1971	Yes		•				•				
C.I.R. Report No 22	1971	Yes	General	•		••	••	••				
Booz-Allen	1973	Yes	Outfitting trades				••	••	•	••		
<b>Chemicals</b>												
Anglo-American Prod. Report	1953	Yes	Maintenance	•				••		•		
Flanders Fawley	1964	Yes	General	•			•	••		••		
NEDO Manpower in the Chemical Industry	1967	Yes	Maintenance	•				••		••		
NEDO Chemicals Manpower in Europe	1973	Yes	Maintenance	•				••		••		
<b>Printing</b>												
Anglo-American Prod. Reports												
(1) Letterpress	1951	Yes	General	•			••	••		•		
(2) Lithograph	1951	Yes	General	•				••		••		
The Economist Intell. Unit	1966	Yes	General (particularly machine rooms and process dept.)	•	••		•	••				
NEDO Printing in a Competitive World	1970	Yes	Bridging and finishing		•			•		•		
<b>Motor vehicles</b>												
Maxcy & Silberston	1959							•		•		
Clack	1967							•		•		
Beynon	1973	Yes				•	•	•		•		•
*Ryder Report	1975	Yes	General	•	•	•	•	•		•		•
<b>Mechanical engineering (incl. mach. tools)</b>												
Way Report	1970	Yes		•				•		•		•
NEDO Industrial Review to 1977	1973	Yes						•		•		•
<b>Textiles</b>												
The Platt Mission	1944	Yes						•		•		•
Anglo-American Prod. Reports Cotton Spinning Yarn Doubling and Cotton Weaving	1950	Yes						•		•		•
The British Cotton Industry	1952	Yes						•		•		•
Caroline Miles Lancashire Textiles	1968	Yes						•		•		•
The Textile Council Cotton and Allied Textiles	1969	Yes						•		•		•

• Indicates that the cause was mentioned in the report.

•• Indicates that this cause of differences in performance was emphasised.

\* Also the CRPS Report on the Future of the British Car Industry, HMSO 1975.

† Restrictive practices include demarcation rules, especially between crafts, and between craft and non-craft workers, and union rules involving the use of mates.

‡ This heading includes differences in vertical integration.

manning and efficiency. For the studies which are based on information obtained from firms whose main operations are in the UK, the brevity of references to labour efficiency may be explained by the difficulty in establishing what is an appropriate level of efficiency for the purpose of making comparisons.

### Key points

Table 4 summarises the key points of the main published studies for the shipbuilding, chemical, printing, motor vehicle, mechanical engineering and textile industries. The industries were not selected as a representative sample, but were industries which had been subjected to a large number of studies by different inquiries, ad hoc bodies and Government. The reasons given in the reports for poor performance are noted in the table. A number of points emerge:

- 1 The incidence of "restrictive labour practice" varies among industries. It is clear from the reports that shipbuilding and printing have been subject to such practices for many years, and in the chemical industry restrictive practices have operated in some trades. For motor vehicles and mechanical engineering, references to crude restrictive practices are not an important feature of reports, especially of earlier reports. For textiles there are very few references at all to labour restrictive practices\*.
- 2 Nearly all the studies mention management practices which contribute to low productivity. (These apply in all industries and so they appear to be independent of restrictive labour practices).
- 3 Inefficient use of manpower is not the only factor contributing to poor performance. The studies provide a long list of contributory factors: differences of scale, differences in length of production runs, difference in the age of capital equipment and other differences in the stock of capital.

### Use of manpower

So far, estimates of overall differences in labour productivity have been described. We now narrow our discussion to the use of manpower. Other causes of differences in productivity (such as quantity and age of the capital stock) are very important in many cases, but we ignore them here.

It is difficult to arrive at a precise definition of what constitutes efficient or inefficient "usage" or "utilisation" of manpower. One frequently used term, which appears as offering an apparent definition, is "over-manning". This term implies that there exists a standard or norm by which over-manning or under-manning is to be judged. In precise terms, "over-manning" might be said to obtain where the number of operatives on a production line is higher than the levels set by work study, or than the levels achieved at other factories making a similar product or similar equipment in the UK or overseas. However, this pure case is rare. In practice, the inefficient use of manpower can arise in a whole range of ways:

- 1 Technical innovation may be unevenly spread. Some firms will always lag behind others in introducing a technical

\* Although footwear and clothing have not been included within the industry studies, references to labour restrictive practices within these two industries, are, like those for the textile industry, limited.

innovation, even if no capital investment is involved. Inefficiency arises when firms spend too little effort learning about new techniques, or through inertia fail to introduce those they have learned about.

- 2 Weaknesses in the management, monitoring and scheduling of plant operations may lead to idle time, reduced output during working time and unnecessary movement of work in progress.
- 3 Defects in quality control can lead to high rates of rejection or lavish use of time in remedying faults.
- 4 Visits to firms in the course of the present study suggested that restrictions on the scope of some jobs may be outdated. For example, in some engineering firms it may well be possible to extend self-checking of quality by operatives. Further, the distinction between the work of the machine operators, machine setters and maintenance workers may have become unduly rigid for current practice and machine design. It is also possible that more building maintenance and cleaning work could conveniently be fitted into production workers' slack time.

### Industrial disputes

- 5 Some have argued that industrial disputes are a serious cause of low productivity. However, only for the vehicle manufacturers among the international companies included in the first study we reported on, were strikes a serious factor in the lower productivity of the UK operations. It is possible that the pattern of strikes (notably in plants which appear to have an endemic strike record) makes some managements reluctant to change anything. More generally, lack of really adequate joint machinery with the unions may cause management to be wary of changing manning levels.

"Over-manning" is a very crude and unsatisfactory term to cover all these causes of low productivity. "Inefficiency" in the use of labour is more appropriate, and properly in our opinion suggests qualitative as well as quantitative aspects.

### Some findings in perspective

Although the inefficiencies described above are certainly not found exclusively in the UK, the findings suggest that they may be more prevalent here. It is not immediately obvious why these kind of inefficiencies persist in a predominantly market economy. How do they survive? In theory, competitive forces operating between firms should have eliminated the inefficient uses of manpower, or have resulted in the workers involved earning correspondingly lower incomes. This second result has come about to a certain extent in the UK, as can be seen when UK earnings are compared with those in the EEC countries.

It would be difficult, although very interesting, to undertake studies which would elucidate all the factors which contribute to the inefficient use of labour, and why it persists over time. We would not claim to be able to do this from our findings. But some further points can be made.

Those factors which many have considered important include cultural factors (such as attitudes to work), institutional differences between countries, and frictions in product and labour markets. In our findings there are some illustrations of these factors. For example, it is known that,

in Sweden, employers have in the past had a generally recognised and accepted prerogative to fix levels of manning for new machinery, and this may also apply in some other countries. At many factories in the UK, on the other hand, employees negotiate with management the levels of manning of new machinery. Sometimes they also demand potential increases in wages to operate it.

Another example concerns the influence of the growth of strong internal labour markets within international firms. As a result, the scope to firms of finding suitable recruits from outside to replace employees who leave may be limited. Equally, many firms seem to find some difficulty in rewarding workers for achieving consistent quality in their work. So limitations on competition in labour markets may also be conducive to the inefficient use of manpower. The relative lack of geographical mobility among workers in the UK may also be a contributory factor in this.

### Job security

Our findings shed no light on whether insecurity of employment is a cause of the inefficient use of manpower, although it is often emphasised that it is.

If jobs are insecure, restrictive practices which result in over-manning could be attractive to workers. Again, if workers have high pay relative to their skill, they may be expected to protect their jobs more stubbornly. However, in practice, it is often difficult to determine whether insecurity

of employment has led to reluctance to accept change, or whether reluctance to accept change has led to inefficient use of manpower, and hence job insecurity.

### Conclusion

If it is accepted that manpower has been used relatively inefficiently in UK manufacturing industry, there is scope for increasing labour productivity substantially. If similar slack applies in other sectors of the economy and can also be reduced, the extent of the potential improvement will be greater, but the transitional problems of redeploying labour will also be increased.

There are no panaceas for improving efficiency, but further study of the reasons for international differences in performance, and continuous exposure of differences should assist managers and union officials to introduce changes and improve performance. Finally, the firmest conclusion of the study of labour productivity within international companies was that it is very difficult to determine an efficient level of labour productivity. (If international companies were readily able to do this, more of them would be able to make accurate comparisons of productivity for their operations, and assess the contribution of causes of productivity differentials). Given this uncertainty, co-operation between managers and workers, and enthusiasm for improving performance must be important aids to achieving an efficient use of labour ●

## Characteristics of the unemployed, 1976

In June 1973, a sample survey was conducted to examine the characteristics of unemployed adults, and the results (published in issues of the *Gazette* during 1974) generated considerable interest.

A similar survey was held in June this year, the object being to obtain further information at a time of considerably higher unemployment. A simple random sample of one in 60 of the unemployed aged 18 and over, registered at each local office of the Employment Service Agency and with Professional and Executive Recruitment, was drawn, yielding information on about 18,000 people. This compares with a one in 30 sample of about 16,500 in 1973.

The coverage of both surveys was broadly the same as that of the regular unemployment counts, the principal exclusion being unemployed school-leavers and other young people registered at careers offices.

The survey will yield valuable information not normally collected from the monthly unemployment returns, and will also enable cross-tabulations on the

variables to be made. The 1973 survey gave results of particular interest on the prospects of finding work, attitude to work, occupational pensioners among the unemployed and a follow-up question on whether people were still unemployed six months later.

Questions on these and other topics were retained in the 1976 survey, which will allow interesting comparisons to be made; in addition, questions on training were introduced. Information on the benefit position of the unemployed (which is held in unemployment benefit offices) cannot now be easily linked to unemployment registrations and has not been collected, as it was in the 1973 survey.

The early results will be available in September. Further information will be obtained from a follow-up exercise on whether, and for what reason, registrants in the sample have left the register in the six months following the inquiry.

As in 1973, key results will be published and discussed in forthcoming issues of the *Gazette*.

# New controls for private employment services

## Employment agencies

The regulations impose on employment agencies a number of duties and obligations including the following. An agent

- Must obtain adequate information from employer and worker clients for the purpose of selecting a suitable worker for a vacancy and vice versa.

- Must not offer workers financial or other inducements to use his services.

- Must make enquiries to ensure that workers possess any necessary qualifications required by law (such as a heavy goods vehicle driving licence), that the employment will be legal and that worker and employer are aware of any legal conditions which must be satisfied (such as the need for a work permit in the case of a foreign worker).

- Must not approach a worker he has already placed with a view to arranging employment with another employer.

- Must make it clear in advertisements that he is an agent; and any agency advertisement offering information about jobs that the agent has not been retained to fill must state that the agency does not have the employer's authority to find workers on his behalf.

- On receipt of an application from an employer client, must provide him with a written statement of his current terms of business.

- Where he proposes to charge a worker a fee for services other than job finding, must give the worker a written statement of the service and proposed charge before the service is given.

- Must not introduce to an employer anyone under 18 who is attending or has left school unless he has first satisfied himself that the young person has received vocational guidance from a local education authority.

- Must obtain written consent directly from a parent or guardian before arranging employment abroad for a young person under 18 and must take steps to ensure that suitable accommodation and return fare arrangements are made.

- Must obtain satisfactory testimony regarding the employer and job before arranging employment abroad for a worker.

- Must not arrange employment for a worker either coming to this country for a job, or going to a job abroad, if the rate of repayment of any fare advance is an eighth or more of the worker's basic weekly pay or the amount to be repaid is more than three weeks' pay in the job. An au pair arrangement must not be made if there is a requirement to repay fares out of pocket money payable by the host.

- If he receives money on behalf of a worker client, he must pay it directly to the worker within ten days of receipt,

THE EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES ACT, when introduced into Parliament as a Private Member's Bill by Mr Kenneth Lewis MP, received all-party support and was given the Royal Assent on July 18, 1973. Almost three years later—on July 1, 1976—it has come into force. Its implementation has been delayed by a number of factors, including its amendment by the Employment Protection Act 1975, to transfer the licensing authority responsibilities from some 160 local authorities designated in the original Act to the Secretary of State for Employment, with the object of securing consistency in licensing and enforcement throughout Great Britain.

### Scope

The Act applies to a wide range of agencies providing services for bringing together workers seeking employment and employers who need workers—from the familiar office staff agency, through a range of specialist agencies to entertainment and model agents, the executive selection functions of management consultants, executive search consultants (frequently referred to as "head hunters") and au pair agencies. The other kind of activity covered, the employment business, is that of hiring out workers employed by the business to act for and under the control of a third party. This is commonly called "staff contracting" and has long been associated with the supply of temporary secretarial, typing and office staffs, but in more recent times has extended into many other areas including industrial occupations.

Up to now, about 50 local authorities, including most of the London boroughs, have licensed and controlled employment agencies under local Acts and bye-laws, but none has licensed employment businesses and only a few have licensed au pair agencies. The Employment Agencies Act supersedes these arrangements and the relevant local legislation is repealed with effect from July 1. From that date, employment agencies and businesses of the kinds mentioned above will have to comply with the 1973 Act (except for the licensing requirements of Section 1) and with regulations made by the Secretary of State.

### Regulations

Regulations made under Section 5\* form the heart of the legislation; their purpose is to secure the proper conduct of employment agencies and employment businesses and to protect the interests of people who use them.

They set standards of service to be provided and will prevent the sort of abuses and malpractices which are frequently complained about. Breaches of the regulations could lead to fines of up to £400 or, in serious cases, to revocation of licence.

or else into a client account operated in accordance with rules set out in the regulations.

● Where both employer and worker authorise him to draw up the contract between them and payment is to be made through him, the agent must ensure that the contract is in writing and that copies are supplied to both parties.

#### Employment businesses

The regulations impose obligations and duties on employment businesses in relation to contracts with "hirers", including the following:

- The provision of a written statement showing the current terms of business, including the procedure when a worker proves unsatisfactory and any fee payable when a worker supplied by the business enters the direct employment of the hirer.
- The business will have to make it clear to workers in its recruitment advertising and to hirers when supplying workers, if the workers are engaged by it on a self-employed basis.
- Workers on entering the employment of a business will have to be given a written statement of the terms and conditions of their employment.
- The business must not prohibit or restrict its workers in any way from entering the direct employment of a hirer, neither must it refuse to pay a worker because it has not been paid by the hirer.
- Workers must not be supplied to a hirer as direct replacements for employees who are in industrial dispute with the hirer to do the same work normally performed by those employees.
- A worker must not be supplied to a hirer abroad unless suitable arrangements are made for payment of the return fare. The worker and the hirer must be given, before the worker leaves, written statements giving respectively full details of the employment and full details of the worker and there are also certain safeguards to ensure that the employment will not be detrimental to the interests of the worker.
- Businesses will have to make enquiries to ensure that

workers supplied by them have any qualifications required by law for the work in question and that the work will be legal.

● Businesses must not induce workers in employment to enter the employ of the business for the purpose of being supplied to hirers.

Both employment agencies and employment businesses will have to maintain detailed records for the purposes of inspection to ensure compliance with the Act and regulations.

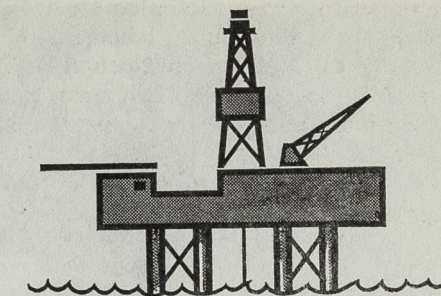
A major feature of the Act is that it forbids the charging of fees to workers for finding or seeking to find them employment (Section 6(1)). The finding of employment for performers and certain other workers in the entertainment field and for photographic and fashion models is however excepted from this prohibition by regulation.

#### Licensing

On November 1, 1976 it will become illegal to carry on an employment agency or employment business without a licence from the Secretary of State or without having applied for one before that date. The licensing requirements apply to employment agencies which hold unexpired licences issued by local authorities under local Acts as from June 30, 1976, but these will be able to continue operating under the authority of their local licences until these expire. But if they operate from the same premises an employment business or an au pair agency not covered by the local licence, then they will have to apply for a licence from the Secretary of State before November 1, 1976. The fee for a 12 months' licence will be £72.

The licensing and enforcement functions under the Act will be carried out through the Department of Employment's six regional offices in England and its offices for Scotland and Wales, to whom applications for licences, inquiries concerning the Act or complaints about the conduct of employment agencies and businesses within its scope should be made.

\* SI 1976 No 715



## New offshore employment laws

UP TO 6,000 WORKERS in the offshore oil and gas industries are now covered by the main provisions of employment law. This is the result of an Order in Council under section 127 of the Employment Protection Act which was laid before the House on May 26, 1976 and implemented on June 21.

The Department of Employment produced a consultative document which was circulated last December to interested parties including the TUC and CBI, the General Council of British Shipping and the United Kingdom Offshore Operators' Association.

The order will:

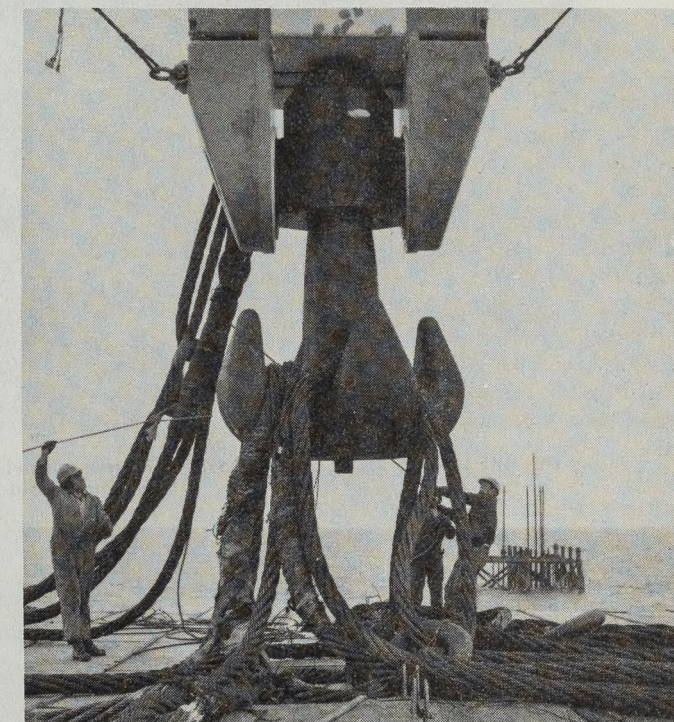
- Make available the full range of services provided by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, (ACAS).
- Provide new trade union recognition procedures and protect trade union membership and activities.
- Give employees protection against unfair dismissal and the right to receive a contract of employment.
- Give redundant employees the right to a statutory redundancy payment.

The continuing exploration for oil since 1970 has led to rapid growth in regular employment on offshore installations. With this expansion, the Government became increasingly concerned about the lack of coverage by existing employment legislation. It therefore took power under the Employment Protection Act 1975 to make regulations by Order in Council to apply the main Acts concerned with employment to employment in the offshore areas connected with the exploration for or exploitation of natural resources.

#### Acts brought into force

The order will bring in from June 21 the provisions of the Employment Protection Act which are by then in force on the mainland, and will also apply provisions of the following Acts:

- Wages Councils Act 1959
  - Industrial Training Act 1964
  - Redundancy Payments Act 1965
  - Contracts of Employment Act 1972
  - Trade Union and Labour Relations Acts 1974 and 1976
- Subsequent orders will implement the remaining provisions



Massive hawsers being attached to a 1,750-ton deck module to lift it onto a North Sea production platform. Rapid growth in offshore employment has taken place recently.

British Petroleum, 1974

of the Employment Protection Act as they come into force on the mainland.

The first order distinguishes between *territorial waters* (that is, waters up to the three mile limit from shore) and British *designated areas* of the continental shelf.

In *territorial waters* the order applies to any employment with the exception of employment for purposes connected with a ship in the course of navigation, or a survey ship, or a ship engaged in dredging or fishing. These exceptions are made in order to avoid covering the substantial number of foreign registered vessels that pass through British territorial waters. In the case of British registered vessels, employment on board stands to be covered both by parts of the Merchant Shipping Acts and,



Divers, like this one being trained at the Fort William underwater training centre, are now protected by employment laws both inside and outside territorial waters.

unless the ship operates entirely outside Great Britain, by certain employment law as well. So the exemptions mentioned above should make little or no difference to workers on British registered vessels in territorial waters.

Despite its theoretically wide scope in territorial waters, the order is likely to bring into the legislative field only a very limited number of workers in this area, perhaps a few hundred. These will mainly be workers engaged in diving or maintenance work beyond normal harbour limits. However, many such workers are already covered by employment law by virtue of also being employed or based on the mainland.

Most of the workers affected by the order are working in British *designated areas* of the continental shelf. There are some 6,000 employed there on installations at present and it is anticipated that a great proportion of these will be covered by the order.

#### Scope of the order

There is a basis in international law for controlling the exploration and exploitation of natural resources and the use of offshore installations for such purposes in designated areas. Accordingly, the scope of the order in designated areas is confined to employment connected with the exploration of the seabed or subsoil, or the exploitation of their

natural resources, carried out on or from an offshore installation. An offshore installation is defined as a structure used for exploration or exploitation work offshore.

#### Mobile drill ships

Ships engaged in navigation, fishing or dredging and survey ships are excluded from the relevant category of offshore installation. However, since, for instance, mobile drill ships may alter their position slightly while actually engaged in exploration work at the same location, such minor pieces of navigation attributable to exploration or exploitation work carried out at the time are stated not to be grounds for exclusion from coverage as an offshore installation. This does not mean that, for instance, ships will be covered by the order while they are travelling from one field to another.

Because of the large amount of employment connected with construction, modification, maintenance and repair of installations going on in offshore areas, structures undergoing such work are specifically referred to as not being excluded from the relevant category of offshore installation.

The order does not cover the territorial waters or designated areas adjacent to Northern Ireland. The Northern

Ireland Office intends to prepare a separate order, also under the power provided by section 127 of the Employment Protection Act, when their mainland employment legislation has caught up with recent developments in Great Britain. At present, there is not thought to be any offshore installation activity in Northern Ireland waters.

The order does not apply to employment connected with the Frigg or Ekofisk fields. The Ekofisk field is entirely in Norwegian waters, but a pipeline leads from it to landfall on the British mainland. The Frigg field straddles the boundary between Norwegian and British designated areas. Both the Frigg field and the Ekofisk and Frigg pipelines are or will be the subject of Anglo-Norwegian treaties. This does not preclude the subsequent extension of British employment legislation to these areas by agreement with the Norwegian Government.

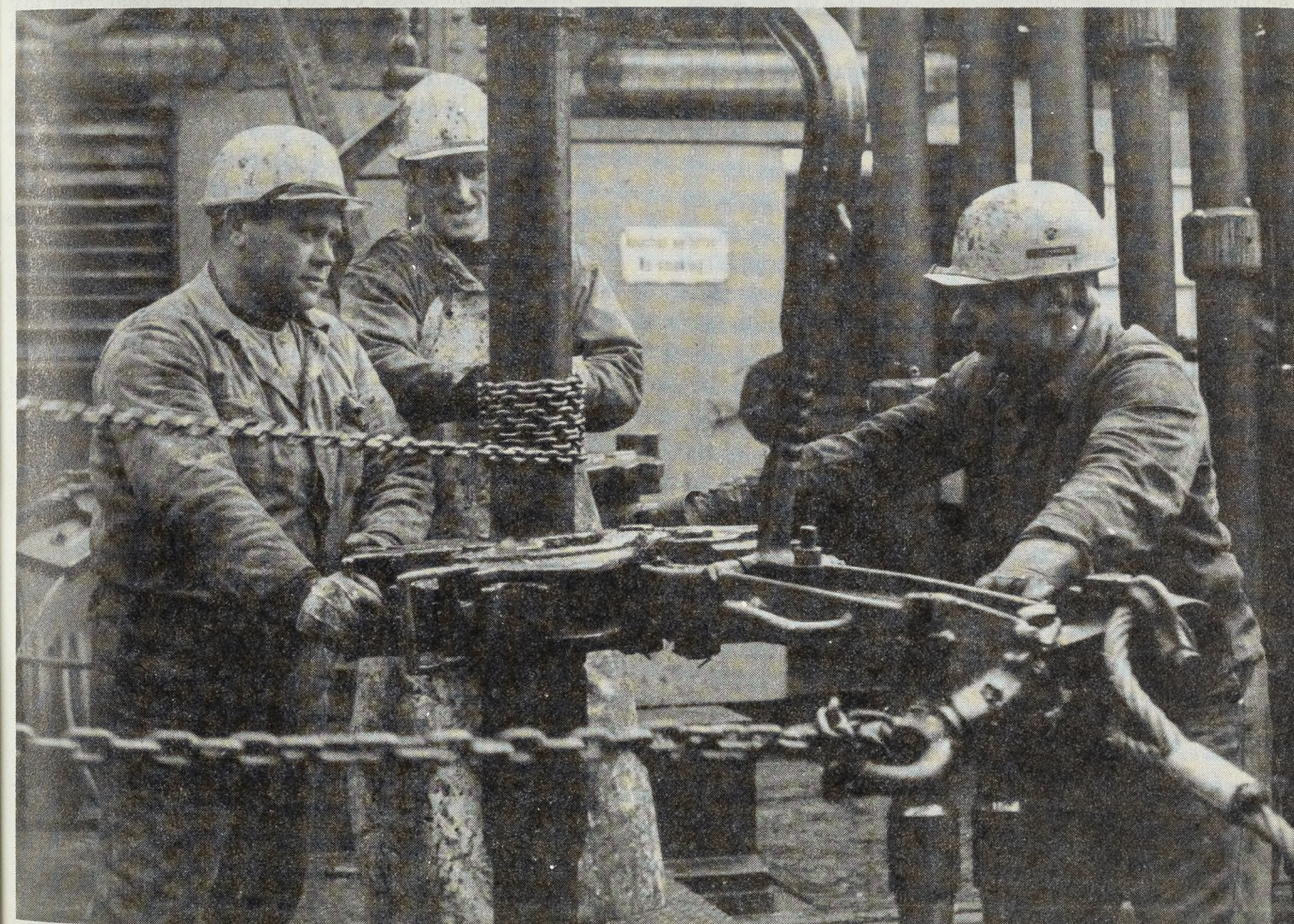
No special transitional provisions are required except in relation to handling of redundancies. From the date of implementation of the order, aggrieved employees will be able to take proceedings under the provisions of the

various Acts and, for example, take a case of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal.

From the date of implementation, industrial tribunals will have jurisdiction over matters arising in connection with relevant employment in the territorial waters or designated areas.

From the date of implementation, ACAS will be able to provide its full range of services to employers, employees and trade unions in the areas covered by the order.

All the provisions of the relevant Acts that are in force on the mainland at the time are applied by the order with certain exceptions and modifications made for technical reasons. Some of these are of a legal nature. (For instance, the part of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 which repealed the 1971 Industrial Relations Act does not apply, as the 1971 Act never applied offshore). Some do not apply transitional arrangements in the main legislation which are no longer relevant. Others are intended to take care of the special position of seamen—particularly their coverage by provisions of the Merchant Shipping Acts ●



A drilling team at work on a North Sea oil rig. Up to 6,000 such workers are now protected by the main provisions of employment law.



# Household spending in 1975

## Early results from the Family Expenditure Survey

ESTIMATES OF weekly expenditure of private households in the United Kingdom on goods and services in 1975, obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey, are given below, together with comparable figures for the two previous years 1973 and 1974. The amount shown for each type of commodity or service is generally the average expenditure per week per household taken over all the households which co-operated—7,203—in the survey during the year, in 1975. In the section analysing expenditure on housing, where separate figures are given for households by tenure group, the figures are averages per household within these groups. The number of households which co-operated in the survey during 1974 was smaller than usual because, for a few weeks at the time of the two general elections, no new household interviews were undertaken.

The estimates of expenditure are based on information reported or recorded by the households without adjustment, but it is known that survey estimates of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and some kinds of confectionery tend to be low. The estimates of expenditure on gas and electricity are slightly over-stated because no account is taken of subsequent rebates where payments are made by slot meter. The margins of error of the estimates due to sampling are indicated by the standard errors themselves. As these are calculated by an approximate formula, they tend to be slightly under-stated. The true value of expenditure would probably lie within a range of

two standard errors above or below the estimate, although this rule does not take account of low recording on certain items described above. The difference between the estimates for two individual years has a greater margin of error than the estimate for either of the years, and is probably not significant unless it is greater than about three times the 1975 standard error.

As the individual and total average figures have been rounded independently, the sums of the separate items may not agree exactly with the totals shown.

The table shows that total expenditure in 1975 of £54.58 per week has increased by £8.45, or 18 per cent, over that for 1974. The overall pattern of expenditure has changed little over the last three years. Food continues to account for almost a quarter of expenditure on goods and services, 24.8 per cent. The three groups food, housing and transport and vehicles together represent 51.7 per cent of the recorded expenditure, as in 1974.

Expenditure on potatoes and sugar showed unusually large percentage increases between 1974 and 1975, of about 55 per cent and 66 per cent respectively after price rises. Expenditure on electricity and the hire of electric appliances rose by 35 per cent; there was a revision of the basic electricity tariff in 1975.

The full report of the 1975 survey will be published later in the year. It will contain a general description of the survey and definitions of the terms used, as well as many other analyses of results for a variety of household groupings and a range of household characteristics.

### Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1973, 1974 and 1975

Commodity or service	1973	1974	1975
	£	£	£
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>			
<b>Group totals</b>			
Housing	5.31	6.36	7.16
Fuel, light and power	2.17	2.42	2.99
Food	9.63	11.29	13.52
Alcoholic drink	1.85	2.21	2.81
Tobacco	1.47	1.66	1.95
Clothing and footwear	3.48	4.19	4.75
Durable household goods	3.09	3.62	4.03
Other goods	2.85	3.53	4.14
Transport and vehicles	5.37	6.19	7.54
Services	4.02	4.44	5.39
Miscellaneous	0.20	0.22	0.31
<b>Total, all expenditure groups</b>	<b>39.43</b>	<b>46.13</b>	<b>54.58</b>
<b>As percentage of total expenditure</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>per cent</b>	<b>per cent</b>
Housing	13.5	13.8	13.1
Fuel, light and power	5.5	5.2	5.5
Food	24.4	24.5	24.8
Alcoholic drink	4.7	4.8	5.1
Tobacco	3.7	3.6	3.6
Clothing and footwear	8.8	9.1	8.7
Durable household goods	7.9	7.7	7.4
Other goods	7.2	7.7	7.6
Transport and vehicles	13.6	13.4	13.8
Services	10.2	9.6	9.9
Miscellaneous	0.5	0.5	0.5

Characteristics of households	1973	1974	1975
	<b>Total number of households</b>	<b>7,126</b>	<b>6,695</b>
<b>Total number of persons</b>	<b>20,121</b>	<b>18,974</b>	<b>20,254</b>
<b>Total number of adults</b>	<b>14,058</b>	<b>13,134</b>	<b>14,094</b>
<b>Average number of persons per household</b>			
All persons	2.82	2.83	2.81
Males	1.38	1.37	1.37
Females	1.44	1.47	1.44
Adults	1.97	1.96	1.96
Persons under 65	1.61	1.60	1.60
Persons 65 and over	0.36	0.36	0.35
Children	0.85	0.87	0.86
Children under 2	0.09	0.09	0.08
Children 2 and under 5	0.15	0.15	0.15
Children 5 and under 18	0.61	0.63	0.63
Persons working	1.36	1.35	1.35
Persons not working	1.47	1.48	1.46
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.38	0.37	0.38
Others	1.09	1.11	1.08

### Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1973, 1974 and 1975 (continued)

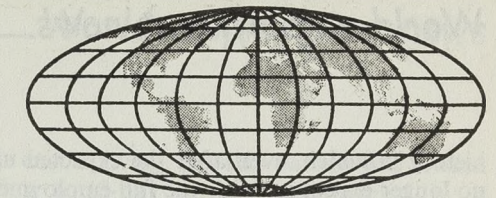
Commodity or service	1973	1974	1975	Standard error as percentage of the estimated 1975 mean
	£	£	£	%
<b>Number of households by type of housing tenure</b>				
Rented unfurnished	3,205	2,948	3,077	
Local authority	2,244	2,163	2,288	
Other	961	785	789	
Rented furnished	264	255	309	
Rent free	187	168	198	
Owner-occupied	3,470	3,324	3,619	
In process of purchase	1,998	1,869	2,128	
Owned outright	1,472	1,455	1,491	
<b>Average weekly housing expenditure in each tenure group</b>				
Rented unfurnished				
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	3.62	4.24	4.99	0.9
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.27	0.35	0.41	7.8
Local authority				
Payments as defined above				
Rent etc	3.86	4.50	5.24	0.8
Repairs etc	0.28	0.32	0.43	9.2
Other				
Payments as defined above				
Rent etc	3.08	3.50	4.27	2.7
Repairs etc	0.25	0.42	0.35	14.7
Rented furnished				
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	5.85	7.05	8.29	4.0
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.14	0.13	0.14	30.7
Rent free				
Payment such as rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting	3.28	3.75	4.05	4.7
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	3.02	3.59	3.57	4.8
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.42	0.44	0.42	29.7
Owner-occupied				
Payment such as rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from letting	5.31	6.17	6.89	0.8
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	3.76	4.31	4.63	0.8
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	1.34	1.81	1.81	8.4
In process of purchase				
Payments as defined above				
Rates etc	5.71	6.71	7.43	1.0
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	4.01	4.64	4.94	1.0
Repairs etc	1.73	1.97	2.24	10.8
Owned outright				
Payments as defined above				
Rates etc	4.78	5.47	6.11	1.5
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	3.43	3.88	4.19	1.5
Repairs etc	0.82	1.60	1.19	10.5
<b>Commodity or service</b>	<b>1973</b>	<b>1974</b>	<b>1975</b>	<b>Standard error as percentage of the estimated 1975 mean</b>
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>				
<b>Housing</b>				
Payments as defined in preceding section averaged over all households	4.52	5.29	6.06	0.7
Rent, rates etc	0.79	1.07	1.10	7.1
Repairs, maintenance and decorations				
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.31</b>	<b>6.36</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Fuel, light and power</b>				
Gas and hire of gas appliances	0.62	0.67	0.78	1.4
Electricity and hire of electric appliances	0.95	1.07	1.44	0.9
Coal	0.36	0.36	0.43	5.5
Coke	0.10	0.12	0.10	8.7
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.14	0.20	0.23	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.17</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>2.99</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Food</b>				
Bread, rolls etc	0.46	0.56	0.63	0.8
Flour	0.04	0.06	0.06	3.2
Biscuits, cakes etc	0.48	0.61	0.70	1.0
Breakfast and other cereals	0.14	0.19	0.19	2.1
Beef and veal	0.57	0.79	0.92	2.3
Mutton and lamb	0.30	0.33	0.38	2.1
Pork	0.23	0.26	0.27	3.0
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.32	0.36	0.41	1.2
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.11	0.13	0.15	2.1
Poultry, other and undefined meat	0.91	0.98	1.12	1.2
Fish	0.25	0.29	0.33	1.5
Fish and chips	0.08	0.09	0.11	2.8
Butter	0.18	0.22	0.29	1.0
Margarine	0.08	0.08	0.10	2.0
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.06	0.10	0.12	1.7
Milk, fresh	0.71	0.65	0.86	0.9
Milk, dried, canned; cream etc	0.11	0.13	0.15	2.0
Cheese	0.20	0.23	0.27	1.4
Eggs	0.29	0.32	0.33	0.9
Potatoes	0.29	0.35	0.54	1.3
Other and undefined vegetables	0.55	0.67	0.80	1.0
Fruit	0.48	0.56	0.68	1.2
Sugar	0.12	0.16	0.26	1.1
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade etc	0.06	0.07	0.10	2.0
Sweets and chocolates	0.28	0.36	0.42	1.7
Tea	0.14	0.16	0.17	1.2
Coffee	0.10	0.11	0.13	2.3
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.02	0.02	0.02	4.8
Soft drinks	0.18	0.22	0.30	1.7
Ice cream	0.07	0.08	0.12	2.6
Other food, foods not defined	0.43	0.51	0.75	1.5
Meals bought away from home	1.41	1.63	1.85	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>11.29</b>	<b>13.52</b>	<b>0.7</b>
<b>Alcoholic drink</b>				
Beer, cider etc	1.13	1.31	1.69	2.1
Wines, spirits etc	0.60	0.73	0.90	2.8
Drinks not defined	0.13	0.17	0.22	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.85</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>1.8</b>
<b>Tobacco</b>				
Cigarettes	1.35	1.51	1.77	1.6
Pipe tobacco	0.06	0.08	0.11	4.7
Cigars and snuff	0.05	0.07	0.08	6.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>1.95</b>	<b>1.5</b>

## Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1973, 1974 and 1975 (continued)

Commodity or service	1973	1974	1975	Standard error as percentage of the estimated 1975 mean
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>	£	£	£	%
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>				
Men's outer clothing	0.60	0.74	0.83	4.6
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.23	0.29	0.32	3.8
Women's outer clothing	0.94	1.17	1.42	4.6
Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.29	0.33	0.33	2.7
Boys' clothing	0.16	0.21	0.19	5.6
Girls' clothing	0.16	0.19	0.21	5.6
Infants' clothing	0.14	0.16	0.16	4.9
Hats, gloves, haberdashery etc	0.18	0.21	0.23	3.0
Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.09	0.12	0.15	7.6
Footwear	0.69	0.79	0.91	2.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.48</b>	<b>4.19</b>	<b>4.75</b>	<b>2.1</b>
<b>Durable household goods</b>				
Furniture	0.56	0.63	0.69	10.6
Floor coverings	0.48	0.51	0.48	12.6
Soft furnishings and household textiles	0.32	0.36	0.46	5.5
Television, radio and musical instruments, including repairs	0.62	0.75	0.75	6.9
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	0.63	0.77	0.94	6.9
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0.03	0.05	0.08	18.7
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery etc	0.38	0.48	0.54	3.3
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.06	0.08	0.09	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.09</b>	<b>3.62</b>	<b>4.03</b>	<b>3.5</b>
<b>Other goods</b>				
Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods etc	0.37	0.59	0.62	4.7
Books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals	0.62	0.71	0.87	1.4
Toys, stationery goods etc	0.36	0.49	0.53	2.8
Medicines and surgical goods	0.20	0.20	0.23	4.0
Toilet requisites, cosmetics etc	0.43	0.53	0.62	1.5
Optical and photographic goods	0.17	0.18	0.27	8.1
Matches, soap, cleaning materials etc	0.27	0.34	0.40	1.3
Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.17	0.19	0.21	3.7
Animals and pets	0.26	0.30	0.40	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>3.53</b>	<b>4.14</b>	<b>1.5</b>
<b>Transport and vehicles</b>				
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	2.12	2.07	2.50	3.1
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	2.17	2.88	3.53	1.8
Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0.13	0.14	0.11	14.9
Railway fares	0.24	0.27	0.35	4.6
Bus and coach fares	0.50	0.51	0.62	2.1
Other travel and transport	0.21	0.32	0.42	11.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5.37</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>1.7</b>

Commodity or service	1973	1974	1975	Standard error as percentage of the estimated 1975 mean
<b>Average weekly household expenditure</b>	£	£	£	%
<b>Services</b>				
Postage, telephone, telegrams	0.41	0.51	0.70	1.3
Cinema admissions	0.06	0.07	0.07	5.6
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment, except betting	0.26	0.28	0.37	3.8
Television licences, television and radio rental	0.56	0.66	0.76	1.2
Domestic help etc	0.17	0.21	0.23	6.0
Hairdressing, beauty treatment etc	0.27	0.30	0.35	2.3
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.11	0.10	0.14	12.2
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.13	0.15	0.15	3.3
Educational and training expenses	0.23	0.31	0.35	7.4
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.10	0.09	0.14	14.0
Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services	1.74	1.76	2.13	6.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>4.44</b>	<b>5.39</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>				
Expenditure not assignable elsewhere, including pocket money to children	0.20	0.22	0.31	5.5
<b>Total, all above expenditure</b>	<b>39.43</b>	<b>46.13</b>	<b>54.58</b>	<b>0.8</b>
<b>Other payments recorded</b>				
Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	6.07	7.90	12.14	1.9
National insurance contributions	1.78	2.08	2.58	1.0
Purchase or alteration of dwelling, including mortgage payments	3.11	2.88	3.52	6.6
Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	1.75	2.08	2.51	1.7
Sickness and accident insurance, subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0.05	0.06	0.09	11.6
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	0.11	0.12	0.15	6.5
Savings and investments	1.03	1.24	0.87	9.3
Betting, payments less winnings	0.31	0.31	0.32	15.4

## World employment news



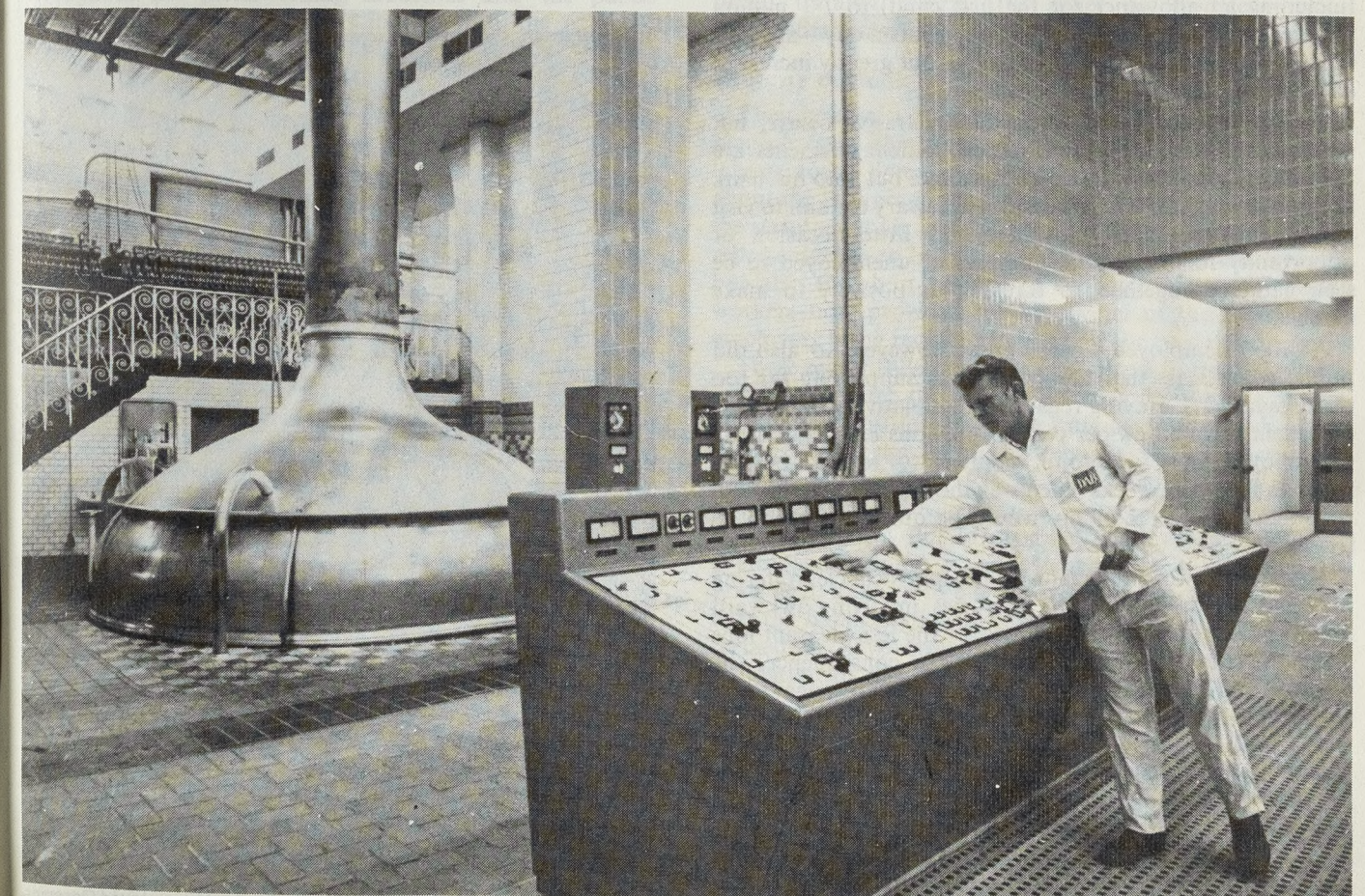
## West German trends in 1975-76

THE ONSET of serious and possibly lasting unemployment dominated and overshadowed the labour scene in West Germany throughout 1975. In December it stood at 1,223,400 (5.3 per cent), with a further three-quarters of a million workpeople on short-time—a situation which the Federal Republic had not experienced for 20 years or more. By May 1976 the total had fallen back below the million mark (4.2 per cent) and short-time working had been reduced to 250,000; but a return to more acceptable levels was not expected to be other than gradual.

Government counter-measures which had been launched towards the end of 1974 were limited in scope, no doubt in expectation of quick economic recovery, and public anxiety was surprisingly slow in developing although the immediate

effects of unemployment upon the labour market and upon the individuals directly affected were clear and painful enough. Last October the economic institutes were again forecasting a speedy upswing; and much was made of the admirable way in which the comprehensive national social security system had been taking the strain.

The ordinary citizen, relatively well paid and reasonably contented in his own job, seemed preoccupied with the threat of inflation—a spectre long part of the national subconscious and seen by him, it might be said, as much more of a danger than other people's unemployment. Towards the end of 1975, however, economic experts began increasingly to put forward the view that the Federal Republic could well be entering a new phase in its economic and social



Electronic controls in a Dortmund brewery. Germans with jobs seemed more concerned about inflation than about other people's unemployment.

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history in which, even after the expected upswing, it could no longer expect to enjoy the full employment conditions to which it had been accustomed.

This was a most disturbing prospect not only in itself, but because of the heavy social cost it implied. It was becoming generally accepted that only as a result of full employment had the country been able to develop and finance its social security system to the point at which present unemployment was tolerable. A future without full employment could only be envisaged as one of growing difficulty in maintaining benefits at anything like their present levels—and one in which the existence of chronic unemployment would in consequence become less and less acceptable to the community.

A not uncommon attitude of mind induced by reflections such as these could be seen behind the newspaper headline which said at the end of 1975: "We shall never have it so good again".

### Benefit problems

Administrative as well as financial responsibility in the Federal Republic for dealing directly with unemployment lies with the Federal Labour Institute (Bundesanstalt für Arbeit). As part of a major tax reform, the institute had begun, as from January 1, paying children's allowances (including an allowance for the first child) to 7.3 million families at a rate of over 200,000 payments a day—and this further complicated the task of paying out greatly increased amounts of unemployment benefit.

Perhaps inevitably, there were administrative delays, but no queues to dramatise the situation. Benefit payments are normally made not to the applicant direct but into his bank or savings account, and it is seldom necessary for him to visit an employment office. So there was little occasion or opportunity for substantial numbers of unemployed to be seen gathered together, to threaten or possibly to make trouble.

As the unemployed figures grew, however, so also did public complaints that the system was supporting far too many layabouts. Having regard to the relatively high levels of benefit (around 68 per cent of previous earnings) many unemployed were no doubt content to remain on the registers for a few weeks when—as they hoped and, indeed, were assured—the economy would be quickly back on its feet again.

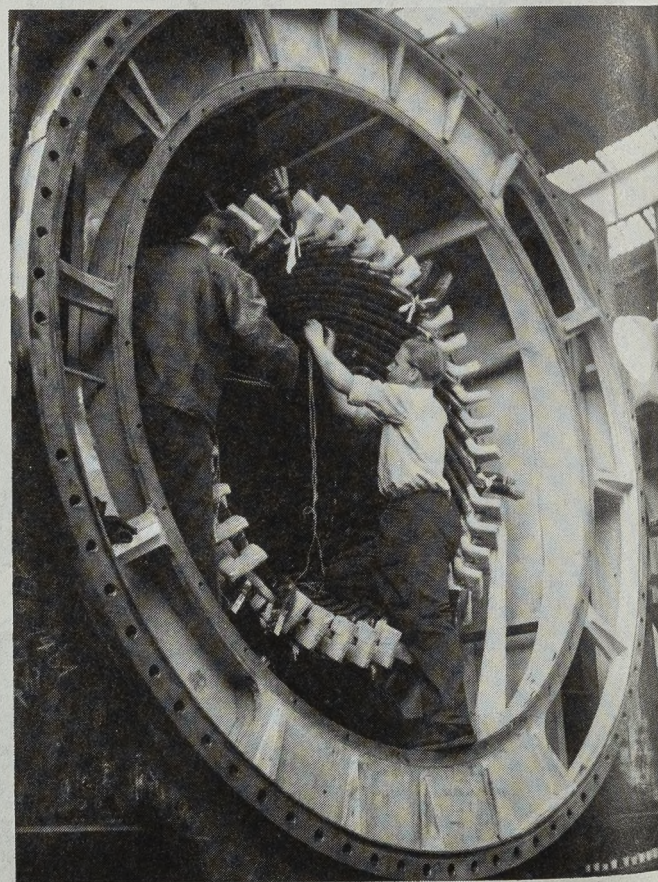
Many, too, were reluctant to accept vacancies offering only the standard wage, or vacancies involving awkward hours or travel-to-work difficulties, or the less pleasant jobs normally taken by foreign workers. In consequence, the institute staff found themselves more heavily engaged in testing entitlement to benefit than ever before.

The institute was also responsible for administering the special measures announced by the Government at the end of 1974 for creating and safeguarding employment. Aid was planned as essentially short-term, and biased towards the construction industry. But hardly a third of the funds made available was in the event taken up, and distribution was uneven.

The failure of the special measures to stimulate mobility was particularly disappointing; under £2 million of the equivalent of about £20 million allocated was spent. In addition to these special measures, however, the institute made good use of the main statutory provisions permanently available for stimulating or regulating the labour market, such as training or retraining plus a variety of temporary employment subsidies; but none of these had much effect.

In December the Government launched another and more massive programme, with both short-term and long-term objectives. The short-term aim was modest enough—to put 54,000 unemployed into new jobs and by so doing to safeguard the jobs of a further 27,600. In the longer term—that is, up to 1979—the aim is 430,800 new jobs and a further 178,000 jobs safeguarded. Most commentators, however, continued to take the view that the only effective way of bringing down unemployment was through a revival of business confidence and a general stimulation of the economy.

Throughout the year, the trade union movement was rather at a loss as to the precise policies it should itself adopt or should urge upon the Government, although there was general acceptance (not however made explicit) that wage demands would have to be moderated. In July 1975 the DGB (German "TUC") chairman, Herr Vetter had



A generator being made in an AEG turbine works. Unemployed Germans get benefits worth about 68 per cent of previous earnings.

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called for a national recovery programme of the order of roughly £1,000 million, and one or two of the unions showed interest in the possibility of some form of investment control.

### Investment control

But the movement is by tradition strongly opposed to direct Government intervention in industry, and no concrete proposals to this end emerged. Instead a decision was taken to develop a specifically trade union concept of investment control, and meantime to recommend the setting up of "investment reporting centres" which would monitor, but not apparently influence, the flow and direction of private investment.

In 1975, apart from a few token stoppages, there had been no strife on the wages front. Wage increases in 1975, at between 5 per cent and 7 per cent, were only about half as high as in 1974, but tax reform (including the new children's allowances) added another 2 per cent or so to the average industrial worker's net income and so kept it comfortably ahead of cost-of-living increases.

The 1976 round of wage bargaining which began towards the end of 1975 fairly quickly established a general pattern of wage increases, at or slightly above 5.4 per cent, throughout the metalworking industries and the public services—that is, more or less in line with the expected

annual rise in the cost of living. But this pattern was broken in May following a 13-day strike—accompanied by a national lockout—in the newspaper and printing industries. The resulting settlement involved wage increases of between 6 and 6.5 per cent, setting new wages norms which were likely to continue at least until the autumn.

The only other noteworthy example of industrial action, and one so far unknown in Germany, was a sit-in. This dispute, which affected a relatively small number of people, began in early March 1975 and ended a year later—the longest strike in the history of the Federal Republic. The fact that it lasted so long, the result of intransigence on the part of the employer rather than the stubbornness of his workforce, seemed to throw a rather curious side-light upon the ultimate effectiveness of the sanctions which are so important a part of the German industrial relations system.

The opinion polls suggested that the trade unions had in course of 1975 become, if anything, rather less popular with the general public and there were one or two signs of disgruntlement among particular groups of members because their interests were not being properly looked after within the larger unions. As regards the employers, the year was characterised by the stonewall opposition which their association maintained against the Government's two main legislative proposals in the industrial field—one on vocational training reform, the other on co-determination (Mitbestimmung).

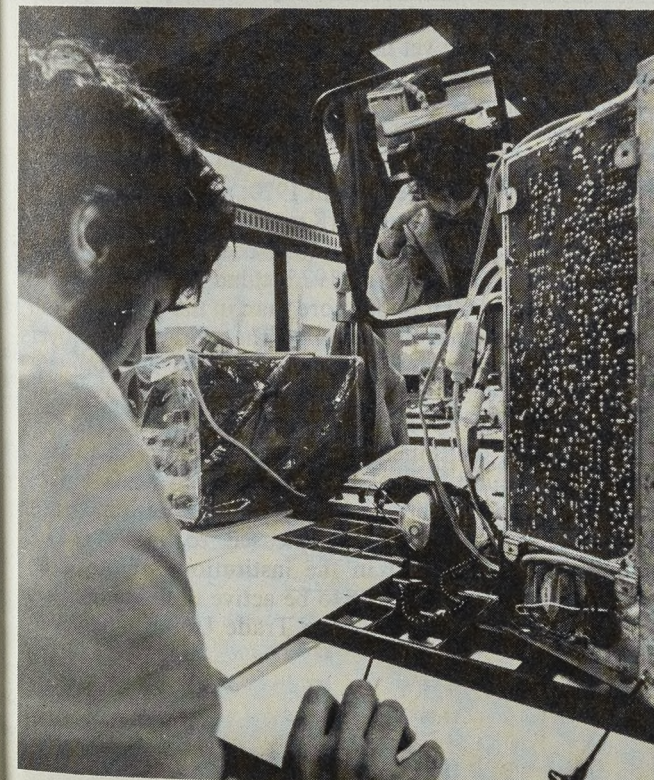
### Gloomy outlook

Their general outlook throughout the year was a very gloomy one. There was much grumbling about indirect labour costs. Some employers were particularly sensitive about the indirect costs of workers' special leave—not only the statutory study leave which must be granted to employee representatives to help them do a better representative job, but also the short periods of sabbatical leave for young workers now provided for by several of the States, with employers being required to pay half (or even full) wages.

Three major Bills were carried forward from 1974. One, a Bill to streamline the country's vocational training system, met with opposition from the training institutions, educationalists and the State governments as well as the employers, and by May 1976 had become hopelessly bogged down.

The second, a Bill to promote employee profit-sharing (Vermögensbildung) to an extent which would over the years have transferred a large part of the capital of industry into the hands of the workpeople (or rather their unions), seemed to have been dropped, although the only clear intimation of this was the final disbandment of the Interdepartmental Co-ordination Division originally set up to process the Bill.

But the third and most important legislative proposal, a Bill to extend co-determination on a 50/50 capital/labour basis to all large firms, was at last, after much backing and filling, given a fair wind by all the main political parties, and passed in an amended form. Parts of this proposal had been bitterly opposed, from their two differing standpoints, by both the unions and the employers; but the main critic



An assembly problem in an electronic office machine factory. Although concerned about investment in new plant, German unions are traditionally opposed to government intervention in industry.

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had been the Liberal Party (FDP), the junior partner in the government coalition, fearful of what it saw as possible threats to the liberty of the individual, as also to his ultimate right as a shareholder to control his own property.

The final compromise which emerged must have been disappointing for the Federal Labour Minister, Herr Arendt, as it was for the trade unions. Its provisions are complex, and it gave every appearance of providing a lawyers' field day when it finally came into operation.

Apart from these major proposals, some useful social legislation came into force in 1975—a law to regulate company pensions and protect employees against company insolvency, a law standardising medical provisions and improving the position of pensioners under sickness insurance provisions, and a law increasing the penalties for illegal employment of foreign workers. The first (general) section of a new Legal Code which will eventually bring together all social legislation was also promulgated.

Workpeople in the Federal Republic, whether men or women, have steadily improved their situation over the years. More than 50 per cent of all employees now participate in company profit-sharing schemes of one kind or another, and more than 85 per cent participate in the statutory-assisted saving scheme. The 40-hour week applies to 85 per cent of white-collar and 88 per cent of blue-collar workers.

### Four weeks' paid leave

Virtually every employee has at least four weeks' annual paid leave, while many enjoy up to six weeks—in addition, of course, to the fairly numerous public holidays. Additional holiday pay is now general, and some 60 per cent of employees get an annual bonus (the so-called "13th-month"), which however does not yet always represent a full month's pay. But perhaps even more important in times of threatened unemployment, almost half the working population have now achieved extended periods of notice as some protection against redundancy—the length of notice depending upon age and service, but going as high as nine months' notice after ten years of service.

Older workers are particularly well protected. And although redundancy compensation is not part of the state social security scheme, severance pay is being increasingly negotiated—usually on the basis of from one to 12 months' wages depending on length of service.

Published industrial health and accident statistics also indicate considerable improvement. Although they relate to 1974 only, they illustrate some very encouraging trends—the number of fatal industrial accidents, for example, has halved since 1949, although mining still remains a relatively dangerous industry.

Accidents at work are also decreasing. Notified industrial

diseases have increased by 40 per cent over the last ten years (a quarter of all cases suffer from industrial deafness), but this is no doubt rightly ascribed to earlier and better diagnosis, a good development in itself. The number of industrial doctors, although still inadequate, has almost doubled in the last two years, and there is no doubt that preventive medical facilities in industry are being steadily improved.

But the whole German social security system is now very seriously threatened by escalating costs—not simply unemployment costs but pension costs and health service costs. The very scope of the system exacts its own heavy price. In 1975 all three main social security areas were clearly seen to be in financial straits. This was not only a matter of more citizens becoming eligible for more benefits. The amounts of benefit are automatically increased each year in line with, and indeed slightly ahead of, the cost of living.

### Pension entitlement

Almost 11 million pensioners, for example, drawing pensions of upwards of £120 a month, saw their pension rates going up by over 11 per cent in 1975, a burden on the fund which could only be passed on in the form of much higher pension contributions in 1976. But in 1976—General Election year—pension rates will again be going up to match cost-of-living increases, and still more people will be becoming entitled to pensions. Furthermore, the recently introduced scheme for flexible retirement, which enables people to retire two or even more years early if they wish, has been turning out to be even more popular than had been budgeted for, adding yet more to the total pensions bill.

But even more alarming than the increase in unemployment and pension benefits in 1975 has been the explosion in health service costs. Hospital costs in particular were said to be out of control, amounting in 1975 to well over £3,500 million, three times more than in 1970, and taking from the sickness insurance institutes (Krankenkasse) 30 per cent more money than in 1974. The total cost of the health and sickness benefit schemes in 1975 came to over £12,000 million, some £2,000 million more than in the previous year.

In the international field, neither the German employers nor the trade unions derived much joy from developments in 1975. As regards the European Community, both employers and unions, although disappointed with the slow progress made, continued to work for closer association between Community members. The German trade unions, who have remained very active in the international trade union field, were particularly pleased to see the TUC beginning to play a part in the institutions of the Community, as well as continuing to be active in the councils of the more widely based European Trade Union Confederation ●

# Earnings of manual workers: April 1976

## British Rail

THE regular inquiries held by the Department of Employment into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover British Rail.

For a number of years, however, the British Railways Board has provided information about the earnings and hours of manual workers in its employment.

The table below gives a summary of the information available for the pay-week ended April 3, 1976. Information for March, 1975 was published on page 128 of the February, 1976 issue of the *Gazette*.

### Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

	PAY-WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 18, 1975			PAY-WEEK ENDED APRIL 3, 1976		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked
		£			£	
<b>Male adults</b>						
Wages staff other than workshop	98,017	66.58	47.7	97,013	65.82	47.4
Workshop wages staff	43,509	63.53	44.0	43,188	62.59	43.6
All wages staff	141,526	65.64	46.6	140,201	64.82	46.2
<b>Male juniors</b>	4,913	32.22	39.2	4,403	32.77	38.8
<b>Female adults</b>						
Full-time	3,139	44.16	42.4	3,109	45.96	43.3
Part-time	498	18.87	29.0	479	18.27	28.3
<b>Female juniors</b>	36	38.56	41.1	26	30.54	37.7

## London Transport

THE regular inquiries held by the Department of Employment into the earnings and hours of manual workers do not cover London Transport.

Over the years, however, the London Transport Executive has collected certain details of the numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings, but only in respect of "males" and "females". The executive is now able to provide a breakdown

of the figures in finer detail. Information in respect of the pay-week which includes April 7, 1976 is given below.

Figures for October 1975 were published in the February, 1976 issue of the *Gazette* (page 127).

Average hours worked for all classes of manual workers combined have been estimated as 43 for males and 41½ for females in April, 1976.

### Earnings of manual workers—London Transport

	Road staff		Rail staff		Common services		All classes	
	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings	Number of workers	Average weekly earnings
		£		£		£		£
<b>Men</b>								
Full-time	24,042	82.75	15,674	82.46	2,043	81.92	41,759	82.60
Part-time	22	24.77	7	40.14	47	15.94	76	20.72
<b>Youths and boys</b>	726	63.29	1,057	58.88	107	58.22	1,890	60.53
<b>Males</b>	24,790	82.13	16,738	80.96	2,197	79.35	43,725	81.54
<b>WOMEN</b>								
Full-time	2,420	67.55	1,379	61.10	181	42.52	3,980	64.18
Part-time	74	29.85	34	28.18	101	23.35	209	26.44
<b>Girls</b>	1	33.00	1	31.00	2	36.50	4	34.25
<b>Females</b>	2,495	66.42	1,414	60.29	284	35.66	4,193	62.27

# Unfair dismissal applications in 1975

THIS ARTICLE provides information on applications to industrial tribunals in 1975 involving complaints of unfair dismissal under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. It gives information on various characteristics of the employees and the firms concerned with these cases, and analyses the outcomes. (Data showing cases by quarter in 1975 analysed by region, outcome of complaints and compensation agreed at conciliation or awarded by the tribunals were published in the April 1976 issue of the *Gazette*, pages 354 and 355. An analysis of cases in 1974 was published in the June 1975 issue of the *Gazette*, pages 529-35).

## Number of applications

During 1975, 22,632 applications alleging unfair dismissal were disposed of, compared with 10,109 in 1974. This means that since the unfair dismissal provisions were first brought into effect on February 28, 1972, 47,288 cases had been completed by the end of 1975.

The increase in the number of completed cases in 1975 arose primarily because of two reductions in the length of service qualification for applicants, under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act. The first reduction from 104 weeks to 52 weeks came into effect on September 16, 1974 and the second from 52 weeks to 26 weeks followed on March 16, 1975. The effect of the second reduction can be seen from the number of applications completed during the second half of 1975—13,541—compared with 9,091 during the first half of 1975. It can be expected that the caseload will increase again in 1976, which will be the first complete year with a 26 weeks' qualifying period.

A further factor influencing the number of applications may well have been the increase in unemployment. In normal years it would have been expected that the number of applicants with service of two years or more would have been about the same as in the previous year. However, the number of applicants with service of two years or more increased from 9,080 in 1974 to 12,132 in 1975. This appears to reflect the country's economic difficulties in 1975.

## Characteristics of the parties

**Region.** A regional analysis is shown in table 1. There have been no major changes in the distribution, although the Northern, South Western and Yorkshire and Humberside regions and Wales and Scotland have slightly increased their share of total applications compared with 1974. The North West continued to decline in its share, and proportionally there were one-third fewer cases in 1975 than in 1973. Only Scotland has increased its share of the total applications every year since 1972.

**Industry.** Table 2 analyses applications by industry. It shows that three groups, construction, the distributive trades

and miscellaneous services accounted for nearly half of all the applications. The largest rises were recorded in agriculture, fishing and farming, which increased its share by 50 per cent over 1974, and transport and communication, whose increase was primarily the result of a multiple application from several hundred employees of the same firm. The most marked decline occurred in public administration and defence, perhaps indicating that this group has suffered less from additional dismissals even though unemployment increased during 1975. Miscellaneous services' share of the total applications also declined by one-tenth in 1975.

**Occupation.** Table 3 analyses the occupations of applicants by the 18 major groups of the department's occupational classification (CODOT). Two groups, metal processing and transport operating, accounted for nearly one-third of all applications. The largest increase in 1975 occurred in transport operating, but the cause of this increase was the same as that for the increase in the transport and communication SIC industry group. The "other managerial" CODOT group recorded a decline of one-quarter over the share it held in 1974 and catering recorded a decline of one-sixth. The latter's decline may well have been paralleled by the decline of the miscellaneous services SIC group, as employees in hotels and restaurants are included in this group.

**Size of firm.** Table 4 analyses applications by size of firm. It shows that just over one-fifth of all applications came from employees who worked for firms with fewer than 20 employees. Firms with more than 1,000 employees fared slightly better than in 1974 and reduced their share of the total from 17.1 per cent to 14.7 per cent. Discounting the 1,163 applications in which size of establishment is not known, over half of all applications arose from employees in establishments employing fewer than 100 workers. But when this proportion is compared with information derived from the census of employment, which showed in June 1973 that 41.4 per cent of all employees in manufacturing and certain other industries were working in units of employment consisting of fewer than 100 employees, it seems likely that, as in previous years, employees from small firms were over-represented among those who complained of unfair dismissal in 1975. On this hypothesis, it is to be expected that the removal of the small firms exclusion will, in due course, increase the share of the group of firms with fewer than 20 employees.

**Age.** Table 5 shows the distribution of applicants by age group. The largest increase occurred among the under-20 age group, a rise which may well have been a direct result of the reductions in the length of service qualification. A two year qualifying period effectively excluded all employees under 18 years of age from making a complaint of unfair dismissal, whereas a 26 weeks' qualifying period means that a 16½-year-old can now be eligible to complain. The large number of applicants for whom the age is not known is

Table 1 All unfair dismissal applications analysed by region

Region	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
London and South Eastern	1,158	22.3	2,222	23.8	3,475	34.4	7,794	34.4
Eastern and Southern	536	10.3	866	9.3				
South Western	242	4.7	429	4.6	588	5.8	1,718	7.6
Midlands	897	17.3	1,544	16.5	1,665	16.5	3,428	15.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	563	10.8	830	8.9	88.1	8.7	2,266	10.0
North Western	888	17.1	1,916	20.5	1,752	17.3	3,368	14.9
Northern	282	5.4	460	4.9	481	4.8	1,104	4.9
Wales	227	4.4	306	3.3	397	3.9	922	4.1
Scotland	403	7.8	775	8.3	870	8.6	2,032	9.0
Not known	1		2					
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,632</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Notes: Here and elsewhere each percentage has been rounded independently so the sum of the percentages may differ slightly from 100.0. In 1974 London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern were combined into one new region, South Eastern.

Table 2 All unfair dismissal applications by industry

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	110	2.1	235	2.5	235	2.3	877	3.9
Mining and quarrying	28	0.5	58	0.6	50	0.5	105	0.5
Food, drink, tobacco	191	3.7	287	3.1	373	3.7	771	3.4
Coal and petroleum products	10	0.2	12	0.1	14	0.1	24	0.1
Chemicals	131	2.5	175	1.9	156	1.5	436	1.9
Metal manufacture	165	3.2	337	3.6	231	2.3	439	1.9
Mechanical engineering	428	8.2	571	6.1	591	5.8	1,330	5.9
Instrument engineering	49	0.9	79	0.8	81	0.8	145	0.6
Electrical engineering	179	3.4	304	3.3	360	3.6	688	3.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	45	0.9	61	0.7	69	0.7	123	0.5
Vehicles	115	2.2	220	2.4	211	2.1	351	1.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	247	4.8	429	4.6	380	3.8	882	3.9
Textiles	143	2.8	243	2.6	301	3.0	596	2.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	0.4	34	0.4	29	0.3	79	0.3
Clothing and footwear	113	2.2	181	1.9	216	2.1	392	1.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	93	1.8	134	1.4	156	1.5	321	1.4
Timber, furniture, etc	83	1.6	168	1.8	187	1.8	408	1.8
Paper, printing and publishing	96	1.8	212	2.3	233	2.3	487	2.2
Other manufacturing industries	105	2.0	201	2.1	187	1.8	459	2.0
Construction	589	11.3	947	10.1	1,286	12.7	2,964	13.1
Gas, electricity, water	40	0.8	41	0.4	58	0.6	94	0.4
Transport and communication	354	6.8	992	10.6	624	6.2	1,924	8.5
Distributive trades	772	14.9	1,337	14.3	1,575	15.6	3,747	16.6
Insurance, banking and finance	141	2.7	228	2.4	297	2.9	640	2.8
Professional and scientific services	181	3.5	324	3.5	343	3.4	678	3.0
Miscellaneous services	665	12.8	1,347	14.4	1,660	16.4	3,380	14.9
Public administration and defence	105	2.0	193	2.1	206	2.0	292	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,632</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3 All unfair dismissal applications by occupation

Occupation	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
General management	185	3.6	248	2.7	208	2.1	496	2.2
Professional, etc management	128	2.5	173	1.9	174	1.8	333	1.5
Professional, etc education, welfare and health	88	1.7	148	1.6	145	1.4	238	1.1
Literary, etc	28	0.5	38	0.4	55	0.5	113	0.5
Other managerial	145	2.8	189	2.0	166	1.6	373	1.6
Clerical and related	400	7.7	964	10.3	1,290	12.8	2,205	9.7
Selling	462	8.9	801	8.6	906	9.0	2,111	9.3
Security and protection	547	10.5	724	7.8	917	9.1	2,113	9.3
Catering, etc	36	0.7	54	0.6	69	0.7	190	0.8
Farming, etc	399	7.7	866	9.3	1,088	10.8	2,115	9.3
Materials processing (excluding metal)	222	4.3	225	2.4	182	1.8	421	1.9
Making and repairing (excluding metal)	226	4.3	341	3.6	333	3.3	674	3.0
Processing, etc (metal and electrical)	955	18.4	1,668	17.8	1,574	15.6	3,515	15.5
Painting, etc	155	3.0	240	2.6	298	3.0	846	3.7
Construction, etc, not elsewhere classified	334	6.4	466	5.0	594	5.9	1,061	4.7
Transport operating	524	10.1	1,306	14.0	1,171	11.6	3,545	15.7
Miscellaneous	214	4.1	308	3.3	265	2.6	850	3.8
Not known	50	1.0	34	0.4	40	0.4	83	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,632</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* The occupational groups used here are the major groups of the Department of Employment's new Occupational Classification (CODOT) (see this Gazette, September 1972, page 799).

accounted for by the multiple application already referred to.

**Length of service.** Table 6 shows the distribution of applicants by length of service. Discounting the "not known" category, nearly three-fifths of all applicants in 1975 had more than two years' service with their employer. It is difficult to make a direct comparison between the figures for 1974 and 1975, as they stand in this table, because of the effect of the reduction of the qualifying period which was primarily responsible for the increased share of applicants with less than two years' service. However, when the figures for all applicants with service of two years or more are looked at separately, they show that the longer service groups reduced their share of the total in 1975, compared with 1974. Applicants with between five and nine years' service accounted for 33.3 per cent of all applicants with two years' or more service in 1974. The corresponding share in 1975 was 27.9 per cent, while those with more than 10 years' service reduced their share of the total of all applicants with more than two years' service from 24.2 per cent in 1974 to 20.1 per cent in 1975.

**Sex and weekly wage of applicants.** Table 7 analyses applicants by weekly wage, giving separate tables for male and female applicants. Once again, female applicants were under-represented in comparison with the proportion of women in the labour force, but their share of the total of all applicants did increase slightly from 21.6 per cent in 1974 to 22.5 per cent in 1975.

The two tables analysing applicants by weekly wage clearly show the effect of inflation. Whereas just over two-thirds of all male applicants earned less than £40 a week in 1974, the proportion of such applicants declined to just under a half in 1975. Among the female applicants, less than one-third were earning under £20 in 1975, compared with more than a half in 1974, possibly because of the move to equal pay.

The New Earnings Survey (NES), which records gross weekly earnings excluding overtime but before deduction for tax and national insurance, is difficult to compare directly with the applicants' statements about their basic wage, which are likely to be an uncertain mixture of gross and net wage rates and earnings. However, the 1975 median wage rate given by the NES was £58 for men and £28 for women. This suggests that the lower paid still make greater use of the unfair dismissal provisions, as the 1975 median wage rate for male applicants was about £40 and for female applicants about £25.

#### Outcome of applications

After each application has been registered by the Central Office of the Industrial Tribunals, a copy is sent to a conciliation officer of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. The conciliation officer may then be able to help the parties to resolve the complaint of unfair dismissal without the need for a tribunal hearing. In some cases the applicant will withdraw his complaint on the grounds of ineligibility or for some other reason. In others, the respondent will agree to provide a remedy such as reinstatement or compensation. In addition, a significant proportion of complaints are withdrawn on the parties' own initiative without conciliation. If there is no settlement through conciliation, or if the applicant does not withdraw his or her complaint either with or without conciliation, the case will then be resolved at a tribunal hearing. Table 8 analyses the outcome of all cases completed during 1975.

#### Cases completed during conciliation

**Settlements.** A smaller proportion of cases were completed during conciliation in 1975 than in 1974 (47.3 per cent of all cases, compared with 56.6 per cent in 1974). But, despite this, applicants were more often successful in getting some remedy from conciliation in 1975 than in 1974 (\*32.6 per cent of completed cases in 1975, compared with \*29.8 per cent in 1974). Effectively this meant that in 1974 just over half of all cases going to conciliation ended in the parties agreeing on a remedy for unfair dismissal, whereas in 1975 this happened in two out of every three conciliated cases. In 322 of the 7,376 conciliated settlements in 1975, the applicant received more than one remedy. As in 1974, an agreement involving financial compensation was once again the main content of a conciliated settlement. In 1974 there were 2,796 cases in which there was an agreement for compensation to be paid for the dismissal, including 104 cases in which the compensation took the form of a redundancy payment; these cases accounted for 27.6 per cent of all cases completed in that year. In 1975 there were 6,947 cases in which compensation was agreed, including 141 redundancy payments; these cases accounted for 30.7 per cent of all cases completed in 1975. Keeping abreast of the caseload increase, the number of conciliated reinstatements and re-engagements in 1975 was also more than twice that in 1974 (496, compared with 244); but these reinstatements and re-engagements still formed only a small proportion of all completed cases (2.2 per cent in 1975, compared with 2.4 per cent in 1974). It is likely that this proportion will increase in 1976 as a result of the strengthening of the tribunals' powers in connection with reinstatement and re-engagement by the Employment Protection Act.

Table 9 analyses the 6,806 settlements of compensation which were agreed during conciliation in 1975. It shows that 74.3 per cent of these settlements in 1975 involved sums of less than £200, compared with 70.6 per cent in 1974. There were slightly fewer settlements involving sums of between £200 and £1,000 (23.1 per cent in 1975, compared with 25.2 per cent in 1974), and the proportion of settlements of more than £1,000 declined slightly from 4 per cent in 1974 to 2.6 per cent in 1975. Although this trend in the amount of compensation seems to run counter to the inflationary trend, it seems likely that the fall in the level of compensation, both in conciliation and at a tribunal hearing, is a direct result of the reductions in the qualifying period which have undoubtedly brought within the scope of the unfair dismissal provisions more short-term employees, who normally stand to lose less from dismissal than those who have a longer period of employment. Employers may also have preferred to agree on a nominal amount of compensation to avoid the need to attend an industrial tribunal.

**Conciliated withdrawals.** Table 8 shows that proportionately fewer cases completed in 1975 were brought to an end by the applicant withdrawing his complaint during conciliation without securing any remedy (14.7 per cent in 1975, compared with 26.3 per cent in 1974). This was paralleled by a decline in the share of those cases where the withdrawal was on grounds of ineligibility (less than 25 per cent in 1975, compared with 30 per cent in 1974). One factor which could

\* Some cases had more than one remedy. This means that the percentages asterisked on this page are slightly lower than the total percentage of all remedies agreed in conciliation (see table 8).

Table 4 All unfair dismissal applications by size of respondent's labour force

Number of employees	October-December 1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 20	550	22.7	2,057	22.0	2,282	22.6	4,736	20.9
20-49	423	17.5	1,521	16.3	1,668	16.5	3,527	15.6
50-99	319	13.2	1,299	13.9	1,435	14.2	3,195	14.1
100-249	334	13.8	1,279	13.7	1,483	14.7	3,230	14.3
250-499	224	9.2	1,162	12.4	853	8.4	1,720	7.6
500-999	203	8.4	557	6.0	583	5.8	1,724	7.6
1,000 and over	366	15.1	1,450	15.5	1,730	17.1	3,337	14.7
Not known	3	0.1	25	0.3	75	0.8	1,163	5.1
Total	2,422	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0	22,632	100.0

Table 5 All unfair dismissal applicants by age

Age	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 20	22	0.4	114	1.2	220	2.2	1,308	5.8
20-29	884	17.0	1,563	16.7	1,900	18.8	5,686	25.1
30-39	1,050	20.4	2,027	21.7	2,258	22.3	5,094	22.5
40-49	1,266	24.4	2,392	25.6	2,466	24.4	4,750	21.0
50-59	1,325	25.5	2,194	23.5	2,260	22.4	3,767	16.6
60-64	420	8.1	724	7.7	685	6.8	1,034	4.6
65 and over	190	3.7	132	1.4	162	1.6	71	0.3
Not known	30	0.6	204	2.2	158	1.6	922	4.1
Total	5,197	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0	22,632	100.0

Table 6 All unfair dismissal applicants by length of service

Length of service (years)	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 6 months							55	0.2
6 months-1 year							3,582	15.8
1-2							5,860	25.9
Less than 2*								
2-4	329	6.3	415	4.4	899	8.9	6,319	27.9
5-9	1,914	36.8	3,291	35.2	3,853	38.1	3,379	14.9
10-14	1,648	31.7	3,120	33.4	3,024	29.9	1,202	5.4
15 and over	588	11.3	1,109	11.9	1,001	9.9	1,232	5.4
Not known	703	13.5	1,304	13.9	1,202	11.9	1,003	4.5
Total	15	0.3	111	1.2	130	1.3		
Total	5,197	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0	22,632	100.0

Table 7 All unfair dismissal applicants by "basic" weekly wage (men and women separately)

Wage £	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
<b>MEN</b>								
Less than 20	819	19.5	711	9.4	444	5.6	485	2.8
20-30	1,893	45.2	3,032	40.1	2,575	32.5	2,490	14.2
30-40	791	18.9	1,815	24.0	2,401	30.3	5,335	30.4
40 and over†	570	13.6	1,833	24.3				
40-50					1,162	14.7	4,392	25.0
50-60					572	7.2	1,991	11.4
60-70					270	3.4	991	5.7
70-80					138	1.8	459	2.6
80-90					88	1.1	320	1.8
90-100					41	0.5	149	0.8
100 and over					116	1.5	350	2.0
Not known					123	1.6	571	3.3
Total	4,191	100.0	7,554	100.0	7,930	100.0	17,533	100.0
<b>WOMEN</b>								
Less than 20	774	76.9	1,231	68.5	1,158	53.1	1,516	29.7
20-30	155	15.4	416	23.1	729	33.5	2,075	40.7
30-40	36	3.6	74	4.1	179	8.2	945	18.5
40 and over†	14	1.4	35	1.9				
40-50					42	1.9	285	5.7
50-60					17	0.8	77	1.5
60-70					6	0.3	44	0.9
70-80					5	0.2	21	0.4
80-90					2	0.1	11	0.2
90-100					1	0.0	7	0.1
100 and over					2	0.1	7	0.1
Not known					38	1.7	110	2.2
Total	1,006	100.0	1,796	100.0	2,179	100.0	5,099	100.0

Note: Wage rates are rounded to nearest pound, an exact 50p being rounded upwards.  
\* Before September 16, 1974, there was a qualifying period of 2 years' continuous service with an employer.  
† Before 1974, earnings by size bands over £40 were not analysed.

account for this decline could well be the rise in the share of withdrawals without conciliation.

**Withdrawals without conciliation.** Table 8 also shows that, in 1975, 3,209 applications (14.7 per cent of all completed cases) were withdrawn without conciliation, compared with 1,051 (10.4 per cent) in 1974. For the first time, figures are available of the number of those cases which are known to have led to a private settlement between the parties. Of the 3,209 withdrawals without conciliation, 982 were in this category.

#### Cases decided by a tribunal

Table 8 shows the outcome of the 8,727 cases in 1975 which were decided at a tribunal hearing. The tribunal found in favour of the applicant in 3,350, or 38.4 per cent, of these cases in 1975. Corresponding rates in 1973 and 1974 were 36.9 per cent and 38 per cent respectively. When cases where it was held that the applicant was ineligible to complain are discounted, applicants were successful in 41.7 per cent of cases heard by a tribunal. In 166 of these cases the applicant received more than one remedy. Tribunals recommended either reinstatement or re-engagement in 177, or 5.2 per cent, of those cases which were decided in favour of applicants—a slight increase over the 4.6 per cent recorded in 1974. As with cases settled by conciliation, the majority of successful applicants at a hearing received a monetary award either in the form of compensation or a redundancy payment. Table 10 analyses the 2,667 awards of compensation by size bands. In 1975, 49.9 per cent of awards involved sums of under £200, compared with 47.1 per cent in 1974 and 49.0 per cent in 1973. The proportion of awards between £200 and £1,000 in 1975, 42 per cent, was almost identical to 1974's proportion, 41.9 per cent, and somewhat higher than 1973, 39.5 per cent. The proportion of awards of over £1,000 in 1975, 7.9 per cent, was, however, lower

than in 1974, 11.1 per cent, and in 1973, 11.6 per cent. As mentioned previously, the reductions of the qualifying periods have probably affected the level of compensation awarded by the tribunals.

#### General conclusions

Although overall levels of compensation fell in 1975, table 8 reinforces the view that the unfair dismissal jurisdiction has become a major source of redress for dismissed employees. Changes made by the Employment Protection Act will of course lead to additional groups becoming eligible to benefit from the unfair dismissal provisions during the course of 1976, and the remedies available to applicants dismissed after June 1, 1976 have also been improved as a result of this Act. The number of applicants who were successful has again increased. In 1973, the applicant received some remedy from a conciliated settlement or a tribunal hearing in 39.1 per cent of all completed cases. This figure rose in 1974 to 43.7 per cent and in 1975 to 47.4 per cent. This figure rises to 59.5 per cent if invalid applications and withdrawals without conciliation are excluded.

#### Sources of information

During 1972, arrangements were made within the Department of Employment to collect information on complaints of unfair dismissal made to the industrial tribunals under the Industrial Relations Act 1971. As a result of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, some improvements took effect on September 16, 1974 which led to minor changes in the information obtained. The figures, which relate to cases completed during 1975, are derived from schedules filled in by staff of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service at the conclusion of each case, after it has been settled by agreement, withdrawn or determined at a tribunal hearing. Processing of the results has been undertaken at the department's computer centre at Runcorn.

Table 8 Outcome of all completed cases

	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent*	Number	Per cent*	Number	Per cent*	Number	Per cent*
<b>Conciliation</b>								
Withdrawals: out of scope other grounds }	1,635	31.5	657	7.0	800	7.9	694	3.1
Reinstatement†	—	—	1,741	18.6	1,865	18.4	2,626	11.6
Re-engagement	218	4.2	193	2.1	12	0.1	234	1.0
Compensation	1,144	22.0	1,935	20.7	2,692	23.3	2,667	11.2
Redundancy payment	52	1.0	48	0.5	104	1.0	141	0.6
Other remedies	—	—	—	—	32	0.3	264	1.2
<b>Non-conciliated withdrawals</b>	380	7.3	793	8.5	1,051	10.4	3,209	14.2
<b>Tribunal hearings</b>								
Dismissal: out of scope other grounds }	1,183	22.8	497	5.3	548	5.4	688	3.0
Reinstatement†	—	—	2,025	21.7	1,550	15.3	4,689	20.7
Re-engagement	27	0.5	91	1.0	3	0.0	62	0.3
Declaration that dismissal unfair but no other remedy awarded	20	0.4	48	0.5	44	0.4	2,667	11.8
Other remedy	—	—	—	—	9	0.1	409	1.8
Compensation	474	9.1	1,010	10.8	972	9.6	137	0.6
Redundancy payment	96	1.8	328	3.5	272	2.7	124	0.5
<b>Applications with outcome unknown</b>	—	—	31‡	0.3	—	—	—	—
<b>Total completed cases</b>	<b>5,197</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9,350</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10,109</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>22,632</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Total cases with more than one remedy</b>	<b>22</b>		<b>49</b>		<b>133</b>			

\* The percentages given total more than 100 per cent because of double counting caused by those cases in which the applicant obtained more than one remedy.  
† Cases where reinstatement was agreed or recommended have only been identified for the last quarter of 1974. Reinstatement involves the employee's return to his old job on similar terms and conditions. Re-engagement means re-employment but not necessarily in the same job or on similar terms and conditions.  
‡ Information about the outcomes of these cases was not available from the computer. Hence it is not known whether these cases were completed at the conciliation stage or by a tribunal hearing.

Table 9 Compensation agreed in conciliated settlements in unfair dismissal cases

Amount £	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0-49	281	24.6	339	17.5	493	18.3	1,334	19.6
50-99	315	27.5	545	28.2	696	25.5	1,859	27.3
100-149	166	14.5	358	18.5	462	17.1	1,216	17.9
150-199	87	7.6	165	8.5	253	9.7	647	9.5
200-299	102	8.9	200	10.3	316	11.7	779	11.4
300-399	56	4.9	94	4.9	134	5.0	305	4.5
400-499	28	2.4	54	2.8	85	3.2	181	2.7
500-749	41	3.6	72	3.7	107	4.0	220	3.2
750-999	19	1.7	30	1.6	34	1.3	85	1.2
1,000-1,499	19	1.7	40	2.1	43	1.6	73	1.1
1,500-1,999	8	0.7	20	1.0	33	1.2	31	0.5
2,000-2,999	15	1.3	7	0.4	26	1.0	34	0.5
3,000-3,999	3	0.3	6	0.3	5	0.2	12	0.2
4,000 and over*	—	—	5	0.3	4	0.1	—	—
4,000-4,999	—	—	—	—	1	—	11	0.2
5,000-5,199	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.0
5,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,935</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,692</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>6,806</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 10 Compensation awarded by tribunal in unfair dismissal cases

Amount £	1972		1973		1974		1975	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0-49	62	13.1	98	9.7	88	9.1	299	11.2
50-99	87	18.4	172	17.0	136	14.0	380	14.2
100-149	64	13.5	127	12.6	129	13.3	392	14.7
150-199	47	9.9	98	9.7	104	10.7	261	9.8
200-299	66	13.9	134	13.3	130	13.4	411	15.4
300-399	32	6.8	92	9.1	86	8.8	227	8.5
400-499	22	4.6	65	6.4	62	6.4	179	6.7
500-749	31	6.5	71	7.0	88	9.1	213	8.0
750-999	18	3.8	37	3.7	41	4.2	92	3.4
1,000-1,499	17	3.6	50	5.0	42	4.3	89	3.3
1,500-1,999	10	2.1	24	2.4	19	2.0	38	1.4
2,000-2,999	14	3.0	19	1.9	34	3.5	41	1.5
3,000-3,999	4	0.8	13	1.3	5	0.5	17	0.6
4,000 and over*	—	—	10	1.0	5	0.5	—	—
4,000-4,999	—	—	—	—	2	0.2	11	0.4
5,000-5,199	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
5,200	—	—	—	—	1	0.1	15	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>474</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>972</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>100.0</b>

\* Until the repeal of the unfair dismissal provisions of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 on September 16, 1974 the maximum compensation which a tribunal could award was £4,160. Under the unfair dismissals provisions of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 which were introduced on the same date this maximum was increased to £5,200.

# Labour costs in the distributive trades, insurance and banking in Great Britain, 1974

THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT carried out a survey of employers' labour costs in 1974 in wholesale and retail distribution, insurance and banking. Similar surveys were held in the other EEC countries, and, in due course, the Statistical Office of the European Communities will publish the results, on a comparable basis, for all member countries. This article presents the results for Great Britain.

The survey covered wholesale and retail distribution (but excluding the distribution of motor vehicles, motor fuels etc), insurance (excluding insurance broking), and banking (including certain other financial institutions, namely building societies and finance houses). This means that it covered the whole of Order XXIII of the Standard Industrial Classification (the distributive trades), and part of Order XXIV, that is part of Minimum List Heading (MLH) 860 (insurance), virtually the whole of MLH 861 (banking), and part of MLH 862 ("other financial institutions"). The survey in Great Britain was carried out under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947. In examining the results of the inquiry, it must be borne in mind that the averages for the different services covered could be affected by variations in the structure of the labour force (such as the proportion of male and female employees and of adults and young people).

## Largest item: wages and salaries

The survey showed that total labour costs in wholesale distribution averaged about 117 pence per hour and in retail distribution 86 pence per hour, but the composition of the labour force was different in these two sectors (see table 1). The average for the distributive trades as a whole was 96.5 pence per hour. Wages and salaries constituted by far the largest item and in each case represented about 88 per cent of total costs. Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding contributions to the Redundancy Fund) were the next highest item and accounted for 6.0 per cent of total costs in wholesale and 6.5 per cent in retail distribution, with an average of 6.3 per cent for the distributive trades as a whole. Expenditure on private social welfare, mainly payments into pension funds, was the third most important individual item, forming 3.7 per cent of total costs in wholesale distribution and 2.3 per cent in retail distribution, with an overall average of 2.9 per cent. This pattern was similar to that found by the 1973 survey of labour costs in manufacturing industries (see the September 1975 issue of the *Gazette*, pages 873-885).

For insurance, banking and the other financial institutions covered, total labour costs averaged nearly 181 pence per hour. Of this total, wages and salaries accounted for 73.5 per cent. Expenditure on private social welfare, again mainly payments into pension funds, with 15.8 per cent of the total, was the second most significant item of cost, while statutory national insurance contributions (excluding contributions to the Redundancy Fund) represented 4.3 per cent.

## Background to the survey

A regulation (No. 3192/73 of November 22, 1973) made by the Council of the European Communities required the Commission of the Communities to carry out a survey of employers' labour costs in 1974 in wholesale and retail distribution, insurance and banking (including credit institutions) in all nine member countries. As is customary for Community surveys, the general arrangements for the survey, including the questionnaire, were based on recommendations of a working party (on which this country was represented) of the Statistical Office of the Communities. The EEC has carried out surveys of labour costs for many years, beginning with manufacturing and other "production" industries. In 1970 they held their first survey in the services sector, covering retail distribution, insurance and banking. The 1974 survey is the second in this series and also covers wholesale distribution.

In this country, labour cost surveys have been made in 1964, 1968 and 1973\*. They all covered manufacturing and the other production industries (mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water), and the 1973 survey was in line with a Community survey which related to the previous year. In addition, the 1964 and 1968 surveys also covered part of the services sector—including insurance and banking but not the distributive trades.

The 1974 survey was carried out in Great Britain by the Department of Employment, and in Northern Ireland by the Department of Manpower Services. Combined results for the United Kingdom as a whole have been compiled for the EEC and coded according to the Community's system of industrial classification. The results in this article relate to

\* The results of the 1964 inquiry were published in the issues of the *Gazette* for December 1966 (pages 807-813) and March 1967 (pages 196-200); those for 1968 in the issues for August 1970 (pages 656-669), October 1970 (pages 862-871) and January 1971 (pages 4-20); those for 1973 in the issues for September 1975 (pages 873-885) and October 1975 (pages 1013-1029).

Great Britain only, and are coded according to the Standard Industrial Classification.

## Description of the survey

The inquiry was conducted on an enterprise basis and related to enterprises (companies) with 10 or more employees. For retail distribution, questionnaires were sent to all enterprises known to have 50 or more employees and to a sample of those known to have between 10 and 49 employees. For wholesale distribution, questionnaires were sent to all enterprises known to have 100 or more employees and to a sample of those known to have between 10 and 99 employees. Where only a sample of firms was approached it was assumed that the pattern of labour costs in the firms rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all firms in the same size-range in the same industry, and the results were grossed up to obtain averages for all size-ranges combined. For insurance and banking, a considerable amount of the information was supplied through central sources, such as the British Insurance Association and the British Bankers' Association.

The survey covered all employees, that is, males and females, and both full-time and part-time workers, the numbers of the latter being converted to full-time equivalents when average annual figures were calculated. Managerial staff remunerated predominantly by a share of profits and directors paid by fee only were excluded as were part-time cleaners. In insurance, brokers and home service agents and other employees remunerated wholly or partly by commission were also excluded. Employers were not asked to distinguish between different types of worker when entering amounts of expenditure.

The questionnaires were based on pro-forma supplied by the EEC, with a shorter version for enterprises in the distributive trades employing between 10 and 49 employees. Specimen questionnaires were sent to employers in December 1973 and the actual questionnaires for completion in December 1974. The reference period was the calendar year ended December 31, 1974. Employers were asked to give details of their labour costs under the following nine broad categories:

## Nine cost categories

- 1 Wages and salaries—the gross amounts before any deduction for tax and insurance contributions (in the case of enterprises with 50 or more employees, separate details were sought for bonuses not paid regularly at each pay period and wages and salaries in lieu of notice). Wages and salaries paid to apprentices were to be identified separately.
- 2 Statutory national insurance contributions.
- 3 Provision for redundancy.
- 4 Employers' liability insurance.
- 5 Voluntary social welfare (in the case of enterprises with 50 or more employees, separate details were sought for amounts paid into funds and amounts paid directly to employees).
- 6 Payments in kind (in the case of enterprises with 50 or more employees, separate details were sought for assistance with housing for employees).
- 7 Subsidised services to employees, such as canteens, staff restaurants, etc; medical and health services; recreational,

cultural and educational services; transport of employees to and from work; provision of working clothes; removal of household effects. Only a single amount, giving expenditure on all items combined, was required.

## 8 Vocational training.

## 9 Cost of recruiting employees.

For enterprises with 10-49 employees a combined figure only was required for items 6 to 9.

Following EEC practice, wages and salaries paid to apprentices have been included under training costs in the tables and not under wages and salaries.

The returns also showed the average numbers of full-time and part-time workers on the payrolls during the year and the total numbers of hours worked by each category during the year (excluding hours worked by apprentices). Employers were asked to calculate the number of hours worked by full-time workers by multiplying the average number of such workers (excluding apprentices whose numbers were shown separately) by first the normal weekly hours, excluding the main meal break, and secondly by the number of weeks worked during the year. Weeks of annual, public or customary holiday were to be excluded. Normal weekly hours were to be taken as those applying to the majority of workers. If paid overtime was significant these hours were to be added to the total hours so obtained. For part-time workers, employers were asked to give the aggregate hours actually worked during the year excluding any hours of absence due to holidays.

Costs per hour worked were obtained by dividing employers' labour costs for the year (both the total and each individual item of cost), by the total hours worked in the year by both full-time and part-time workers combined, as defined in the previous paragraph.

## Presentation of results

The results are set out in tables 1 to 5. Particular attention needs to be paid to differences in the structure of the labour force (set out in table 1) and it must also be borne in mind that not all employees would have been affected by every type of expenditure. Averages in pence per hour and £s per year have been given to two places of decimals, not because this degree of precision is claimed, but only to provide more information about the relative size of the various types of expenditure. In the tables, each item has been rounded independently and the sums of the components may differ from the totals.

## Detailed analyses

The results for wholesale and retail distribution are analysed according to the Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification. Separate figures are also given for enterprises in different size-ranges. In tables 1 and 2 the size-ranges shown are 10-49, 50-99, 100-199, 200-499, 500-999 and 1,000 or more employees; in tables 3 and 5 a broader size-analysis is given. Only combined figures are available for insurance, banking and other financial institutions; also, as much of the information was collected centrally, a size-analysis could not be compiled.

Table 1 gives the composition of the labour force as shown by the survey. Columns (1) to (4) show the numbers of full-time men, boys, women and girls, respectively, as percentages of all full-time employees. Columns (5) and (6)



**Table 1 Labour costs in distributive trades and insurance, banking and other financial institutions in 1974: composition of the total of employees in the survey**

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range*	Full-time employees				Part-time employees		
		Men aged 18 and over as % of all full-time employees (1)	Boys under 18 as % of all full-time employees (2)	Women aged 18 and over as % of all full-time employees (3)	Girls under 18 as % of all full-time employees (4)	Male part-timers as % of all male employees (5)	Female part-timers as % of all female employees (6)	All male and female part-timers as % of all employees (7)
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	1	71.3	2.6	23.5	2.6	2.8	35.1	14.0
	2	66.2	3.4	28.0	2.4	2.4	32.2	13.9
	3	71.5	2.0	24.7	1.8	2.4	24.3	9.4
	4	64.3	3.3	29.6	2.8	3.9	37.6	18.2
	5	66.3	2.7	28.9	2.1	3.4	32.0	14.6
	6	71.0	2.7	24.0	2.3	7.5	43.0	20.5
	2 to 6 combined All sizes	68.4 69.6	2.8 2.7	26.5 25.3	2.3 2.4	4.9 4.1	36.7 36.1	16.9 15.8
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	1	80.1	0.3	18.7	0.9	1.0	21.9	5.9
	2	83.4	0.3	15.1	1.2	8.7	10.2	9.0
	3	71.4	0.8	26.4	1.4	1.0	20.1	7.2
	4†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	80.3	0.6	18.4	0.7	0.9	7.5	2.2
	6†	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2 to 6 combined All sizes	83.6 83.2	0.5 0.4	15.0 15.5	0.9 0.9	0.5 0.5	5.4 7.9	1.3 1.8
Other wholesale distribution	1	63.6	2.3	31.1	3.0	5.4	30.6	15.8
	2	62.9	1.6	32.9	2.5	4.5	23.8	12.4
	3	60.6	2.0	34.6	2.8	5.3	26.4	14.4
	4	58.5	1.4	37.7	2.4	4.3	25.9	14.4
	5	60.8	1.1	36.0	2.1	2.9	25.9	13.2
	6	66.7	3.2	27.5	2.6	1.6	32.0	13.3
	2 to 6 combined All sizes	62.1 62.8	1.9 2.1	33.5 32.4	2.5 2.7	3.6 4.4	26.9 28.6	13.5 14.6
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	1	78.3	2.5	17.2	2.0	3.3	34.2	11.3
	2	76.7	2.5	18.4	2.4	9.4	35.3	16.4
	3	75.9	2.1	19.6	2.4	5.3	39.0	15.6
	4	72.9	2.2	22.5	2.4	4.1	26.8	11.0
	5	76.9	2.7	17.7	2.7	1.9	27.6	8.5
	6	76.4	1.5	20.4	1.7	1.8	29.4	9.6
	2 to 6 combined All sizes	75.6 76.9	1.9 2.2	20.4 18.8	2.1 2.1	3.5 3.4	30.2 32.1	11.1 11.2
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1	77.5	1.7	19.2	1.6	3.9	24.6	9.1
	2	77.5	2.2	18.6	1.7	2.7	19.0	6.5
	3	77.7	1.6	18.8	1.9	3.1	18.1	6.6
	4	75.4	1.6	21.2	1.8	2.1	24.1	8.2
	5	74.3	0.9	23.2	1.6	0.5	9.4	2.9
	6	76.8	1.6	20.1	1.5	0.9	29.8	9.0
	2 to 6 combined All sizes	76.4 76.9	1.6 1.7	20.3 19.8	1.7 1.6	1.9 2.9	21.0 22.6	6.8 7.9
Total, wholesale distribution	1	71.2	2.3	24.1	2.4	3.9	31.7	13.3
	2	68.2	2.4	27.1	2.3	3.9	27.1	12.1
	3	68.7	1.9	27.1	2.3	4.0	26.1	11.7
	4	66.4	2.0	29.2	2.4	3.7	28.9	13.4
	5	67.8	1.7	28.6	1.9	2.5	26.2	11.1
	6	74.3	2.0	21.8	1.9	3.3	33.7	12.8
	2 to 6 combined All sizes	70.1 70.6	2.0 2.1	25.8 25.1	2.1 2.2	3.4 3.6	29.4 30.4	12.4 12.7
Retail distribution of food and drink	1	51.2	3.5	40.6	4.7	19.1	54.1	39.9
	2	53.4	4.6	37.5	4.5	9.8	52.9	34.8
	3	49.8	3.4	40.3	6.5	11.5	49.4	34.5
	4	50.7	3.7	39.7	5.9	9.7	45.1	30.2
	5	61.5	3.2	32.0	3.3	7.8	53.6	31.6
	6	46.2	4.9	42.5	6.4	22.0	50.4	39.0
	2 to 6 combined All sizes	49.0 49.2	4.5 4.4	40.6 40.6	5.9 5.8	18.2 18.3	50.3 50.9	37.1 37.5
Other retail distribution	1	44.8	3.1	46.1	6.0	13.7	45.9	34.1
	2	45.8	2.7	45.9	5.6	9.7	41.8	29.7
	3	40.6	2.2	50.0	7.2	10.8	41.3	31.2
	4	40.8	2.7	49.7	6.8	11.8	40.3	30.5
	5	41.6	3.7	46.8	7.9	10.5	40.6	29.9
	6	36.5	2.4	51.3	9.8	14.8	47.8	38.6
	2 to 6 combined All sizes	37.7 38.6	2.6 2.6	50.5 50.0	9.2 8.8	13.8 13.7	46.4 46.3	36.7 36.5
Total, retail distribution	1	46.8	3.3	44.3	5.6	15.7	48.5	36.1
	2	47.8	3.2	43.7	5.3	9.7	44.8	31.1
	3	43.7	2.6	46.7	7.0	11.0	43.9	32.4
	4	43.9	3.0	46.6	6.5	11.0	41.7	30.4
	5	48.4	3.6	41.7	6.3	9.4	44.5	30.5
	6	39.1	3.1	48.9	8.9	17.3	48.4	38.7
	2 to 6 combined All sizes	40.9 41.6	3.1 3.1	47.7 47.3	8.3 8.0	15.4 15.4	47.4 47.5	36.9 36.8

**Table 1 (continued) Labour costs in distributive trades and insurance, banking and other financial institutions in 1974: composition of the total of employees in the survey**

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range*	Full-time employees				Part-time employees		
		Men aged 18 and over as % of all full-time employees (1)	Boys under 18 as % of all full-time employees (2)	Women aged 18 and over as % of all full-time employees (3)	Girls under 18 as % of all full-time employees (4)	Male part-timers as % of all male employees (5)	Female part-timers as % of all female employees (6)	All male and female part-timers as % of all employees (7)
Total, distributive trades	1	63.4	2.6	30.6	3.4	7.0	40.8	22.1
	2	60.9	2.7	33.0	3.4	5.6	36.8	20.0
	3	57.8	2.2	35.7	4.3	6.5	37.7	22.1
	4	54.0	2.6	38.8	4.6	7.2	38.0	23.7
	5	55.8	2.9	36.7	4.6	6.4	40.4	24.3
	6	44.6	2.9	44.7	7.8	14.2	47.6	35.7
2 to 6 combined All sizes	48.9 52.3	2.8 2.8	41.7 39.1	6.6 5.8	11.2 10.1	45.2 44.5	31.6 29.6	
Insurance, banking and other financial institutions†	All sizes	47.8	1.4	43.9	6.9	0.7	11.6	6.5

\* Size-range 1—Firms with 10-49 employees  
 Size-range 2—Firms with 50-99 employees  
 Size-range 3—Firms with 100-199 employees  
 Size-range 4—Firms with 200-499 employees  
 Size-range 5—Firms with 500-999 employees  
 Size-range 6—Firms with 1,000 or more employees

† Number of firms too few to provide separate figures for size-ranges.  
 ‡ Insurance excludes brokers and also home service agents and other employees remunerated wholly or partly by commission. Some insurance companies with staff employed in both Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a single return for the United Kingdom as a whole. In consequence the figures for insurance include information for some employees working in Northern Ireland. Other financial institutions comprise building societies and finance houses.

show the numbers of male and female part-time workers as percentages of all male and female workers respectively and column (7) shows the numbers of part-time workers, males and females combined, as a percentage of all employees.

In table 2 an analysis of the costs is given in terms of pence per hour. Employers' total labour costs are given in column (1), while the other columns show average hourly expenditure on the various component items and the proportion each form of the total. As mentioned earlier (see "Description of the survey") smaller firms in distribution—those with 10 to 49 employees—were asked to complete a shorter questionnaire. Consequently, only combined figures are available for certain categories of cost: payments in kind, subsidised services, training and recruitment. The item for wages and salaries excludes the earnings of apprentices; these have been included under training. Likewise, hours worked by apprentices have been excluded from the divisor used to calculate hourly averages (see "Description of the survey").

In the distributive trades, labour costs were higher in the wholesale sector where the labour force was composed mainly of full-time men workers. The highest labour costs were found in the wholesale distribution of petroleum products, nearly 189 pence per hour, and in this industry men accounted for 83 per cent of the full-time labour force.

The smallest firms covered by the inquiry (10-49 employees) had the lowest average labour costs in both the wholesale and retail sectors of distribution, when each is taken as a whole. However, the range of costs was narrower in retail distribution and the proportions of employees in the various size-ranges varied between the two sectors. For example, retail distribution had relatively more employees in enterprises in the largest size-range.

Consequently a different picture emerges when the results for wholesale and retail distribution are combined. Thus the analysis for the distributive trades as a whole shows that the largest enterprises (1,000 or more employees) then had the lowest average total labour costs.

Wages and salaries were, of course, the highest element of cost, but the proportion these formed of total cost was in general higher in the smaller firms than in those with 50 or more employees. For example, in wholesale distribution, wages and salaries in firms with 10 to 49 employees accounted for 89.5 per cent of total costs, whereas in enterprises with 50 or more employees they represented 86.5 per cent. Similarly in the retail sector wages and salaries in the smaller firms accounted for 89.4 per cent of total labour cost compared with 87.9 per cent in enterprises with 50 or more employees. Wages and salaries include payments for holidays but, as employers were not asked to identify such payments, a breakdown of the make-up of this item was not possible.

Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding contributions to the Redundancy Fund) constituted the second most important item of cost in all sectors except one of distribution and again these formed a higher proportionate share of total cost in the smaller firms than in the larger. The exception was the wholesale distribution of petroleum products where private social welfare payments were considerably higher. This latter item of cost was the third most important individual item of cost in all other sectors of distribution, but it formed a smaller share proportionately in the smaller than in the larger firms.

In the insurance, banking, etc sector, total labour costs averaged nearly 181 pence per hour of which 73.5 per cent was attributable to wages and salaries. Private social welfare payments, mainly payments into pension funds, averaged 28.6 pence per hour, or 15.8 per cent of total labour costs, compared with 7.7 pence per hour or 4.3 per cent of total costs, for statutory national insurance contributions. The average of 5.7 pence per hour or 3.2 per cent of total labour costs, for payments in kind included 5 pence per hour or 2.8 per cent of total costs, expended on assistance with housing. This consisted of housing loans granted to employees at reduced rates.

Table 2 Analysis of total labour costs in distributive trades and insurance, banking and other financial institutions in 1974 (average hourly amount per employee\*)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range <sup>†</sup>	Total labour costs	Wages and salaries <sup>‡</sup>		Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)		Provision for redundancy (net) <sup>‡</sup>		Employers' liability insurance		GREAT BRITAIN																
			Pence per hour (1)	Pence per hour (2)	As percentage of col (1) (3)	Pence per hour (4)	As percentage of col (1) (5)	Pence per hour (6)	As percentage of col (1) (7)	Pence per hour (8)	As percentage of col (1) (9)	Private social welfare payments		Payments in kind		Subsidised services <sup>†</sup> (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		Training <sup>‡</sup> (including wages and salaries of apprentices but excluding wages and salaries for administration)		Recruitment <sup>‡</sup> (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		Size range <sup>†</sup>	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)				
												Pence per hour (10)	As percentage of col (1) (11)	Pence per hour (12)	As percentage of col (1) (13)	Pence per hour (14)	As percentage of col (1) (15)	Pence per hour (16)	As percentage of col (1) (17)	Pence per hour (18)	As percentage of col (1) (19)						
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	1	101.27	90.19	89.1	6.77	6.7	0.13	0.1	0.27	0.3																	
	2	118.23	103.87	87.9	6.92	5.9	0.20	0.2	0.14	0.1																	
	3	116.92	101.79	87.1	6.88	5.9	0.24	0.2	0.22	0.2																	
	4	104.46	92.58	88.6	6.17	5.9	0.25	0.2	0.15	0.1																	
	5	106.89	94.13	88.1	6.44	6.0	0.18	0.2	0.12	0.1																	
	6	106.53	93.38	87.7	6.33	5.9	0.30	0.3	0.25	0.2																	
	2 to 6 combined		109.22	95.94	87.8	6.48	5.9	0.25	0.2	0.19	0.2																
All sizes		105.93	93.55	88.3	6.60	6.2	0.20	0.2	0.22	0.2																	
Wholesale distributions of petroleum products	1	126.30	110.90	87.8	7.50	5.9	0.17	0.1	0.31	0.2																	
	2	138.87	122.18	88.0	7.42	5.3	0.31	0.2	0.34	0.2																	
	3	200.87	176.09	87.7	8.58	4.3	0.50	0.3	0.23	0.1																	
	4**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																	
	5	159.10	136.42	85.7	7.55	4.7	1.61	1.0	0.43	0.3																	
	6**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—																	
	2 to 6 combined		196.82	160.04	81.3	8.62	4.4	1.15	0.6	0.24	0.1																
All sizes		188.94	154.55	81.8	8.49	4.5	1.04	0.6	0.24	0.1																	
Other wholesale distribution	1	107.16	96.37	89.9	6.69	6.3	0.13	0.1	0.16	0.1																	
	2	119.71	104.87	87.6	7.03	5.9	0.29	0.2	0.12	0.1																	
	3	118.26	103.58	87.6	6.73	5.7	0.30	0.2	0.14	0.1																	
	4	116.80	102.30	87.6	6.76	5.8	0.33	0.3	0.13	0.1																	
	5	124.47	106.05	85.0	7.08	5.9	0.72	0.6	0.11	0.1																	
	6	101.19	88.76	87.7	5.97	5.9	0.16	0.2	0.11	0.1																	
	2 to 6 combined		115.10	100.32	87.1	6.67	5.8	0.34	0.3	0.12	0.1																
All sizes		111.41	98.49	88.4	6.68	6.0	0.24	0.2	0.14	0.1																	
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	1	112.60	100.54	89.3	8.10	7.2	0.31	0.3	0.42	0.4																	
	2	106.92	94.00	87.9	6.74	6.3	0.20	0.2	0.28	0.3																	
	3	110.77	97.64	88.2	6.51	5.9	0.19	0.2	0.36	0.3																	
	4	102.69	90.06	87.7	6.54	6.4	0.22	0.2	0.18	0.2																	
	5	86.54	75.60	87.4	5.34	6.2	0.19	0.2	0.11	0.1																	
	6	122.95	109.05	88.7	6.56	5.3	0.32	0.3	0.15	0.1																	
	2 to 6 combined		112.13	98.96	88.3	6.47	5.8	0.26	0.2	0.19	0.2																
All sizes		112.36	99.74	88.8	7.28	6.5	0.28	0.2	0.30	0.3																	
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1	125.43	112.84	90.0	7.28	5.8	0.18	0.1	0.50	0.4																	
	2	133.98	115.84	86.5	7.71	5.8	0.34	0.3	0.62	0.5																	
	3	129.35	112.01	86.6	7.13	5.5	0.28	0.2	0.60	0.5																	
	4	133.45	115.12	86.3	7.31	5.5	0.33	0.2	0.31	0.2																	
	5	142.91	124.78	87.3	7.56	5.3	0.25	0.2	0.28	0.2																	
	6	135.96	112.11	82.5	7.81	5.7	0.90	0.7	0.32	0.2																	
	2 to 6 combined		134.93	115.70	85.7	7.51	5.6	0.43	0.3	0.43	0.3																
All sizes		130.46	114.35	87.7	7.40	5.7	0.31	0.2	0.46	0.4																	
Total, wholesale distribution	1	109.16	97.69	89.5	7.09	6.5	0.17	0.2	0.30	0.3																	
	2	121.04	105.87	87.5	7.10	5.9	0.26	0.2	0.24	0.2																	
	3	121.75	106.32	87.3	6.87	5.6	0.27	0.2	0.28	0.2																	
	4	114.99	100.60	87.5	6.70	5.8	0.38	0.3	0.18	0.1																	
	5	120.77	104.72	86.7	6.82	5.7	0.49	0.4	0.17	0.1																	
	6	128.17	109.25	85.2	6.86	5.4	0.42	0.3	0.20	0.2																	
	2 to 6 combined		122.69	106.08	86.5	6.87	5.6	0.38	0.3	0.21	0.2																
All sizes		116.80	102.43	87.7	6.96	6.0	0.29	0.2	0.25	0.2																	
Retail distribution of food and drink	1	72.10	64.28	89.2	5.42	7.5	0.14	0.2	0.20	0.3																	
	2	80.76	71.87	89.0	5.51	6.8	0.11	0.1	0.14	0.2																	
	3	80.77	72.39	89.6	5.49	6.8	0.12	0.2	0.11	0.1																	
	4	84.48	75.71	89.6	5.61	6.6	0.14	0.2	0.11	0.1																	
	5	87.24	78.00	89.4	5.71	6.5	0.13	0.2	0.15	0.2																	
	6	82.59	72.91	88.3	5.18	6.3	0.19	0.2	0.18	0.2																	
	2 to 6 combined		83.22	73.75	88.6	5.31	6.4	0.17	0.2	0.17	0.2																
All sizes		81.78	72.53	88.7	5.33	6.5	0.17	0.2	0.17	0.2																	
Other retail distribution	1	82.67	74.01	89.5	5.91	7.2	0.14	0.2	0.26	0.3																	
	2	89.93	79.58	88.5	6.00	6.7	0.19	0.2	0.13	0.1																	
	3	89.35	79.17	88.6	5.90	6.6	0.13	0.2	0.09	0.1																	
	4	87.60	77.78	88.8	5.77	6.7	0.13	0.2	0.08	0.1																	
	5	91.20	80.20	88.9	6.05	6.7	0.17	0.2	0.08	0.1																	
	6	89.19	77.85	87.3	5.72	6.4	0.18	0.2	0.06	0.1																	
	2 to 6 combined		89.20	78.17	87.6																						

**Table 2 (continued) Analysis of total labour costs in distributive trades and insurance, banking and other financial institutions in 1974 (average hourly amount per employee\*)**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range†	Wages and salaries‡			Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)		Provision for redundancy (net)‡		Employers' liability insurance	
		Pence per hour (1)	Pence per hour (2)	As percentage of col (1) (3)	Pence per hour (4)	As percentage of col (1) (5)	Pence per hour (6)	As percentage of col (1) (7)	Pence per hour (8)	As percentage of col (1) (9)
<b>Total, distributive trades</b>	1	98.66	88.27	89.5	6.62	6.7	0.16	0.2	0.28	0.3
	2	107.81	94.69	87.8	6.61	6.1	0.23	0.2	0.19	0.2
	3	104.94	92.30	88.0	6.34	6.0	0.24	0.2	0.13	0.2
	4	98.52	86.98	88.1	6.13	6.2	0.24	0.2	0.13	0.1
	5	99.95	88.07	88.0	6.23	6.2	0.27	0.3	0.12	0.1
	6	92.87	80.91	87.1	5.75	6.2	0.21	0.2	0.11	0.1
	2 to 6 combined	95.93	83.91	87.4	5.93	6.2	0.22	0.2	0.12	0.1
	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>96.54</b>	<b>84.88</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>6.08</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>Insurance, banking and other financial institutions‡</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>180.86</b>	<b>133.02</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>7.74</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>—</b>

\* The divisor used to calculate the average hourly costs comprises the total hours worked by both full-time and part-time employees and both males and females, but excludes hours worked by apprentices. Wages and salaries paid to apprentices are also excluded from "Wages and salaries" and included under "Training". Not all employees would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 1) must be borne in mind when figures are compared.  
 † Wages and salaries of apprentices are excluded from the item for "Wages and salaries" and included instead under "Training". Wages and salaries paid to persons administering subsidised services and training and to trainers and trainees (other than apprentices) including those attending classes, are included under "Wages and salaries" and not in the separate items for "Subsidised services", "Training" and "Recruitment".  
 ‡ The net cost, namely, statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act.  
 § Figures for training include levies paid to less grants received from industrial training boards.  
 ¶ Insurance excludes brokers and also home service agents and other employees remunerated wholly or partly by commission. Some insurance companies with staff employed in both Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a single return for the United Kingdom as a whole. In consequence the figures for insurance include information for some employees working in Northern Ireland.  
 Other financial institutions comprise building societies and finance houses.  
 — Nil or negligible.  
 † Size-range 1—Firms with 10-49 employees.  
 ‡ Size-range 2—Firms with 50-99 employees.  
 § Size-range 3—Firms with 100-199 employees.  
 ¶ Size-range 4—Firms with 200-499 employees.  
 † Size-range 5—Firms with 500-999 employees.  
 ‡ Size-range 6—Firms with 1,000 or more employees.  
 \*\* Number of firms too few to provide separate figures for size-ranges.

**Table 2 (continued) Analysis of total labour costs in distributive trades and insurance, banking and other financial institutions in 1974 (average hourly amount per employee\*)**

Private social welfare payments	Payments in kind		Subsidised services† (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		Training‡§ (including wages and salaries of apprentices but excluding wages and salaries for administration)		Recruitment‡ (excluding wages and salaries for administration)		Size range¶	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		
	Pence per hour (10)	As percentage of col (1) (11)	Pence per hour (12)	As percentage of col (1) (13)	Pence per hour (14)	As percentage of col (1) (15)	Pence per hour (16)	As percentage of col (1) (17)			Pence per hour (18)	As percentage of col (1) (19)
1.63	1.6	Combined figures only: 1.70 pence per hour and 1.7 per cent of col (1)				0.70	0.7	0.45	0.4	1	<b>Total, distributive trades</b>	
3.82	3.5	0.40	0.4	0.71	0.7	0.70	0.7	0.57	0.5	2		
3.50	3.3	0.36	0.3	0.77	0.7	0.70	0.7	0.57	0.5	3		
2.93	3.0	0.30	0.3	0.78	0.8	0.57	0.6	0.47	0.5	4		
2.82	2.8	0.35	0.3	0.96	1.0	0.61	0.6	0.53	0.5	5		
3.10	3.3	0.46	0.5	1.41	1.5	0.57	0.6	0.34	0.4	6		
3.12	3.3	0.42	0.4	1.21	1.3	0.60	0.6	0.40	0.4	2 to 6 combined		
2.79	2.9	Combined figures only: 2.42 pence per hour and 2.5 per cent of col (1)								<b>All sizes</b>		
28.59	15.8	5.70	3.2	3.70	2.0	0.89	0.5	0.84	0.5	<b>All sizes</b>		<b>Insurance, banking and other financial institutions‡</b>

**Table 3 Labour costs in distributive trades and insurance, banking and other financial institutions in 1974: labour costs other than wages and salaries expressed as a percentage addition to wages and salaries\***

Industry (Standard Industrial classification 1968)	Size range‡	Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)		Employers' liability insurance	Private social welfare	Other expenditure‡	Total additional costs
		per cent (1)	per cent (2)				
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	1	7.51	0.14	0.30	2.53	1.81	12.28
	2 to 6 combined	6.75	0.26	0.20	4.17	2.47	13.85
	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>7.06</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>3.51</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>13.22</b>
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	1	6.76	0.15	0.28	5.27	1.43	13.90
	2 to 6 combined	5.39	0.72	0.15	12.61	4.13	22.99
	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>5.49</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>12.02</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>22.25</b>
Other wholesale distribution	1	6.94	0.13	0.17	2.09	1.86	11.19
	2 to 6 combined	6.65	0.34	0.12	4.92	2.70	14.73
	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>6.78</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>3.63</b>	<b>2.31</b>	<b>13.12</b>
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	1	8.06	0.31	0.42	1.80	1.41	11.99
	2 to 6 combined	6.54	0.26	0.19	4.35	1.98	13.32
	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>7.30</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>3.07</b>	<b>1.69</b>	<b>12.64</b>
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1	6.45	0.16	0.44	1.52	2.58	11.15
	2 to 6 combined	6.49	0.37	0.37	5.69	3.70	16.62
	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>6.47</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>3.18</b>	<b>14.08</b>
<b>Total, wholesale distribution</b>	1	7.26	0.17	0.31	2.11	1.89	11.74
	2 to 6 combined	6.48	0.36	0.20	5.76	2.88	15.67
<b>All sizes</b>	<b>6.79</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>2.46</b>	<b>14.03</b>	
Retail distribution of food and drink	1	8.43	0.22	0.31	1.00	2.21	12.17
	2 to 6 combined	7.20	0.23	0.23	2.25	2.93	12.84
	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>7.35</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>0.23</b>	<b>2.10</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>12.77</b>
Other retail distribution	1	7.99	0.19	0.35	1.26	1.92	11.70
	2 to 6 combined	7.38	0.22	0.08	3.04	3.39	14.11
	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>7.45</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>3.22</b>	<b>13.86</b>
<b>Total, retail distribution</b>	1	8.12	0.20	0.34	1.17	2.01	11.84
	2 to 6 combined	7.33	0.22	0.13	2.81	3.24	13.73
<b>All sizes</b>	<b>7.42</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.14</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>13.54</b>	
<b>Total, distributive trades</b>	1	7.50	0.18	0.32	1.85	1.93	11.77
	2 to 6 combined	7.07	0.26	0.14	3.72	3.13	14.32
<b>All sizes</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>3.29</b>	<b>2.85</b>	<b>13.74</b>	
<b>Insurance, banking other financial institutions‡</b>	<b>All sizes</b>	<b>5.65</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>21.49</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>35.96</b>

Note: The calculations have been made on the basis of average costs per hour—see note marked with an asterisk (\*) to table 2.  
 \* Wages and salaries include overtime payments, bonuses and commission (whether paid regularly or at infrequent intervals), payments made under guaranteed week arrangements, holiday pay including holiday bonuses, other time off with pay, wages and salaries paid for days of sickness, training and vocational education and payments in lieu of notice. Wages and salaries paid to apprentices are excluded; these are included with the training element of "other expenditure".  
 † The net cost, namely statutory contributions made under the Redundancy Payments Act, plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act.  
 ‡ Other expenditure includes payments in kind, subsidised services and training and recruitment. Wages and salaries paid to apprentices are also included.  
 § Insurance excludes brokers and also home service agents and other employees remunerated wholly or partly by commission. Some insurance companies with staff employed in both Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a single return for the United Kingdom as a whole. In consequence the figures for insurance include information for some employees working in Northern Ireland. Other financial institutions comprise building societies and finance houses.  
 † Size-range 1—Firms with 10-49 employees.  
 ‡ Size-range 2 to 6—Firms with 50 or more employees.

**Costs additional to wages and salaries**

Table 2 related labour costs for individual items to total labour costs. In table 3, costs other than wages and salaries are shown as a percentage addition to wages and salaries. In this context, wages and salaries include overtime payments, bonuses and commission (whether paid regularly or at infrequent intervals), payments made under guaranteed week arrangements, holiday pay including holiday bonuses, other payments for time not actually worked, wages and salaries paid for days of sickness, training and vocational education, and payments in lieu of notice. Wages and salaries paid to apprentices were excluded and included instead with the training element of other expenditure, which also included the costs of payments in kind, subsidised services and recruitment.

**Average annual hours worked**

Table 4 shows the average annual hours worked per employee with separate figures for full-time and part-time employees. The averages were calculated by dividing the total number of hours worked during the year by the total average number of employees on payrolls during the year. The composition of hours worked is described under "Description of the survey". The highest average hours worked by full-time employees were in the distribution of food and drink, both wholesale and retail, with 2,005 and 2,030 hours per employee per year, respectively. Hours worked by part-time employees in distribution were for the most part rather less than half those worked by full-time employees, whereas in insurance, banking, etc, part-time workers averaged 1,006 hours per employee per year compared with an average of 1,732 hours for full-time employees.

**Annual averages per employee**

Average costs per employee in terms of £s per year are given in table 5. These were calculated by dividing em-

ployers' expenditure for the year by the average number of employees both full-time and part-time, on the payrolls during the year, but excluding apprentices. Part-time workers were first converted to full-time equivalents using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Average hours (part-time workers)}}{\text{Average hours (full-time workers)}} \times \text{Average number of part-time workers on the payroll}$$

The format of the table is similar to that in table 2, which gives average hourly costs per employee, except that only a broad size analysis is given. Wages and salaries of apprentices have been included under training and not under wages and salaries.

It should be noted that the annual costs per employee shown in this article have been calculated on a different basis from that adopted for the 1964, 1968 and 1973 inquiries. On these previous occasions, part-timers were treated as full units in the calculation of annual labour costs per employee.

**Response**

As mentioned earlier, questionnaires were sent to a sample of firms (on an enterprise basis) with an estimated labour force of 10 or more employees. Questionnaires were sent to some 1,340 enterprises in wholesale distribution and of these, 85 per cent returned forms suitable for tabulation providing information in respect of 292,600 employees. In retail distribution, some 2,550 enterprises were approached; returns suitable for tabulation were received from 87 per cent, providing information about 1,146,700 employees. After grossing-up, the results of the survey relate to 598,000 employees in wholesale distribution and 1,414,100 in retail distribution representing 72 and 75 per cent respectively of all employees in employment in firms of all sizes in the services concerned.

**Table 4 Labour costs in distributive trades and insurance, banking and other financial institutions in 1974: average annual hours worked per employee\***

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN	
	Full-time employees	Part-time employees
	Average hours worked per year	Average hours worked per year
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	2,004.8	951.9
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	1,914.3	1,072.7
Other wholesale distribution	1,910.8	997.4
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain, and agricultural supplies	1,966.7	927.8
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1,946.1	917.3
<b>Total, wholesale distribution</b>	<b>1,954.1</b>	<b>963.2</b>
Retail distribution of food and drink	2,030.1	948.5
Other retail distribution	1,883.7	872.2
<b>Total, retail distribution</b>	<b>1,925.8</b>	<b>894.9</b>
<b>Total, distributive trades</b>	<b>1,936.3</b>	<b>903.6</b>
Insurance, banking and other financial institutions†	1,731.8	1,006.4

\* The calculations have been made by dividing the total number of hours worked per year by the average numbers of employees on payrolls during the year. Hours worked by and numbers of apprentices were excluded.  
The hours used in the calculations were the total normal working hours in the year plus those of paid overtime if significant and worked regularly less those attributable to annual and public holidays. Hours for other paid absences, eg sickness, were included. Meal-times eg the mid-day break were excluded.  
† Insurance excludes brokers and also home service agents and other employees remunerated wholly or partly by commission. Some insurance companies with staff employed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland submitted a single return for the United Kingdom as a whole. In consequence the figures for insurance include information for some employees working in Northern Ireland.  
‡ Other financial institutions comprise building societies and finance houses.

**Table 5 Analysis of total labour costs in distributive trades and insurance, banking and other financial institutions in 1974 (average annual amount per employee\*)**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range†	GREAT BRITAIN									
		Total labour costs	Wages and salaries†	Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding Redundancy Fund contributions)	Provision for redundancy (net)‡	Employers' liability insurance	Private social welfare payments	Payments in kind	Subsidised services† (excluding wages and salaries for administration)	Training†§ (including wages and salaries of apprentices but excluding wages and salaries for administration)	Recruitment (excluding wages and salaries for administration)
		£ (1)	£ (2)	£ (3)	£ (4)	£ (5)	£ (6)	£ (7)	£ (8)	£ (9)	£ (10)
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	1	2,048.35	1,824.24	136.94	2.63	5.52	46.05	Combined figures only: £32.97			
	2 to 6 combined	2,175.92	1,911.26	129.10	4.93	3.73	79.59	6.87	24.37	8.65	7.41
	All sizes	2,123.56	1,875.54	132.32	3.99	4.46	65.82	Combined figures only: £41.42			
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	1	2,428.84	2,132.77	144.18	3.23	5.91	112.23	Combined figures only: £30.52			
	2 to 6 combined	3,765.60	3,061.79	164.88	22.04	4.53	385.99	19.71	69.56	29.20	7.90
	All sizes	3,616.80	2,958.37	162.57	19.95	4.69	355.52	Combined figures only: £115.70			
Other wholesale distribution	1	2,065.08	1,857.14	128.97	2.52	3.17	38.75	Combined figures only: £34.52			
	2 to 6 combined	2,183.29	1,902.99	126.48	6.51	2.33	93.75	5.61	20.98	10.73	13.90
	All sizes	2,128.80	1,881.86	127.63	4.67	2.72	68.40	Combined figures only: £43.52			
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	1	2,222.67	1,984.71	159.96	6.07	8.30	35.64	Combined figures only: £27.99			
	2 to 6 combined	2,197.60	1,939.50	126.77	5.09	3.75	84.27	4.43	14.73	12.85	6.20
	All sizes	2,209.97	1,961.81	143.15	5.58	6.00	60.27	Combined figures only: £33.17			
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	1	2,476.05	2,227.65	143.80	3.50	9.82	33.84	Combined figures only: £57.43			
	2 to 6 combined	2,592.84	2,223.19	144.33	8.26	8.24	126.39	7.74	22.72	32.10	19.87
	All sizes	2,538.68	2,225.26	144.09	6.05	8.97	83.47	Combined figures only: £70.84			
<b>Total, wholesale distribution</b>	1	2,151.85	1,925.83	139.70	3.39	5.91	40.61	Combined figures only: £36.41			
	2 to 6 combined	2,381.81	2,059.35	133.28	7.43	4.00	118.60	7.40	25.75	15.00	10.99
	All sizes	2,282.68	2,001.79	136.04	5.69	4.83	84.98	Combined figures only: £49.34			
Retail distribution of food and drink	1	1,456.78	1,298.80	109.59	2.73	4.08	12.89	Combined figures only: £28.68			
	2 to 6 combined	1,689.34	1,497.15	107.80	3.46	3.40	33.58	15.02	15.68	6.89	6.37
	All sizes	1,659.05	1,471.31	108.03	3.37	3.49	30.88	Combined figures only: £41.97			
Other retail distribution	1	1,558.29	1,395.17	111.41	2.63	4.87	17.53	Combined figures only: £26.68			
	2 to 6 combined	1,679.65	1,471.99	108.72	3.27	1.22	44.82	5.77	25.40	11.78	6.69
	All sizes	1,666.27	1,463.52	109.01	3.20	1.63	41.81	Combined figures only: £47.10			
<b>Total, retail distribution</b>	1	1,525.18	1,363.74	110.82	2.66	4.61	16.02	Combined figures only: £27.33			
	2 to 6 combined	1,682.42	1,479.18	108.45	3.33	1.84	41.60	8.42	22.62	10.38	6.60
	All sizes	1,664.17	1,465.78	108.73	3.25	2.17	38.63	Combined figures only: £45.61			
<b>Total, distributive trades</b>	1	1,930.11	1,726.94	129.48	3.13	5.45	31.91	Combined figures only: £33.19			
	2 to 6 combined	1,850.53	1,618.64	114.42	4.31	2.36	60.12	8.17	23.37	11.49	7.65
	All sizes	1,868.03	1,624.45	117.73	4.05	3.04	53.91	Combined figures only: £46.84			
Insurance, banking and other financial institutions	All sizes	3,131.84	2,303.41	134.04	6.13	0.37	494.97	98.78	64.10	15.44	14.59

\* Average annual figures were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure for the year by the average number of employees, excluding apprentices, on the payrolls during the year. The employees included males and females, both full-time and part-time, the latter being converted to full-time equivalents using the following formula:

$$\frac{\text{Average hours (part-time workers)}}{\text{Average hours (full-time workers)}} \times \text{Average number of part-time workers on the payroll.}$$

† It should be noted that the annual costs per employee shown in this table have been calculated on a different basis from that adopted for the industries included in the 1964, 1968 and 1973 enquiries. On these previous occasions, part-timers were treated as full units in the calculations of annual labour costs per employee (see for example, September 1975 issue of the Gazette page 85 and October 1975 issue, pages 1027 and 1029).

‡ Wages and salaries paid to apprentices are included under "Training" and not under "Wages and salaries".

§ Not all employees would be affected by every type of expenditure. Also variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 1) should be borne in mind when figures are compared.

|| See footnotes to table 2.

## Accidents at work—first quarter 1976

BETWEEN January 1 and March 31 this year 59,047 accidents at work, of which 66 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 49,535 (37 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 8,270 (29 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 962 (none fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 280 (none fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

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

## Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Area North East	2	4,802
Area South	2	2,374
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	8	8,483
Midlands (Birmingham)	5	4,500
Midlands (Nottingham)	8	5,896
London and Home Counties (North)	8	3,864
London and Home Counties (East)	5	4,151
London and Home Counties (West)	3	2,137
South Western	1	2,363
Wales	4	4,121
North Western (Liverpool)	5	6,233
North Western (Manchester)	2	3,542
Scotland	13	6,581
<b>Total</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59,047</b>

## Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		434
Cotton spinning processes		292
Cotton weaving processes		59
Weaving of narrow fabrics		245
Woollen spinning processes		211
Worsted spinning processes		60
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		110
Flax, hemp and jute processing		271
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		257
Carpet manufacture		52
Rope, twine and net making		195
Other textile manufacturing processes		329
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing		26
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		107
Laundries		
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,648</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc</b>		415
Bricks, pipes and tiles		415
Pottery		184
Other clay products	2	175
Stone and other minerals	1	180
Lime		71
Cement		10
Asphalt and bitumen products		11
Boiler insulation materials		6
Tile slabbing		332
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc		
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1,799</b>

## Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	2	363
Iron conversion		799
Aluminium extraction and refining		198
Magnesium extraction and refining		9
Other metals, extraction and refining		205
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	2	894
Non-ferrous metals		135
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture		89
Metal forging		514
Metal drawing and extrusion		542
Iron founding	1	1,513
Steel founding		331
Die casting		169
Non-ferrous metal casting	1	265
Metal plating	1	86
Galvanising, tinning, etc	1	68
Enamelling and other metal finishing	1	139
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6,319</b>
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing		246
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	360
Engine building and repairing		678
Boiler making and similar work		478
Constructional engineering		910
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	1,722
Non-power vehicle manufacture		254
Vehicle repairing	4	2,029
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks		1,402
Work in wet docks or harbours		196
Aircraft building and repairing		389
Machine tool manufacture		346
Miscellaneous machine making	1	2,286
Tools and implements		508
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering		1,088
Industrial appliances manufacture		721
Sheet metal working		845
Metal pressing	1	570
Other metal machining	1	707
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	2	1,100
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)		920
Railway running sheds		17
Cutlery		43
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		13
Iron and steel wire manufacture		162
Wire rope manufacture		73
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>18,063</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair		590
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		141
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair		603
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		300
Cable manufacture		307
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair	2	119
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		474
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,534</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	1	265
Saw milling for imported timbers		57
Plywood manufacture		25
Chip and other building board manufacture		56
Wooden Box and packing case making		128
Coopering		22
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair		413
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		18
Engineers pattern making		55
Joinery		764
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		222
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,025</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	1	377
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals		411
Other chemicals		462
Synthetic dyestuffs	1	114
Oil refining		225
Explosives		131
Plastic material and man-made fibre production		410
Soap, etc		110
Paint and varnish		140
Coal gas		89
Coke oven, operation	1	260
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		47
Patent fuel manufacture		47
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,823</b>

## Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring		184
Other clothing	1	261
Hatmaking and millinery	1	7
Footwear manufacture		181
Footwear repair		5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>638</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making		784
Paper staining and coating		143
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		394
Bag making and stationery		216
Printing and bookbinding		663
Engraving		10
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2,210</b>
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling		88
Coarse milling		129
Other milling		39
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits		1,003
Sugar confectionery	1	385
Food preserving		846
Milk processing	2	352
Edible oils and fats		104
Sugar refining		116
Slaughter houses	1	387
Other food processing	1	1,437
Alcoholic drink		804
Non-alcoholic drink		177
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5,867</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations		608
Plant using atomic reactors		25
Other use of radioactive materials		2
Tobacco		140
Tanning	1	180
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		24
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		70
Rubber		945
Linoleum		20
Cloth coating		42
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	838
Glass		606
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		193
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		129
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		57
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		180
Processes associated with agriculture		48
Match and firelighter manufacture		9
Water purification		34
Factory processes not otherwise specified		459
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4,609</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>49,535</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:		
Construction	8	1,039
Maintenance	1	198
Demolition	2	46
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	4	1,558
Maintenance	1	461
Demolition	1	31
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	2	195
Maintenance		70
Demolition		4
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	2	1,490
Maintenance		814
Demolition	1	30
Other building operations:		
Construction		351
Maintenance		166
Demolition		18
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>6,471</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at:</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc		78
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		37
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	101
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	2	411
Docks, harbours and inland navigations		32
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)		83
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures		9
Sea defence and river works		42
Work on roads or airfields	3	766
Other works	1	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,799</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>8,270</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)		962
Work at inland warehouses		280
<b>Total</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,242</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>59,047</b>

### Employment of women and young persons: special exemption orders: April

THE Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on April 30, 1976, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	25,803	1,077	1,609	28,489
Double day shifts‡	40,727	2,502	2,160	45,389
Long spells	10,637	274	993	11,904
Night shifts	48,184	1,294	—	49,478
Part-time work§	20,647	34	98	20,779
Saturday afternoon work	4,501	295	273	5,069
Sunday work	45,262	1,190	1,975	48,427
Miscellaneous	3,880	380	289	4,549
<b>Total</b>	<b>199,641</b>	<b>7,046</b>	<b>7,397</b>	<b>214,084</b>

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

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

‡ Includes 16,760 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

§ Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

### London weighting—indices of changes in costs

CHANGES between April 1974 and April 1976 in the housing, travel and other additional costs set out in the *Advisory Report on London Weighting* (Cmnd 5660) are given in table 1 below. The indices given have been constructed as described on page 548 of the June 1975 issue of the *Gazette*.

**Table 1 Changes in additional costs for Inner London and Outer London—April 1976**

	Index numbers April 1974 = 100	
	Inner London	Outer London
Housing	105.9	92.5
Travel	201.3	171.6
Other Costs	147.1	147.1
Wear and tear	144.7	144.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>141.8</b>	<b>126.3</b>

The pairs of indices outlined in Appendix VI of the report are as follows:

**Table 2 Prices indices for Greater London and for the rest of the United Kingdom—April 1976**

Description of index	April 1974 = 100	
	Greater London	Rest of the United Kingdom
A Average mortgage costs (interest only, net of tax relief) of all owner occupiers	121	125
B Rates net of rebates	153	158
C Local government rents net of rebates	115	127
D Private rents net of rebates	107	125
E Rail and underground fares	186	187
F Bus and other public transport fares	153	164
G Running costs of private motor vehicles excluding overheads	138	138
H Cost of other items of expenditure	147.1	147.1

## Unemployment, vacancies and placings by occupation, Great Britain

### Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, December 1975—March 1976

THE following tables show (1) a broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at March 1976 and (2) a detailed occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings in the first quarter of 1976. The analysis is based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (see the *Gazette*, September 1972, page 799).

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

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

market in different parts of the country for particular occupations.

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

**Table 1 Broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled at March 1976, Great Britain**

	Numbers unemployed and registered at employment offices			Notified vacancies unfilled at employment offices
	Males	Females	Total	Total
Managerial and professional	58,289	17,124	75,413	14,330
Clerical and related*	76,242	80,113	156,355	15,805
Other non-manual occupations†	24,054	32,350	56,404	10,317
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	150,256	7,363	157,619	26,710
General labourers	378,769	53,477	432,246	4,282
Other manual occupations§	244,129	53,972	298,101	35,466
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>931,739</b>	<b>244,399</b>	<b>1,176,138</b>	<b>106,910</b>

\* 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.

|| Following the introduction of the Sex Discrimination Act, vacancies are not recorded separately for males and females.

Table 2 Occupational analysis of unemployed, notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: December, 1975 to March, 1976

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 11, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 5, 1975	Vacancies notified December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Placings, December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>1,081,405</b>	<b>101,035</b>	<b>417,208</b>	<b>265,144</b>	<b>176,641</b>	<b>88,503</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>—</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	141	1	15	4	4	—
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,383	37	74	25	25	—
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>12,006</b>	<b>2,889</b>	<b>2,250</b>	<b>644</b>	<b>565</b>	<b>79</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	363	9	12	1	1	—
Company secretaries	156	44	44	15	9	6
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	25	1	8	2	2	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	81	15	13	4	4	—
Accountants	1,504	812	659	205	196	9
Estimators, valuers and assessors	361	162	159	31	29	2
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	410	78	28	8	7	1
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	1,199	182	174	47	37	10
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	671	334	285	66	63	3
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	228	38	24	7	6	—
Systems analysts and computer programmers	1,147	610	292	87	80	7
Marketing and sales managers and executives	2,139	260	208	46	45	1
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	651	28	25	5	3	2
Purchasing officers and buyers	779	140	142	32	29	3
Property and estate managers	215	8	11	1	1	—
Librarians and information officers	461	38	21	13	6	7
Public health inspectors	68	7	3	1	1	—
Other statutory and similar inspectors	157	15	17	8	4	4
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	125	31	—	31	19	12
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	186	2	27	7	5	2
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	1,080	75	98	27	18	9
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>14,593</b>	<b>4,556</b>	<b>4,489</b>	<b>1,995</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>1,585</b>
University academic staff	859	2	6	—	—	—
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	462	4	21	7	6	1
Secondary teachers	2,152	8	14	11	2	9
Primary teachers	1,658	5	9	7	2	5
Pre-primary teachers	60	1	9	2	—	—
Special education teachers	78	1	4	2	—	—
Vocational/industrial trainers	374	214	166	45	30	15
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	307	15	23	4	—	—
Social and behavioural scientists	31	—	1	—	—	—
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	2,116	453	769	261	117	144
Clergy, ministers of religion	31	—	13	5	—	5
Medical practitioners	236	3	2	1	—	—
Dental practitioners	52	—	2	1	—	—
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	308	217	240	46	6	40
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	2,240	2,130	1,497	612	35	577
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	1,754	255	993	645	73	572
Pharmacists	109	13	25	2	—	2
Medical radiographers	92	5	3	—	—	—
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	32	6	3	1	1	—
Remedial therapists	160	46	54	11	3	8
Chiropodists	10	2	4	1	—	—
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	156	15	41	12	1	—
Veterinarians	51	2	2	1	—	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,239	1,159	578	313	124	189
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>10,333</b>	<b>347</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>248</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>129</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	1,358	98	58	11	8	3
Artists, commercial artists	1,659	31	49	18	12	6
Industrial designers	675	25	30	14	11	3
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	4,655	19	43	15	12	3
Photographers and cameramen	909	17	58	22	16	4
Sound and vision equipment operators	285	29	52	23	19	4
Window dressers	244	31	97	33	12	7
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	325	21	147	19	12	—
All other literary, artistic and sports	223	76	199	93	17	76
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>15,567</b>	<b>4,563</b>	<b>3,674</b>	<b>1,155</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>120</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	895	33	20	6	5	1
Chemical scientists	739	156	83	22	21	1
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	617	117	—	19	16	3
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	460	90	53	6	9	—
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	81	12	—	3	—	—
Mechanical engineers	1,161	393	216	60	58	2
Aeronautical engineers	119	59	6	10	9	—
Electrical engineers	1,014	658	304	71	71	—
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	194	74	56	6	6	—
Chemical engineers	294	145	98	13	13	—
Production engineers	540	217	270	35	35	—
Planning and quality control engineers	116	33	21	11	11	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	234	71	59	15	15	—
General and other engineers	142	31	44	8	8	—
Metallurgists	269	71	71	11	10	1
All other technologists	2,089	1,013	859	275	260	15
Engineering draughtsmen	275	35	58	19	18	—
Architectural and other draughtsmen	2,104	354	638	233	169	64
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	1,107	654	330	107	107	—
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	465	28	22	7	6	—
Architects and town planners	837	76	139	51	43	8
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	267	116	101	20	19	—
Quantity surveyors	318	36	30	13	13	—
Building, land and mining surveyors	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1976	Unemployed at March 11, 1976		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>146,189</b>	<b>106,910</b>	<b>1,176,138</b>	<b>931,739</b>	<b>244,399</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>1,588</b>	<b>1,525</b>	<b>63</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	7	5	143	122	21
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	38	48	1,445	1,403	42
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>2,667</b>	<b>11,932</b>	<b>10,143</b>	<b>1,789</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	9	11	389	332	57
Company secretaries	41	32	167	147	20
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	5	2	25	25	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	12	12	83	60	23
Accountants	575	691	1,482	1,396	86
Estimators, valuers and assessors	126	164	386	377	9
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	43	55	413	387	26
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	125	184	1,120	748	372
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	208	345	708	675	33
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	21	34	210	173	37
Systems analysts and computer programmers	274	541	1,061	890	171
Marketing and sales managers and executives	124	298	2,108	1,980	128
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	25	23	670	554	116
Purchasing officers and buyers	109	141	846	758	88
Property and estate managers	6	12	215	198	17
Librarians and information officers	24	22	443	244	199
Public health inspectors	7	2	64	61	3
Other statutory and similar inspectors	16	8	161	150	11
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	—	—	100	66	34
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	6	16	150	111	39
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	72	74	1,131	811	320
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>3,229</b>	<b>3,821</b>	<b>15,034</b>	<b>5,851</b>	<b>9,183</b>
University academic staff	2	6	781	609	172
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	7	11	454	352	102
Secondary teachers	2	4	2,020	1,183	837
Primary teachers	5	5	1,493	416	1,077
Pre-primary teachers	6	3	65	19	46
Special education teachers	132	203	89	29	60
Vocational/industrial trainers	6	13	334	291	43
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	7	8	60	52	8
Social and behavioural scientists	492	469	2,160	1,089	1,071
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	8	—	40	32	8
Clergy, ministers of religion	2	2	210	156	54
Medical practitioners	—	—	38	32	6
Dental practitioners	168	243	368	102	266
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	1,239	1,776	2,711	318	2,393
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	338	265	2,073	245	1,828
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	10	26	101	80	21
Pharmacists	4	3	71	20	51
Medical radiographers	5	3	35	23	12
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	54	35	169	55	114
Remedial therapists	5	—	13	7	6
Chiropodists	31	—	167	51	116
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	3	—	31	26	5
Veterinarians	696	728	1,274	493	781
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	387	445	11,200	8,002	3,198
Authors, writers and journalists	47	98	1,390	999	391
Artists, commercial artists	29	33	1,766	1,331	435
Industrial designers	17	24	660	373	287
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	28	19	5,243	3,722	1,521
Photographers and cameramen	24	29	927	848	79
Sound and vision equipment operators	40	18	317	292	25
Window dressers	54	41	292	120	172
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	30	119	344	244	100
All other literary, artistic and sports	118	64	261	73	188
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>387</b>	<b>445</b>	<b>11,200</b>	<b>8,002</b>	<b>3,198</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	47	98	1,390	999	391
Artists, commercial artists	29	33	1,766	1,331	435
Industrial designers	17	24	660	373	287
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	28	19	5,243	3,722	1,521
Photographers and cameramen	24	29	927	848	79
Sound and vision equipment operators	40	18	317	292	25
Window dressers	54	41	292	120	172
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	30	119	344	244	100
All other literary, artistic and sports	118	64	261	73	188
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>2,544</b>	<b>4,538</b>	<b>15,335</b>	<b>14,059</b>	<b>1,276</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	12	35	755	542	213
Chemical scientists	69	148	667	604	63
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	29	69	494	452	42
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	41	96	483	474	9
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	3	6	72	70	2
Mechanical engineers	162	387	1,163	1,151	12
Aeronautical engineers	15	40	131	131	—
Electrical engineers	200	691	1,054	1,042	12
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	35	89	186	181	5
Chemical engineers	69	161	255	250	5
Production engineers	110	342	593	576	17
Planning and quality control engineers	15	28	132	132	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	36	79	246	241	5
General and other engineers	16	51	126	121	5
Metallurgists	38	93	273	254	19
All other technologists	710	887	2,140	2,069	71
Engineering draughtsmen	45	29	283	253	30

Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed, notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: December, 1975 to March, 1976

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 11, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 5, 1975	Vacancies notified December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Placings, December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>						
Aircraft flight deck officers	306	1	2	—	—	—
Air traffic planners and controllers	82	1	3	—	—	—
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	172	13	52	59	39	20
Ships' engineer officers	176	7	33	34	34	—
Ships' radio officers	61	8	2	2	2	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	433	61	104	39	38	1
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>	18,598	2,705	4,194	1,492	1,253	239
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	2,131	473	439	125	119	6
Engineering maintenance managers	975	150	197	43	42	1
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (building and civil engineering)	1,957	171	234	70	70	—
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	105	2	5	3	2	1
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	770	50	107	51	50	1
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	940	175	201	80	75	5
Office managers—National Government	2,528	344	455	142	124	18
Office managers—Local Government						
Other office managers	232	41	53	22	21	1
Managers—wholesale distribution						
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	856	141	283	108	95	13
Branch managers of shops other than above	880	219	253	99	64	35
Managers of independent shops	458	51	128	41	27	14
Hotel and residential club managers	612	34	95	29	22	7
Publicans	573	10	25	17	13	4
Catering and non-residential club managers	1,482	183	394	143	88	55
Entertainment and sports managers	408	68	55	33	25	8
Farm managers	234	2	6	1	1	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	32	—	1	—	—	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	9	1	2	—	—	1
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	10	—	2	—	—	—
Fire service officers	32	—	2	—	—	—
All other managers	3,374	590	1,258	484	415	69
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>	144,610	16,336	72,790	43,927	15,113	28,814
Supervisors of clerks	2,131	187	513	152	94	58
Clerks	114,539	7,686	39,403	21,865	6,475	15,390
Retail shop cashiers	1,405	298	1,693	905	113	792
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	654	192	1,023	671	37	634
Receptionists	4,753	432	2,250	1,175	95	1,080
Supervisors of typists, etc	358	29	155	37	3	34
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	5,724	1,956	6,617	2,258	62	2,196
Other typists	5,314	1,306	5,796	2,696	61	2,635
Supervisors of office machine operators	77	19	68	26	4	22
Office machine operators	3,099	764	2,209	925	118	807
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	113	7	44	15	6	9
Telephonists	4,392	314	2,216	1,242	101	1,141
Radio and telegraph operators	573	66	456	305	213	92
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	10	3	3	1	—	—
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1,478	3,077	10,344	11,654	7,730	3,924
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>	46,607	9,207	25,291	13,807	5,580	8,227
Sales supervisors	632	221	649	237	134	103
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	32,154	3,621	16,188	9,457	2,296	7,161
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	783	326	2,122	1,294	729	415
Roundsmen and van salesmen	1,474	188	1,161	771	49	49
Technical sales representatives	2,341	873	950	270	257	13
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	5,682	825	1,315	491	429	62
Other sales representatives and agents	3,541	3,153	2,906	1,287	863	424
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>	4,460	2,577	3,722	2,205	2,100	105
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	45	24	95	48	47	1
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	205	22	43	26	26	—
Policemen (below sergeant)	111	786	—	91	70	21
Firemen	178	375	133	34	34	—
Prison officers below principal officer	30	55	22	22	19	3
Security officers and detectives	3,043	682	2,370	1,330	1,304	26
Security guards, patrolmen	436	272	541	265	261	4
Traffic wardens	29	145	26	10	4	6
All other in security and protective service	383	216	492	379	335	44
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>	54,332	16,329	78,522	47,228	20,123	27,105
Catering supervisors	2,923	759	2,027	743	457	286
Chefs, cooks	5,094	2,128	5,773	2,688	1,625	1,063
Waiters, waitresses	4,154	1,549	6,418	3,279	723	2,556
Barmen, barmaids	4,169	1,677	5,262	2,875	1,429	1,446
Counter hands/assistants	3,742	867	8,022	5,398	624	4,774
Kitchen porters/hands	6,557	907	13,935	10,999	7,881	3,118
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	477	131	332	112	59	59
Domestic housekeepers	354	375	545	161	9	3,394
Home and domestic helpers, maids	8,443	1,679	7,242	3,614	220	53
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	152	39	193	62	29	33
Travel stewards and attendants	1,231	52	163	97	22	3
Ambulancemen	47	73	38	25	15	516
Hospital/ward orderlies	1,210	291	1,074	670	154	6
Hospital porters	619	55	163	316	157	6
Hotel porters	1,097	128	1,418	765	754	11
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	102	73	190	54	41	13
Caretakers	892	208	852	379	338	41
Road sweepers (manual)	59	51	136	106	93	13
Other cleaners	6,964	2,314	15,415	9,644	3,308	6,336
Railway stationmen	54	54	177	98	77	6
Lift and car park attendants	198	38	291	216	210	6
Garment pressers	688	372	1,213	586	240	346
Hairdressing supervisors	32	10	17	3	1	2
Hairdressers (men), barbers	322	137	110	38	22	16
Hairdressers (ladies)	1,311	1,008	1,088	440	52	388
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,431	1,314	6,275	4,013	1,541	2,472

Table 2 (continued)

Vacancies cancelled December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at March 5, 1976	Unemployed at March 11, 1976			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
—	3	316	312	4	<b>Group V Professional—(continued)</b>
3	1	75	71	4	Aircraft flight deck officers
4	2	194	192	2	Air traffic planners and controllers
4	2	187	187	—	Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots
1	7	74	73	1	Ships' engineer officers
—	—	—	—	—	Ships' radio officers
56	70	447	423	24	All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields
2,601	2,806	20,324	18,709	1,615	<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>
315	472	2,316	2,270	46	Production managers, works managers, works foremen
121	183	1,073	1,057	16	Engineering maintenance managers
164	171	2,039	2,031	8	Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil engineering)
2	2	119	118	1	Managers—underground mining and public utilities
63	43	875	861	14	Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour
151	145	1,067	1,048	19	Managers—warehousing and materials handling
345	312	2,700	2,496	204	Office managers—National Government
37	35	245	231	14	Office managers—Local Government
164	152	1,034	902	132	Other office managers
178	195	1,023	877	146	Managers—wholesale distribution
71	67	555	479	76	Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers
54	46	752	641	111	Branch managers of shops other than above
11	7	640	604	36	Managers of independent shops
243	191	1,646	1,318	328	Hotel and residential club managers
42	48	420	372	48	Publicans
4	3	241	230	11	Catering and non-residential club managers
1	—	25	10	—	Entertainment and sports managers
1	2	10	10	—	Farm managers
1	1	7	7	—	Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere
633	731	3,501	3,096	405	Police officers (inspectors and above)
29,004	16,195	157,949	77,742	80,207	Prison officers (chief officers and above)
338	210	2,070	1,877	193	Fire service officers
16,263	8,961	124,241	71,063	53,178	All other managers
736	350	1,615	94	1,521	<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>
355	189	771	11	760	Supervisors of clerks
919	588	5,725	1,389	4,336	Clerks
71	76	209	33	176	Retail shop cashiers
3,905	2,410	6,048	101	5,947	Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators
2,743	1,663	6,097	102	5,995	Receptionists
40	21	90	19	71	Supervisors of typists, etc
1,129	919	3,646	722	2,924	Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists
128	8	150	67	83	Other typists
942	744	5,033	412	4,621	Supervisors of office machine operators
153	64	660	352	308	Office machine operators
3	2	14	10	4	Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators
1,379	388	1,580	1,490	90	Telephonists
11,534	9,157	55,449	22,188	33,261	Radio and telegraph operators
321	312	837	528	309	Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers
6,686	3,666	39,169	8,439	30,730	<b>Group VIII Selling</b>
849	305	1,217	361	856	Sales supervisors
358	220	1,645	1,493	152	Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers
617	936	2,420	2,380	40	Petrol pump/forecourt attendants
833	816	6,341	5,955	386	Roundsmen and van salesmen
1,870	2,902	3,820	3,032	788	Technical sales representatives
1,996	2,098	4,624	4,499	125	Sales representatives (wholesale goods)
6	65	32	30	2	Other sales representatives and agents
22	17	181	180	1	<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>
170	525	102	84	18	Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere
354	120	197	191	6	Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)
923	18	18	15	3	Policemen (below sergeant)
285	799	3,248	3,190	58	Firemen
20	263	469	464	5	Prison officers below principal officer
179	141	39	30	9	Security officers and detectives
—	150	338	315	23	Security guards, patrolmen
29,377	18,246	62,170	28,299	33,871	Traffic wardens
1,093	950	3,628	2,752	876	All other in security and protective service
3,082	2,131	6,060	4,526	1,534	<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>
2,686	2,002	4,804	2,003	2,801	Catering supervisors
2,859	1,205	5,075	3,270	1,805	Chefs, cooks
2,447	1,044	4,357	252	4,105	Waiters, waitresses
2,659	1,184	6,770	4,324	2,446	Barmen, barmaids
201	150	589	384	205	Counter hands/assistants
326	433	395	6	389	Kitchen porters/hands
2,795	99	9,094	176	8,918	Supervisors—housekeeping and related
59	71	176	15	161	Domestic housekeepers
29	59	1,260	957	303	Home and domestic helpers, maids
474	57	33	29	6	School helpers and school supervisory assistants
125	221	1,450	335	1,115	Travel stewards and attendants
486	83	647	645	2	Ambulancemen
130	335	1,360	1,344		



Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed, notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: December, 1975 to March, 1976

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 11, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at December 5, 1975	Vacancies notified December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Placings, December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>12,809</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>5,592</b>	<b>3,982</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>1,357</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	117	29	81	48	48	—
General farm workers	3,203	61	351	252	243	9
Dairy cowmen	221	7	36	18	17	1
Pig and poultry men	218	35	139	91	82	9
Other stockmen	1,123	28	182	104	98	6
Horticultural workers	556	46	299	178	141	37
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	1,123	178	532	238	234	4
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	1,540	123	567	302	297	5
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	455	37	167	105	105	—
Forestry workers	283	17	79	52	50	2
Supervisors/mates—fishing	294	—	155	125	125	—
Fishermen	1,166	5	925	738	737	1
All other in farming and related	2,510	187	2,079	1,731	1,448	1,283
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>9,096</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>9,939</b>	<b>6,346</b>	<b>4,880</b>	<b>1,466</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	6	—	1	1	1	—
Tannery production workers	59	14	83	52	23	—
Foremen—textile processing	291	26	62	23	39	6
Preparatory fibre processors	357	89	464	307	243	64
Spinners, doublers/twisters	678	106	702	419	307	112
Winders, reelers	489	41	327	91	242	49
Warp preparers	159	41	111	60	39	21
Weavers	624	130	387	245	153	92
Knitters	357	180	424	229	176	53
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	288	54	288	180	163	17
Burlers, menders, darners	147	57	142	76	67	9
Foremen—chemical processing	45	2	6	3	—	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	409	93	955	737	704	33
Foremen—food and drink processing	118	28	44	14	13	1
Bread bakers (hand)	606	184	421	238	199	39
Flour confectioners	150	55	91	65	33	32
Butchers, meat cutters	2,367	580	1,778	1,033	917	116
Foremen—paper and board making	10	3	3	—	—	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	3	—	—	—	—	—
Machinemen, dryeremen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	23	—	24	9	8	1
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	60	2	24	10	10	—
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	34	—	44	27	23	4
Kiln setting	8	—	6	3	—	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	11	1	12	12	—	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	11	4	12	10	—	—
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	81	26	233	172	163	9
Man-made fibre makers	5	—	36	29	2	2
Sewage plant attendants	4	—	14	4	—	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	1,696	375	3,042	2,055	1,500	555
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>31,397</b>	<b>9,329</b>	<b>27,697</b>	<b>17,346</b>	<b>11,465</b>	<b>5,881</b>
Foremen—glass working	30	1	3	2	2	—
Glass formers and shapers	130	52	192	110	92	18
Glass finishers and decorators	30	7	30	22	18	4
Foremen—clay and stone working	14	8	7	3	3	—
Casters and other pottery makers	63	22	121	55	44	11
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	89	14	58	34	34	—
Foremen—printing	100	6	13	3	1	2
Compositors	1,178	66	118	60	34	26
Electrotypers, stereotypers	106	1	—	—	—	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	351	9	35	17	12	5
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	398	33	38	11	11	—
Printing machine minders (lithography)	326	38	73	21	21	5
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	28	4	—	1	—	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	256	7	49	22	20	2
Screen and block printers	420	71	243	151	121	30
Foremen—bookbinding	15	1	—	1	—	—
Foremen—paper products making	20	1	5	3	1	2
Bookbinders and finishers	560	51	108	63	22	41
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	160	22	104	56	52	4
Foremen—textile materials working	111	46	91	22	9	13
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	413	152	185	72	33	39
Dressmakers	122	59	36	22	4	18
Coach trimmers	105	28	39	12	11	1
Upholsterers, mattress makers	344	143	168	61	56	5
Milliners	9	46	10	2	2	3
Furriers	127	48	19	5	7	5
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	132	30	51	18	11	7
Other clothing cutters and markers	454	183	536	200	127	73
Hand sewers and embroiderers	217	216	304	169	153	16
Linkers	98	146	144	145	3	142
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	3,688	4,455	7,200	4,404	297	4,107
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	33	3	13	3	2	—
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	146	42	55	24	22	2
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	128	40	103	34	27	9
Footwear lasters	76	28	50	38	29	9
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	114	216	301	201	28	173
Footwear finishers	23	2	34	7	—	—
Foremen—woodworking	309	33	112	52	52	—
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	10,745	900	7,486	5,141	5,130	11
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	559	51	813	731	429	70
Carpenters and joiners (others)	897	187	692	429	258	5
Cabinet makers	590	181	460	263	258	5
Case and box makers	150	23	213	146	131	15
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	166	42	387	225	221	4
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	464	146	585	354	350	4
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	347	124	585	354	350	4
Patternmakers (moulds)	180	70	110	24	20	4
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	210	12	78	59	59	—
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	84	9	35	13	13	—
Tyre builders	6	—	20	27	23	4

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Notified vacancies remaining unfulfilled at March 5, 1976	Unemployed at March 11, 1976		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>1,015</b>	<b>13,904</b>	<b>12,262</b>	<b>1,642</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	31	31	232	231	1
General farm workers	102	58	3,542	3,223	319
Dairy cowmen	17	8	257	242	15
Pig and poultry men	58	25	268	244	24
Other stockmen	73	33	1,233	1,135	98
Horticultural workers	85	82	618	421	197
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	230	242	1,258	1,225	33
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	159	229	1,741	1,705	36
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	58	41	505	500	5
Forestry workers	27	17	303	300	3
Supervisors/mates—fishing	164	14	191	191	—
Fishermen	164	28	898	895	3
All other in farming and related	328	207	2,858	1,950	908
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>3,344</b>	<b>2,434</b>	<b>9,908</b>	<b>8,286</b>	<b>1,622</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	—	—	5	5	—
Tannery production workers	21	24	61	58	3
Foremen—textile processing	26	39	249	242	7
Preparatory fibre processors	151	172	341	269	72
Spinners, doublers/twisters	217	95	638	438	200
Winders, reelers	203	118	492	332	360
Warp preparers	55	37	154	113	41
Weavers	123	149	555	356	199
Knitters	203	172	383	338	45
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	106	56	308	279	29
Burlers, menders, darners	57	66	158	13	145
Foremen—chemical processing	—	5	55	55	—
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	130	181	463	456	7
Foremen—food and drink processing	33	25	119	111	8
Bread bakers (hand)	178	189	666	601	65
Flour confectioners	46	35	161	94	67
Butchers, meat cutters	808	517	2,980	2,937	43
Foremen—paper and board making	2	4	9	9	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	—	—	3	3	—
Machinemen, dryeremen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	9	6	19	17	2
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	10	8	63	60	3
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	15	4	35	34	1
Kiln setting	3	—	11	10	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	—	3	8	8	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	5	1	16	14	2
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	43	44	105	105	—
Man-made fibre makers	—	7	5	3	2
Sewage plant attendants	9	5	4	4	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	890	472	1,842	1,522	320
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>9,860</b>	<b>9,820</b>	<b>35,496</b>	<b>28,631</b>	<b>6,865</b>
Foremen—glass working	—	2	29	29	—
Glass formers and shapers	74	60	143	131	12
Glass finishers and decorators	4	11	32	30	2
Foremen—clay and stone working	8	4	21	21	—
Casters and other pottery makers	62	26	75	62	13
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	12	26	101	100	1
Foremen—printing	9	7	89	87	2
Compositors	73	51	1,211	1,136	75
Electrotypers, stereotypers	1	1	12	12	—
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	13	13	340	316	24
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	49	28	406	392	14
Printing machine minders (lithography)	36	36	354	328	26
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	3	—	19	19	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	15	19	234	219	15
Screen and block printers	95	68	504	450	54
Foremen—bookbinding	2	4	19	12	7
Foremen—paper products making	1	2	15	14	1
Bookbinders and finishers	53	43	616	228	388
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	38	32	196	179	17
Foremen—textile materials working	134	66	118	57	61
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	33	131	461	367	94
Dressmakers	31	40	128	17	111
Coach trimmers	97	24	138	131	7
Upholsterers, mattress makers	12	153	461	419	42
Milliners	22	6	48	6	7
Furriers	30	33	168	36	31
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	249	270	540	504	104
Other clothing cutters and markers	172	179	298	270	28
Hand sewers and embroiderers	61	84	110	6	104
Linkers	8	5	45	34	11
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	39	34	177	161	16
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	120	45	142	120	22
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	26	14	83	75	8
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	120	196	175	61	114
Footwear lasters	49	7	22	15	7
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	49	44	353	353	—
Footwear finishers	1,979				

Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed, notified vacancies and placings: \* Great Britain: December, 1975 to March, 1976

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 11, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 5, 1975	Vacancies notified December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Placings, December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)</b>						
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	497	84	872	608	508	100
Dental mechanics	61	26	16	5	4	1
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	5,618	1,110	5,203	3,133	2,316	817
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)</b>	<b>96,474</b>	<b>14,612</b>	<b>47,909</b>	<b>28,408</b>	<b>27,458</b>	<b>950</b>
Foremen—metal making and treating	139	23	27	7	7	—
Blast furnacemen	7	—	5	2	2	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	99	7	23	16	10	6
Other furnacemen (metal)	225	26	70	70	70	—
Roller men (steel)	55	4	8	7	7	—
Metal drawers	114	2	48	29	29	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	367	61	127	77	72	5
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	230	23	77	29	27	2
Die casters	214	29	91	48	46	2
Smiths, forgemen	271	50	117	56	52	4
Electroplaters	257	31	106	56	54	2
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	162	9	69	34	32	2
Foremen—engineering machining	351	57	101	34	34	—
Press and machine tool setters	1,057	241	591	290	288	2
Roll turners, roll grinders	66	16	70	28	28	—
Other centre lathe turners	1,522	398	1,133	617	615	2
Machine tool setter operators	4,525	1,566	2,994	1,524	1,497	27
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	6,464	2,635	1,657	1,437	1,437	220
Press and stamping machine operators	2,028	106	1,245	839	571	268
Automatic machine attendants/minders	450	54	324	213	193	20
Metal polishers	479	115	291	185	176	9
Fettlers/dressers	257	16	274	183	182	1
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	210	12	35	14	14	—
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	1,618	438	810	349	344	5
Precision instrument makers	299	110	147	70	68	2
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	2,981	372	1,132	659	655	4
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	447	77	169	122	122	—
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	690	109	342	195	194	1
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	450	83	140	45	45	—
Machinery erectors and installers	799	64	182	126	126	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	7,166	1,085	3,732	2,043	2,032	11
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	127	28	66	23	23	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	7,017	1,412	4,472	2,345	2,331	14
Other motor vehicle mechanics	144	9	81	48	48	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	222	20	55	17	16	1
Watch and clock repairers	126	34	12	15	14	1
Instrument mechanics	258	96	101	72	71	1
Office machinery mechanics	189	54	109	55	55	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	86	13	35	20	19	1
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	1,042	142	366	236	219	17
Production electricians	353	70	187	93	82	11
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	269	21	53	21	21	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	4,204	789	2,307	1,273	1,265	8
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	5,062	511	2,780	1,927	1,925	2
Telephone fitters	301	—	55	29	29	—
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	2,620	416	715	332	327	5
Cable jointers and linesmen	242	19	34	18	18	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	369	61	151	40	40	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	5,897	618	2,871	1,826	1,820	6
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	1,065	148	385	199	198	1
Gas fitters	584	21	60	42	42	—
Sheet metal workers	2,650	806	1,837	892	891	1
Platers and metal shipwrights	1,099	512	1,149	600	597	3
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	193	149	217	144	144	—
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	36	—	3	1	1	—
Steel erectors	2,286	23	280	221	221	—
Scaffolders, staggers	1,925	66	678	452	452	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	1,385	53	305	182	182	—
Welders (skilled)	6,741	896	3,526	2,513	2,509	4
Other welders	459	101	291	183	157	26
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	29	5	8	5	5	—
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	206	52	60	28	22	6
Engravers and etchers (printing)	181	23	26	17	16	1
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	413	226	290	138	138	—
Aircraft finishers	5	—	2	—	—	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	201	80	105	43	43	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	49	7	9	7	7	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	14,440	1,472	7,084	4,724	4,481	243
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>	<b>34,156</b>	<b>3,527</b>	<b>21,526</b>	<b>14,262</b>	<b>9,247</b>	<b>5,015</b>
Foremen—painting and similar coating	294	22	106	74	74	—
Painters and decorators	15,264	526	5,004	3,758	3,746	12
Pottery decorators	181	36	215	104	56	48
Coach painters	1,919	203	979	572	569	3
Other spray painters	153	45	60	26	26	—
French polishers	214	21	54	25	22	3
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	4,401	687	3,200	2,211	1,113	1,098
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	155	13	23	7	5	2
Foremen—product inspection	2,028	413	959	444	418	26
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	875	161	458	258	198	60
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	156	18	45	22	17	5
Foremen—packaging	5,024	561	5,914	4,038	1,602	2,436
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,492	821	4,509	2,723	1,401	1,322
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>	<b>67,365</b>	<b>3,159</b>	<b>23,801</b>	<b>17,220</b>	<b>17,174</b>	<b>46</b>
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	1,582	67	346	195	194	1
Bricklayers	7,895	583	4,988	3,131	3,123	8
Fixer/walling masons	235	28	85	55	55	—
Plasterers	3,152	219	1,234	777	777	—
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	547	50	95	56	56	—
Roofers and slaters	2,164	110	529	321	319	2

Table 2 (continued)

Vacancies cancelled December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1976	Unemployed at March 11, 1976			Key occupation
		Total	Males	Females	
212	136	542	514	28	<b>Group XIII Making and repairing—(continued)</b>
10	27	70	67	3	Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)
1,835	1,345	5,982	5,155	827	Dental mechanics
					All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)
<b>18,029</b>	<b>16,084</b>	<b>107,227</b>	<b>104,672</b>	<b>2,555</b>	<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)</b>
26	17	167	165	2	Foremen—metal making and treating
2	1	19	15	4	Blast furnacemen
13	1	110	109	1	Furnacemen (steel smelting)
40	15	266	265	1	Other furnacemen (metal)
2	3	62	61	1	Roller men (steel)
9	12	108	107	1	Metal drawers
60	51	499	478	21	Moulders and moulder/coremakers
30	24	291	287	4	Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers
44	28	229	229	—	Die casters
50	43	360	359	1	Smiths, forgemen
38	30	237	236	1	Electroplaters
30	14	171	168	3	Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)
72	52	390	390	—	Foremen—engineering machining
268	274	1,158	1,155	3	Press and machine tool setters
34	24	205	205	—	Roll turners, roll grinders
482	432	1,739	1,736	3	Other centre lathe turners
1,593	1,443	5,085	5,044	41	Machine tool setter operators
886	558	7,563	6,754	809	Machine tool operators (not setting-up)
345	167	2,155	1,307	848	Press and stamping machine operators
93	72	521	434	87	Automatic machine attendants/minders
136	85	589	564	25	Metal polishers
74	33	338	331	7	Fettlers/dressers
42	21	237	237	—	Foremen—production fitting (metal)
478	421	1,673	1,672	1	Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out
93	94	304	298	6	Precision instrument makers
468	377	3,135	3,133	2	Metal working production fitters (fine limits)
62	62	521	521	—	Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)
135	121	1,205	1,204	1	Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)
83	95	475	475	—	Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments
47	73	882	875	7	Machinery erectors and installers
1,390	1,384	8,079	8,071	8	Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery
22	46	85	85	—	Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)
1,822	1,717	7,729	7,717	12	Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)
25	17	163	163	—	Other motor vehicle mechanics
29	29	208	208	—	Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)
13	18	121	121	—	Watch and clock repairers
50	75	299	297	2	Instrument mechanics
53	55	229	228	1	Office machinery mechanics
14	14	92	85	7	Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)
162	110	1,194	1,188	6	Production fitters (electrical/electronic)
56	108	387	351	36	Production electricians
26	27	267	267	—	Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic
1,020	803	4,452	4,452	—	Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery
787	577	5,360	5,356	4	Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships
19	16	337	336	1	Telephone fitters
382	417	2,903	2,898	5	Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics
22	13	276	276	—	Cable jointers and linesmen
86	86	438	438	—	Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures
937	726	6,603	6,601	2	Plumbers, pipe fitters
209	125	1,306	1,306	—	Heating and ventilating engineering fitters
30	9	891	891	—	Gas fitters
804	947	2,883	2,880	3	Sheet metal workers
367	694	1,153	1,153	—	Platers and metal shipwrights
53	169	220	219	1	Caulker burners, riveters and driller (constructional metal)
—	2	83	83	—	General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)
41	41	2,210	2,210	—	Steel erectors
171	121	2,025	2,025	—	Scaffolders, staggers
119	57	1,639	1,639	—	Steel benders, bar benders and fixers
994	915	7,594	7,579	15	Welders (skilled)
99	110	597	538	59	Other welders
2	6	35	35	—	Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)
47	37	252	231	21	Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers
10	22	209	202	7	Engravers and etchers (printing)
170	208	393	393	—	Coach and vehicle body builders/makers
—	2	2	2	—	Aircraft finishers
89	53	231	231	—	Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)
7	2	21	21	—	Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines
2,180	1,652	15,567	15,082	485	All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)
<b>6,687</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>40,043</b>	<b>30,663</b>	<b>9,380</b>	<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>
26	28	257	255	2	Foremen—

Table 2 (continued) Occupational analysis of unemployed, notified vacancies and placings:\* Great Britain: December, 1975 to March, 1976

Key occupation	Unemployed at December 11, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at December 5, 1975	Vacancies notified December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Placings, December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976		
				Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>						
Glaziers	493	78	169	106	105	1
Railway lengthmen	62	33	62	31	31	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	486	11	86	40	40	—
Other roadmen	780	30	275	166	166	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	133	4	29	21	20	1
Concrete levellers/screeders	386	8	110	66	65	1
General builders	1,445	66	538	358	357	1
Sewermen (maintenance)	35	18	13	8	8	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	812	42	246	143	143	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)	11	1	11	6	1	5
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	39,276	492	11,404	9,169	9,163	6
Civil engineering labourers	2,672	56	955	773	772	1
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	15	4	7	—	—	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	233	898	409	321	321	—
Tunnellers	177	—	19	12	12	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	4,774	361	2,191	1,465	1,446	19
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>						
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	98	—	5	3	—	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	1,648	14	162	129	129	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	275	2	24	21	21	—
Foremen—rail transport operating	9	—	—	—	—	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	38	2	6	—	—	—
Secondmen (railways)	5	—	2	1	—	1
Railway guards	16	9	95	31	29	2
Railway signalmen and shunters	52	32	119	85	83	2
Foremen—road transport operating	80	1	11	4	4	—
Bus inspectors	87	12	78	39	36	3
Bus and coach drivers	1,828	358	693	426	418	8
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	18,441	791	7,621	5,215	5,195	20
Other goods drivers	31,230	802	8,462	6,136	5,934	202
Other motor drivers	1,462	211	1,022	653	617	36
Bus conductors	168	76	411	276	263	13
Drivers' mates	781	43	496	354	353	1
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	85	—	4	—	—	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	4,543	95	922	589	587	2
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	6	—	—	—	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	2,638	42	468	311	307	4
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	3,929	66	1,023	735	730	5
Foremen—materials moving and storing	621	58	230	103	97	6
Storekeepers, warehousemen	16,976	975	9,478	6,222	5,895	327
Stevedores and dockers	229	14	173	130	126	4
Furniture removers	116	7	267	255	255	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	1,170	164	1,605	1,138	1,118	20
Refuse collectors/dustmen	35	1	164	135	135	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,716	87	816	568	534	34
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>						
Foremen—miscellaneous	419,206	4,061	50,633	41,291	34,596	6,695
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	2,221	77	417	242	235	7
Turncocks (water supply)	725	63	285	199	182	17
General labourers	2	—	1	1	—	—
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	408,130	3,692	49,354	40,370	33,802	6,568
	8,128	229	576	479	376	103

\* This table does not include unemployed persons, notified vacancies and placings at careers offices. Unemployed adult students are also excluded. Following the introduction of the Sex Discrimination Act, vacancies are not recorded separately for males and females.

Table 2 (continued)

Key occupation	Vacancies cancelled December 6, 1975 to March 5, 1976	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1976	Unemployed at March 11, 1976		
			Total	Males	Females
<b>Group XVI Construction—(continued)</b>					
Glaziers	73	68	521	517	4
Railway lengthmen	53	11	78	78	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	32	25	607	607	—
Other roadmen	86	53	754	754	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	8	4	151	151	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	36	16	448	448	—
General builders	155	91	1,727	1,727	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	13	10	38	37	1
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	87	58	994	994	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)	3	3	13	13	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	1,949	778	42,274	42,265	9
Civil engineering labourers	162	76	2,872	2,872	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	1	10	14	14	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	94	892	237	237	—
Tunnellers	7	—	208	208	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	657	430	5,801	5,791	10
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>					
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	9,744	4,916	97,242	94,970	2,272
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	—	2	134	133	1
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	30	17	1,961	1,959	2
Foremen—rail transport operating	5	—	225	224	1
Railway engine drivers, motormen	—	6	9	9	—
Secondmen (railways)	2	1	44	43	1
Railway guards	—	4	4	4	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	38	35	33	27	6
Foremen—road transport operating	51	15	60	59	1
Bus inspectors	4	4	76	75	1
Bus and coach drivers	44	7	109	43	66
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	279	346	2,048	2,035	13
Other goods drivers	2,128	1,069	20,143	20,094	49
Other motor drivers	2,174	954	34,418	32,924	1,494
Bus conductors	357	223	1,694	1,572	122
Drivers' mates	114	97	159	114	45
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	121	64	884	882	2
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	2	2	83	79	4
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	266	162	4,471	4,467	4
Crane drivers/operators	—	—	11	11	—
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	112	87	2,830	2,822	8
Foremen—materials moving and storing	233	121	4,442	4,429	13
Storekeepers, warehousemen	129	56	733	728	5
Stevedores and dockers	2,907	1,324	19,088	18,703	385
Furniture removers	18	39	250	242	8
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	12	7	82	82	—
Refuse collectors/dustmen	462	169	1,456	1,453	3
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	22	8	38	38	—
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>					
Foremen—miscellaneous	8,831	4,572	442,694	387,253	55,441
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	118	134	1,072	1,003	69
Turncocks (water supply)	106	43	771	762	9
General labourers	—	—	1	1	—
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	8,394	4,282	432,246	378,769	53,477
	213	113	8,604	6,718	1,886

# Unemployment and vacancies by occupation and region, United Kingdom

## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified unfilled vacancies\* at employment offices† by region: March 1976

THE following table gives an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages 610-619 of this *Gazette*, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified unfilled vacancies\* at employment offices† by region: March 1976

Occupational group	South East			East Anglia				South West				
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
I Managerial (general management)	651	29	680	22	51	1	52	5	114	3	117	1
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	3,986	729	4,715	1,234	222	35	257	92	853	125	978	117
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	2,262	2,821	5,083	1,358	186	246	432	103	589	1,117	1,706	334
IV Literary, artistic and sports	4,845	1,884	6,729	148	141	51	192	15	568	219	787	37
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	4,623	420	5,043	2,188	353	41	394	142	1,404	107	1,511	225
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	6,150	518	6,668	1,092	548	34	582	88	2,010	136	2,146	165
VII Clerical and related	27,896	22,052	49,948	6,718	2,991	2,264	5,255	524	10,009	7,230	17,239	1,174
VIII Selling	7,174	5,875	13,049	3,727	768	820	1,588	286	2,623	3,328	5,951	754
IX Security and protective services	1,335	50	1,385	1,103	110	2	112	34	262	5	267	70
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	11,713	7,867	19,580	6,565	770	1,014	1,784	550	3,070	3,937	7,007	1,855
XI Farming, fishing and related	2,967	454	3,421	301	1,393	136	1,529	74	1,537	198	1,735	100
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,601	95	1,696	417	166	15	181	39	422	46	468	106
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	9,535	1,464	10,999	3,842	849	88	937	240	2,297	254	2,551	444
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	23,431	363	23,794	5,813	2,190	8	2,198	478	7,039	38	7,077	932
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	10,306	1,932	12,238	1,937	799	172	971	94	2,404	379	2,783	261
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	19,225	14	19,239	1,022	2,132	—	2,132	126	6,636	4	6,640	255
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	25,294	504	25,798	1,961	2,795	59	2,854	134	7,540	199	7,739	300
XVIII Miscellaneous	68,385	9,792	78,177	1,252	9,012	1,270	10,282	185	26,984	4,027	31,011	300
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>231,379</b>	<b>56,863</b>	<b>288,242</b>	<b>40,700</b>	<b>25,476</b>	<b>6,256</b>	<b>31,732</b>	<b>3,209</b>	<b>76,361</b>	<b>21,352</b>	<b>97,713</b>	<b>7,430</b>

Occupational group	West Midlands				East Midlands				Yorkshire and Humberside			
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total	
I Managerial (general management)	176	2	178	4	89	8	97	4	91	1	92	5
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,096	171	1,267	134	457	55	512	109	774	158	932	221
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	528	650	1,178	165	262	439	701	116	456	729	1,185	260
IV Literary, artistic and sports	415	160	575	13	213	104	317	22	349	163	512	21
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,644	109	1,753	183	603	60	663	217	1,159	127	1,286	221
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,835	115	1,950	151	918	70	988	112	1,660	139	1,799	216
VII Clerical and related	5,857	7,605	13,462	726	4,251	4,099	8,350	587	5,744	5,721	11,465	1,047
VIII Selling	2,307	3,470	5,777	487	1,224	1,751	2,975	451	1,696	2,778	4,474	621
IX Security and protective service	463	6	469	52	193	3	196	72	288	7	295	130
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,683	3,045	4,728	717	1,163	1,745	2,908	703	1,722	2,720	4,442	1,221
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,077	135	1,212	62	974	117	1,091	63	1,141	226	1,367	70
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	651	71	722	75	595	58	653	254	1,707	547	2,254	353
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,360	636	2,996	439	1,241	622	1,863	1,144	1,837	492	2,329	785
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	18,720	1,675	20,395	1,378	5,590	35	5,625	1,018	8,896	142	9,038	1,246
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	4,693	2,380	7,073	248	1,514	560	2,074	209	2,056	845	2,901	217
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	7,475	7	7,482	187	3,614	3	3,617	615	6,046	1	6,047	536
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	11,210	403	11,613	291	5,064	137	5,201	256	8,208	199	8,407	366
XVIII Miscellaneous	35,268	4,972	40,240	242	25,376	3,772	29,148	306	38,548	4,564	43,112	269
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>97,458</b>	<b>25,612</b>	<b>123,070</b>	<b>5,554</b>	<b>53,341</b>	<b>13,638</b>	<b>66,979</b>	<b>6,258</b>	<b>82,378</b>	<b>19,559</b>	<b>101,937</b>	<b>7,805</b>

## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified unfilled vacancies\* at employment offices† by region: March 1976

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	North West				North				Wales				Unfilled vacancies
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
I Managerial (general management)	139	4	143	4	49	3	52	3	83	3	86	2	
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	1,105	228	1,333	350	482	90	572	163	542	88	630	84	
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	603	974	1,577	262	310	668	978	240	342	607	949	95	
IV Literary, artistic and sports	598	245	843	29	205	83	288	28	221	78	299	93	
V Professional and related in science, engineering technology and similar fields	1,661	145	1,806	467	743	62	805	366	718	57	775	168	
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	2,329	225	2,554	334	869	121	990	210	1,040	92	1,132	142	
VII Clerical and related	8,283	11,465	19,748	1,586	3,551	5,492	9,043	990	3,935	4,995	8,930	889	
VIII Selling	2,824	4,545	7,369	1,078	872	3,295	4,167	529	1,103	2,613	3,716	365	
IX Security and protective services	641	24	665	160	353	8	361	148	220	1	221	50	
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,522	3,880	7,402	1,361	1,079	2,749	3,828	1,239	964	1,912	2,876	756	
XI Farming, fishing and related	610	81	691	78	480	55	535	46	573	73	646	54	
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,648	382	2,030	432	321	50	371	213	215	19	234	107	
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	4,294	936	5,230	952	2,038	700	2,738	563	1,135	329	1,464	268	
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance) vehicles and shipbuilding)	15,618	142	15,760	1,100	6,842	18	6,860	1,134	5,649	21	5,670	544	
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	3,692	1,384	5,076	541	1,941	339	2,280	181	1,208	112	1,320	111	
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	12,296	4	12,300	115	5,160	—	5,160	370	5,180	—	5,180	326	
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	13,103	262	13,365	441	5,545	200	5,745	366	5,816	125	5,941	254	
XVIII Miscellaneous	69,171	9,747	78,918	463	35,300	5,006	40,306	509	26,372	3,093	29,465	225	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>142,137</b>	<b>34,673</b>	<b>176,810</b>	<b>9,753</b>	<b>66,140</b>	<b>18,939</b>	<b>85,079</b>	<b>7,298</b>	<b>55,316</b>	<b>14,218</b>	<b>69,534</b>	<b>4,533</b>	

Occupational group	Scotland				Northern Ireland				United Kingdom				Unfilled vacancies
	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed			Unfilled vacancies	
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total		
I Managerial (general management)	82	9	91	3	41	1	42	5	1,566	64	1,630	58	
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	626	110	736	163	149	40	189	47	10,292	1,829	12,121	2,714	
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	313	932	1,245	888	172	746	918	14	6,023	9,929	15,952	3,835	
IV Literary, artistic and sports	447	211	658	39	94	35	129	5	8,096	3,233	11,329	450	
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,151	148	1,299	361	318	34	352	42	14,377	1,310	15,687	4,580	
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,350	165	1,515	296	334	56	390	51	19,043	1,671	20,714	2,857	
VII Clerical and related	5,225	9,284	14,509	1,954	1,429	3,894	5,323	151	79,171	84,101	163,272	16,346	
VIII Selling	1,597	4,786	6,383	859	581	1,595	2,176	90	22,769	34,856	57,625	9,247	
IX Security and protective service	634	19	653	279	703	19	722	78	5,202	144	5,346	2,176	
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	2,613	5,002	7,615	3,279	945	2,279	3,224	168	29,244	36,150	65,394	18,414	
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,510	167	1,677	167	1,451	25	1,476	33	13,713	1,667	15,380	1,048	
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	960	339	1,299	438	704	363	1,067	72	8,990	1,985	10,975	2,506	
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	3,045	1,344	4,389	1,143	1,682	1,492	3,174	402	30,313	8,357	38,670	10,222	
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	10,697	113	10,810	2,441	3,996	74	4,070	272	108,668	2,629	111,297	16,356	
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,050	1,277	3,327	305	988	1,076	2,064	92	31,651	10,456	42,107	4,196	
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	6,221	1	6,222	387	3,787	—	3,787	130	77,772	34	77,806	4,069	
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	10,395	184	10,579	547	4,452	27	4,479	127	99,422	2,299	101,721	5,043	
XVIII Miscellaneous	52,837	9,198	62,035	821	11,616	1,815	13,431	347	398,869	57,256	456,125	4,919	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>101,753</b>	<b>33,289</b>	<b>135,042</b>	<b>14,370</b>	<b>33,442</b>	<b>13,571</b>	<b>47,013</b>	<b>2,126</b>	<b>965,181</b>	<b>257,970</b>	<b>1,223,151</b>	<b>109,036</b>	

## Notes:

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

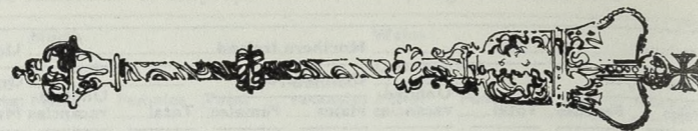
The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table:

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

\* Following the introduction of the Sex Discrimination Act, vacancies are not recorded separately for males and females.

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

# Questions in Parliament



A selection of questions put to Department of Employment Ministers between May 12 and June 9, with the answers given, is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the date on which they were answered is given after each answer. The House of Commons rose for the Whitsun recess on Friday, May 28, and reassembled on Monday, June 7.

## Job offers

Mr David Madel (South Bedfordshire) asked whether it was the policy of employment officials not to offer jobs to people who had been in receipt of supplementary benefit or unemployment benefit for more than 13 weeks.

Mr Golding: The Employment Service Agency has no such policy.

The staff at the employment offices and jobcentres provide a service to all those people registered with them, irrespective of the length of the period of unemployment. They also undertake periodic reviews so that, if necessary, alternative or additional job opportunities can be sought, for those unable to find a job immediately. (May 25)

## Pay policy

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked if the Secretary of State for Employment would make an exception in pay policy in respect of effective bargaining dates, differentials, productivity and restructuring for those companies controlled by the National Enterprise Board; and, if not, why not.

Mr Walker: No. It is of the essence of the TUC proposals, with which the Government agrees, that they should be applicable to everyone. (May 13)

Mr James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked the Secretary of State for his estimate of the number of workers whose increases under the current wages policy had been consolidated in the basic rates; and what was his estimate of the number whose increases are regarded as threshold payment only.

Mr Walker: The current policy does not allow increases to be consolidated for calculating overtime and other premia, and none of the settlements since August 1, 1975 known to my department

## Department of Employment Ministers

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

**Harold Walker M.P., Minister of State**

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

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

includes such a provision. Some 900,000 employees are estimated to have received threshold or cost-of-living increases since August 1 under known settlements current before July 11, 1975, which are required to be offset against the £6. (May 20)

Mr Martin Flannery (Sheffield, Hillsborough) asked what would be the position under the pay policy in circumstances where employees were offered positions of responsibility at enhanced rates of pay and where the positions are withdrawn and the enhanced rates of pay are maintained.

Mr Walker: Under the current pay policy, and the TUC proposals for the period from August 1, individual employees who have taken on clearly identifiable and significant additional responsibility may be paid the appropriate rate in terms of the existing pay structure without the increase counting against the pay limits. (May 28)

Mr M. Latham (Melton) asked what were the duties of Branch IE, other than those specified in paragraph 14 of Department of

the Environment Circular 123/75; what was the current staffing establishment of this Branch; and what it was on December 16 1975.

Mr Walker: Branch IE is responsible for advising the private sector and answering enquiries from the public on the application of the pay policy. The number of staff on December 16 1975 and June 1 1976 was 38. (June 8)

## Unemployment

Mr Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked if the Secretary of State would make a statement on the relevance of the level of unemployment which would depend on the fulfilment of the TUC's guidelines being observed, and its ability to combat inflation.

Mr Golding: The Government is satisfied that the pay limits recommended by the TUC are consistent with its objective of halving the rate of inflation by the end of next year. This, together with the regeneration of industrial investment and performance, is the best way to achieve a reduction in unemployment from the present unacceptably high level. (May 25)

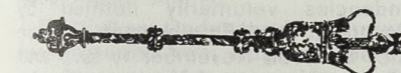
Mr Tom Litterick (Birmingham, Selly Oak) asked how many building workers were now registered as unemployed and how this number compared with the corresponding month of 1975; and what was the department's forecast of the level of employment in the building industry by the end of 1976.

Mr Golding: At April 8, 1976, 213,480 people who last worked in the construction industry were registered as unemployed in Great Britain. The figure for the corresponding month of 1975 on the same basis was 148,974. My department has made no forecast of the level of employment in the building industry by the end of 1976. (May 28)

## School-leavers

Mr Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk) asked what further measures the Secretary of State proposed to take to ensure that this year's school-leavers will have jobs to go to.

Mr Booth: Ultimately an improvement in the job prospects for school-leavers, as for others, depends upon our success in conquering inflation. That is why the recent agreement with the TUC General Council is so welcome. In the meantime the Government's anti-unemployment measures, including those designed to assist young people, are under constant review. (May 18)



## Working hours

Mr Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked what economic problems would arise from shortening working hours, or from the raising of the school-leaving age.

Mr Golding: A general reduction of normal working hours, unaccompanied by a reduction in earnings, would raise labour costs, affect our trading position, and impede the progress of the Government's anti-inflation policy. The school-leaving age is the responsibility of the Secretary of State for Education and Science. (May 25)

## Overtime

Mr Robert Woof (Blaydon) asked what incentives were given to encourage industrial firms to recruit additional labour, rather than extending overtime.

Mr Golding: No incentives are provided from public funds specifically for this purpose. (May 25)

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

	Hours of overtime worked by operatives: week ended 13 March 1976	Col (1) divided by 40	Unemployed March 1976
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Food, drink and tobacco	1,668,800	41,700	40,240
Coal and petroleum products	93,500	2,300	2,128
Chemicals and allied industries	669,200	16,700	15,965
Metal manufacture	1,056,100	26,400	26,036
Mechanical engineering	2,098,800	52,500	41,477
Instrument engineering	167,100	4,200	4,657
Electrical engineering	981,000	24,500	30,741
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	614,500	15,400	8,681
Vehicles	1,368,800	34,200	31,166
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,039,100	26,000	37,970
Textiles	792,400	19,800	27,252
Leather, leather goods and fur	72,900	1,800	3,592
Clothing and footwear	122,000	3,100	20,642
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	732,500	18,300	14,050
Timber, furniture, etc	546,100	13,700	14,347
Paper, printing and publishing	1,033,300	25,800	19,945
Other manufacturing industries	596,100	14,900	17,863
Total, all manufacturing industries	13,652,100	341,300	356,752

(May 26)

## Women workers

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester West) asked the Secretary of State what percentage of employed women he estimated left their jobs due to pregnancy or confinement; and what percentage of such women he estimated returned to work thereafter.

Mr Walker: Figures are not available in the form requested. Approximately 8 per cent of women of child-bearing age have babies in any one year. A somewhat lower percentage would be expected to apply to working women of child-bearing age. The 1971 census gave the economic activity rate for married women in households where the youngest child was under five as nearly 20 per cent. (May 20)

## Earnings

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked what estimate the Secretary of State's department had of the numbers of manual workers earning wages (a) above the average and (b) below the average.

Mr Walker: Among full-time manual men aged 21 and over whose pay has not been affected by absence or short-time working, about 68 per cent have gross earnings below the average. The corresponding figure for full-time manual women is about 76 per cent. (May 19)

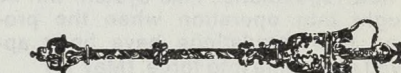
Mr Golding: Following is the information for Great Britain at March 1976. The overtime hours shown are those worked by operatives in manufacturing industries: the numbers unemployed comprise all workers registered for employment whose last job was in manufacturing industries.

## Nationalised industries

Mr John Moore (Croydon Central) asked how many people were employed in the nationalised industries and public corporations at the end of the years 1950, 1958, 1967 and 1975 respectively; and what was the total United Kingdom workforce on the same dates.

Mr Grant: Estimates of the numbers employed in nationalised industries and public corporations in the United Kingdom at each mid-year between 1959 and 1974 were published in the February 1976 issue of "Economic Trends", but figures for mid-1975 are not yet available. The estimate for June 1967 was 1,947,000 at that date the total working population was 25,490,000.

Some estimates for earlier years, on definitions which were different from those now in use, will be found in the November 1960 issue of "Economic Trends" and in Tables 118, 121, 152 and 153 of "British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968". (May 26)



## Questions in Parliament

### Disabled people

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked what method would be used to implement the proposal that government departments and other employers in the public sector should publish annually information about the numbers of registered disabled they employ.

Mr Grant: Public sector employers have been asked to agree to an arrangement under which this department would summarise and publish the relevant information centrally, probably in the *Gazette*. The Civil Service Department has already agreed to provide a statement about government departments for publication in the same way. (May 27)

### Accidents

Mr Madden (Sowerby) asked what progress had been made in the establishment of a departmental statistical service recording accidents at work.

Mr Grant: Proposals for new regulations for the reporting of accidents at work are being prepared. Consultation has already taken place with interested parties. The HSE statistical service is in the process of planning a new system of recording to include accidents occurring both at places of work covered by existing regulations—and additionally at places which will be covered for the first time by the new regulations. This system will be brought into operation when the proposed new regulations have been approved and come into force. (May 17)

### Asbestos

Mr Bryan Gould (Southampton, Test) asked the Secretary of State what consultations he had had with the suppliers, importers and carriers of raw asbestos to ensure that no unacceptable risk to health would arise if the packaging currently used proved inadequate in an emergency. He also asked if the Secretary of State was satisfied that the precautions imposed and observed in the transport and handling of raw asbestos were adequate.

Mr Grant: I am informed by the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission that raw asbestos is imported either in freight containers or in impermeable packaging in palletised form. Whatever packaging is used, damage may occasionally occur. The Health and Safety Executive has held meetings locally with representatives of employers, workpeople and dock management to ensure that the precautions to handle damaged cargoes are adequate to protect the health of persons involved. (May 20)

### Training

Mr Robert Woof (Blaydon): asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proposals he had for the improvement of aids to promote training, re-adaptation and mobility of the labour force to cope with the changing patterns of employment.

Mr Walker: The Manpower Services Commission is constantly adapting its training facilities to the changing patterns of employment and to the specific needs of industry and individuals. Expansion of the Training Opportunities Scheme is continuing within a flexible framework backed by selective marketing.

The commission's Employment Transfer Scheme is designed to provide assistance to unemployed workers, and those under threat of redundancy, who move to a new area beyond daily travelling distance of their homes to take up employment. Assistance is also provided under the Job Search Scheme to help unemployed workers look for work beyond daily travelling distance of their homes.

Improvements are made, roughly annually, in the grants and allowances, to take account of the changes in the wages and retail price indices. The last increase was on November 5, 1975. An enhanced re-housing grant is provided to those workers who complete a substantial course under the Training Opportunities Scheme, and whose first job is beyond daily travelling distance of their homes and started within six months of completing the training course. (May 25)

Mr John Page (Harrow West) asked what was the Secretary of State's policy on the admission of immigrants to government training centres in the North West London area; whether immigrants received priority over local applicants; and what was the average cost of a training course.

Mr Golding: Applicants are offered allocation to skillcentres (formerly government training centres) in date order from the time of making an application for training. No priority is given to the admission of immigrants to skillcentres in the North West London area or elsewhere in Great Britain. The average cost of a training course in a skillcentre is £2,907. (June 8)

### Young people

Mr Sillars (Ayrshire S.) asked the Secretary of State what proposals he had to ensure that young people, denied an opportunity of learning a skilled trade by present circumstances, will have fresh opportunities to attain job skills at a future date.

Mr Golding: Despite current high levels of unemployment, the government, through their special measures programme of support for industry, have helped to maintain a high level of intake of young people into long-term training. Some £31 million was made available to the Manpower Services Commission for this purpose in 1975-76, which has so far resulted in the creation of or support for, some 23,500 training opportunities in industry for young people. A further £55 million has been made available for 1976-77, to support up to 30,000 to 35,000 training places.

For people who, for some reason or another, are not able to obtain long-term training early in working life, the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS) provides a means of acquiring a skill. Eligibility is normally restricted to people, aged 19 or over, who have spent three years away from full-time education. Subject to these qualifications, the Training Opportunities Scheme is available to self-employed, employed or unemployed people. (May 18)

### Redundancies

Mr Douglas Henderson (East Aberdeenshire) asked how many redundancies had been notified to his department during each of the last six months in Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland.

Mr Golding: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that redundancies voluntarily notified by employers to the Employment Service Agency between November 1, 1975 and March 6, 1976 were as follows:

	Scotland	England	Wales
November 1975	3,270	18,070	1,160
December 1975	810	14,610	400
January 1976	3,550	21,910	680
February 1976	2,750	20,260	770
1 March-March 6 1976	990	5,120	560
Since March 8, 1976 proposed redundancies notified under Section 100 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 up to April 30, 1976 were as follows:			
March 8-31 1976	3,304	31,430	3,143
April 1976	8,920	41,932	4,548

Comparable information is not available from Northern Ireland. (May 27)

Mr George Rodgers (Chorley) asked how much was paid out from the Redundancy Payments Fund in 1975 to persons in the 60 years to 64 years age group.

Mr Golding: Precise figures are not available but it is estimated that employees in the 60-64 age group, in respect of whom payments were made from the Redundancy Fund during April 1975-March 1976, received approximately £66,000,000. (May 24)

### Employment

Mr McCrindle (Brentwood and Ongar) asked the Secretary of State if he had any plans to meet officials from the British Institute of Management to discuss employment matters.

Mr Booth: I have no such plans, though I am always ready to listen to the views of the British Institute of Management, whether on employment or other matters.

Mr McCrindle: Does the Secretary of State feel that he has any responsibility for the prosperity of the people represented by the BIM? If so, has he noted that, according to the BIM, the real standard of income of its

members fell by 13 per cent in 1975? In view of that fact, will he press, in Cabinet, for a return of a policy of differentials as soon as possible, otherwise we shall have no managers?

Mr Booth: I have noticed from the survey conducted by the institute that it considered that the fall in the real standards of some of its members was due to the rate of inflation. Therefore, the institute has a real interest, along with the Government and many other people, in seeing that we overcome inflation. The institute appreciates that in the present situation it is not possible to relieve its members of a substantial part of the sacrifice, which involves many parts of

the community in the interests of beating inflation. (May 18)

Mr James Sillars (South Ayrshire) asked for a list of the complete range of government measures designed to protect employment, retrain redundant labour or assist labour mobility; which agencies were responsible for the oversight of policies; and what was the estimated cost of each policy in the current financial year.

Mr Golding: The measures within my responsibility which are expressly designed to protect employment, retrain redundant labour and assist labour mobility are:

Measure	Purpose	Agency responsible	Estimated cost in current financial year
Temporary Employment Subsidy	To enable employers to defer impending redundancies	Department of Employment	£60 million
Training Opportunities Scheme	Training (including retraining) under TOPS is available to individuals over the age of 19 who wish to improve their employment prospects, including those who have been made redundant. In addition, those under notice due to redundancy may by arrangement with the employer begin TOPS training while still in employment;	Manpower Services Commission (through the Training Services Agency)	Within the overall cost of TOPS, no separate costs can be assigned to the training of redundant workers.
Job Search Scheme	to help unemployed workers to find employment beyond daily travelling distance of their homes;	Manpower Services Commission (through the Employment Service Agency)	Estimated cost of all transfer schemes— £12.7 million
Employment Transfer Scheme	to help unemployed workers to transfer to employment beyond daily travelling distance of their homes;	Manpower Services Commission (through the Employment Service Agency)	
Key Workers Scheme	to help key employed workers to transfer to establishments which their employers are setting up or expanding in assisted areas;	Department of Employment and Employment Service Agency share responsibility	
Nucleus Labour Force Scheme	to help workers in areas of high unemployment newly recruited by firms setting up establishments in the workers' home area to move temporarily for training to the parent establishment.	Department of Employment and Employment Service Agency share responsibility	

In addition, other measures are taken with the object of protecting employment under legislation which is the respon-

sibility of ministers of other departments, such as the 1972 Industry Act. (May 20)

## Questions in Parliament

## Questions in Parliament

### Offshore oil

Mr Tam Dalyell (West Lothian) asked for available figures for North Sea oil-related employment in 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976; and what were the projected figures until 1990.

Mr Golding: The number of workers employed at May 31 1973 in companies in Scotland wholly engaged in activities related to the offshore oil industry was estimated to be 5,100. The corresponding figures for May 31 in each year 1974, 1975 and 1976 were 13,000, 20,300 and 26,000 respectively. These estimates do not include workers engaged in offshore oil-related work in companies only partially engaged in such work nor those in the construction industry. There is also considerable North Sea oil-related employment in England, but similar information to that for Scotland is not available.

However, it has been broadly estimated that there are at least 80,000 people employed directly or indirectly in the UK on North Sea oil-related work; of these some 50-55,000 are in Scotland.

I regret that we do not have projected employment figures until 1990, but in May 1976 wholly engaged firms in Scotland expected that their employment would increase by 5,300 in the next few years. (June 7)

increasing capital intensity of some of our manufacturing industry. But our present strategy, based on devoting more investment to manufacturing industry and exporting, should more than offset the factors that have led to the decline over the last few years. (May 18)



### Emigration

Mr Aitken (Thanet, E.) asked the Secretary of State for Employment whether he had made an estimate of the number of people leaving British industry to work abroad.

Mr Golding: Figures from the International Passenger Survey show that in 1974 about 80,000 working men and 40,000 working women with United Kingdom citizenship left the country to live abroad. (May 17)

### PER

Mr John MacGregor (South Norfolk) asked how many applications were on the register of Professional and Executive Recruitment at the latest available date; and of these how many had expressed an interest in taking jobs overseas.

Mr Walker: 94,964 men women were enrolled with Professional and Executive Recruitment on March 5, 1976. At the time of their enrolment, and in answer to a specific question on the enrolment form, 69 per cent had stated their unwillingness to consider overseas employment and 31 per cent (29,500) said they were prepared to consider such possibilities. (May 28)

### Safety

Mr Arnold: Does the Secretary of State agree that employment in manufacturing industry has suffered from a significant and serious decline in recent years? The retrenchment from expansion to a situation that we now have, of very high contraction, is one that undermines our profit margins most seriously and therefore the ability of a whole portion of our economy to compete internationally.

Mr Booth: There has been a decline in manufacturing employment in recent years, partly due to cyclical factors and

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport N.) asked when the Secretary of State expected to issue regulations under the Health and Safety at Work Act to set health and safety standards in schools.

Mr Walker: The Health and Safety Executive is conducting a pilot study of working conditions in schools and will report its findings to the Health and Safety Commission this year. Whether regulations are required will depend on the findings of the pilot study. (May 28)

### Noise

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked what regulations existed concerning noise levels within the textile industry.

Mr Grant: There are at present no regulations on noise specifically directed to the textile industry. A document, *Framing Noise legislation*, which includes proposals for comprehensive occupational noise legislation, was circulated for comment in November 1975. Comments have now been received and are being considered with a view to preparing draft regulations. (May 24)

### Wages inspectorate

Mr J. W. Rooker (Birmingham, Perry Barr) asked what percentage of firms inspected by wages council inspectors were found to be paying less than the statutory holiday remuneration in each of the past five years; how many workers were affected and what was the amount of arrears in each year.

Mr Grant: The information requested is shown in the table below:

	Percentage of firms inspected paying less than the statutory holiday remuneration	Number of workers affected	Amount of arrears £
1971	6.2	4,270	35,462
1972	7.0	4,228	44,520
1973	7.8	5,189	59,437
1974	9.1	4,770	66,937
1975	10.3	5,635	98,805

(May 20)

## News and notes

### Help for summer school-leavers

Special measures taken by the Manpower Services Commission (MSC) have helped substantially to offset the effect of recession on training opportunities—particularly for young entrants for jobs needing long-term training.

#### New opportunities

In the current academic year, special measures—initiated by the MSC's Training Services Agency (TSA)—have already created or given financial support for 23,500 training opportunities in industry for new, young entrants.

The 23,500 training opportunities include 9,600 extra apprenticeships with employers, up to 1,000 industrial attachments with employers for college-based sandwich course students, over 5,800 extra training

places provided by industrial training boards themselves through "training award" schemes and 7,000 supplementary grants for construction industry apprentices.

In addition, some 600 redundant apprentices have been enabled to continue their training elsewhere.

The commission is now launching a further programme to aid this summer's school-leavers, of whom there will be about half a million, in the period ahead.

The commission is anxious to build on what was achieved by the TSA and the industrial training boards through these special measures in 1975. In response to its proposals earlier this year, the Government had made available £55 million—to help reinforce training in industry in 1976.

The commission looks to industry to continue doing all it can, but it is making funds available to help ensure there is no

shortfall in training despite the recession. In particular it wants to see that:

- Enough young people enter long-term training, such as craftsmen and technicians.
- There is an effectively trained labour force for the upturn in the economy.
- An effective training framework is preserved—training facilities, staff, etc.

#### Preparing for the upturn

The greatest concentration of help will be in the industries which will need skilled workers early in the upturn. But most industry training boards and many bodies outside the scope of boards will be running schemes; firms should liaise, in the usual manner, directly with their ITBs regarding details of grants available to them, or, where there is no ITB, with the TSA direct.

### The quality of working life

"Most people would now agree that the need to improve the quality of working life is becoming of increasing importance," said Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, speaking at the British Academy of Film and Television Art in London in mid-May.

Mr Booth went on: "There was a time, perhaps not so very long ago, when it was accepted without much questioning that the nature of jobs and the organisation of work should be shaped by the demands of technology, processes and systems without considering the needs of the workforce.

"Concern over the quality of working life is by no means confined to the UK. It exists in industrialised countries throughout the world. The many projects in Sweden and Norway have perhaps received the most publicity, but broadly similar developments have also taken place in France, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Australia and the North American continent. It is hard to believe that we are witnessing no more than a passing phase. All the signs point towards a new understanding of people at work which can be built upon in a very positive way.

"Here at home, the current debate is not so much on whether or not it would be desirable to improve the quality of working life but on how improvements can be brought about. Two of the questions posed most often relate to the feasibility of change in modern industrialised society with all the pressures for increased efficiency and productivity, and the down-to-earth practicalities of introducing change."

High job satisfaction was in many instances compatible with high productivity and good quality of output, and paying more attention to the needs of employees was in the long run the only way to build healthy and efficient organisations.

"The tripartite steering group on job satisfaction", said Mr Booth, "was set up with representatives from the TUC, CBI and Government, with the broad aim of encouraging managements and trade unions to bring about changes along these lines.

#### Work research

On the recommendation of the steering group, the work research unit was established in my department to help industry to explore the scope for improving the quality of working life and to advise and assist managements and unions who wish to bring about changes in this direction.

"During the past 18 months, the work research unit has been approached by over 1,000 organisations and individuals for information. Nearly 200 companies have asked for advice and the unit is still in contact with many of these. In a number of instances the staff of the unit are involved in the planning and implementation of programmes to improve the quality of working life."

#### Needs and expectations

"This is no longer the general case. There is a growing awareness of the links between jobs offering little satisfaction to the people who do them and many of the problems which arise at the workplace. What is also being recognised is the change in people's needs and expectations at work brought about by developments in education and changes in attitudes in society generally.

"All this is, of course, particularly true of young people entering the employment field for the first time.



## Important findings on foundry explosions

Three years of research into catastrophic explosions in foundries—in every case during the continuous casting of aluminium alloys—has suggested that *any* metal is liable to explode during continuous casting in certain circumstances.

Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, revealed these interim results of the research when he addressed the Institution of British Foundrymen, Scottish Branch, at their conference in Peebles.

He said the interim findings were important because many people thought that only aluminium was dangerous because of its chemical reactions in certain circumstances. He added: "No one really understands the nature or mechanism of these very rare, very violent explosions but from the research there is more and more evidence that catastrophic explosions are physical in origin rather than chemical as hitherto believed."

From the research it appeared, said Mr Simpson, that there was a risk of explosion when any two liquids of dissimilar temperature were mixed, if the hot liquid was above the boiling point of the cooler liquid.

Mr Simpson stressed that the findings were part of on-going research at the University of Aston in Birmingham. A

report would soon be published, although there was still a great deal more work to be done. The research had been sponsored and controlled by the continuous casting and high speed melting Sub-Committee of the Joint Standing Committee on Health, Safety and Welfare in Foundries.

A second research project sponsored and controlled by the committee and financed by the Health and Safety Executive (the operational arm of the commission) had now been started at the University of Aston to continue the work.

The causes of catastrophic explosions were the subject of current research throughout the world, especially in the United States, said Mr Simpson. In addition to this theoretical research, three practical methods to control the explosions were being developed.

Primarily, there was the design of systems and practice to prevent liquid metal and water from mixing. Secondly, in the event of liquid metal and water mixing inadvertently, precautions were being worked out which would reduce the possibility or mitigate the severity of an explosion.

Finally, a system was being developed to give early warning if liquid metal should break out.

Mr Simpson, himself a former General Secretary of the Foundry Section of the AUEW, said that both the main committee and its sub-committee had received the most generous support from the highest levels of the trade unions and the employers' associations and had in consequence been able to sponsor and produce much original work.

Some of this work had been of service beyond the confines of the foundry industry. For example, the high impact eye protectors now in general use were originally developed by a committee set up to advise on eye protection in foundries; and the cinematography of dust within the respirable size range was also developed for use in foundries. Both developments were now applied over a wide range of industry in Britain and overseas.

Mr Simpson went on to discuss some of the achievements and plans of the Health and Safety Commission and Executive. "We view this first year of operation as one in which important foundations have been laid," he said, "towards achieving our declared intention of encouraging both management and worker to behave and organise more safely in the future than they have in the past."

## Draft code on discipline

A consultative document on a draft *Code of Practice on Disciplinary Practice and Procedures* has been published by the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). ACAS says it would welcome comments on the document before it is transmitted to the Secretary of State for Employment.

This is the first code to be produced by ACAS under the provisions of Section 6 of the Employment Protection Act 1975.

The object is to help employers, trade unions and individual employees wherever employed and regardless of the size of the organisation in which they work, to draw up disciplinary rules and procedures and to operate them effectively.

ACAS is preparing consultative documents on further draft codes of practice; on disclosure of information for collective bargaining; time off for trade union officials and members; collective bargaining procedures and trade union recognition. It

is hoped to published them before the end of the year.

Comments on the draft code should be sent to Room 312, Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, Page Street, London SW1P 4ND before September 3, 1976.

## Low incomes probe

Proposed terms for a reference on lower incomes to the Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth were recently announced by Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment.

In answer to a Parliamentary Question from Mr Max Madden MP (Sowerby), Mr Booth said: "I intend shortly to make a reference on lower incomes in the following proposed terms:

"There is need for a comprehensive and

objective analysis of incomes at the lower levels (say about the lowest 25 per cent of income recipients).

The Government therefore asks the commission:

- (i) to analyse the present position in the levels and distribution of such incomes from all sources before and after tax, in relation not only to individuals but also to households and families;
- (ii) to analyse past trends in such incomes, including trends in low pay generally since NBPI Report No. 169 in April 1971;
- (iii) to examine the economic, social and other factors which give rise to low incomes, both inclusive and exclusive of incomes derived from social security benefits.

The Government would welcome a progress report within one year."

## Need for tough action on health and safety

A tribute to the factory inspectorate as a "tough professional body of people committed to the cause of health and safety at work" was paid by Mr Harold Walker, Minister of State for Employment, when he spoke to the British Safety Council in London recently.

He said he wanted to reaffirm his faith in the inspectorate and to praise the work it did.

### Sophisticated monitoring

The strength of the inspectorate was being built up, and since 1970 it had increased in size by about 30 per cent.

"As well as employing more sophisticated monitoring aids," he said, "the inspectorate now has field specialist groups backed up by mobile laboratories. Training for inspectors has become more rigorous, involving a six-month university course and continuing refresher courses.

"All of you will know that we deliberately put into the Health and Safety at Work Act much stiffer consequences for breach of duty. Cases can now be taken on indictment in a higher court, and unlimited fines and even imprisonment for some offences can be imposed.

"Strong concern has been expressed that the courts have not responded to what were clearly Parliament's intentions: that transgressors—those who expose the health and safety of others to danger—should be appropriately punished.

### Deterrent

"Penalties must be a deterrent. Recently, a firm had two tenders to remove asbestos. It accepted the lower, was prosecuted because of dangerously high levels of dust in the atmosphere, paid the fine and still showed a saving on the job of £2,000.

"In another example, a 17-year-old apprentice lost four fingers in an unguarded machine. The firm was fined £100.

"From Scotland there are even worse examples. A worker was killed because the safe working load of a rope hoist was exceeded. The firm was admonished. Also in Scotland, following a serious accident, a firm was admonished for an insecure fence on a machine. Shortly afterwards, there was another accident in the same firm and it was fined £30.

"One can go on giving examples, but let me make just one more point. In 1880 an employer could be fined £20 or six months'

hard labour for imperilling the health of his workers or failing to supply proper food. Today, the magistrates are more lenient. The average level of fine for an offence under the Health and Safety Act is only £75. In the House of Commons, I have said in reply to angry Members complaining about the low level of fines: 'I share this disquiet—I hope the courts will heed the remarks made in the House'.

"Well, we mean it and I hope the courts will do more than take note of what I have said."

In a reference to the recent report by the Parliamentary Commissioner on the enforcement of the Factories Act and the asbestos regulations at Acre Mill, Hebden Bridge, Mr Walker said:

"I want to emphasise something that perhaps has tended to be overlooked. While Michael Foot accepted the criticism that was made of his department and of the factory inspectorate, the report actually deals with circumstances between 1939 and 1970. In the six years since then, much has changed. Both in the factory inspectorate and in the law.

"More stringent asbestos regulations were brought into force in 1970. Fifty-one firms have been prosecuted for 120 contraventions of them. The Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 provides the additional new legal sanctions of improvement and prohibition notices; and since it came into force at the beginning of last year 8,181 notices have been issued, 84 of them in connection with the use of asbestos. These notices were not a substitute for prosecution. In 1975 there were 1,433 cases heard as well."

## Wages councils' merger

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, has referred proposals to merge the nine existing retail wages councils to the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS). Under the Employment Protection Act, ACAS will investigate and report on draft orders setting up two new wages councils, one covering non-food trades and the other food trades.

A large number of objections was received to the proposals. The draft orders were published in the *Edinburgh Gazette* on December 19, 1975 and in the *London Gazette* on December 23, 1975.

## Training the trainers

A special development course has been designed for training officers under the auspices of the Training Opportunities Scheme and with the financial support of the European Social Fund.

The first is now running at Slough College of Higher Education; it is an advanced course for people who have already had a number of years of training experience. There is ample provision in courses for those coming into training for the first time.

The aims of the new course are to update members with the latest developments in the training field and to improve and broaden their own skills so that they can more effectively re-enter the training field.

The course lasts 12 weeks. It has been designed on a modular basis, with a high element of practical work, including extensive case studies and an in-company project lasting three weeks. There is also a training workshop, which includes CCTV, training packages, case studies, game construction, questionnaire design, and a visual aid workshop.

Trainees receive TOPS allowances of up to £31.80 per week for the duration of the course. An earnings-related supplement of up to £10.27—tax free—is paid to a man or woman with one adult dependant and two children.

## Disabled people

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

At April 8, 1976, there were 75,857 disabled people on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 66,991 were males and 8,866 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 57,063 males and 7,189 females, while there were 11,605 severely disabled people classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled people are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the *Gazette*.

In the four weeks ended April 2, 1976, 3,024 registered disabled people were placed in ordinary employment. They included 2,483 males, and 541 females. In addition 196 placings were made of registered disabled people in sheltered employment.

## News and notes

## Trade union certification

Between May 10 and June 9, 1976, the Certification Officer, Mr John Edwards, issued certificates of independence to a further 35 trade unions under section 9 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are as follows:

Amalgamated Society of Textile Workers and Kindred Trades  
Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (Foundry Section)  
Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers and Firemen  
Association of Broadcasting and Allied Staffs  
Association of First Division Civil Servants  
Association of Government Supervisors and Radio Officers  
Association of Local Authority Chief Executives  
Association of Local Government Engineers and Surveyors  
Association of Polytechnic Teachers  
British Air Line Pilots Association  
British Federation of Textile Technicians  
Cloth Pressers Society  
Colne District of the Amalgamated Association of Twisters and Drawers  
Fire Brigades Union  
General Union of Associations of Loom Overlookers  
Greater London Council Staff Association  
Hospital Consultants and Specialists Association  
NALGO Staff Union  
National Union of Funeral Service Operatives  
National Union of Lock and Metal Workers  
National Union of Mineworkers (Colliery Officials and Staffs Area)  
National Union of Mineworkers (Northumberland Mechanics Group No 1 Area)  
National Union of Mineworkers (Yorkshire Area)  
Northern Carpet Trades Union  
Post Office Engineering Union  
Professional Association of Teachers  
Scottish Union of Power Loom Overlookers  
Screw, Nut, Bolt and Rivet Trade Union  
Society of Graphical and Allied Trades 1975  
Society of Shuttlemakers  
Steel Industry Management Association  
Tobacco Mechanics Association  
United Kingdom Association of Professional Engineers  
Yorkshire Association of Power Loom Overlookers  
Yorkshire Society of Textile Craftsmen

Certificates have now been issued to 109 trade unions, of which 87 are affiliated to the TUC. No applications have so far been refused.

At June 9, applications from 77 other unions (of which 18 are affiliated to the TUC) were under consideration.

## Correction

In last month's *Gazette*, page 506, the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear Workers was wrongly named National Union of Hosiery, Knitwear and Allied Trades.

## Single parents' earnings

Single parents on supplementary benefit would be able to earn up to £6 a week instead of the present £4 before the amount of benefit they receive is affected, if the Supplementary Benefit (Amendment) Bill, now before Parliament, is approved.

The Bill provides for this increase to take place from November 15, 1976—the date from which benefits generally are being increased.

People in full-time work are excluded from receiving supplementary benefit, but a person who is working only part-time because he or she has dependent children may be entitled to it.

About 280,000 single parents are at

present receiving supplementary benefit, of whom 15,000 have part-time earnings of more than £4 and would therefore benefit immediately after November 15.

The amount to be disregarded was originally fixed at £2 a week when the supplementary benefit scheme started in 1966. It was raised to £4 in November 1975. It is applied to earnings only after any reasonable expenses incurred through working, including child-minding expenses, have been deducted.

The decision to increase the disregard by £2 was first announced by the former Secretary of State for Social Services, Mrs Barbara Castle, on January 30.

## Deaths and diseases

## March

In March, 21 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 18 in February. This total included 12 arising from factory processes, nine from building operations and works of engineering construction.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included five in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended March 27, compared with eight in the four weeks ended February 28. These five included five underground coal mine-workers and none in quarries, compared with five and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were two fatal accidents and two in the previous month.

Six seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with eight in February.

There were 26 cases of industrial diseases reported under the Factories Act. These comprised four cases of lead poisoning, one of phosphorus poisoning, seven of cadmium poisoning, two of aniline poisoning, eight of compressed air illness, one of anthrax, two of chrome ulceration and one of toxic anaemia.

## April

In April, 24 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 21 in March. This total included 12 arising from factory processes, 12 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and none in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included five in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended April 24, compared with five in the four weeks ended March 27. These five included two underground coal mine-workers and none in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there were four fatal accidents in April and two in the previous month.

In April, one seaman employed in a ship registered in the United Kingdom was fatally injured, compared with six in March.

In April, 14 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised three cases of lead poisoning, four of aniline poisoning, one of compressed air illness, and six of chrome ulceration.

One employee in agriculture was fatally injured in the month compared with three employees in March.

## Work scheme for redundant building apprentices

A scheme to provide work for redundant apprentices and trainees who are unemployed, has been agreed between the construction industry training board (CITB) and the Government's Training Services Agency (TSA).

Until firms can be found to take them on permanently, the young men will be given work on the following projects:

- Community building work for charities and non-profit-making organisations.
- Building facilities at CITB's own local training centres.
- Building accommodation at CITB's national training centre at Bircham Newton, Norfolk.
- Normal building work where employers can take the apprentices and trainees on a temporary basis.

The trainees are young men who were recruited by the CITB and given six months basic training at a technical college or CITB training centre.

All the projects must be appropriate to the standard of skill so far achieved by the apprentices and trainees. In the case of community work, it must be work that, for financial reasons, would not otherwise be done.

## Materials provided

The young men's labour will be free, but the organisations and employers will need to provide the materials. The CITB will provide the trainees with an award of £14 a week and will pay the redundant apprentices on a scale based on normal apprentice wage rates.

It is expected that more than 1,000 redundant apprentices and about 700 trainees will require project work to give them continued training under site conditions. The crafts they have been trained in include bricklaying, painting and decorating, carpentry and joinery, plastering, plumbing, heating and ventilating, and electrical installation.

About 60 community projects may be needed in all areas of the country. Typical projects now being negotiated include the following:

- The improvement of old houses in Nottingham for a charitable trust which is helping to provide accommodation for elderly people and under-privileged families.
- An extension unit for Cromer Hospital, Norfolk.
- The building of a boys' club at Liverpool.
- The conversion of a hay barn into

accommodation units for young people in the Lake District.

These projects are in the planning stage and full consultation is being held with local unions and employers. The CITB is also looking at other projects which might be suitable.

## Costs shared

Projects will normally take between two and six months to complete. Costs will be shared between the CITB and the TSA with most of the money coming from funds which the Government has allocated to help to maintain the level of training in industry during the current recession.

Where project work cannot be found, apprentices and trainees may continue their training at technical colleges, CITB training centres or government skill-centres. The aim of the scheme is to ensure that the training of the young men is properly completed. It will make it less likely that they will drift away from the industry through lack of work.

While the project work goes on, efforts will be continued to find permanent employment for the apprentices and trainees.

The construction industry training board has also announced that grants worth up to nearly £1,650 each are proposed for employers who take on apprentices in 1976/77 under its off-site schemes for new entrants.

The grants are to help employers meet the costs of training apprentices during a period of downturn in the industry.

They will only apply to apprentices starting their training in the CITB's training year running from August 1, 1976 to July 31, 1977.

## Off-site training

Under the CITB's training schemes, employers agree to their apprentices receiving about six months initial training in off-site conditions during their first year of apprenticeship. The apprentices are sent to a technical college or CITB training centre.

The aim of the schemes is to produce a trainee capable of more productive work at an earlier stage than under other schemes.

Firms are also being offered £200 if they take on one of the CITB building or mechanical engineering services craft trainees who has not yet found a job. There are about 1,400 trainees available. The £200

will be paid for each trainee given a job provided he is registered as an apprentice.

They have all received about six months' concentrated training in off-site conditions in a technical college or CITB training centre.

The skills they have learned consist of one of the following: bricklaying, carpentry and joinery, painting and decorating, plastering, specialised building, plumbing, and heating and ventilating.

The £200 offer applies for a limited period and is only for trainees given awards under the CITB's scheme for the 1975/76 training year.

## Selecting apprentices

A new booklet called *Selecting Apprentices—Some Problems and Implications for Selection and Training*, has recently been published by the industrial training research unit.

The unit, which is attached to the psychology department of University College, London, is mainly financed by the Government's Training Services Agency. Written by the unit's assistant director, Mr Roger Mottram, the booklet is based on a follow-up to the study the ITRU carried out for the electricity supply industry training board between 1968 and 1973.

It presents a concise account of the selection tests used, the criteria of apprentice training performance that were specially devised for the study, and the extent to which the selection tests predicted training performance. It deals with the validity of the tests in predicting further education performance.

It concludes that reasoning and aptitude tests can do a good job of predicting practical and written training performance, but it cannot be assumed that they will do so in every situation, or for every individual.

It studies the implications for the design of apprenticeship training and questions whether the present structures are suitable for the more able youth both in terms of length and the level of skills required and taught. The booklet also discusses previous research on selecting apprentices and the need for further research.

The publication will be a useful guide for those selecting and training apprentices throughout industry. Copies are available from the **Publications Secretary, Industrial Training Research Unit, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge**, price £1.25 including postage.

## News and notes

## News and notes

## Reviewing health risks from asbestos

Mr Albert Booth, Secretary of State for Employment, has announced in Parliament the membership of the committee to review the health risks from asbestos, on which the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, Mr Simpson, will act as chairman. The committee's report will be for the consideration of the commission and of Ministers concerned.

Mr Booth said the committee would consist of three members nominated by the CBI; three members nominated by the TUC; four members of the medical profession who specialise in epidemiology, lung diseases, and occupational medicine; two occupational hygienists; a consultant chemical engineer and physicist; an environmental health officer; and a representative of the national consumer council.

## Wide-ranging expertise

"The membership of the committee has been very carefully considered," he said, "and not only reflects the constitution of the commission by including representatives of both sides of industry, but also includes independent members with the best medical, scientific and environmental expertise available in this country. In view of the wide-ranging terms of reference, consumer interest has also been taken into account.

"To deal with the task of the committee expeditiously, it is proposed to set up working groups to deal with groups of subjects and on to which individuals may be co-opted to take advantage of their special skills and experience.

"In his earlier statement my predecessor (Mr Michael Foot) undertook to consider with the Health and Safety Commission whether the proceedings of the committee should be held in public.

"We have carefully considered all the relevant factors and both the chairman of the Health and Safety Commission and I agree that it is a matter for the committee itself to decide how best to carry out its difficult task.

"The committee contains many independent members, and the committee's report and the evidence given to it will be published by the Health and Safety Commission, which itself is independent. This will,

we are quite convinced, adequately protect the public interest, whatever conclusion the committee comes to on this issue.

"I have also asked the chairman that if the committee considers there are any recommendations which it feels ought to be made in advance of its final report, interim reports should be submitted to the Health and Safety Commission on these aspects of its work so that the public may be kept informed of its progress."

The members of the committee are:

**Professor E. D. Acheson**, Dean, Faculty of Medicine, Southampton University. Professor of Clinical Epidemiology.

**Mr A. C. Blyghton**, Secretary, Legal Department, Transport and General Workers Union.

**The Hon. Paul Bradbury**, Chairman, CBI Safety, Health and Welfare Committee. Lately Personnel Director, Imperial Group Ltd.

**Dr J. C. Gilson**, Director, Medical Research Pneumoconiosis Unit, Penarth. Acting in an independent capacity.

**Mr H. D. S. Hardie**, Director, Turner & Newall Ltd.

**Mr W. Lewis**, Union of Construction Allied Trades and Technicians.

**Mr A. Lomas**, National Union of Dyers, Bleachers and Textile Workers.

**Professor A. Mair**, Professor of Community and Occupational Medicine, Dundee University.

**Dr M. Molyneux**, Occupational Hygienist, Institute of Naval Medicine.

**Dr C. J. Stairmand**, Consultant Chemical Engineer and Physicist.

**Dr J. Steel**, Consultant to WHO in Industrial Hygiene. Senior Lecturer, Nuffield Department of Industrial Health, University of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Consultant in Occupational Hygiene to the North of England Health Service.

**Mr F. G. Sugden**, Chief Environmental Health Officer, Middlesbrough.

**Professor M. Turner-Warwick**, Professor of Medicine (Thoracic Medicine), University of London. Consultant Physician to Brompton and London Chest Hospitals.

**Mr A. W. Ure**, Member CBI Safety and Health Panel. Member of Royal Commission on Compensation for Personal Injury. Director, Trollope & Colls Ltd.

**Mrs R. Waterhouse**, Member of National Consumer Council. Member of Council of Consumer Associations.

## Canteen wages council abolished

An order\* has been made by the Secretary of State abolishing the industrial and staff canteen undertakings wages council. The order was laid before Parliament on May 26 and became effective on June 28, 1976.

Abolition follows the report of a commission of inquiry published on April 30.

In a report made in March 1972 by the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) on the state of industrial relations in the industrial catering sector of the hotel and catering industry, the commission suggested that there was a case for abolition of this wages council because the majority of workers were covered by some form of collective bargaining. It recommended that the Secretary of State should hold discussions with the two sides of the industry.

Although no agreement was reached, the Secretary of State decided in 1974 to publish a notice of his intention to abolish the council. Objections were received from employers' organisations and these were referred, together with the draft abolition order, to a commission of inquiry in May 1975. The commission considered that no new evidence had been advanced to justify modifying the CIR's original conclusion and its report was accepted by the Secretary of State.

\* SI 1976 No 756 HMSO, 8p

## Redundancy payments

Redundancy Fund transactions for the period January 1 to March 31, 1976 concerned 95,391 employees, including 440 government employees. They received payments totalling £56,823,000. Employers liable to make payments contributed £26,918,000 net of rebate, and the cost to the fund in rebates to employers and direct payments to employees was £29,905,000. The fund is financed by contributions from employers in general.

Analysis of the figures for all payments made during the quarter shows that industries in which the highest numbers were recorded are (figures to the nearest 100): construction (12,500), vehicles (8,400), electrical engineering (8,000), distributive trades (7,900), mechanical engineering (7,600), metal manufacture (5,100), textiles (5,000).

## How to avoid danger from sprayed asbestos coatings

Advice on tackling the potential risk to health from coatings of asbestos sprayed in buildings, for protection against fire, heat loss, or condensation, is given in a publication by the Health and Safety Executive.

The publication is a *Technical Data Note*,\* which also gives guidance on where sprayed asbestos is to be found and what it looks like; where a risk to health may be involved; and the precautions which should be taken if coatings are to be retained or removed.

Local factory inspectors are issuing copies of the publication to owners and occupiers of premises known to incorporate sprayed asbestos coatings, and to contractors. Other interested organisations, including local authorities and fire authorities who are likely to encounter sprayed asbestos coatings, will also receive it. It is also intended to alert, for example, architects and workpeople to the potential dangers.

## Warnings

Permanent warnings should be posted where workpeople are likely to come into contact with dust from sprayed asbestos coatings, and adequate information on the risks and on protective measures should be given to workpeople who may have to break into or disturb protected or unprotected asbestos coating.

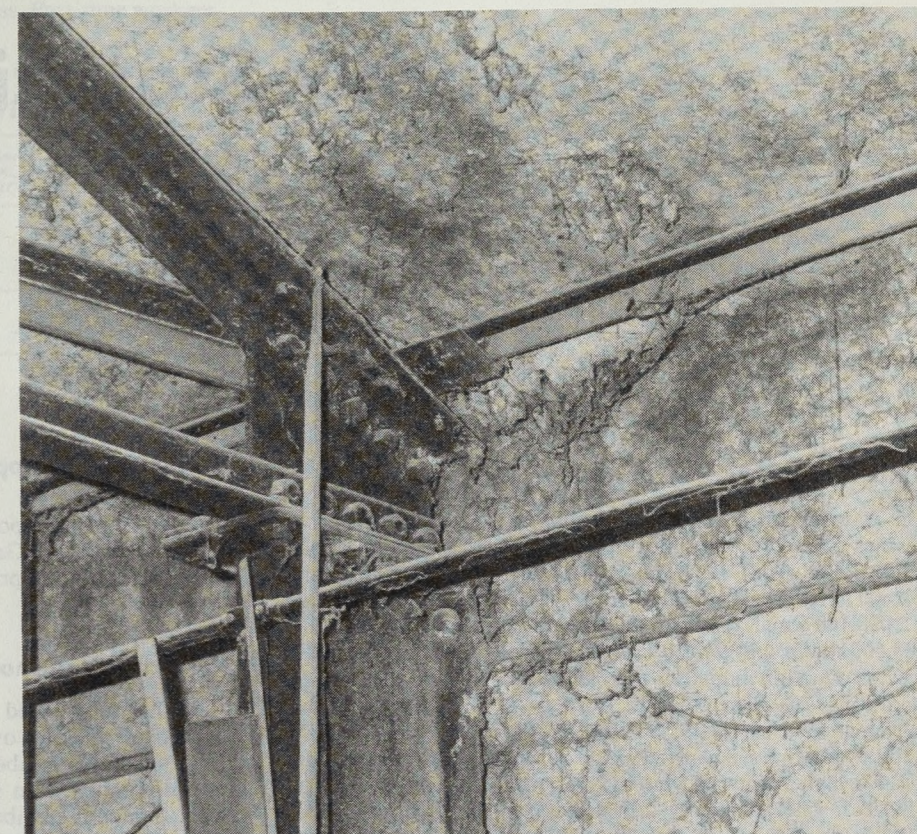
The local inspector of factories should be consulted where there is any doubt about the risk of danger to health; he will supply the names of organisations who can take dust samples.

The Department of the Environment building regulations professional division in England and Wales, or the Scottish Development Department in Scotland will be willing as far as possible to give advice in relation to the building regulations on alternative materials to asbestos and remedial treatments.

## Fireproof insulation

The note says that sprayed asbestos has been extensively used to coat steelwork in large buildings, to increase its fire resistance. It has also been used to insulate against noise and cold on walls and under roofs, and to control condensation in such buildings as theatres, cinemas and swimming pools.

High concentrations of asbestos dust



A roof and wall where the sprayed crocidolite insulation has been damaged. This blue asbestos, potentially the most dangerous kind, is much sought after by birds as nest-building material.

may arise where the sprayed asbestos coating has not been protected with a suitable sealant or covered over by cladding.

There are three types of asbestos used in coatings, crocidolite (blue), which is potentially the most dangerous, chrysotile (white) and amosite (brown). However, age may change or decoration conceal the colour.

The only satisfactory method of deciding whether asbestos is present, and what kind it is, is by examination of a bulk sample by X-ray diffraction or microscopy. Approved respirators should be worn while taking samples, and care should be taken to keep contamination of the atmosphere to a minimum.

Breathing in high concentrations of asbestos dust over a long period can cause asbestosis, an irreversible and progressive scarring of lung tissue which inhibits breathing, and is frequently complicated by lung cancer. Relatively short periods of exposure to some types of asbestos, particularly crocidolite, are associated with

mesothelioma, a rare and incurable form of cancer.

The precautions which should be taken for sealing, repairing or removal of the sprayed asbestos coatings are outlined in the note, which also includes a comprehensive list of publications on mandatory obligations and recommended practices.

Whichever course is adopted, the note points out that the Asbestos Regulations 1969 apply, and the work should be carried out by a specialist contractor who understands the hazards involved and the precautions required by law.

The Health and Safety Commission has recently announced the setting up and composition of an Advisory Committee on Asbestos to review the health risk to workpeople and members of the public which may arise from exposure to asbestos.

\* Technical Data Note 52, *Health Hazards from Sprayed Asbestos Coatings in Buildings*, is available free from local offices of HM Factory Inspectorate or the Public Inquiry Point, Health and Safety Executive, Baynards House, Chestow Place, Westbourne Grove, London W2 4TF.

## News and notes

# Monthly Statistics

## Summary

### Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-April 1976 was 9,045,700 (6,781,900 males and 2,263,800 females). The total included 7,158,100 (5,068,000 males and 2,090,100 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,203,200 (1,108,500 males and 94,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 8,200 lower than that for March 1976 and 363,200 lower than in April 1975. The total in manufacturing industries was 9,000 lower than in March 1976 and 326,200 lower than in April 1975. The number in construction was 1,400 higher than in March 1976 and 24,000 lower than in April 1975. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970=100) was 88.6 (88.7 at mid-March) and for manufacturing industries 87.9 (87.9 at mid-March).

### Unemployment

From March 1976, all unemployment statistics exclude adult students registered for vacation employment. The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on May 13, 1976 was 1,185,278. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,200,400, representing 5.3 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,185,700 in April 1976. In addition, there were 35,082 unemployed school-leavers, so that the total number unemployed was 1,220,360, a fall of 10,858 since April. This total represents 5.3 per cent of all employees. Of the number unemployed in May 1976, 343,368 (28.1 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 187,178 (15.3 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 104,671 (8.6 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

### Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 7, 1976 was 121,982; 4,586 higher than on April 2, 1976. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 118,400, compared with 121,800 in April. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 7, 1976 was 28,694; 5,093 higher than on April 2, 1976.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on May 13, 1976 was 21,139, a fall of 5,106 since April 8, 1976.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended April 10, 1976 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,635,400. This is about 31.6 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.3 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 13.81 millions (14.50 millions in March).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 115,200 or about 2.2 per cent of all operatives, each losing 10.6 hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At May 31, 1976 the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 209.3 and 210.6, compared with 208.0 and 209.3 at April 30.

### Index of retail prices

At May 18, 1976, the official retail prices index was 155.2 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 153.5 at April 13. The index for food was 157.1, compared with 156.7 at April 13.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in May which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 129, involving approximately 29,300 workers. During the month approximately 41,900 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 183,000 working days were lost, including 73,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Industrial analysis of employees in employment

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

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

For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 have been used to provide a ratio of change since June 1974. For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

### Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	April 1975*			February 1976*			March 1976*			April 1976*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>		<b>7,007.4</b>	<b>2,401.5</b>	<b>9,408.9</b>	<b>6,801.9</b>	<b>2,273.4</b>	<b>9,075.4</b>	<b>6,787.0</b>	<b>2,266.9</b>	<b>9,053.9</b>	<b>6,781.9</b>	<b>2,263.8</b>	<b>9,045.7</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		<b>5,258.9</b>	<b>2,225.4</b>	<b>7,484.3</b>	<b>5,086.7</b>	<b>2,099.6</b>	<b>7,186.3</b>	<b>5,073.9</b>	<b>2,093.2</b>	<b>7,167.1</b>	<b>5,068.0</b>	<b>2,090.1</b>	<b>7,158.1</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>337.9</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>351.9</b>	<b>331.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>345.9</b>	<b>331.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>345.5</b>	<b>330.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>344.9</b>
Coal mining	101	294.8	9.9	304.7	288.7	9.9	298.7	288.3	9.9	289.3	287.7	9.9	297.7
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>428.9</b>	<b>286.2</b>	<b>715.1</b>	<b>421.7</b>	<b>277.1</b>	<b>698.8</b>	<b>420.7</b>	<b>275.5</b>	<b>696.2</b>	<b>421.8</b>	<b>276.4</b>	<b>698.2</b>
Grain milling	211	17.1	4.8	21.9	17.2	4.7	22.0	17.1	4.8	21.9	17.1	4.8	21.9
Bread and flour confectionery	212	68.2	39.3	107.4	67.3	37.8	105.1	67.3	37.9	105.2	67.2	37.6	104.8
Biscuits	213	17.0	26.3	43.3	16.6	24.8	41.4	16.4	24.6	41.0	16.5	24.8	41.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	57.2	50.5	107.6	55.2	49.1	104.3	54.9	48.7	103.6	55.9	49.1	105.0
Milk and milk products	215	44.2	17.0	61.2	43.0	15.9	58.8	43.4	15.8	59.3	43.9	16.1	60.0
Sugar	216	8.9	2.7	11.6	8.8	2.6	11.4	8.7	2.7	11.4	8.6	2.6	11.3
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.3	37.2	69.5	31.6	36.7	68.3	31.7	36.7	68.5	31.6	37.2	68.8
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.2	33.0	61.2	28.1	32.9	61.0	28.0	32.2	60.1	28.0	31.7	59.7
Animal and poultry foods	219	20.9	4.5	25.3	21.0	4.5	25.5	20.8	4.5	25.2	20.7	4.4	25.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	6.3	1.7	8.0	6.5	1.7	8.1	6.4	1.6	8.0	6.3	1.6	7.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.7	14.1	33.8	19.2	14.5	33.7	19.3	14.2	33.5	19.3	14.4	33.7
Brewing and malting	231	57.7	13.3	71.0	56.7	13.0	69.8	56.1	12.8	68.9	56.2	12.7	68.9
Soft drinks	232	17.4	9.8	27.1	17.2	8.6	25.8	17.3	9.0	26.4	17.4	9.4	26.8
Other drink industries	239	19.6	13.2	32.7	19.2	12.5	31.7	19.0	12.2	31.2	19.0	12.2	31.2
Tobacco	240	14.3	18.9	33.2	14.1	17.9	32.0	14.1	17.8	31.9	14.2	17.7	31.9
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>35.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>34.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>38.9</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.6	§	12.1	11.6	§	12.1	11.6	§	12.1	11.0	§	11.5
Mineral oil refining	262	18.3	2.3	20.6	17.9	2.3	20.2	17.8	2.3	20.1	17.8	2.3	20.1
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.7	1.7	7.5	5.7	1.7	7.4	5.7	1.7	7.4
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>430.5</b>	<b>300.6</b>	<b>117.7</b>	<b>418.4</b>	<b>300.9</b>	<b>117.9</b>	<b>418.8</b>	<b>301.4</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>419.4</b>
General chemicals	271	111.6	21.5	133.0	111.6	22.1	133.7	111.5	22.0	133.5	111.7	21.9	133.6
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41.7	35.4	77.1	40.3	32.4	72.6	40.1	32.3	72.4	40.0	31.9	71.9
Toilet preparations	273	9.6	16.0	25.6	8.8	13.7	22.5	8.8	13.8	22.6	8.8	14.2	23.0
Paint	274	19.8	7.8	27.6	19.3	7.6	26.9	19.4	7.6	27.0	19.5	7.7	27.2
Soap and detergents	275	10.0	6.3	16.3	9.6	5.7	15.3	9.5	5.6	15.2	9.6	5.6	15.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	40.7	7.3	48.0	39.6	6.9	46.5	39.8	7.0	46.9	40.0	7.0	47.0
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.8	3.7	23.5	18.8	3.5	22.3	18.8	3.5	22.4	18.8	3.5	22.3
Fertilisers	278	10.0	1.7	11.8	10.2	1.8	11.9	10.2	1.8	11.9	10.2	1.8	12.0
Other chemical industries	279	42.4	25.2	67.6	42.6	24.0	66.6	42.7	24.2	67.0	42.8	24.4	67.3
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>449.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>506.6</b>	<b>425.0</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>477.9</b>	<b>423.1</b>	<b>52.8</b>	<b>475.9</b>	<b>420.6</b>	<b>52.5</b>	<b>473.1</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	229.1	22.0	251.1	216.0	20.3	236.4	214.9	20.2	235.1	212.8	19.9	232.7
Steel tubes	312	45.1	7.0	52.1	43.7	6.6	50.3	43.5	6.6	50.0	43.3	6.6	49.8
Iron castings, etc.	313	76.2	7.8	84.1	72.8	7.3	80.1	72.7	7.3	80.1	72.2	7.3	79.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	42.9	7.3	50.2	40.3	6.3	46.7	40.0	6.3	46.4	40.3	6.4	46.7
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	37.2	8.9	46.1	34.3	8.4	42.8	34.2	8.4	42.5	34.1	8.4	42.5
Other base metals	323	18.8	4.3	23.1	17.8	4.0	21.7	17.8	4.0	21.8	17.8	4.0	21.8
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>808.3</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>960.4</b>	<b>784.7</b>	<b>143.8</b>	<b>928.6</b>	<b>782.0</b>	<b>143.4</b>	<b>925.4</b>	<b>781.5</b>	<b>143.9</b>	<b>925.3</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.7	3.9	29.6	24.9	3.8	28.7	24.7	3.8	28.4	24.6	3.8	28.4
Metal-working machine tools	332	57.8	9.7	67.5	53.1	8.7	61.8	53.1	8.9	62.0	53.2	9.1	62.3
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	69.1	15.2	84.3	66.0	14.0	80.1	65.8	14.0	79.8	65.9	14.0	79.9
Industrial engines	334	22.6	3.9	26.4	22.7	3.8	26.5	22.6	3.7	26.3	22.6	3.7	26.3
Textile, machinery and accessories	335	28.6	5.1	33.7	26.2	4.4	30.6	25.9	4.4	30.2	25.8	4.3	30.1
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	34.9	4.6	39.5	35.3	4.5	39.7	35.5	4.5	40.0	35.5	4.5	40.1
Mechanical handling equipment	337	55.5	8.1	63.6	55.0	7.7	62.7	54.7	7.6	62.3	55.0	7.8	62.8
Office machinery	338	20.1	8.2	28.3	18.8	7.6	26.4	18.6	7.6	26.2	18.6	7.5	26.2
Other machinery	339	187.9	37.0	224.9	181.9	35.2	217.1	180.7	34.9	215.6	180.7	35.1	215.9
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	144.9	17.7	162.6	142.9	17.4	160.3	142.8	17.3	160.2	142.2	17.3	159.4
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.0	4.5	21.5	18.0	4.8	22.8	18.0	4.9	22.9	18.0	4.9	22.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	144.2	34.2	178.3	140.1	31.9	172.1	139.7	31.8	171.5	139.2	31.8	171.0
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>51.4</b>	<b>146.4</b>	<b>94.5</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>145.5</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>51.1</b>	<b>145.4</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	9.1	3.5	12.6	8.7	3.1	11.8	8.5	3.1	11.6	8.5	3.0	11.5
Watches and clocks	352	6.2	8.0	14.2	5.9	7.2	13.1	5.9	7.2	13.1	5.9	7.1	12.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.6	12.6	29.1	16.1	11.6	27.7	16.0	11.5	27.6	16.1	11.6	27.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	66.1	32.1	98.2	64.3	29.4	93.7	64.0	29.3	93.3	63.9	29.4	93.3
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>484.3</b>	<b>303.9</b>	<b>788.2</b>	<b>465.4</b>	<b>273.9</b>	<b>739.3</b>	<b>464.9</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>737.6</b>	<b>464.5</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>736.7</b>
Electrical machinery	361	107.4	35.6	143.1	105.0	32.3	137.2	105.0	32.1	137.1	105.1	31.9	137.0
Insulated wires and cables	362	32.8	11.9	44.6	30.9	11.1	42.0	30.9	11.1	42.0	30.7	11.0	41.7
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	49.3	35.3	84.6	46.1	28.4	74.5						

## Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	April 1975*			February 1976*			March 1976*			April 1976*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	164.4	12.2	176.6	165.1	12.0	177.1	163.7	12.0	175.7	163.6	12.0	175.6
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>674.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>770.1</b>	<b>641.9</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>731.0</b>	<b>640.9</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>729.9</b>	<b>639.3</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>727.9</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	30.0	2.6	32.6	30.4	2.6	32.9	30.4	2.6	32.9	30.3	2.5	32.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	415.9	58.4	474.2	385.9	53.5	439.5	385.3	53.5	438.8	384.5	53.5	438.0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10.9	3.6	14.5	8.8	3.0	11.8	8.8	3.0	11.8	9.6	3.1	12.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	177.7	28.9	206.6	176.1	27.7	203.8	175.7	27.6	203.3	174.1	27.3	201.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	15.7	1.0	16.7	16.1	1.0	17.1	16.1	1.0	17.1	16.1	1.0	17.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	24.2	1.2	25.5	24.7	1.2	25.9	24.8	1.2	26.0	24.8	1.2	26.0
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>394.6</b>	<b>159.0</b>	<b>553.7</b>	<b>377.6</b>	<b>148.1</b>	<b>525.7</b>	<b>375.4</b>	<b>148.0</b>	<b>523.4</b>	<b>374.1</b>	<b>147.2</b>	<b>521.3</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	53.2	13.3	66.5	50.0	12.2	62.2	49.3	12.0	61.3	48.9	11.9	60.8
Hand tools and implements	391	13.5	7.1	20.7	13.0	6.5	19.6	13.0	6.4	19.4	13.2	6.3	19.5
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware	392	7.9	5.9	13.8	7.4	5.6	13.0	7.2	5.6	12.9	7.4	5.7	13.0
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc.	393	26.1	11.8	38.0	23.9	10.2	34.1	23.9	10.2	34.1	23.8	10.0	33.8
Wire and wire manufactures	394	30.6	8.3	38.9	28.7	7.4	36.1	28.7	7.1	35.8	28.7	7.1	35.9
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.5	14.0	30.4	16.5	13.2	29.7	16.5	13.5	30.0	16.5	13.4	29.9
Jewellery and precious metals	396	15.3	7.9	23.2	14.1	7.7	21.8	14.0	7.7	21.8	13.9	7.8	21.7
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	231.4	90.8	322.2	223.9	85.3	309.2	222.8	85.4	308.2	221.7	85.0	306.8
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>274.7</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>508.6</b>	<b>267.1</b>	<b>223.1</b>	<b>490.2</b>	<b>267.4</b>	<b>223.2</b>	<b>490.6</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>223.9</b>	<b>492.2</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	30.0	5.0	34.9	29.7	5.1	34.8	29.7	5.1	34.8	29.7	5.1	34.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	29.4	24.4	53.8	28.2	22.9	51.1	28.4	23.0	51.4	28.5	23.0	51.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	26.0	19.4	45.3	25.3	18.5	43.8	25.3	18.3	43.6	25.5	18.3	43.8
Woolen and worsted	414	51.1	42.1	93.2	50.0	38.9	88.9	50.4	39.3	89.7	50.3	39.2	89.5
Jute	415	5.4	2.9	8.3	5.1	2.9	8.0	5.1	2.9	8.0	5.4	3.0	8.4
Rope, twine and net	416	3.4	3.6	7.0	3.2	3.2	6.4	3.1	3.0	6.1	3.0	3.0	6.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	38.4	78.3	116.7	36.3	75.4	111.7	36.2	75.5	111.7	36.3	76.0	112.4
Lace	418	2.4	2.6	5.0	2.6	2.7	5.3	2.6	2.8	5.5	2.7	2.8	5.5
Carpets	419	25.4	14.1	39.5	24.3	13.4	37.7	24.1	13.3	37.3	24.5	13.3	37.8
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	7.9	7.6	15.5	7.7	7.3	15.0	7.7	7.2	14.9	7.8	7.2	15.0
Made-up textiles	422	7.4	14.5	21.9	7.4	14.1	21.5	7.5	14.0	21.5	7.5	14.1	21.5
Textile finishing	423	32.8	14.0	46.8	33.0	13.7	46.7	33.1	13.7	46.8	33.1	13.8	46.8
Other textile industries	429	17.2	5.5	22.7	16.2	5.1	21.3	16.2	5.1	21.3	16.2	5.0	21.2
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>41.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>17.8</b>	<b>41.0</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.1	3.9	18.0	14.4	3.9	18.3	14.4	3.9	18.2	14.3	3.9	18.2
Leather goods	432	6.7	12.0	18.8	7.0	12.0	19.0	6.8	11.8	18.6	6.7	11.7	18.4
Fur	433	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.2	2.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	4.4	2.2	2.2	4.4
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>297.5</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>93.3</b>	<b>287.1</b>	<b>380.4</b>	<b>92.5</b>	<b>286.4</b>	<b>379.0</b>	<b>92.2</b>	<b>283.6</b>	<b>375.7</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.7	15.1	18.8	3.6	14.4	18.0	3.4	14.2	17.6	3.5	13.8	17.2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	19.5	65.6	85.1	18.7	61.6	80.3	18.6	61.1	79.6	18.6	60.7	79.3
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	12.6	31.4	44.0	12.5	29.7	42.2	12.5	30.0	42.5	12.3	29.3	41.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc.	444	5.2	31.2	36.4	5.4	30.6	36.0	5.4	30.4	35.8	5.3	30.3	35.6
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	445	12.9	81.8	94.7	12.3	80.2	92.5	12.2	80.3	92.6	12.2	79.5	91.7
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.7	3.8	5.6	1.7	3.9	5.5	1.7	3.9	5.5	1.7	3.9	5.5
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	5.9	24.8	30.7	5.9	23.3	29.2	5.8	23.3	29.1	5.8	23.1	28.9
Footwear	450	33.9	43.8	77.7	33.3	43.4	76.6	32.9	43.2	76.2	32.8	43.0	75.9
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>217.8</b>	<b>66.0</b>	<b>283.8</b>	<b>207.1</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>267.9</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>267.1</b>	<b>207.5</b>	<b>60.4</b>	<b>268.0</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	39.5	4.4	43.9	38.0	4.1	42.1	37.8	4.1	42.0	37.9	4.1	42.0
Pottery	462	29.1	31.2	60.3	28.5	29.1	57.6	28.4	28.7	57.1	28.5	28.6	57.1
Glass	463	53.7	16.4	70.1	50.1	14.8	64.8	50.2	14.7	64.9	51.1	14.9	66.1
Cement	464	13.1	1.2	14.3	12.9	1.1	14.0	12.9	1.1	14.0	12.8	1.1	13.9
Abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	469	82.5	12.8	95.3	77.6	11.7	89.3	77.6	11.6	89.2	77.3	11.6	88.9
<b>Timber, furniture, etc.</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>213.2</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>264.0</b>	<b>212.4</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>211.6</b>	<b>50.5</b>	<b>262.1</b>	<b>211.0</b>	<b>50.3</b>	<b>261.3</b>
Timber	471	76.2	12.0	88.3	74.7	11.8	86.5	74.6	11.8	86.3	74.5	11.8	86.3
Furniture and upholstery	472	71.6	17.6	89.2	72.8	17.9	90.6	72.6	17.9	90.4	72.3	17.8	90.0
Bedding, etc.	473	10.3	9.2	19.5	9.1	9.1	19.6	10.5	9.1	19.6	10.5	9.1	19.6
Shop and office fitting	474	27.8	3.9	31.7	28.4	3.9	32.3	27.9	3.9	31.7	27.6	3.8	31.4
Wooden containers and baskets	475	13.0	3.9	16.9	12.7	3.7	16.4	12.7	3.7	16.5	12.8	3.7	16.5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.3	4.1	18.4	13.3	4.0	17.4	13.4	4.1	17.5	13.4	4.1	17.5
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>384.2</b>	<b>186.5</b>	<b>570.8</b>	<b>368.1</b>	<b>174.9</b>	<b>543.0</b>	<b>367.4</b>	<b>173.7</b>	<b>541.0</b>	<b>366.4</b>	<b>172.9</b>	<b>539.2</b>
Paper and board	481	55.8	11.5	67.3	52.3	10.6	62.9	52.6	10.6	63.2	52.6	10.6	63.2
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	50.9	32.3	83.2	49.1	30.1	79.2	49.2	29.7	78.9	49.1	29.6	78.7
Manufactured stationery	483	22.2	19.8	42.0	20.6	17.3	37.9	20.6	17.0	37.6	20.5	16.7	37.2
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	16.1	10.8	26.9	15.1	10.3	25.5	15.1	10.4	25.5	15.3	10.6	25.8
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	107.6	36.9	144.5	104.6	35.5	140.0	104.2	35.3	139.6	103.6	35.2	138.9
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	131.6	75.2	206.8	126.5	71.1	197.5	125.6	70.6	196.3	125.3	70.2	195.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc.	489	131.6	75.2	206.8	126.5	71.1	197.5	125.6	70.6	196.3	125.3	70.2	195.5
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>120.5</b>	<b>327.3</b>	<b>202.8</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>317.4</b>	<b>203.6</b>	<b>114.4</b>	<b>317.9</b>	<b>203.9</b>	<b>115.0</b>	<b>318.8</b>
Rubber	491	85.8	27.0	112.8	82.9	24.2	107.1	83.2	24.3	107.5	83.4	24.4	107.8
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc.	492	12.2	2.6	14.8	11.6	2.2	13.9	11.6	2.3	13.9	11.7	2.3	13.9
Brushes and brooms	493	4.6	5.3	9.8	4.2	4.8	9.0	4.1	4.8	9.0	4.2	4.9	9.1
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	16.7	25.2	41.9	16.9	23.6	40.5	16.9	23.4	40.3	17.0	23.7	40.7
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.4	5.2	9.6	4.2	4.5	8.7	4.2	4.5	8.7	4.4	4.6	8.9
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	72.2	44.2	116.4	72.2	44.3	116.5	72.7	44.3	117.0	72.5	44.4	116.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	11.0	11.1	22.1	10.9	10.8	21.7	10.8	10.7	21.5	10.8	10.8	21.6
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,132.6</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1,227.2</b>	<b>1,107.9</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1,202.6</b>	<b>1,107.1</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1,201.8</b>	<b>1,108.5</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1,203.2</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	<b>278.0</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>345.5</b>	<b>275.5</b>	<b>65.2</b>	<b>340.6</b>	<b>274.6</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>274.6</b>	<b>65.1</b>	<b>339.5</b>
Gas	601	76.7	26.3	103.0	79.2	25.7	104.9	78.9	25.7	104.6	78.9	25.7	104.6
Electricity	602	154.7	35.2	189.9	149.4	33.2	182.6	144.8	33.1	181.8	148.8	33.1	181.8
Water	603	46.6	6.0	52.6	46.9	6.3	53.1						

## Unemployment on May 13, 1976

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on May 13, 1976, was 1,185,278, 24,671 less than on April 8, 1976. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,200,400 (5.3 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 14,700 between the April and May counts, and by an average of 5,200 per month between February 1976 and May 1976.

Between April and May the number unemployed fell by 10,858. This change included a rise of 13,813 school-leavers,

The proportions of the number unemployed, who on May 13, 1976 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 8.6 per cent, 15.3 per cent, and 28.1 per cent, respectively. The corresponding proportions in April were 9.8 per cent, 17.1 per cent, and 29.5 per cent, respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: May 13, 1976

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	34,751	12,419	47,170
Over 1, up to 2	42,432	15,069	57,501
Over 2, up to 3	34,401	13,508	47,909
Over 3, up to 4	25,438	9,160	34,598
Over 4, up to 5	34,095	14,966	49,061
Over 5, up to 8	79,331	27,798	107,129
Over 8	696,608	180,384	876,992
Total	947,056	273,304	1,220,360

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: May 13, 1976

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	Total United Kingdom‡
<b>Unemployed, excluding school-leavers§</b>														
Actual	290,385	144,207	31,745	93,310	121,716	66,786	103,766	178,952	89,173	70,381	139,064	1,185,278	48,797	1,234,075
Seasonally adjusted Number	292,500	—	31,400	95,000	122,700	67,400	105,400	180,200	90,700	71,500	142,200	1,200,400	49,600	1,250,000
Percentage rates*	3.9	—	4.6	6.1	5.4	4.5	5.2	6.5	7.0	7.0	6.6	5.3	9.5	5.4
<b>School-leavers (included in unemployed)</b>														
Males	3,568	1,503	502	1,267	2,057	981	1,997	3,944	1,924	1,682	1,649	19,571	1,614	21,185
Females	2,530	1,088	324	913	2,163	667	1,633	2,967	1,577	1,515	1,222	15,511	1,055	16,566
<b>Unemployed§</b>														
Total	296,483	146,798	32,571	95,490	125,936	68,434	107,396	185,863	92,674	73,578	141,935	1,220,360	51,466	1,271,826
Males	234,790	117,992	25,669	74,468	97,387	53,202	84,115	145,703	69,880	56,633	105,209	947,056	35,878	982,934
Females	61,693	28,806	6,902	21,022	28,549	15,232	23,281	40,160	22,794	16,945	36,726	273,304	15,588	288,892
Married females†	19,103	7,628	2,869	8,044	11,143	5,632	8,869	15,342	9,405	6,386	17,444	104,237	8,296	112,533
<b>Percentage rates*</b>														
Total	4.0	3.8	4.8	6.1	5.5	4.5	5.3	6.7	7.1	7.2	6.6	5.3	9.9	5.5
Males	5.3	5.0	6.2	7.9	6.9	5.8	6.7	8.7	8.6	8.7	8.1	6.9	11.4	7.0
Females	2.0	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.2	2.6	3.0	3.6	4.7	4.5	4.2	3.0	7.6	3.1
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
<b>Males</b>														
up to 2 weeks	23,346	11,737	2,303	5,892	6,423	4,335	6,919	9,938	5,188	3,875	8,964	77,183	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	17,380	9,009	1,631	4,392	5,562	3,199	5,388	8,070	4,102	3,061	7,054	59,839	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	30,857	16,090	3,117	8,409	11,012	6,360	10,666	16,300	8,421	6,304	11,980	113,426	..	..
over 8 weeks	163,207	81,156	18,618	55,775	74,390	39,308	61,142	111,395	52,169	43,393	77,211	696,608	..	..
Total	234,790	117,992	25,669	74,468	97,387	53,202	84,115	145,703	69,880	56,633	105,209	947,056	35,878	982,934
<b>Females</b>														
up to 2 weeks	7,593	3,454	736	2,101	2,488	1,500	2,401	3,835	1,860	1,489	3,485	27,488	..	..
over 2 and up to 4 weeks	5,880	2,785	597	1,737	2,076	1,295	1,833	3,454	1,512	1,352	2,932	22,668	..	..
over 4 and up to 8 weeks	9,743	4,643	1,075	3,164	4,502	2,426	3,894	6,497	3,758	3,045	4,660	42,764	..	..
over 8 weeks	38,477	17,924	4,494	14,020	19,483	10,011	15,153	26,374	15,664	11,059	25,649	180,384	..	..
Total	61,693	28,806	6,902	21,022	28,549	15,232	23,281	40,160	22,794	16,945	36,726	273,304	15,588	288,892
<b>Adult students</b>														
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	196	6	202
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	57	57	3	60

\* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1974.

† Included in females.

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

§ Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at May 13, 1976

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services</b>	<b>947,056</b>	<b>273,304</b>	<b>1,220,360</b>	<b>982,934</b>	<b>288,892</b>	<b>1,271,826</b>
<b>Total, index of production industries</b>	<b>502,213</b>	<b>83,730</b>	<b>585,943</b>	<b>521,730</b>	<b>90,030</b>	<b>611,760</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>273,505</b>	<b>80,138</b>	<b>353,643</b>	<b>280,559</b>	<b>86,207</b>	<b>366,766</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>19,501</b>	<b>2,510</b>	<b>22,011</b>	<b>21,545</b>	<b>2,595</b>	<b>24,140</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	15,891	2,452	18,343	17,784	2,537	20,321
Forestry	686	26	712	730	26	756
Fishing	2,924	32	2,956	3,031	32	3,063
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>16,916</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>17,149</b>	<b>17,081</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>17,325</b>
Coal mining	14,973	136	15,109	14,975	137	15,112
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	606	23	629	738	30	768
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	360	22	382	379	24	403
Petroleum and natural gas	526	20	546	527	20	547
Other mining and quarrying	451	32	483	462	33	495
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>28,164</b>	<b>11,064</b>	<b>39,228</b>	<b>29,415</b>	<b>11,878</b>	<b>41,293</b>
Grain milling	651	137	788	703	144	847
Bread and flour confectionery	7,014	1,716	8,730	7,375	1,808	9,183
Biscuits	969	739	1,708	978	756	1,734
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4,720	2,243	6,963	5,023	2,377	7,400
Milk and milk products	1,785	531	2,316	1,939	625	2,564
Sugar	1,000	161	1,161	1,003	161	1,164
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,529	995	2,524	1,546	1,000	2,546
Fruit and vegetable products	2,079	1,669	3,748	2,155	1,728	3,883
Animal and poultry foods	1,621	258	1,879	1,723	280	2,003
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	417	55	472	422	56	478
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1,084	532	1,616	1,094	540	1,634
Brewing and malting	2,033	348	2,381	2,064	358	2,422
Soft drinks	1,878	567	2,445	1,931	589	2,520
Other drink industries	716	679	1,395	728	687	1,415
Tobacco	668	434	1,102	731	769	1,500
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>2,267</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>2,299</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>2,475</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	712	11	723	714	12	726
Mineral oil refining	1,406	141	1,547	1,433	146	1,579
Lubricating oils and greases	149	18	167	152	18	170
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>12,303</b>	<b>3,697</b>	<b>16,000</b>	<b>12,447</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>16,200</b>
General chemicals	4,287	716	5,003	4,322	727	5,049
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,151	709	1,860	1,172	722	1,894
Toilet preparations	476	629	1,105	477	633	1,110
Paint	1,034	219	1,253	1,047	223	1,270
Soap and detergents	219	227	446	227	223	450
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	2,153	414	2,567	2,178	424	2,602
Dyestuffs and pigments	396	41	437	402	42	444
Fertilisers	330	37	367	367	41	404
Other chemical industries	1,856	705	2,561	1,863	714	2,577
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>24,772</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>26,640</b>	<b>24,910</b>	<b>1,883</b>	<b>26,793</b>
Iron and steel (general)	13,288	782	14,070	13,331	790	14,121
Steel tubes	1,676	138	1,814	1,682	142	1,824
Iron castings, etc	4,584	337	4,921	4,642	338	4,980
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,117	255	2,372	2,125	255	2,380
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,993	199	2,192	1,806	200	2,006
Other base metals	1,313	157	1,470	1,324	158	1,482
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>36,413</b>	<b>4,591</b>	<b>41,004</b>	<b>37,290</b>	<b>4,758</b>	<b>42,048</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1,116	92	1,208	1,128	96	1,224
Metal-working machine tools	2,361	296	2,657	2,377	299	2,676
Pumps, valves and compressors	2,125	311	2,436	2,142	318	2,460
Industrial engines	752	71	823	772	72	844
Textile machinery and accessories	1,560	151	1,711	1,773	194	1,967
Construction and earth-moving equipment	810	88	898	826	91	917
Mechanical handling equipment	2,002	216	2,218	2,019	218	2,237
Office machinery	1,362	429	1,791	1,460	483	1,943
Other machinery	10,845	1,424	12,269	11,147	1,447	12,594
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	5,806	400	6,206	5,892	413	6,305
Ordnance and small arms	397	56	453	399	56	455
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	7,277	1,057	8,334	7,370	1,071	8,441
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>3,022</b>	<b>1,663</b>	<b>4,685</b>	<b>3,093</b>	<b>1,723</b>	<b>4,816</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	532	147	679	536	148	684
Watches and clocks	312	458	770	315	462	777
Surgical instruments and appliances	523	335	858	567	383	950
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,655	723	2,378	1,675	730	2,405
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>20,469</b>	<b>10,670</b>	<b>31,139</b>	<b>21,168</b>	<b>11,614</b>	<b>32,782</b>
Electrical machinery	3,334	910	4,244	3,388	927	4,315
Insulated wires and cables	1,413	448	1,861	1,480	481	

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at May 13, 1976 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>30,749</b>	<b>6,741</b>	<b>37,490</b>	<b>31,064</b>	<b>6,831</b>	<b>37,895</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2,088	361	2,449	2,132	365	2,497
Hand tools and implements	920	201	1,121	926	208	1,134
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	614	250	864	623	256	879
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,422	393	1,815	1,432	395	1,827
Wire and wire manufactures	1,702	315	2,017	1,720	321	2,041
Cans and metal boxes	752	316	1,068	757	320	1,077
Jewellery and precious metals	831	306	1,137	834	311	1,145
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	22,420	4,599	27,019	22,640	4,655	27,295
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>18,332</b>	<b>8,667</b>	<b>26,999</b>	<b>19,748</b>	<b>9,917</b>	<b>29,665</b>
Production of man-made fibres	1,179	192	1,371	1,424	257	1,681
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	2,368	809	3,177	2,757	1,088	3,845
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,769	818	2,587	1,986	974	2,960
Woolen and worsted	3,772	1,410	5,182	3,831	1,470	5,301
Jute	741	226	967	742	226	968
Rope, twine and net	287	216	503	316	235	551
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2,257	2,375	4,632	2,471	2,721	5,192
Lace	141	60	201	141	66	207
Carpets	1,148	428	1,576	1,222	486	1,708
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	546	321	867	570	343	913
Made-up textiles	785	750	1,535	820	892	1,712
Textile finishing	2,349	863	3,212	2,473	954	3,427
Other textile industries	990	199	1,189	995	205	1,200
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>2,623</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>3,547</b>	<b>2,662</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>3,622</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,455	222	1,677	1,477	233	1,710
Leather goods	908	593	1,501	922	614	1,536
Fur	260	109	369	263	113	376
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>7,189</b>	<b>13,190</b>	<b>20,379</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>22,813</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	372	514	886	378	520	898
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1,403	2,826	4,229	1,433	3,080	4,513
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	1,109	1,791	2,900	1,114	1,810	2,924
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	474	1,720	2,194	582	2,893	3,475
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	1,243	3,847	5,090	1,286	4,243	5,529
Hats, caps and millinery	167	145	312	180	177	357
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	440	873	1,313	451	977	1,428
Footwear	1,981	1,474	3,455	2,019	1,670	3,689
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>12,616</b>	<b>2,036</b>	<b>14,652</b>	<b>12,976</b>	<b>2,086</b>	<b>15,062</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	3,335	293	3,628	3,433	305	3,738
Pottery	1,778	738	2,516	1,834	758	2,592
Glass	3,653	715	4,368	3,681	725	4,406
Cement	602	47	649	611	49	660
Abrasive and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	3,248	243	3,491	3,417	249	3,666
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>12,426</b>	<b>1,787</b>	<b>14,213</b>	<b>12,726</b>	<b>1,837</b>	<b>14,563</b>
Timber	3,696	347	4,043	3,783	356	4,139
Furniture and upholstery	5,077	642	5,719	5,227	657	5,884
Bedding, etc	809	390	1,199	823	405	1,228
Shop and office fitting	1,108	126	1,234	1,139	132	1,271
Wooden containers and baskets	849	107	956	855	107	962
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	887	175	1,062	899	180	1,079
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>14,068</b>	<b>5,239</b>	<b>19,307</b>	<b>14,265</b>	<b>5,426</b>	<b>19,691</b>
Paper and board	2,685	629	3,314	2,700	640	3,340
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,895	1,023	2,918	1,963	1,094	3,057
Manufactured stationery	507	312	819	511	318	829
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	706	340	1,046	712	340	1,052
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,971	473	2,444	2,013	508	2,521
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,681	487	2,168	1,692	494	2,186
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	4,623	1,975	6,598	4,674	2,032	6,706
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>13,125</b>	<b>4,698</b>	<b>17,823</b>	<b>13,587</b>	<b>4,815</b>	<b>18,402</b>
Rubber	3,596	712	4,308	3,895	761	4,656
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	536	93	629	542	95	637
Brushes and brooms	214	162	376	224	170	394
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	1,387	1,230	2,617	1,395	1,236	2,631
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	275	146	421	276	148	424
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	5,854	1,748	7,602	5,981	1,788	7,769
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,263	607	1,870	1,274	617	1,891
<b>Construction</b>	<b>204,054</b>	<b>2,508</b>	<b>206,562</b>	<b>216,229</b>	<b>2,685</b>	<b>218,914</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>7,738</b>	<b>851</b>	<b>8,589</b>	<b>7,861</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>8,755</b>
Gas	3,159	357	3,516	3,203	364	3,567
Electricity	3,772	411	4,183	3,841	447	4,288
Water supply	807	83	890	817	83	900
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>54,848</b>	<b>5,483</b>	<b>60,331</b>	<b>56,655</b>	<b>5,682</b>	<b>62,337</b>
Railways	5,018	414	5,432	5,115	420	5,535
Road passenger transport	8,324	864	9,188	8,622	883	9,505
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	14,871	493	15,364	15,323	510	15,833
Other road haulage	1,250	104	1,354	1,293	107	1,400
Sea transport	6,506	374	6,880	6,772	388	7,160
Port and inland water transport	3,846	126	3,972	4,095	131	4,226
Air transport	1,609	299	1,908	1,627	307	1,934
Postal services and telecommunications	9,340	1,668	11,008	9,649	1,758	11,407
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	4,084	1,141	5,225	4,159	1,178	5,337
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>80,720</b>	<b>45,038</b>	<b>125,758</b>	<b>83,161</b>	<b>47,186</b>	<b>130,347</b>
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	11,548	2,557	14,105	12,098	2,768	14,866
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	836	159	995	851	161	1,012
Other wholesale distribution	10,115	3,622	13,737	10,381	3,810	14,191
Retail distribution of food and drink	16,904	11,902	28,806	17,385	12,427	29,812
Other retail distribution	27,070	25,195	52,265	27,651	26,328	53,979
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	5,048	634	5,682	5,320	679	5,999
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	9,199	970	10,169	9,475	1,013	10,488

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at May 13, 1976 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>18,878</b>	<b>8,764</b>	<b>27,642</b>	<b>19,181</b>	<b>9,084</b>	<b>28,265</b>
Insurance	5,338	2,076	7,414	5,414	2,192	7,606
Banking and bill discounting	3,138	1,469	4,607	3,175	1,549	4,724
Other financial institutions	1,273	742	2,015	1,288	787	2,075
Property owning and managing, etc.	2,205	782	2,987	2,263	800	3,063
Advertising and market research	967	446	1,413	977	453	1,430
Other business services	5,772	3,172	8,944	5,876	3,223	9,099
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	185	77	262	188	80	268
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>22,047</b>	<b>19,052</b>	<b>41,099</b>	<b>22,703</b>	<b>20,632</b>	<b>43,335</b>
Accountancy services	902	594	1,496	922	630	1,552
Educational services	9,905	5,678	15,583	10,295	6,137	16,432
Legal services	771	1,232	2,003	778	1,320	2,098
Medical and dental services	7,022	10,164	17,186	7,207	11,072	18,279
Religious organisations	408	159	567	422	196	618
Research and development services	765	262	1,027	770	268	1,038
Other professional and scientific services	2,274	963	3,237	2,309	1,009	3,318
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>82,543</b>	<b>41,583</b>	<b>124,126</b>	<b>84,588</b>	<b>43,148</b>	<b>127,736</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	5,934	2,274	8,208	6,013	2,311	8,324
Sport and other recreations	3,677	1,253	4,930	3,754	1,270	5,024
Betting and gambling	2,997	1,621	4,618	3,120	1,680	4,800
Hotels and other residential establishments	20,924	12,155	33,079	21,294	12,539	33,833
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	5,768	4,648	10,416	5,830	4,827	10,657
Public Houses	5,156	2,407	7,563	5,457	2,492	7,949
Clubs	2,837	1,176	4,013	2,883	1,186	4,069
Catering contractors	1,498	1,071	2,569	1,512	1,098	2,610
Hairdressing and manicure	1,144	3,162	4,306	1,168	3,264	4,432
Private domestic service	1,075	2,334	3,409	1,099	2,543	3,642
Laundries	1,948	1,959	3,907	1,998	2,031	4,029
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc.	581	512	1,093	601	555	1,156
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	17,306	3,180	20,486	17,860	3,301	21,161
Repair of boots and shoes	296	54	350	311	56	367
Other services	11,402	3,777	15,179	11,688	3,995	15,683
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>45,543</b>	<b>11,039</b>	<b>56,582</b>	<b>47,626</b>	<b>11,845</b>	<b>59,471</b>
National government service	19,382	5,387	24,769	20,464	5,992	26,456
Local government service	26,161	5,652	31,813	27,162	5,853	33,015
<b>Ex-service personnel not classified by industry</b>	<b>2,964</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>3,249</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>3,310</b>
<b>Other persons not classified by industry</b>	<b>117,799</b>	<b>55,820</b>	<b>173,619</b>	<b>122,725</b>	<b>58,400</b>	<b>181,125</b>

\* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

## Area statistics of unemployment

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

### Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at May 13, 1976

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†</b>									
South Western DA	11,320	3,245	14,565	9.5	*Newport (IOW)	1,935	430	2,365	6.4
Merseyside SDA	58,620	17,374	75,994	10.1	*Oxford	5,299	7,389	12,688	4.2
North Yorkshire DA	2,728	978	3,706	5.4	*Plymouth	8,282	2,528	10,810	5.9
Northern DA	69,880	22,794	92,674	7.1	*Ramsgate	1,438	316	1,754	5.9
North East SDA	49,256	14,304	63,560	7.9	*Reading	4,065	1,236	5,301	3.6
West Cumberland SDA	2,807	1,542	4,349	7.5	*Slough	2,470	639	3,109	2.7
Scottish DA	105,209	36,726	141,935	6.6	*Southampton	6,491	1,823	8,314	4.8
West Central Scotland SDA	54,881	18,575	73,456	7.8	*Southend-on-Sea	10,196	2,688	12,884	7.1
Girvan SDA	295	73	368	8.8	*St. Albans	1,639	440	2,079	2.3
Leven and Methil SDA	848	418	1,266	6.9	*Stevenage	1,326	474	1,800	4.7
Glenrothes SDA	698	496	1,194	6.9	*Tunbridge Wells	2,161	497	2,658	3.5
Livingston SDA	599	319	918	8.0	*Watford	2,652	564	3,216	2.7
Welsh DA	46,544	14,000	60,544	7.1	*Weybridge	1,991	543	2,534	2.9
South Wales SDA	13,464	4,655	18,119	8.2	*Worthing	1,798	407	2,205	4.0
North West Wales SDA	4,217	1,020	5,237	11.0					
Total all Development Areas	294,301	95,117	389,418	7.4	<b>East Anglia</b>				
Total, all Special Development Areas	185,685	58,776	244,461	8.5	Cambridge	1,626	473	2,099	2.7
Northern Ireland	35,878	15,588	51,466	9.9	Great Yarmouth	1,869	389	2,258	6.7
					*Ipswich	3,403	775	4,178	4.6
					Lowestoft	1,045	320	1,365	4.9
					*Norwich	4,382	929	5,311	4.4
					Peterborough	2,219	975	3,194	5.2
					<b>South West</b>				
					Bath	1,735	403	2,138	5.1
					*Bournemouth	6,655	1,425	8,080	6.6
					*Bristol	14,073	3,007	17,080	5.4
					Cheltenham	2,392	625	3,017	5.4
					*Exeter	2,970	750	3,720	5.5
					Gloucester	2,251	773	3,024	4.5
					*Plymouth	6,522	2,470	8,992	7.7
					*Salisbury	1,266	589	1,855	4.8
					*Swindon	3,828	1,264	5,092	6.7
					Taunton	1,134	338	1,472	3.9
					*Torbay	5,343	1,313	6,656	10.4
					*West Wiltshire	1,441	419	1,860	3.5
					*Yeovil	1,127	504	1,631	4.3
					<b>West Midlands</b>				
					*Birmingham	35,639	8,861	44,500	6.6
					Burton-upon-Trent	893	367	1,260	3.5
					Cannock	1,329	376	1,705	6.7
					*Coventry	12,435	4,704	17,139	7.0
					*Dudley	4,848	1,334	6,182	3.9
					Hereford	1,269	412	1,681	4.7
					*Kidderminster	1,424	360	1,784	4.4
					Leamington	1,598	547	2,145	4.5
					*Oakengates	2,280	990	3,270	7.2
					Redditch	1,027	300	1,327	4.3
					Rugby	963	451	1,414	4.5
					Shrewsbury	1,302	352	1,654	4.2
					*Stafford	1,139	412	1,551	3.1
					*Stoke-on-Trent	5,707	1,312	7,019	3.4
					*Tamworth	1,617	587	2,204	6.6
					*Walsall	5,235	1,501	6,736	5.3
					*West Bromwich	5,151	1,491	6,642	4.8
					*Wolverhampton	6,572	2,025	8,597	6.2
					*Worcester	1,709	577	2,286	4.5
					<b>East Midlands</b>				
					*Chesterfield	3,125	824	3,949	5.0
					Coalville	493	136	629	2.0
					Corby	1,523	837	2,360	7.7
					Derby	3,707	1,215	4,922	3.9
					Kettering	903	229	1,132	3.8
					Leicester	9,639	2,709	12,348	5.5
					Lincoln	2,133	836	2,969	5.0
					Loughborough	894	347	1,241	3.0
					Mansfield	2,038	524	2,562	4.1
					*Northampton	2,336	503	2,839	3.4
					*Nottingham	10,867	2,298	13,165	4.6
					Sutton-in-Ashfield	964	174	1,138	3.8
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	3,792	928	4,720	6.3
					*Bradford	8,028	2,155	10,183	6.2
					*Castleford	2,665	737	3,402	5.7
					*Dewsbury	2,763	606	3,369	5.0
					*Doncaster	4,940	1,822	6,762	6.6
					Grimsby	3,657	909	4,566	6.3
					*Halifax	1,921	541	2,462	4.0
					Harrogate	861	282	1,143	3.5
					Huddersfield	2,278	952	3,230	3.5
					*Hull	11,348	2,299	13,647	5.5
					Keighley	1,199	374	1,573	5.4
					*Leeds	13,277	3,000	16,277	8.6
					*Mexborough	1,866	795	2,661	6.6
					Rotherham	2,758	912	3,670	6.8
					*Scunthorpe	1,693	997	2,690	4.4
					*Sheffield	9,096	2,393	11,489	4.0
					Wakefield	1,672	382	2,054	3.8
					York	2,252	657	2,909	3.6
					<b>North West</b>				
					*Accrington	1,204	406	1,610	5.4
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,717	884	4,601	4.9

### LOCAL AREAS (by Region)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>South East</b>				
*Aldershot	978	353	1,331	3.0
Aylesbury	729	227	956	2.4
Basingstoke	1,089	275	1,364	3.5
Bedford	1,947	706	2,653	4.0
*Braintree	1,106	416	1,522	4.6
*Brighton	6,295	1,283	7,578	5.6
*Canterbury	1,587	374	1,961	5.2
Chatham	3,361	1,221	4,582	3.6
*Chelmsford	1,889	465	2,354	4.4
*Chichester	1,612	343	1,955	4.4
Colchester	1,976	652	2,628	4.9
*Crawley	2,420	599	3,019	2.2
*Eastbourne	1,241	233	1,474	3.9
*Gravesend	2,545	724	3,269	5.0
*Greater London	117,992	28,806	146,798	3.7
*Guildford	1,465	378	1,843	3.0
*Harlow	1,870	642	2,512	3.9
*Hastings	2,053	492	2,545	6.1
*Hertford	524	170	694	1.9
*High Wycombe	1,659	471	2,130	2.5
*Leitchworth	1,171	315	1,486	3.3
*Luton	5,007	1,624	6,631	5.1
Maidstone	1,988	529	2,517	3.3

### Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at May 13, 1976 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>									
*Blackburn	3,369	945	4,314	6.4					
*Blackpool	5,601	1,712	7,313	7.4					
*Bolton	4,406	977	5,383	5.0					
*Burnley	1,666	538	2,204	4.8					
*Bury	1,988	610	2,598	4.3					
*Chester	2,363	761	3,124	6.0					
*Crewe	1,259	509	1,768	3.5					
*Lancaster	2,427	729	3,156	6.9					
*Leigh	1,736	570	2,306	5.3					
*Liverpool	51,829	14,916	66,745	10.3					
*Manchester	31,389	5,876	37,265	5.3					
*Nelson	861	303	1,164	4.6					
*Northwich	1,447	436	1,883	5.2					
*Oldham	4,658	1,655	6,313	4.4					
*Preston	2,327	708	3,035	5.9					
*Rochdale	1,988	564	2,552	8.3					
Southport	3,717	1,265	4,982	8.6					
St. Helens	2,638	975	3,613	4.6					
*Warrington	3,074	1,193	4,267	8.3					
*Widnes	4,002	1,346	5,348	7.4					
*Wigan									
<b>North</b>									
*Bishop Auckland	2,761	805	3,566	7.4					
Carlisle	1,841	614	2,455	5.0					
*Chester-le-Street	2,395	572	2,967	7.5					
*Consett	2,090	560	2,650	8.9					
*Darlington	2,160	980	3,140	5.3					
Durham	1,275	382	1,657	4.8					
*Furness	1,119	802	1,921	4.4					
Hartlepool	2,443	1,108	3,551	8.4					
*Peebles	1,662	690	2,352	9.5					
*Sunderland	9,474	2,856	12,330	10.5					
10,141	3,763								



### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on May 13, 1976 was 21,139.

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

### Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on May 13, 1976: regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	970	253	1,223
Greater London	394	141	535
East Anglia	125	106	231
South West	1,747	174	1,921
West Midlands	6,149	954	7,103
East Midlands	2,750	743	3,493
Yorkshire and Humberside	981	553	1,534
North West	2,177	691	2,868
North	532	99	631
Wales	504	127	631
Scotland	1,239	265	1,504
Great Britain	17,174	3,965	21,139

### Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on May 13, 1976: industrial analysis

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on May 13, 1976		
	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	17,174	3,965	21,139
Total, index of production industries	14,072	3,503	17,575
Total, all manufacturing industries	13,300	3,492	16,792
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,344	95	2,439
Mining and quarrying	17	2	19
Food, drink and tobacco	63	189	252
Coal and petroleum products	3	—	3
Chemicals and allied industries	68	140	208
Metal manufacture	1,717	99	1,816
Mechanical engineering	2,078	143	2,221
Instrument engineering	210	13	223
Electrical engineering	1,024	293	1,317
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	50	1	51
Vehicles	1,232	49	1,281
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,597	492	4,089

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on May 13, 1976		
	Males	Females	Total
Textiles	1,014	1,132	2,146
Leather, leather goods and fur	69	56	125
Clothing and footwear	301	410	711
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	95	162	257
Timber, furniture, etc	1,336	130	1,466
Paper, printing and publishing	267	135	402
Other manufacturing industries	176	48	224
Construction	753	9	762
Gas, electricity and water	2	—	2
Transport and communication	135	15	150
Distributive trades	365	193	558
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	17	8	25
Professional and scientific services	34	22	56
Miscellaneous services	179	118	297
Public administration	28	11	39

### Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 7, 1976 was 121,982; 4,586 higher than on April 2, 1976.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on May 7, 1976 was 118,400; 3,400 lower than that for April 2, 1976 and 7,200 higher than on February 6, 1976.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on May 7, 1976 was 28,694; 5,093 higher than on April 2, 1976.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of notified vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on May 7, 1976, and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 7, 1976	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*
South East	46,219	11,727
Greater London	21,937	5,969
East Anglia	3,796	1,150
South West	9,382	1,775
West Midlands	6,148	3,810
East Midlands	6,943	2,536
Yorkshire and Humberside	10,106	2,165
North West	10,593	2,023
North	7,593	1,157
Wales	5,634	687
Scotland	15,568	1,664
Great Britain	121,982	28,694

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 7, 1976		Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 7, 1976	
	At employment offices*	At careers offices*		At employment offices*	At careers offices*
Total, all industries and services	121,982	28,694	Clothing and footwear	4,759	1,780
Total, index of production industries	53,197	12,675	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,048	241
Total, all manufacturing industries	42,513	10,512	Timber, furniture, etc	1,833	430
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	653	424	Paper, printing and publishing	1,761	580
Mining and quarrying	1,174	158	Paper, cardboard and paper goods	726	149
Coal mining	954	125	Printing and publishing	1,035	431
Food, drink and tobacco	3,037	588	Other manufacturing industries	1,989	447
Coal and petroleum products	210	32	Construction	8,898	1,707
Chemicals and allied industries	2,073	488	Gas, electricity and water	612	298
Metal manufacture	1,553	531	Transport and Communication	4,685	787
Mechanical engineering	6,998	1,307	Distributive trades	14,370	5,226
Instrument engineering	1,228	290	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	6,374	2,356
Electrical engineering	5,255	937	Professional and scientific services	8,847	1,755
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,113	416	Miscellaneous services	26,240	3,634
Vehicles	2,997	624	Entertainments, sports, etc	1,563	209
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,738	913	Catering (MLH 884-888)	14,574	991
Textiles	2,552	692	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	518	117
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	423	82	Public Administration	7,616	1,837
Woollen and worsted	327	81	National government service	2,954	771
Leather, leather goods and fur	369	216	Local government service	4,662	1,066

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

## Monthly index of average earnings: new series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this *Gazette*, page 691.

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	85.8	86.1	86.4	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.4	88.8	90.3	91.4	92.0	93.0
1970	94.1	95.6	96.7	98.1	99.0	99.8	100.5	101.4	102.3	103.3	104.1	105.0
1971	105.9	107.4	108.1	107.8	107.3	107.6	108.2	108.7	109.8	110.6	110.9	110.8
1972	111.2	*	113.0	113.3	113.6	114.1	115.0	116.0	116.6	117.1	116.4	115.7
1973	114.7	114.7	115.9	117.7	119.5	120.5	121.1	122.1	123.3	125.4	128.3	129.8
1974	130.3	131.3	132.3	135.0	137.3	141.7	145.4	149.7	154.6	160.6	167.0	169.2
1975	170.4	171.4	176.3	181.3	184.7	188.2	192.1	195.2	197.3	198.6	203.0	204.1
1976	204.4	203.4										

\* 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.

### Latest two months' figures (January 1976 = 100)

SIC Order	Type		March 1976 (final)	April 1976 (provisional)
I to XXVII	B	<b>WHOLE ECONOMY</b>	<b>102.2</b>	<b>103.3</b>
I	C	Agriculture and forestry	110.3	not available
II	A	Mining and quarrying	107.5	106.7
III to XIX	C	<b>ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>	<b>102.8</b>	<b>103.0</b>
III	A	Food, drink and tobacco	107.8	103.4
IV	A	Coal and petroleum products	103.9	104.2
V	A	Chemicals and allied industries	101.1	101.8
VI	A	Metal manufacture	103.6	106.5
VII	C	Mechanical engineering	101.8	102.4
VIII	A	Instrument engineering	103.6	102.8
IX	A	Electrical engineering	103.4	104.5
X	C	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	103.6	102.5
XI	A	Vehicles	101.2	101.3
XII	A	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	102.6	102.9
XIII	A	Textiles	102.3	100.8
XIV	A	Leather, leather goods and fur*	97.7	96.9
XV	A	Clothing and footwear	102.3	102.1
XVI	A	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	101.1	102.4
XVII	A	Timber, furniture, etc	101.4	100.5
XVIII	C	Paper, printing and publishing	102.5	104.7
XIX	A	Other manufacturing industries	104.1	103.9
XX	C	Construction	103.2	102.1
XXI	A	Gas, electricity, and water	103.6	105.2
XXII	C	Transport and communication	98.7	100.2
XXIII	B	Distributive trades	102.7	105.3
XXIV	B	Insurance, banking and finance	100.8	97.7
XXV	B	Professional and scientific services	102.1	106.0
XXVI	C	Miscellaneous services	102.7	102.1
XXVII	B	Public administration	99.2	102.7

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.

\* The correct final figure for February 1976 for this Order Group is 97.4 and not 91.4 as printed in the May 1976 issue of the *Gazette*.

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

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

### Indices

At May 31, 1976, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

#### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1975 December 31	197.0	99.4	198.2	25.4	25.5
1976 January 31	200.9	99.4	202.1	26.5	26.5
February 29	205.1	99.4	206.4	27.4	27.4
March 31	206.7	99.4	207.9	23.0	23.0
April 30	208.0	99.4	209.3	23.0	23.0
May 31	209.3	99.4	210.6	19.3	19.4

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

### Principal changes reported in May

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

**Milk processing and distribution—England and Wales:** Introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for full-time adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. (April 4).  
**Heavy chemicals manufacture (firms affiliated to the CIA)—GB:** Introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. (May 8).  
**Drug and fine chemical manufacture—GB:** Introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. (May 8).  
**Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire, and Derbyshire:** Withdrawal of the three per cent increase in current wage rates made in November 1975, together with the introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week. (May 3).  
**Wool textiles—Yorkshire:** Introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of £3.55 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers and apprentices. (Pay day in the week ending May 1).  
**Ceramic manufacture—GB:** Introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of 7.1p an hour for full-time workers aged 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers. (March 29).  
**Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies)—GB:** Introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for all full-time adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. (April 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 increases 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 May indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 600,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,665,000 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 May with operative effect from earlier months (240,000 workers, and £1,140,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of

£2,665,000 about £1,545,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £1,055,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and £65,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index.

### Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to May 1976, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months.

In the columns showing the numbers of workers affected, those concerned in two or more changes in any period are counted only once.

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	270,000	1,610,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	290,000	1,700,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	100,000	575,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	100,000	600,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,505,000	5,000,000	—	—
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	220,000	845,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	15,000	45,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	285,000	1,725,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	125,000	430,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	140,000	535,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	320,000	1,525,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	25,000	120,000	—	—
Construction	65,000	370,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	150,000	895,000	—	—
Transport and communication	635,000	2,960,000	—	—
Distributive trades	220,000	1,245,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	45,000	255,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	480,000	1,645,000	—	—
<b>Totals—January-May 1976</b>	<b>5,995,000</b>	<b>22,110,000</b>	—	—
<b>Totals—January-May 1975</b>	<b>7,460,000</b>	<b>34,320,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)
1975				
May	2,600	—	9,280	—
June	3,000	—	12,380	230
July	1,590	260	5,725	—
August	745	—	1,500	—
September*	745	—	1,820	—
October	990	—	3,170	—
November	4,245	—	17,260	—
December	1,805	—	4,840	—
1976				
January*	1,810	—	7,430	—
February	2,670	—	6,665	—
March*	710	—	3,750	—
April*	585	—	2,740	—
May	360	—	1,525	—

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

## Retail prices, May 18, 1976

At May 18, 1976 the general\* retail prices index was 155.2 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 153.5 at April 13, 1976 and with 134.5 at May 13, 1975. The index for May 1976 was published on June 18, 1976.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher average prices for alcoholic drink, tobacco, cigarettes, petrol and some foods, principally meat and butter; to increases in motoring costs and bus fares; and to increases in average charges for electricity, canteen and restaurant meals and some services. These increases were partially offset by falls in the average prices of some seasonal foods and in the average housing costs of owner-occupiers.

It is estimated that the Budget increases in duty on cigarettes, beer, and spirits accounted for rather less than half the monthly increase in the index between April and May and that, of the 3.0 per cent increase in the index between March and May, about one-half of one per cent can be attributed to the Budget changes in indirect taxation. (The Chancellor's estimate in his Budget statement was that, together, all the indirect tax changes would add about  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent to the Retail Prices Index.)

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 184.8, and that for all other items of food was 151.9. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 154.2.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** Increases in the average prices of meat, butter and fruit were largely offset by decreases in the prices of eggs and vegetables, the food index rising by one quarter of one per cent to 157.1, compared with 156.7 in April. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by rather more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 184.8 compared with 189.9 in April.

**Alcoholic drink:** Prices of beer and spirits continued to rise following the Budget increases in duty, the group index rising by almost three per cent to 158.7, compared with 154.3 in April.

**Tobacco:** Prices of cigarettes rose on average by about five per cent, reflecting the increase in duty imposed from May 10. Prices of some pipe tobaccos also rose. The group index was 170.8, compared with 162.8 in April.

**Housing:** There was a decrease in the level of mortgage interest payments made by owner-occupiers following the reduction in interest rates charged by building societies, causing the group index to fall by about one half of one per cent to 142.6, compared with 143.5 in April.

**Fuel and light:** The rise of about three per cent in the group index was due almost entirely to higher prices for electricity. The group index was 180.0, compared with 174.6 in April.

**Clothing and footwear:** There were small increases in average prices over a wide range of articles of clothing and footwear, causing the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 137.3, compared with 136.6 in April.

**Transport and vehicles:** There were increases in the average levels of prices of petrol and oil and in other motoring costs, in the prices of second-hand cars and in some provincial bus fares, causing the group index to rise by almost two per cent from 160.9 to 164.0.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Decreases in the prices of some toys, toiletries and pharmaceutical goods were more than offset by increases in the prices of some books and periodicals, soaps, polishes, detergents and travel and sports goods. The group index rose by rather less than one half of one per cent from 158.7 to 159.2.

**Services:** Increases in television rental charges and in charges for domestic help, hairdressing and other personal services caused the group index to rise by about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent to 158.6, compared with 156.1 in April.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** The level of charges for canteen and restaurant meals rose by one per cent, causing the index to reach 154.6, compared with 153.1 in April.

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

<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>157.1</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	148
Meat and bacon	136
Fish	129
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	167
Milk, cheese and eggs	136
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	154
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	194
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	249
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	150
Other food	160
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>158.7</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>170.8</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>142.6</b>
Rent	127
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	109†
Rates and water charges	174
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	172
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>180.0</b>
Coal and coke	175
Gas	144
Electricity	205
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>141.1</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	142
Radio, television and other household appliances	136
Pottery, glassware and hardware	154
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>137.3</b>
Men's outer clothing	141
Men's underclothing	155
Women's outer clothing	131
Women's underclothing	145
Children's clothing	147
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	132
Footwear	132
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>164.0</b>
Motoring and cycling	162
Fares	182
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>159.2</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	177
Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	143
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	174
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	151
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>158.6</b>
Postage and telephones	201
Entertainment	133
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	162
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>154.6</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>155.2</b>

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

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

## Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on May 18, 1976 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations May 18, 1976	Average price May 18, 1976	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations May 18, 1976	Average price May 18, 1976	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed†</b>		p	p	<b>Fresh vegetables—continued</b>		p	p
Chuck	742	73.6	66 – 80	Potatoes, new loose	634	17.9	15 – 20
Sirloin (without bone)	724	112.8	90 – 140	Tomatoes	720	36.1	30 – 42
Silverside (without bone)*	768	98.0	88 – 110	Cabbage, greens	652	8.9	6 – 12
Back ribs (with bone)*	517	67.5	56 – 80	Cabbage, hearted	298	10.4	8 – 15
Fore ribs (with bone)	607	66.0	56 – 80	Cauliflower or broccoli	590	14.3	8 – 20
Brisket (without bone)	661	66.0	54 – 78	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Rump steak*	763	130.1	110 – 150	Carrots	700	8.5	6 – 12
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Onions	724	16.9	14 – 20
Loin (with bone)	511	91.5	74 – 110	Mushrooms per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	682	12.0	10 – 14
Breast*	500	29.5	20 – 40	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Best end of neck	465	69.0	40 – 90	Apples, cooking	633	17.2	14 – 20
Shoulder (with bone)	506	63.4	48 – 80	Apples, dessert	735	16.0	12 – 20
Leg (with bone)	523	86.4	70 – 100	Pears, dessert	614	19.4	15 – 24
<b>Lamb: imported</b>				Oranges	602	14.3	10 – 18
Loin (with bone)	537	64.8	58 – 72	Bananas	706	16.5	14 – 19
Breast*	532	19.3	14 – 26	<b>Bacon</b>			
Best end of neck	493	53.1	38 – 64	Collar*	426	65.7	56 – 74
Shoulder (with bone)	539	46.3	40 – 50	Gammon*	482	84.4	74 – 94
Leg (with bone)	547	68.7	64 – 74	Middle cut, smoked*	335	78.9	70 – 90
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Back, smoked	320	86.6	66 – 100
Leg (foot off)	722	65.3	54 – 80	Back, unsmoked	375	83.3	62 – 98
Belly*	730	49.6	44 – 56	Sreaky, smoked	259	69.9	60 – 84
Loin (with bone)	757	79.8	70 – 88	Ham (not shoulder)	599	111.3	92 – 128
<b>Pork sausages</b>				Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	543	30.1	23 – 36
Beef sausages	746	40.3	34 – 46	Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	531	74.4	65 – 85
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler), frozen (3 lb)</b>	591	31.6	28 – 36	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	8.5	—
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb), oven ready</b>	441	37.9	32 – 44	<b>Butter</b>			
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Home-produced	496	40.9	36 – 46
Cod fillets	459	62.2	54 – 70	New Zealand	628	40.5	38 – 44
Haddock fillets	460	66.9	56 – 78	Danish	674	42.2	38 – 46
Haddock, smoked, whole	374	64.4	50 – 75	<b>Margarine</b>			
Plaice fillets	416	77.0	65 – 90	Standard quality, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	149	11.9	11 – 13
Halibut cuts	128	122.7	80 – 150	Lower priced, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	112	11.1	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ – 12
Herrings	336	33.3	25 – 40	Lard	761	19.5	16 – 23
Kippers, with bone	488	41.0	34 – 48	Cheese, cheddar type	734	48.6	39 – 56
<b>Bread</b>				<b>Eggs</b>			
White, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	676	17.4	15 – 18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Large, per dozen	637	45.8	42 – 50
White, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb unwrapped loaf	484	18.2	16 $\frac{1}{2}$ – 20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Standard, per dozen	645	42.5	38 – 47
White, 14 oz loaf	531	12.3	11 – 13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Medium, per dozen	339	39.0	36 – 43
Brown, 14 oz loaf	598	13.1	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ – 14	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	767	22.8	22 – 25
<b>Flour</b>				Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	694	51.1	46 – 60
Self-raising, per 3 lb	695	20.1	17 – 24	<b>Tea</b>			
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>				Higher priced, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	274	12.9	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ – 13
Potatoes, old loose				Medium priced, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	1,766	10.5	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ – 12
White	393	14.4	12 – 17	Lower priced, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	626	9.5	9 – 10
Red	142	14.7	12 – 18				

\* Or Scottish equivalent.  
† The publication of prices for imported chilled beef has been discontinued because of an insufficient number of quotations.

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 183 of the February 1976 issue of the *Gazette*.

## Stoppages of work

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1975 on pages 469 to 477 of the May 1976 issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in May\* which came to the notice of the department, was 129. In addition, 49 stoppages which began before May 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 41,900 consisting of 29,300 involved in stoppages which began in May and 12,600 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 3,400 workers involved for the first time in May in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 29,300 workers involved in stoppages which began in May 22,300 were directly involved and 7,000 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 183,000 working days lost in May includes 73,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during May

Nearly 2,000 workers at an aerospace equipment plant in Lancashire withdrew their labour on May 14 after four graduate workers claimed under a production staff training development scheme had been appointed foremen. The shop floor workers felt that the scheme was hindering their chances of becoming foremen. The stoppage ended when the company transferred the graduates to other posts. Normal working was resumed on May 24.

At railway workshops in Crewe 1,100 employees stopped work on April 28 in protest against the reversal of a decision by the management to upgrade certain semi-skilled workers to skilled jobs. The reversal followed a protest stoppage by 2,000 craftsmen who had objected to the workers concerned being upgraded without having served what the craftsmen considered to be an adequate apprenticeship. Work was resumed on May 10 after agreement to set up a joint inquiry to determine how workers should be promoted to skilled jobs.

A dispute over disciplinary procedures concerning late attendance resulted in a five-week stoppage by 750 production workers at a Scottish whisky blending and bottling plant. The stoppage ended on May 25 after the management agreed to modify the procedures.

## Stoppages of work in the first five months of 1976 and 1975

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to May 1976			January to May 1975		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	92	15,100	25,000	101	13,100	25,000
All other mining and quarrying	2	100	+	1	100	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	31	5,800	45,000	41	7,800	47,000
Coal and petroleum products	1	400	2,000	3	1,600	35,000
Chemicals and allied industries	13	1,400	4,000	35	15,600	58,000
Metal manufacture	64	34,000	227,000	65	25,000	102,000
Engineering	121	38,000	237,000	271	90,700	744,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	14	15,700	30,000	38	19,500	197,000
Motor vehicles	63	66,500	260,000	71	86,000	484,000
Aerospace equipment	9	4,000	5,000	23	9,200	66,000
All other vehicles	8	4,500	21,000	13	9,700	130,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	49	9,400	70,000	63	12,800	105,000
Textiles	18	3,400	15,000	29	9,000	47,000
Clothing and footwear	17	4,000	19,000	17	3,700	23,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	13	2,500	9,000	21	3,800	16,000
Timber, furniture, etc	13	1,300	10,000	14	2,800	18,000
Paper, printing and publishing	10	1,200	4,000	21	5,800	32,000
All other manufacturing industries	18	6,400	20,000	26	9,800	99,000
Construction	110	22,900	190,000	95	13,000	147,000
Gas, electricity and water	10	22,300	41,000	9	3,600	8,000
Port and inland water transport	26	4,500	10,000	39	30,500	310,000
Other transport and communication	35	11,300	44,000	51	29,700	53,000
Distributive trades	22	2,900	21,000	28	4,700	55,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	30	4,600	25,000	50	13,100	138,000
Miscellaneous services	9	2,700	17,000	20	5,300	29,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>285,000</b>	<b>1,369,000</b>	<b>1,134†</b>	<b>425,900</b>	<b>2,970,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in May 1976		Beginning in the first five months of 1976	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	55	8,200	313	86,200
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	5	500	26	11,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	5	300	24	2,200
Redundancy questions	5	900	47	10,500
Trade union matters	12	1,900	67	23,700
Working conditions and supervision	12	3,300	78	16,700
Manning and work allocation	23	4,800	144	32,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	2,400	98	26,600
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	+
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>798</b>	<b>209,800</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in May 1976

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	15	3,200	6,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	15	1,800	3,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	13	4,300	13,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	31	6,700	32,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	25	6,500	46,000
Over 12 days	23	3,100	96,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>25,600</b>	<b>195,000</b>

\* 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 688 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

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

§ Includes five stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

## Statistical series

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

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

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

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

**Employment.** As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relates only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and quarterly estimates are now given for other groups (table 103). The totals in employment in all industries and services at June each year are analysed by region in table 102.

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

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

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

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

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

and the average hours worked per operative per week in broad industry groups in index form. Average weekly hours of employees are included in tables in the following groups.

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

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

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

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

**Conventions.** The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

### EMPLOYMENT working population

TABLE 101

Quarter		Employees in employment			Employers and self-employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Un-employed excluding adult students	Working population
		Males	Females	Total					
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>									
1972	March	13,530	8,500	22,030	1,902	371	24,303	967	25,270
	June	13,608	8,512	22,120	1,899	371	24,390	804	25,194
	September	13,636	8,617	22,253	1,911	374	24,538	862	25,400
	December	13,726	8,661	22,387	1,923	372	24,682	780	25,462
1973	March	13,722	8,861	22,583	1,935	367	24,885	717	25,602
	June	13,771	8,891	22,662	1,947	361	24,970	575	25,545
	September	13,850	8,902	22,752	1,942	358	25,052	556	25,608
	December	13,819	8,953	22,773	1,937	354	25,064	512	25,576
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,931	349	24,897	618	25,515
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,925	345	25,060	542	25,602
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>									
1972	March	13,582	8,503	22,085	1,902	371	24,358		25,279
	June	13,614	8,488	22,102	1,899	371	24,372		25,228
	September	13,627	8,606	22,233	1,911	374	24,518		25,377
	December	13,677	8,697	22,374	1,923	372	24,669		25,447
1973	March	13,773	8,859	22,632	1,935	367	24,934		25,604
	June	13,775	8,866	22,641	1,947	361	24,949		25,577
	September	13,844	8,893	22,737	1,942	358	25,037		25,591
	December	13,769	8,992	22,761	1,937	354	25,052		25,563
1974	March	13,671	8,990	22,661	1,931	349	24,941		25,511
	June	13,663	9,107	22,770	1,925	345	25,040		25,636
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
<b>Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations</b>									
1972	March	13,241	8,318	21,559	1,837	371	23,767	925	24,692
	June	13,319	8,331	21,650	1,835	371	23,856	765	24,621
	September	13,346	8,434	21,780	1,847	374	24,001	823	24,824
	December	13,435	8,477	21,912	1,859	372	24,143	743	24,886
1973	March	13,430	8,676	22,106	1,872	367	24,345	683	25,028
	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,884	361	24,427	545	25,025
	September	13,556	8,713	22,269	1,879	358	24,506	527	25,033
	December	13,525	8,761	22,286	1,874	354	24,514	484	24,998
1974	March	13,325	8,802	22,127	1,869	349	24,345	590	24,935
	June	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,864	345	24,506	515	25,021
	September	13,419	9,011	22,430	1,864*	347	24,641	618	25,259
	December	13,323	9,031	22,353	1,864*	343	24,560	†	†
1975	March	13,192	8,891	22,084	1,864*	338	24,286	768	25,054
	June	13,189	8,968	22,158	1,864*	336	24,358	828	25,186
	September	13,188	8,964	22,153	1,864*	340	24,357	1,097	25,454
	December	13,073	8,975	22,048	1,864*	339	24,251	1,152	25,403
<b>Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations</b>									
1972	March	13,298	8,327	21,625	1,837	371	23,833		24,714
	June	13,330	8,314	21,644	1,835	371	23,850		24,668
	September	13,321	8,418	21,739	1,847	374	23,960		24,779
	December	13,392	8,499	21,891	1,859	372	24,122		24,861
1973	March	13,489	8,685	22,174	1,872	367	24,413		25,052
	June	13,490	8,690	22,180	1,884	361	24,425		25,025
	September	13,522	8,701	22,223	1,879	358	24,460		24,977
	December	13,488	8,775	22,263	1,874	354	24,491		24,972
1974	March	13,386	8,814	22,200	1,869	349	24,418		24,967
	June	13,378	8,919	22,297	1,864	345	24,506		25,076
	September	13,375	9,004	22,379	1,864*	347	24,590		25,193
	December	13,292	9,037	22,329	1,864*	343	24,536		†
1975	March	13,252	8,904	22,156	1,864*	338	24,358		25,087
	June	13,207	8,957	22,164	1,864*	336	24,364		25,248
	September	13,137	8,959	22,096	1,864*	340	24,300		25,383
	December	13,046	8,974	22,020	1,864*	339	24,223		25,375

\* Estimates for Great Britain are assumed unchanged until later data become available.  
 † Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. See footnote ‡ to table 104.  
 ‡ Employment estimates after June 1974 are provisional.

### EMPLOYMENT

#### employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions §

TABLE 102

Standard region	Regional totals as percentage of Great Britain	Numbers of employees in employment (Thousands)						Regional indices of employment   (June 1974 = 100)				
		All industries and services			Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Index of Production industries	Of which † manufacturing industries	Service ‡ industries	Index of Production industries	Manufacturing industries	Service industries	
		Total	Males	Females								
<b>South East and East Anglia</b>												
1974	September	35.97	8,068	4,760	3,308	137	2,785	2,237	5,146	100.4	100.5	100.4
	December	36.00	8,048	4,732	3,316	125	2,762	2,229	5,162	99.6	100.1	100.7
1975	March	36.10	7,973	4,698	3,276	118	2,719	2,189	5,137	98.0	98.3	100.2
	June	36.02	7,982	4,690	3,292	125	2,674	2,137	5,183	96.4	96.0	101.1
	September	36.05	7,987	4,692	3,296	133	2,655	2,120	5,199	95.8	95.2	101.4
	December	36.04	7,946	4,647	3,298	118	2,644	2,110	5,184	95.3	94.8	101.1
<b>South West</b>												
1974	September	6.82	1,529	913	616	47	591	454	891	101.0	101.3	100.9
	December	6.76	1,510	904	606	47	584	450	879	99.7	100.4	99.6
1975	March	6.78	1,498	896	602	48	573	440	878	97.8	98.3	99.4
	June	6.86	1,519	902	617	50	562	428	907	96.0	95.6	102.7
	September	6.81	1,509	899	611	48	560	426	901	95.6	95.1	102.0
	December	6.74	1,486	886	600	45	558	425	883	95.2	94.8	100.0
<b>West Midlands</b>												
1974	September	10.08	2,260	1,380	880	32	1,248	1,086	979	100.5	100.5	100.9
	December	10.13	2,265	1,375	890	31	1,238	1,080	995	99.6	99.9	102.5
1975	March	10.05	2,219	1,353	866	30	1,202	1,045	988	96.7	96.7	101.8
	June	9.91	2,196	1,337	860	32	1,172	1,013	993	94.3	93.7	102.3
	September	9.88	2,189	1,331	859	32	1,160	1,001	997	93.3	92.6	102.7
	December	9.89	2,180	1,318	862	29	1,150	992	1,001	92.5	91.8	103.1
<b>East Midlands</b>												
1974	September	6.67	1,497	904	593	38	793	622	666	100.6	100.8	101.5
	December	6.67	1,492	896	596	38	787	619	667	99.9	100.4	101.7
1975	March	6.63	1,465	882	583	36	773	605	657	98.0	98.0	100.2
	June	6.62	1,466	883	583	38	764	593	664	96.9	96.2	101.3
	September	6.62	1,466	884	582	37	764	594	665	96.9	96.3	101.4
	December	6.66	1,468	879	589	34	758	589	676	96.2	95.5	103.0
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>												
1974	September	8.85	1,985	1,212	772	35	999	771	950	100.8	100.9	98.5
	December	8.86	1,980	1,209	772	34	990	766	956	99.9	100.2	99.1
1975	March	8.89	1,964	1,205	760	33	975	752	956	98.3	98.3	99.1
	June	8.94	1,982	1,211	771	35	972	746	975	98.0	97.6	101.1
	September	8.98	1,989	1,215	774	35	969	743	985	97.7	97.2	102.1
	December	8.99	1,982	1,203	779	32	959	735	991	96.7	96.2	102.8
<b>North West</b>												
1974	September	12.19	2,735	1,613	1,123	18	1,299	1,099	1,419	100.7	100.8	101.8
	December	12.24	2,737	1,607	1,130	17	1,288	1,094	1,433	99.9	100.3	102.7
1975	March	12.19	2,691	1,579	1,112	17	1,258	1,067	1,416	97.6	97.8	101.5
	June	12.28	2,720	1,587	1,133	18	1,243	1,047	1,459	96.4	96.0	104.6
	September	12.26	2,715	1,587	1,128	16	1,238	1,042	1,461	96.0	95.6	104.8
	December	12.30	2,712	1,578	1,134	16	1,230	1,035	1,466	95.4	94.9	105.1
<b>North</b>												
1974	September	5.63	1,263	785	478	18	638	471	608	100.5	100.8	102.5
	December	5.61	1,253	767	486	17	629	466	607	99.1	99.8	102.4
1975	March	5.63	1,243	763	479	17	618	456	608	97.3	97.7	102.5
	June	5.65	1,252	764	488	17	614	451	622	96.6	96.4	104.8
	September	5.65	1,252	765	487	17	612	449	623	96.4	96.2	105.1
	December	5.66	1,248	758	491	16	607	446	625	95.6	95.5	105.4
<b>Wales</b>												
1974	September	4.48	1,004	624	380	26	467	338	511	100.5	100.6	102.3
	December	4.47	1,000	619	381	24	463	336	513	99.6	100.1	102.7
1975	March	4.47	988	614	374	23	452	326	512	97.4	97.3	102.4
	June	4.46										

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

TABLE 103

		THOUSANDS														
		Index of Production industries*			Manufacturing industries											
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1971	June	21,648	96.5	7,886	96.8	421	393	744	44	435	556	1,039	164	799	183	807
	July	9,876	96.2	7,888	96.4		392	759	44	437	555	1,030	164	796	183	805
	August	9,869	95.9	7,887	96.1		393	760	45	438	552	1,025	164	794	183	802
	September	9,843	95.7	7,859	95.7		392	748	44	435	550	1,020	164	796	183	801
	October	9,803	95.2	7,830	95.2		391	747	44	434	545	1,011	162	794	183	798
	November	9,767	94.7	7,793	94.7		389	746	44	433	540	1,003	162	793	181	790
	December	9,736	94.5	7,774	94.4		387	744	44	432	536	998	161	794	181	788
1972	January	9,648	94.3	7,701	94.2		386	730	43	428	531	988	160	789	178	785
	February	9,611	93.9	7,674	93.9		386	724	43	427	526	980	159	795	178	783
	March	9,577	93.8	7,631	93.6		381	722	43	426	519	973	157	788	179	779
	April	9,599	93.9	7,632	93.6		380	724	43	425	519	969	157	789	179	777
	May	9,598	93.9	7,623	93.4	416	379	727	42	426	516	966	156	786	179	776
	June	9,596	93.9	7,613	93.4		377	730	42	424	516	964	156	780	177	776
	July	9,627	93.8	7,638	93.3		374	742	42	425	516	963	156	787	176	775
	August	9,653	93.7	7,663	93.3		374	746	42	427	515	962	156	788	176	777
	September	9,637	93.6	7,665	93.3		373	741	42	426	516	963	156	786	178	781
	October	9,656	93.7	7,668	93.2		372	740	42	424	517	961	157	790	177	781
	November	9,696	94.0	7,678	93.2		371	740	41	424	518	962	157	793	175	783
	December	9,683	94.0	7,676	93.2		370	733	41	425	518	964	158	794	175	785
1973	January	9,631	94.1	7,639	93.4		369	721	41	422	519	960	158	790	174	785
	February	9,670	94.5	7,652	93.6		368	715	41	423	521	960	159	793	174	789
	March	9,672	94.7	7,657	93.9		367	715	41	424	520	961	160	795	175	788
	April	9,681	94.7	7,655	93.8		365	716	41	422	520	960	160	796	175	786
	May	9,679	94.7	7,658	93.9		363	721	41	423	518	956	159	796	179	785
	June	9,698	94.8	7,664	94.1	421	361	728	40	425	518	956	159	795	177	789
	July	9,748	94.9	7,706	94.1		358	749	40	427	519	960	159	800	174	790
	August	9,764	94.9	7,724	94.0		357	752	40	429	520	959	159	804	174	792
	September	9,761	94.9	7,724	94.0		354	742	40	429	519	964	160	810	178	791
	October	9,767	94.9	7,741	94.1		351	744	39	431	518	965	160	816	177	793
	November	9,805	95.0	7,779	94.5		349	749	39	434	517	971	161	827	177	790
	December	9,813	95.2	7,799	94.7		347	750	39	436	516	972	161	831	177	793
1974	January	9,711	94.9	7,719	94.4		346	741	39	431	511	960	160	827	176	789
	February	9,698	94.8	7,701	94.3		346	742	39	432	510	960	160	824	176	785
	March	9,660	94.6	7,686	94.2		344	741	39	431	508	959	159	825	175	782
	April	9,662	94.6	7,691	94.3		346	738	39	431	507	962	159	825	175	783
	May	9,674	94.6	7,708	94.5	404	347	739	39	433	505	964	158	829	174	783
	June	9,679	94.6	7,705	94.5		347	740	39	432	507	965	159	830	175	783
	July†	9,714	94.6	7,742	94.5		346	752	39	437	509	969	159	835	174	783
	August†	9,749	94.7	7,774	94.6		348	755	39	440	511	974	160	839	176	785
	September†	9,733	94.6	7,759	94.4	400	348	747	39	440	512	978	159	837	179	788
	October†	9,730	94.5	7,759	94.3		348	746	40	441	513	978	159	837	177	789
	November†	9,689	93.9	7,749	94.1		348	746	40	440	514	979	159	833	179	790
	December†	9,637	93.5	7,710	93.6	381	348	743	40	440	515	976	159	824	178	793
1975	January†	9,558	93.4	7,638	93.4		348	735	40	438	512	973	158	811	178	788
	February†	9,502	92.9	7,585	92.9		349	727	40	436	511	971	156	804	177	781
	March†	9,450	92.6	7,536	92.4	366	351	719	40	434	509	967	155	799	177	773
	April†	9,409	92.1	7,484	91.8		352	715	40	431	507	960	154	788	177	770
	May†	9,369	91.7	7,430	91.1		352	714	40	428	504	955	152	779	176	760
	June†	9,317	91.1	7,379	90.5	388	351	714	40	425	500	949	152	770	177	751
	July†	9,299	90.5	7,358	89.8		350	728	40	427	497	945	151	759	176	743
	August†	9,292	90.3	7,350	89.5		350	729	40	428	495	943	150	761	176	742
	September†	9,264	90.0	7,328	89.2	392	349	720	40	426	493	945	151	760	177	743
	October†	9,227	89.6	7,304	88.8		349	719	40	424	489	940	151	759	179	739
	November†	9,224	89.4	7,293	88.6		348	720	40	422	487	940	149	757	178	737
	December†	9,198	89.3	7,275	88.4	362	346	719	40	422	485	937	149	752	178	737
1976	January†	9,115	89.1	7,214	88.3		347	706	39	419	481	932	148	744	177	734
	February†	9,075	88.7	7,186	88.0		346	699	40	418	478	929	146	739	177	731
	March†	9,054	88.7	7,167	87.9		346	696	40	419	476	925	146	738	176	730
	April†	9,046	88.6	7,158	87.9		345	698	39	419	473	925	145	737	176	728

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

† Excluding members of HM Forces.  
‡ Figures after June 1974 are provisional.  
§ Excludes private domestic service.

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

TABLE 103 (continued)

		THOUSANDS																						
		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services §	Public administration and defence†							
	June	572	581	47	429	302	264	589	331	1,222	369	1,545	2,555	963	2,916	1,906	1,473	June	1971					
	July	571	581	46	429	302	264	589	334	1,230	365							July						
	August	571	581	46	433	302	266	591	334	1,227	363							August						
	September	570	578	46	436	300	267	589	333	1,232	360							September						
	October	568	574	46	436	299	268	588	333	1,222	361							October						
	November	565	570	46	435	298	270	585	332	1,227	358							November						
	December	564	569	46	435	298	270	584	332	1,219	356							December						
	January	559	564	46	430	296	269	579	328	1,208	354							January	1972					
	February	555	560	45	429	294	270	578	328	1,198	353							February						
	March	553	558	45	426	293	269	574	328	1,213	352							March						
	April	553	560	45	429	293	270	573	329	1,236	351							April						
	May	553	559	45	428	294	269	573	329	1,247	349							May						
	June	553	558	45	426	295	270	573	331	1,258	347	1,520	2,588	983	3,031	2,002	1,514	June						
	July	554	557	45	425	297	272	574	332															

## UNEMPLOYMENT summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED*				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)		
		Percentage rate†	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted‡				Males	Females			
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended					
														School-leavers included in total	(000's)
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)			
1971	May 10	3.3	752.9	638.1	114.8	7.4	745.5	763.4	3.3	+45.4	+32.2	647.0	116.4		
	June 14	3.2	724.2	617.8	106.4	5.7	718.5	769.5	3.4	+6.1	+26.1	652.8	116.7		
	July 12	3.3	761.0	644.1	116.9	18.3	742.7	795.8	3.5	+26.3	+25.9	673.6	122.2	25.2	
	August 9	3.7	835.5	695.5	140.0	58.6	776.9	811.7	3.6	+15.9	+16.1	686.8	124.9	25.9	
	September 13	3.7	839.0	698.7	140.3	37.4	801.6	831.9	3.6	+20.2	+20.8	702.3	129.6	16.0	
	October 11	3.8	860.8	715.4	145.4	21.2	839.6	850.1	3.7	+18.2	+18.1	716.3	133.8	0.8	
	November 8	3.9	894.0	745.3	148.7	13.4	880.5	875.8	3.8	+25.7	+21.4	737.8	138.0		
	December 6	4.0	910.7	764.7	146.0	9.8	900.9	888.9	3.9	+13.1	+19.0	749.0	139.9	0.2	
1972	January 10	4.2	971.5	816.7	154.8	11.0	960.5	901.9	3.9	+13.0	+17.3	758.1	143.8	2.0	
	February 14	4.2	968.2	814.4	153.9	9.2	959.0	911.5	4.0	+9.6	+11.9	767.7	143.8	0.1	
	March 13	4.2	967.0	812.5	154.5	7.8	959.2	916.8	4.0	+5.3	+9.3	771.3	145.5	0.1	
	April 10	4.2	956.5	800.0	156.4	17.9	938.6	910.9	4.0	-5.9	+3.0	764.2	146.7	16.4	
	May 8	3.8	871.9	729.7	142.2	11.1	860.8	878.1	3.8	-32.8	-11.2	735.0	143.1	0.2	
	June 12	3.5	804.3	675.5	128.8	9.3	794.9	847.9	3.7	-30.2	-22.9	709.6	138.3	1.8	
	July 10	3.6	817.7	680.9	136.8	22.5	795.2	844.0	3.7	-3.9	-22.3	704.7	139.3	30.9	
	August 14	3.8	875.1	716.2	158.9	64.3	810.8	838.4	3.7	-5.6	-13.3	698.5	139.9	33.3	
	September 11	3.8	862.4	710.0	152.4	44.9	817.5	840.6	3.7	+2.2	-2.4	702.9	137.7	28.1	
	October 9	3.6	826.3	678.8	147.5	25.2	801.1	811.9	3.5	-28.7	-10.7	676.3	135.6	3.3	
	November 13	3.5	807.1	663.5	143.6	14.7	792.4	791.4	3.5	-20.5	-15.7	657.5	133.9	—	
	December 11	3.4	779.8	645.6	134.2	10.6	769.2	764.9	3.3	-26.5	+25.2	635.5	129.4	1.8	
1973	January 8	3.5	806.3	667.6	138.7	9.8	796.5	741.6	3.2	-23.3	-24.4	613.7	127.9	17.5	
	February 12	3.2	753.3	623.1	130.2	7.2	746.1	701.6	3.0	-40.0	-29.0	580.9	120.7	—	
	March 12	3.1	717.2	594.4	122.9	5.6	711.6	673.6	2.9	-28.0	-30.4	558.5	115.1	0.1	
	April 9	2.9	680.8	564.2	116.6	4.7	676.1	650.0	2.8	-23.6	-30.5	538.3	111.7	47.6	
	May 14	2.7	621.7	519.7	102.0	3.8	617.9	634.0	2.7	-16.0	-22.6	528.4	105.6	—	
	June 11	2.5	574.6	483.0	91.6	4.1	570.5	620.0	2.7	-14.0	-17.8	516.3	103.7	1.6	
	July 9	2.4	567.0	473.7	93.3	9.3	557.7	601.2	2.6	-18.8	-16.3	501.7	99.5	22.2	
	August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	23.1	559.2	577.7	2.5	-23.5	-18.8	483.7	94.0	21.7	
	September 10	2.4	556.2	461.7	94.5	14.3	542.0	557.6	2.4	-20.1	-20.8	467.8	89.8	21.7	
	October 8	2.3	533.8	444.8	89.0	5.9	527.9	539.2	2.3	-18.4	-20.6	454.8	84.4	3.4	
	November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	—	
	December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0	
1974	January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	569.0	2.4	+56.0	+10.0	479.4	89.7	8.4	
	February 11	2.7	628.8	529.8	99.0	3.4	625.4	582.2	2.5	+13.2	+20.0	491.5	90.6	—	
	March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	2.3	616.1	580.0	2.5	-2.2	+22.4	491.6	88.4	0.1	
	April 8	2.6	607.6	510.3	97.3	5.8	601.8	576.4	2.5	-3.6	+2.4	484.7	91.7	72.8	
	May 13	2.4	561.6	475.4	86.2	5.5	556.1	571.9	2.5	-4.5	-3.4	482.4	89.6	—	
	June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	583.8	2.5	+11.9	+1.3	490.3	93.5	1.6	
	July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	17.5	556.8	598.4	2.6	+14.6	+7.3	502.7	95.7	27.2	
	August 12	2.8	661.0	540.7	120.3	59.6	601.4	615.5	2.6	+17.1	+14.5	516.2	99.3	30.5	
	September 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.3	2.7	+11.8	+14.5	523.4	103.9	32.9	
	October 14‡	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	637.0	2.7	+9.7	+12.9	533.5	103.5	2.6	
	November 11‡	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	649.9	2.8	-12.9	+11.5	543.9	106.0	—	
	December 9‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
1975	January 20‡	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	712.9	3.1	...	...	586.7	126.2	4.6	
	February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	740.1	3.2	+27.1	...	609.1	131.0	—	
	March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	760.5	3.3	+20.4	...	624.0	136.5	0.1	
	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	798.3	3.4	+37.8	+28.4	654.7	143.6	94.8	
	May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	850.3	3.6	+52.0	+36.7	694.5	155.8	—	
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	893.5	3.8	+43.2	+44.4	728.2	165.3	3.8	
	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	968.2	4.1	+74.7	+56.6	780.0	188.2	97.8	
	August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	997.4	4.3	+29.2	+49.0	800.8	196.6	99.3	
	September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,034.4	4.4	+37.0	+47.0	827.1	207.3	103.8	
	October 9§	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,088.7	4.7	+54.3	+40.2	864.4	224.3	18.1	
	November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,133.0	4.9	+44.3	+45.2	897.6	235.4	—	
	December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,174.6	5.0	+41.6	+46.7	929.9	244.7	10.7	
1976	January 8	5.6	1,303.1	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,210.5	5.2	+35.9	+40.6	951.1	259.4	127.1	
	February 12	5.6	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,232.4	5.3	+21.9	+33.1	963.6	268.8	—	
	March 11	5.5	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,226.6	5.3	-5.8	+17.4	956.2	270.4	0.1	
	April 8	5.5	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,233.7	5.3	+7.1	+7.7	960.6	273.2	179.3	
	May 13	5.5	1,271.8	982.9	288.9	37.8	1,234.1	1,250.0	5.4	+16.3	+5.9	971.8	278.1	0.3	

\* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.  
 † Percentage rates have been calculated by expressing the total numbers unemployed as percentages of the numbers of employees (employed and unemployed) at the appropriate mid-year. The mid-1974 estimate (23,334,000) has been used to calculate the percentage rates from January 1974 onwards.  
 ‡ Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974, and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.  
 § From October 1975 onwards, the day of the count was changed from Monday to Thursday. Adjustments to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—were notified during the four days following the date of the count were discontinued (see Gazette, September 1975, page 906).  
 || In January 1976, unemployment returns from eight employment offices in the West Midlands showed only combined figures for males and females. The male and female figures shown include estimates.  
 ¶ The seasonally adjusted series from January 1973 onwards has been calculated as described on page 267 of March 1976 issue of the Gazette.

## UNEMPLOYMENT summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED*				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
		Percentage rate†	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted‡				Males	Females		
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
														School-leavers included in total
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)		
1971	May 10	3.3	715.4	608.9	106.5	6.5	708.9	725.7	3.2	+45.3	+31.8	617.7	108.0	..
	June 14	3.2	687.2	589.1	98.1	4.9	682.3	731.3	3.3	+5.6	+25.6	623.1	108.2	..
	July 12	3.2	719.0	612.2	106.8	14.8	704.2	756.6	3.4	+25.3	+25.4	643.3	113.3	24.4
	August 9	3.6	793.1	663.5	129.6	55.5	737.6	772.0	3.5	+15.4	+15.4	656.3	115.7	24.5
	September 13	3.6	796.3	666.3	130.0	34.7	761.6	791.0	3.5	+19.0	+19.9	670.7	120.3	14.2
	October 11	3.7	818.5	683.8	134.8	19.3	799.2	808.5	3.6	+17.5	+17.3	684.3	124.2	0.8
	November 8	3.8	851.2	712.9	138.4	11.9	839.3	834.4	3.7	+25.9	+20.8	706.0	128.4	..
	December 6	3.9	867.6	731.5	136.1	8.6	859.0	847.7	3.8	+13.3	+18.9	717.3	130.4	0.2
1972	January 10	4.1	926.6	782.2	14									

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
regional analysis

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOYED*				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
		Percentage rate†	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			Males (000's)	Females (000's)		
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		School-leavers included in total (000's)	Total number (000's)	Percentage rate†			Change since previous month (000's)	
Year	Month	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)				per cent	(000's)		
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>													
1975	May 12	2.4	177.4	148.7	28.6	2.1	175.2	177.3	2.4	+10.5	+9.1	148.7	28.6
	June 9	2.4	182.3	153.0	29.2	2.2	180.1	190.6	2.6	+13.3	+11.8	159.5	31.1
	July 14	2.8	205.8	169.2	36.7	4.6	201.2	211.1	2.8	+20.5	+14.8	174.3	36.8
	August 11	3.3	244.5	194.5	50.0	27.1	217.4	221.1	3.0	+10.0	+14.6	181.4	39.7
	September 8	3.3	247.6	196.7	50.9	21.3	226.3	230.1	3.1	+9.0	+13.2	187.7	42.4
	October 9‡	3.4	253.4	200.6	52.8	11.7	241.7	243.8	3.3	+13.7	+10.9	196.7	47.1
	November 13	3.5	260.7	206.8	53.8	6.7	254.0	256.5	3.4	+12.7	+11.8	206.3	50.2
	December 11	3.6	269.6	215.7	53.9	5.3	264.3	268.5	3.6	+12.0	+12.8	216.2	52.3
1976	January 8	4.0	296.3	236.8	59.6	4.9	291.5	280.0	3.7	+11.5	+12.0	224.1	55.9
	February 12	4.0	301.5	239.4	62.1	3.9	297.6	287.4	3.8	+7.4	+10.3	228.7	58.7
	March 11	4.0	298.9	237.3	61.6	3.1	295.8	287.1	3.8	-0.3	+6.2	228.2	58.9
	April 8	4.0	299.7	238.1	61.6	3.9	295.8	288.2	3.9	+1.1	+2.8	229.3	58.9
	May 13	4.0	296.5	234.8	61.7	6.1	290.4	292.5	3.9	+4.3	+1.7	232.4	60.1
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>													
1975	May 12	3.2	21.8	17.9	3.9	0.3	21.5	21.2	3.1	+1.5	+1.0	17.5	3.7
	June 9	3.2	21.4	17.6	3.8	0.3	21.0	22.5	3.3	+1.3	+1.2	18.6	3.9
	July 14	3.3	22.5	18.2	4.3	0.5	21.9	23.7	3.5	+1.2	+1.4	19.3	4.4
	August 11	3.8	25.9	20.3	5.5	2.7	23.2	24.6	3.6	+0.9	+1.1	20.0	4.6
	September 8	4.0	26.8	20.9	5.8	2.3	24.5	25.8	3.8	+1.2	+1.1	20.9	4.9
	October 9‡	4.1	27.6	21.6	6.0	1.2	26.5	27.3	4.0	+1.5	+1.2	21.9	5.4
	November 13	4.2	28.4	22.5	5.9	0.7	27.7	28.4	4.2	+1.1	+1.3	22.8	5.6
	December 11	4.4	30.0	24.0	6.0	0.5	29.5	29.6	4.4	+1.2	+1.2	23.7	5.9
1976	January 8	4.9	33.4	26.7	6.8	0.6	32.9	31.1	4.6	+1.5	+1.3	24.7	6.3
	February 12	5.0	33.9	27.0	6.9	0.4	33.4	31.3	4.6	+0.2	+1.0	24.9	6.4
	March 11	4.9	33.2	26.3	6.9	0.4	32.8	30.9	4.6	-0.4	+0.4	24.4	6.5
	April 8	4.9	33.2	26.2	7.0	0.4	32.8	31.1	4.6	+0.2	—	24.6	6.5
	May 13	4.8	32.6	25.7	6.9	0.8	31.7	31.4	4.6	+0.3	—	25.0	6.5
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>													
1975	May 12	4.2	65.4	53.5	11.9	0.8	64.6	66.3	4.3	+3.5	+3.0	54.0	12.3
	June 9	4.1	64.2	53.0	11.1	1.0	63.2	69.1	4.4	+2.8	+2.9	56.5	12.6
	July 14	4.6	71.1	57.4	13.7	2.5	68.6	73.7	4.7	+4.6	+3.6	59.6	14.1
	August 11	5.3	81.8	64.2	17.6	8.7	73.1	76.4	4.9	+2.7	+3.4	61.3	15.1
	September 8	5.4	83.3	65.5	17.8	7.4	75.9	78.8	5.1	+2.4	+3.2	63.1	15.7
	October 9‡	5.5	85.4	66.4	19.0	4.4	81.0	82.2	5.3	+3.4	+2.8	65.2	17.0
	November 13	5.9	91.2	70.3	20.9	3.0	88.1	86.7	5.6	+4.5	+3.5	68.3	18.4
	December 11	6.1	94.2	73.2	21.0	2.4	91.8	90.3	5.8	+3.6	+3.8	71.1	19.2
1976	January 8	6.5	100.9	78.4	22.5	2.5	98.4	92.9	6.0	+2.6	+3.6	72.9	20.0
	February 12	6.6	102.5	79.2	23.2	1.9	100.6	95.9	6.2	+3.0	+3.0	74.7	21.1
	March 11	6.5	101.4	78.3	23.1	1.5	99.9	95.9	6.2	—	+1.9	74.5	21.4
	April 8	6.4	99.9	77.5	22.4	1.6	98.3	95.8	6.2	-0.1	+1.0	74.6	21.2
	May 13	6.1	95.5	74.5	21.0	2.2	93.3	95.0	6.1	-0.8	-0.3	74.2	20.8
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>													
1975	May 12	3.4	78.1	62.6	15.5	1.4	76.7	77.7	3.4	+6.8	+5.1	62.4	15.3
	June 9	3.6	82.5	66.0	16.5	1.0	81.4	84.8	3.7	+7.1	+6.5	67.9	16.9
	July 14	4.2	95.6	74.4	21.3	4.2	91.5	93.6	4.1	+8.8	+7.6	73.9	19.7
	August 11	5.3	120.3	89.4	30.8	20.8	99.5	99.0	4.3	+5.4	+7.1	78.1	20.9
	September 8	5.3	120.6	89.7	30.8	16.4	104.2	103.9	4.5	+4.9	+6.3	81.6	22.3
	October 9‡	5.3	120.8	91.5	29.3	9.1	111.7	111.1	4.9	+7.2	+5.9	87.3	23.8
	November 13	5.2	119.5	91.7	27.8	5.1	114.4	115.1	5.0	+4.0	+5.3	90.4	24.7
	December 11	5.3	121.3	94.4	26.9	4.2	117.2	118.7	5.2	+3.6	+5.0	93.8	24.9
1976	January 8	5.7	129.6	100.8	28.8	3.9	125.7	123.2	5.4	+4.5	+4.0	96.6	26.6
	February 12	5.7	130.1	101.5	28.5	2.6	127.5	125.9	5.5	+2.7	+3.6	98.9	27.0
	March 11	5.6	127.8	99.8	28.1	2.1	125.7	123.9	5.4	-2.0	+1.8	97.0	26.9
	April 8	5.5	125.5	97.6	27.9	2.2	123.3	121.9	5.3	-2.0	-0.5	95.0	26.9
	May 13	5.5	125.9	97.4	28.5	4.2	121.7	122.7	5.4	+0.8	-1.1	95.8	26.9

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED*				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)
		Percentage rate†	Total number (000's)	Of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted			Males (000's)	Females (000's)		
				Males (000's)	Females (000's)		School-leavers included in total (000's)	Total number (000's)	Percentage rate†			Change since previous month (000's)	
Year	Month	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)				per cent	(000's)		
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>													
1975	May 12	3.2	48.2	39.8	8.3	0.6	47.5	48.1	3.2	+3.0	+2.1	39.7	8.4
	June 9	3.2	48.8	40.1	8.8	1.0	47.8	50.1	3.3	+2.0	+2.3	41.2	8.9
	July 14	3.8	57.5	45.2	12.3	3.7	53.7	55.9	3.7	+5.8	+3.6	44.9	11.0
	August 11	4.3	65.0	49.6	15.4	9.3	55.7	56.4	3.7	+0.5	+2.7	45.2	11.2
	September 8	4.3	65.1	49.6	15.5	6.7	58.4	58.9	3.9	+2.5	+3.0	46.8	12.1
	October 9‡	4.2	63.0	48.7	14.3	3.3	59.7	60.6	4.0	+1.7	+1.5	48.0	12.6
	November 13	4.2	63.0	49.5	13.5	1.7	61.3	62.5	4.1	+1.9	+2.1	49.7	12.8
	December 11	4.3	65.3	51.8	13.5	1.4	63.9	64.8	4.3	+2.3	+1.9	51.7	13.1
1976	January 8	4.7	71.6	56.4	15.1	1.2	70.3	67.8	4.5	+3.0	+2.4	53.5	14.4
	February 12	4.7	71.1	56.1	15.0	1.1	70.0	67.5	4.5	-0.3	+1.7	53.2	14.3
	March 11	4.6	69.4	54.6	14.8	0.8	68.6	66.5	4.4	-1.0	+0.6	52.2	14.3
	April 8	4.5	68.6	53.7	14.9	0.8	67.8	66.0	4.4	-0.5	-0.6	51.6	14.5
	May 13	4.5	68.4	53.2	15.2	1.6	66.8	67.4	4.5	+1.4	-0.1	52.5	14.9
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>													
1975	May 12	3.4	69.8	58.5	11.2	1.2	68.6	70.0	3.4	+3.7	+2.8	59.0	11.0
	June 9	3.5	70.9	59.4	11.5	1.6	69.3	73.7	3.6	+3.7	+3.3	61.8	11.9
	July 14	3.9	78.5	64.0	14.5	3.7	74.9	79.0	3.9	+5.3	+4.2	65.5	13.5
	August 11	4.8	97.9	75.7	22.3	17.3	80.7	82.2	4.0	+3.2	+4.1	67.7	14.5
	September 8	4.8	97.6	75.8	21.9	12.0	85.6	86.5	4.2	+4.3	+4.3	70.7	15.8
	October 9‡	4.8	97.1	76.4	20.6	6.6	90.4	90.9	4.5	+4.4	+3.9	73.9	17.0
	November 13	4.8	98.5	78.4	20.1	3.7	94.9	95.2	4.7	+4.3	+4.4	76.9	18.3
	December 11	5.0	101.6	81.4	20.2	2.7	98.9	98.9	4.9	+3.7	+4.1	79.8	19.1
1976	January 8	5.4	109.3	87.4	21.9	2.7	106.7	102.1	5.0	+3.2	+3.7	82.0	20.1
	February 12	5.4	110.7	87.9	22.9	2.2	108.6	105.2	5.2	+3.1	+3.4	83.8	21.3
	March 11	5.3	108.1	85.5	22.6	1.5	106.6	103.7	5.1	-1.5	+1.6	82.1	21.6
	April 8	5.3	107.9	84.8	23.0	2.3	105.6	103.4	5.1	-0.3	+0.4	81.8	21.6
	May 13	5.3	107.4	84.1	23.3	3.6	103.8	105.4	5.2	+2.0	+0.1	83.4	21.9
<b>NORTH WEST</b>													
1975	May 12	4.8	134.0	112.1	21.8	3.2	130.						



## UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

		UNEMPLOYED*			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
		Of which:		School-leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted							
		Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended	Males	Females		
Percentage rate‡	Total number	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)								(000's)
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
<b>WALES</b>													
1975	May 12	5.0	51.3	41.6	9.7	1.6	49.8	50.9	5.0	+3.0	+2.2	41.4	9.5
	June 9	5.0	50.8	41.4	9.3	1.2	49.6	53.2	5.2	+2.3	+2.6	43.2	10.0
	July 14	5.6	57.8	45.7	12.1	3.5	54.3	56.8	5.5	+3.6	+2.9	45.7	11.1
	August 11	6.8	69.2	52.8	16.5	11.6	57.6	58.8	5.7	+2.0	+2.7	47.2	11.6
	September 8	6.7	69.1	53.0	16.1	9.1	59.9	60.7	5.9	+1.9	+2.5	48.8	11.9
	October 9‡	6.8	69.3	53.8	15.5	5.2	64.1	64.2	6.3	+3.5	+2.4	51.4	12.8
	November 13	6.9	70.7	55.0	15.7	3.7	67.1	67.2	6.6	+3.0	+2.8	53.6	13.6
	December 11	7.1	72.9	57.2	15.7	3.1	69.8	69.5	6.8	+2.3	+3.0	55.5	14.0
1976	January 8	7.5	77.2	60.5	16.7	2.9	74.3	70.5	6.9	+1.0	+2.1	55.9	14.6
	February 12	7.4	76.1	59.5	16.6	2.5	73.6	71.0	6.9	+0.5	+1.2	56.0	15.0
	March 11	7.2	74.3	57.7	16.6	1.9	72.4	70.4	6.9	-0.6	+0.3	55.2	15.3
	April 8	7.2	73.9	57.4	16.5	1.5	72.4	71.5	7.0	+1.1	+0.4	55.8	15.7
	May 13	7.2	73.6	56.6	16.9	3.2	70.4	71.5	7.0	—	+0.1	55.7	15.8
<b>SCOTLAND</b>													
1975	May 12	4.5	97.0	74.6	22.4	1.2	95.7	98.7	4.6	+5.0	+2.5	76.2	22.5
	June 9	4.6	99.8	76.5	23.3	2.7	97.1	103.7	4.8	+5.0	+3.9	79.6	24.1
	July 14	5.7	122.8	92.2	30.5	16.0	106.8	110.8	5.1	+7.1	+5.7	85.1	25.7
	August 11	5.9	127.0	95.3	31.7	14.8	112.2	112.8	5.2	+2.0	+4.7	86.2	26.6
	September 8	5.6	121.4	91.6	29.8	9.3	112.1	115.5	5.3	+2.7	+3.9	88.3	27.2
	October 9‡	5.7	123.2	92.7	30.5	5.5	117.7	120.6	5.6	+5.1	+3.3	91.6	29.0
	November 13	5.9	127.8	95.7	32.0	3.7	124.1	125.3	5.8	+4.7	+4.2	94.8	30.5
	December 11	6.1	131.0	98.5	32.4	2.9	128.0	128.2	5.9	+2.9	+4.2	96.9	31.3
1976	January 8	6.9	150.1	111.2	38.9	10.0	140.1	131.2	6.1	+3.0	+3.5	98.5	32.7
	February 12	6.8	146.8	108.6	38.2	6.3	140.4	134.1	6.2	+2.9	+3.0	100.2	34.0
	March 11	6.7	145.1	107.3	37.8	4.9	140.2	135.5	6.3	+1.4	+2.4	101.3	34.2
	April 8	6.7	145.6	107.9	37.6	3.8	141.8	139.9	6.5	+4.4	+2.9	104.9	35.0
	May 13	6.6	141.9	105.2	36.7	2.9	139.1	142.2	6.6	+2.3	+2.7	106.1	36.1
<b>NORTHERN IRELAND</b>													
1975	May 12	7.2	37.3	27.1	10.2	1.6	35.7	36.5	7.0	+2.1	+1.4	26.5	10.0
	June 9	7.2	37.6	27.1	10.5	1.6	36.0	37.5	7.2	+1.0	+1.6	27.1	10.4
	July 14	8.8	45.7	31.5	14.2	6.9	38.8	38.7	7.4	+1.2	+1.5	27.8	10.9
	August 11	9.4	49.1	33.7	15.4	7.4	41.6	41.4	7.9	+2.7	+1.6	29.8	11.6
	September 8	9.3	48.6	33.4	15.2	6.3	42.3	42.8	8.2	+1.4	+1.8	30.8	12.0
	October 9‡	9.3	48.6	33.7	15.0	4.3	44.3	45.2	8.7	+2.4	+2.1	32.4	12.8
	November 13	9.4	48.8	34.0	14.8	3.4	45.4	45.8	8.8	+0.6	+1.5	32.7	13.1
	December 11	9.3	48.3	33.8	14.5	2.9	45.4	45.8	8.8	—	+1.0	32.5	13.3
1976	January 8	9.9	51.4	36.1	15.3	2.7	48.8	47.0	9.0	+1.2	+0.6	33.0	14.0
	February 12	9.8	51.0	35.8	15.2	2.1	48.9	47.6	9.1	+0.6	+0.6	33.4	14.2
	March 11	9.7	50.3	35.2	15.1	1.7	48.6	48.0	9.2	+0.4	+0.7	33.6	14.4
	April 8	9.6	49.9	35.0	14.9	1.4	48.5	48.0	9.2	—	+0.4	33.8	14.2
	May 13	9.9	51.5	35.9	15.6	2.7	48.8	49.6	9.5	+1.6	+0.6	34.7	14.9

\* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

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

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

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT simplified analysis by duration and age

THOUSANDS

TABLE 107

		GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*				
		Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1971	May 10	171	11	433	97	712	178	11	461	99	749
	June 14	145	10	432	97	684	152	10	460	99	721
	July 12	178	11	430	97	716	186	11	460	99	756
	August 9	215	12	464	100	791	222	12	495	102	831
	September 13	187	12	491	103	793	186	12	533	105	836
	October 11	208	13	491	103	815	216	13	523	105	857
	November 8	195	12	535	106	848	204	12	566	108	890
	December 6	173	11	571	109	864	180	11	605	111	907
1972	January 10	183	11	616	113	923	189	11	652	115	967
	February 14	179	11	618	113	921	185	11	653	115	964
	March 13	163	10	633	115	921	169	10	667	117	963
	April 10‡	177	11	607	113	908	184	11	641	115	951
	May 8‡	149	10	569	111	839	156	10	601	113	880
	June 12	137	9	518	109	773	143	9	550	111	812
	July 10	172	10	492	108	782	179	10	525	110	824
	August 14	207	11	515	108	841	215	11	547	110	883
	September 11	180	11	532	108	831	187	11	562	110	870
	October 9	178	11	500	108	797	185	11	528	110	834
	November 13	157	10	502	109	778	163	10	530	111	814
	December 11	134	9	496	110	749	140	9	524	112	785
1973	January 8	152	10	506	112	780	157	10	537	114	818
	February 12	136	9	472	108	725	142	9	500	110	761
	March 12	124	8	451	107	690	129	8	479	109	725
	April 9	129	8	415	104	656	134	8	441	106	689
	May 14	109	7	380	102	598	114	7	404	104	629
	June 11	103	7	344	97	551	108	7	367	99	581
	July 9	124	8	314	96	542	130	8	337	98	573
	August 13	137	8	319	95	559	143	8	342	97	590
	September 10	124	8	309	93	534	130	8	330	95	563
	October 8	127	9	286	92	514	132	9	306	94	541
	November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
	December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
1974	January 14§	..	..	..	..	610	..	..	..	..	640
	February 11§	..	..	..	..	606	..	..	..	..	636
	March 11§	..	..	..	..	598	..	..	..	..	627
	April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
	May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
	June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
	July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
	August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
	September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
	October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
	November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	..	..	..	..	738	..	..	..	..	773
	February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
	March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
	April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	100	868
	May 12	167	9	547	100	823	174	9	576	102	861
	June 9	167	9	561	101	838	173	9	591	103	876

# UNEMPLOYMENT

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

TABLE 108

Quarterly averages		Latest month										
		I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV-XXV	XXVII	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
<b>Total number (thousands)</b>												
1973 1st		15.0	19.4	213.5	110.8	8.2	48.5	71.3	115.4	35.9	86.9	716.3
2nd		11.2	18.0	175.1	90.0	7.1	40.5	56.8	91.2	31.4	76.3	590.9
3rd		9.0	17.4	150.2	78.8	6.4	33.8	48.6	82.0	29.6	75.3	523.8
4th		9.6	17.4	130.6	76.7	5.9	32.2	42.9	84.6	29.9	67.8	491.8
1974 1st		12.3	17.7	158.9	111.9	6.2	37.3	56.1	98.5	31.9	70.6	592.4
2nd		10.1	16.0	147.7	97.7	5.8	33.1	50.4	85.0	32.6	66.8	538.0
3rd		10.0	15.5	154.6	99.3	5.7	32.0	51.6	88.3	33.8	79.9	561.7
4th‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 1st‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd		15.1	15.5	249.4	149.1	6.3	45.0	80.8	125.2	41.3	84.9	799.1
3rd		16.8	16.2	290.9	163.2	6.9	48.4	94.3	147.4	45.7	120.2	937.3
4th§		20.7	16.9	318.3	186.8	7.7	56.1	107.1	187.1	52.2	125.0	1,077.8
1976 1st	May	24.2	17.5	355.6	219.3	8.6	64.1	127.0	207.9	56.5	136.8	1,217.4
		22.0	17.1	353.6	206.6	8.6	60.3	125.8	192.9	56.6	141.8	1,185.3
<b>Percentage rate  </b>												
1973 1st		3.5	5.1	2.7	7.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.3	..	3.2
2nd		2.6	4.8	2.2	6.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.4	2.0	..	2.6
3rd		2.1	4.6	1.9	5.5	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	..	2.3
4th		2.2	4.6	1.7	5.4	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	..	2.2
1974 1st		3.0	4.9	2.0	8.1	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	..	2.6
2nd		2.5	4.4	1.9	7.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.1	..	2.4
3rd		2.4	4.3	2.0	7.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	..	2.5
4th‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 1st‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd		3.7	4.3	3.2	10.8	1.8	3.0	2.9	1.9	2.6	..	3.5
3rd		4.1	4.5	3.7	11.8	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.9	..	4.1
4th§		5.0	4.7	4.1	13.5	2.3	3.7	3.9	2.9	3.3	..	4.7
1976 1st	May	5.9	4.8	4.5	15.9	2.5	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.6	..	5.3
		5.3	4.7	4.5	14.9	2.5	4.0	4.6	2.9	3.6	..	5.2
<b>Total number, seasonally adjusted (thousands)¶</b>												
1973 1st		12.8	19.0	204.4	96.7	8.1	44.8	66.7	106.6	34.4	86.6	671.9
2nd		11.7	18.3	173.0	91.4	7.2	40.8	57.1	96.9	32.3	80.3	603.2
3rd		10.7	17.7	154.1	87.2	6.5	36.7	50.7	89.5	30.8	72.7	549.6
4th		9.6	17.2	138.2	80.6	5.9	32.8	45.2	80.4	29.4	66.6	497.8
1974 1st		10.2	17.2	149.6	98.8	6.0	33.7	51.6	84.2	30.7	68.2	549.5
2nd		10.6	16.3	140.6	98.8	5.9	33.2	50.9	90.3	33.2	71.0	550.2
3rd		11.6	15.8	158.2	106.9	5.8	34.8	53.6	95.5	34.8	76.0	584.8
4th‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 1st‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd		15.6	15.9	247.5	150.0	6.4	45.1	80.9	130.8	42.1	89.4	811.2
3rd		18.4	16.5	294.2	170.4	6.9	51.1	96.2	154.4	46.7	115.8	959.0
4th§		20.7	16.7	326.6	191.3	7.8	56.9	109.8	183.6	51.9	124.6	1,086.5
1976 1st	May	22.1	17.0	346.1	207.0	8.4	60.4	122.4	198.8	54.9	137.2	1,175.6
		22.4	17.6	351.8	207.8	8.7	60.4	125.8	199.1	57.5	147.6	1,200.4

\* Classified by industry in which last employed. Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.  
 † The figures of total unemployment before 1975 4th quarter, are adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—on the four days following the date of the court. Subsequent figures, and all the industry figures are not adjusted.  
 ‡ Figures not available due to industrial action in local offices.  
 § 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 and unemployed). The latest available, that for mid-1974, has been used to calculate percentage rates from 1974 onwards.  
 ¶¶ The seasonally adjusted series have been calculated as described on page 267 of the March 1976 issue of the Gazette.

# UNEMPLOYMENT

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

TABLE 109

		Managerial and professional	Clerical and related†	Other non-manual occupations‡	Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc§	General labourers	Other manual occupations	Total: all occupations
<b>MALES</b>								
1973 March		36,817	57,902	12,839	62,766	266,023	118,884	555,231
June		31,313	50,498	10,365	48,044	223,736	89,113	453,069
September		32,727	53,241	9,561	40,940	220,365	82,557	439,391
December		31,268	48,952	9,353	40,881	197,838	80,077	408,369
1974 March		33,243	50,357	12,151	61,599	229,952	108,479	495,781
June		32,093	48,655	10,457	49,802	200,737	91,799	433,543
September		36,611	56,327	11,211	55,102	238,112	104,523	501,886
December¶		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March		39,611	60,357	15,150	89,931	269,213	146,304	620,566
June		40,958	61,530	16,015	98,019	287,686	157,656	661,864
September		51,489	76,294	19,248	112,510	377,729	195,076	832,346
December*		56,460	72,949	21,667	133,461	360,540	222,717	867,794
1976 March		58,289	76,242	24,054	150,256	378,769	244,129	931,739
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1973 March		6.6	10.4	2.3	11.3	47.9	21.4	100.0
June		6.9	11.1	2.3	10.6	49.4	19.7	100.0
September		7.4	12.1	2.2	9.3	50.2	18.8	100.0
December		7.7	12.0	2.3	10.0	48.4	19.6	100.0
1974 March		6.7	10.2	2.5	12.4	46.4	21.9	100.0
June		7.4	11.2	2.4	11.5	46.3	21.2	100.0
September		7.3	11.2	2.2	11.0	47.4	20.8	100.0
December¶		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March		6.4	9.7	2.4	14.5	43.4	23.6	100.0
June		6.2	9.3	2.4	14.8	43.5	23.8	100.0
September		6.2	9.2	2.3	13.5	45.4	23.4	100.0
December*		6.5	8.4	2.5	15.4	41.5	25.7	100.0
1976 March		6.3	8.2	2.6	16.1	40.7	26.2	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1973 March		8,845	28,022	10,379	3,576	20,549	29,424	100,795
June		7,086	20,813	7,080	2,607	16,887	21,614	76,087
September		8,590	24,046	7,087	2,222	18,877	20,846	81,668
December		7,292	19,552	6,085	1,765	14,485	18,867	68,046
1974 March		7,525	23,194	8,387	2,240	17,715	21,833	80,894
June		6,617	20,269	6,654	1,967	16,275	17,712	69,494
September		8,944	31,251	9,015	2,385	26,648	22,251	100,494
December¶		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March		9,199	38,908	14,645	3,351	28,518	29,065	123,686
June		8,894	41,739	15,308	4,137	32,869	31,044	133,991
September		14,600	70,924	22,523	5,270	65,968	44,253	223,538
December*		16,161	70,173	26,324	6,320	47,590	47,043	213,611
1976 March		17,124	80,113	32,350	7,363	53,477	53,972	244,399
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1973 March		8.8	27.8	10.3	3.5	20.4	29.2	100.0
June		9.3	27.4	9.3	3.4	22.2	28.4	100.0
September		10.5	29.4	8.7	2.7	23.1	25.5	100.0
December		10.7	28.7	8.9	2.6	21.3	27.7	100.0
1974 March		9.3	28.7	10.4	2.8	21.9	27.0	100.0
June		9.5	29.2	9.6	2.8	23.4	25.5	100.0
September		8.9	31.1	9.0	2.4	26.5	22.1	100.0
December¶		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 March		7.4	31.5	11.8	2.7	23.1	23.5	100.0
June		6.6	31.2	11.4	3.1	24.5	23.2	100.0
September		6.5	31.7	10.1	2.4	29.5	19.8	100.0
December*		7.6	32.9	12.3	3.0	22.3	22.0	100.0
1976 March		7.0	32.8	13.2	3.0	21.9	22.1	100.0

\* 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.  
 ¶ Information is not available for December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110

	THOUSANDS							Total
	Under 18	18 to 19	20 to 29	30 to 39	40 to 49	50 to 59	60 and over	
<b>MALES</b>								
1970 July	20.2	29.6	102.6	72.4	73.3	74.6	95.0	467.7
1971 January	22.6	34.1	135.9	95.0	89.4	88.7	106.4	572.1
July	31.4	44.5	156.3	100.7	95.8	92.6	107.0	628.3
1972 January*	33.9	51.7	202.6	134.3	120.7	113.0	123.6	779.8
July	35.0	47.1	168.2	106.8	101.1	100.3	117.5	676.0
1973 January	28.1	44.9	163.7	103.4	97.9	101.5	121.1	660.6
July	16.5	28.7	106.4	68.1	68.7	77.7	103.7	469.8
1974 January†	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94.4	480.3
July	21.2	32.4	120.3	72.6	65.9	73.5	94.4	480.3
1975 January†	61.3	80.9	241.9	123.2	99.4	95.9	112.3	814.9
July	61.3	80.9	241.9	123.2	99.4	95.9	112.3	814.9
1976 January‡§	57.5	73.0	297.5	168.5	130.0	123.2	131.6	981.3
July	57.5	73.0	297.5	168.5	130.0	123.2	131.6	981.3
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1970 July	4.3	6.3	21.9	15.5	15.7	16.0	20.3	100.0
1971 January	3.9	6.0	23.8	16.6	15.6	15.5	18.6	100.0
July	5.0	7.1	24.9	16.0	15.2	14.7	17.0	100.0
1972 January*	4.3	6.6	26.0	17.2	15.5	14.5	15.8	100.0
July	5.2	7.0	24.9	15.8	15.0	14.8	17.4	100.0
1973 January	4.3	6.8	24.8	15.6	14.8	15.4	18.3	100.0
July	3.5	6.1	22.6	14.5	14.6	16.5	22.1	100.0
1974 January†	4.4	6.7	25.1	15.1	13.7	15.3	19.6	100.0
July	4.4	6.7	25.1	15.1	13.7	15.3	19.6	100.0
1975 January†	7.5	9.9	29.7	15.1	12.2	11.8	13.8	100.0
July	7.5	9.9	29.7	15.1	12.2	11.8	13.8	100.0
1976 January‡§	5.9	7.4	30.3	17.2	13.3	12.6	13.4	100.0
July	5.9	7.4	30.3	17.2	13.3	12.6	13.4	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1970 July	11.0	11.2	23.3	7.9	11.2	16.0	0.5	81.2
1971 January	13.4	13.2	29.0	10.1	13.8	19.6	0.6	99.6
July	18.1	16.7	33.2	10.3	14.0	19.6	0.7	112.6
1972 January*	22.0	21.8	44.4	13.6	17.5	24.8	0.7	144.7
July	21.9	21.2	42.2	11.9	14.9	22.0	0.6	134.7
1973 January	18.9	22.8	43.4	11.9	15.0	22.8	0.6	135.4
July	10.5	14.3	30.6	8.0	10.1	17.6	0.4	91.5
1974 January†	12.1	15.8	32.0	8.1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93.3
July	12.1	15.8	32.0	8.1	9.3	15.4	0.4	93.3
1975 January†	43.7	47.0	75.8	18.1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
July	43.7	47.0	75.8	18.1	18.4	23.4	0.9	227.2
1976 January‡§	48.6	45.5	91.4	26.8	25.5	31.7	1.1	270.5
July	48.6	45.5	91.4	26.8	25.5	31.7	1.1	270.5
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1970 July	13.5	13.8	28.6	9.7	13.9	19.7	0.7	100.0
1971 January	13.4	13.2	29.1	10.1	13.8	19.7	0.6	100.0
July	16.0	14.8	29.5	9.2	12.5	17.4	0.6	100.0
1972 January*	15.2	15.1	30.7	9.4	12.1	17.1	0.5	100.0
July	16.3	15.7	31.3	8.8	11.1	16.3	0.4	100.0
1973 January	14.0	16.8	32.0	8.8	11.1	16.8	0.4	100.0
July	11.5	15.6	33.4	8.8	11.0	19.2	0.4	100.0
1974 January†	13.0	17.0	34.3	8.7	10.0	16.5	0.5	100.0
July	13.0	17.0	34.3	8.7	10.0	16.5	0.5	100.0
1975 January†	19.2	20.7	33.4	8.0	8.1	10.3	0.4	100.0
July	19.2	20.7	33.4	8.0	8.1	10.3	0.4	100.0
1976 January‡§	18.0	16.8	33.8	9.9	9.4	11.7	0.4	100.0
July	18.0	16.8	33.8	9.9	9.4	11.7	0.4	100.0

\* Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days 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 for January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates.

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

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain\*

TABLE 111

	THOUSANDS							Total§
	Under 2 weeks	Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 and up to 13 weeks	Over 13 and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
<b>TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES</b>								
1973 January	108.2	68.6	102.9	94.7	134.0	110.7	176.9	796.0
April	114.9	66.4	74.0	67.4	103.3	105.3	168.3	699.7
July	101.5	49.9	59.1	47.9	73.1	78.8	150.9	561.3
October	86.0	49.6	63.1	47.6	65.3	62.1	142.6	516.3
1974 January†	136.1	79.2	74.1	67.5	93.3	71.5	131.9	653.8
April	123.0	60.0	68.5	52.3	76.6	69.4	123.9	573.6
July	105.1	69.7	88.8	70.9	88.3	72.0	127.7	622.6
1975 January†	140.9	141.9	132.4	108.4	147.9	113.3	135.6	920.4
April	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
July	197.6	148.7	140.1	114.8	165.5	132.5	143.0	1,042.2
1976 January‡	163.9	103.7	157.7	162.5	195.1	154.5	161.2	1,098.6
April	109.2	97.4	190.3	184.4	280.8	207.3	182.3	1,251.8
July	120.1	90.5	152.4	151.1	249.4	256.7	211.0	1,231.2
<b>Percentage of total number unemployed</b>								
1973 January	13.6	8.6	12.9	11.9	16.8	13.9	22.2	100.0
April	16.4	9.5	10.6	9.6	14.8	15.0	24.1	100.0
July	18.1	8.9	10.5	8.5	13.0	14.0	26.9	100.0
October	16.7	9.6	12.2	9.2	12.6	12.0	27.6	100.0
1974 January†	20.8	12.1	11.3	10.3	14.3	10.9	20.2	100.0
April	21.4	10.5	11.9	9.1	13.3	12.1	21.6	100.0
July	16.9	11.2	14.3	11.4	14.2	11.6	20.5	100.0
1975 January†	15.3	15.4	14.4	11.8	16.1	12.3	14.7	100.0
April	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
July	19.0	14.3	13.4	11.0	15.9	12.7	13.7	100.0
1976 January‡	14.9	9.4	14.4	14.8	17.8	14.1	14.7	100.0
April	8.7	7.8	15.2	14.7	22.4	16.6	14.6	100.0
July	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
April	9.8	7.4	12.4	12.3	20.3	20.9	17.1	100.0
<b>MALES</b>								
1973 January	82.4	53.7	82.6	75.8	109.9	94.7	161.5	660.6
April	85.6	51.4	58.3	53.6	84.9	89.2	152.7	575.7
July	78.0	39.8	48.1	39.0	60.2	67.4	137.3	469.8
October	67.3	38.8	50.3	38.9	55.1	53.2	129.2	432.9
1974 January†	99.3	60.3	60.6	56.0	79.8	62.5	119.5	537.8
April	93.8	48.2	56.5	43.4	65.0	60.7	112.7	480.3
July	81.4	54.5	70.0	57.0	74.7	62.8	115.9	516.3
1975 January†	104.9	97.4	103.5	85.4	121.9	97.5	122.9	733.5
April	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
July	134.2	106.5	108.9	90.9	132.8	112.5	129.2	814.9
1976 January‡	118.6	75.3	115.6	117.9	154.6	128.5	144.5	855.1
April	77.7	73.1	144.3	138.7	213.7	170.3	163.5	981.3
July	89.0	66.8	111.9	111.3	190.2	203.6	186.2	959.1
<b>FEMALES</b>								
1973 January	25.7	14.9	20.3	18.9	24.1	16.0	15.4	135.4
April	29.3	15.1	15.7	13.8	18.4	16.1	15.6	124.0
July	23.6	10.2	11.1	8.9	12.9	11.4	13.6	91.5
October	18.7	10.8	12.8	8.7	10.2	8.8	13.3	83.4
1974 January†	36.8	18.9	13.5	11.6	13.6	9.1	12.5	115.9
April	29.2	11.8	12.0	8.8	11.6	8.7	11.2	93.3
July	23.7	15.2	18.8	13.9	13.6	9.2	11.9	106.3
1975 January†	36.0	44.5	29.0	23.0	26.1	15.7	12.8	186.9
April	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
July	63.4	42.2	31.3	23.9	32.6	19.9	13.9	227.2
1976 January‡	45.2	28.4	42.1	44.6	40.6	26.0	16.7	243.5
April	31.5	24.3	45.9	45.8	67.1	37.1	18.8	270.5
July	31.1	23.7	40.5	39.8	59.2	53.1	24.8	272.1

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

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

‡ From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit:\* Great Britain

TABLE 112

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

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

(2) The group "others registered for work" includes those who at the operative date had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, people previously self-employed and others seeking employment with an employer, who have not yet paid the minimum number of contributions needed to qualify for unemployment benefit; some retired people who are again seeking paid employment; and some people who have been disqualified from receiving unemployment benefit or who have received all the unemployment benefit to which they are entitled in their current spell of unemployment.

\* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

## international comparisons

TABLE 113

		THOUSANDS											
		United Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark‡	France*	Germany*	Ireland‡	Italy‡	Netherlands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡	
		Incl. school-leavers	Excl. school-leavers										
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED</b>													
Annual Averages													
1971		792	776	71	30	337	185	42	613	62	639	552	4,993
1972		875	855	87	30	380	246	48	696	108	726	562	4,840
1973		619	611	92	20	394	274	44	669	110	664	520	4,304
1974		615**	600**	105	45	498	583	48	560	135	726	525	5,076
1975		978	929	177	103	840	1,074	55	654	195	988	707	7,830
Quarterly averages													
1974	1st	625		100	32	461	601	48	600	142	820	624	4,968
	2nd	570		92	26	395	475	45	484	113	647	520	4,608
	3rd	628		99	39	454	525	45	551	126	677	448	5,115
	4th	648**		127	83	682	806	55	605	158	760	507	5,612
1975	1st	789		152	114	763	1,151	73	603	196	1,063	832	8,283
	2nd	854		161	95	744	1,036	74	667	178	937	738	8,004
	3rd	1,096		178	88	836	1,024	75	648	194	933	621	7,809
	4th	1,172		218	116	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,020	638	7,223
1976	1st	1,298		226	123	978	1,296	81	681	231	1,247	786	7,911
<b>NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>													
Quarterly averages													
1974	1st		577	93	19	441	473	43	548	121	683	520	4,652
	2nd		577	97	32	443	512	46	528	124	660	509	4,666
	3rd		614	107	50	474	609	49	556	139	715	520	5,036
	4th		643**	122	77	615	815	56	604	156	869	549	6,053
1975	1st		738	141	101	731	1,019	69	553	174	888	683	7,664
	2nd		847	170	101	837	1,073	75	727	190	956	719	8,203
	3rd		1,000	191	99	877	1,110	78	653	207	989	731	7,802
	4th		1,132	210	111	916	1,141	80	698	211	1,167	724	7,824
1976	1st		1,223	209	111e	935	1,163	81	625e	208e	1,043e	704	7,151
1975-76 latest data													
	Month	May 76	May 76	May 76	Apr 76	May 76	Dec 75	Jan 76	Apr 76	Apr 76	Apr 76	Apr 76	May 76
	Number	1,250	227e	97e	944	1,003e	81	625	203e	1,050e	761	6,860	
	Percentage rate	5.4	8.6e	8.5e	5.3e	4.4e	13.1	3.2	5.0e	2.0e	7.4	7.3	

Notes: 1 It is stressed that the figures are not directly comparable owing to national differences in coverage, concepts of unemployment and methods of compilation. There are two main methods of collecting unemployment statistics:

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

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

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

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

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

‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

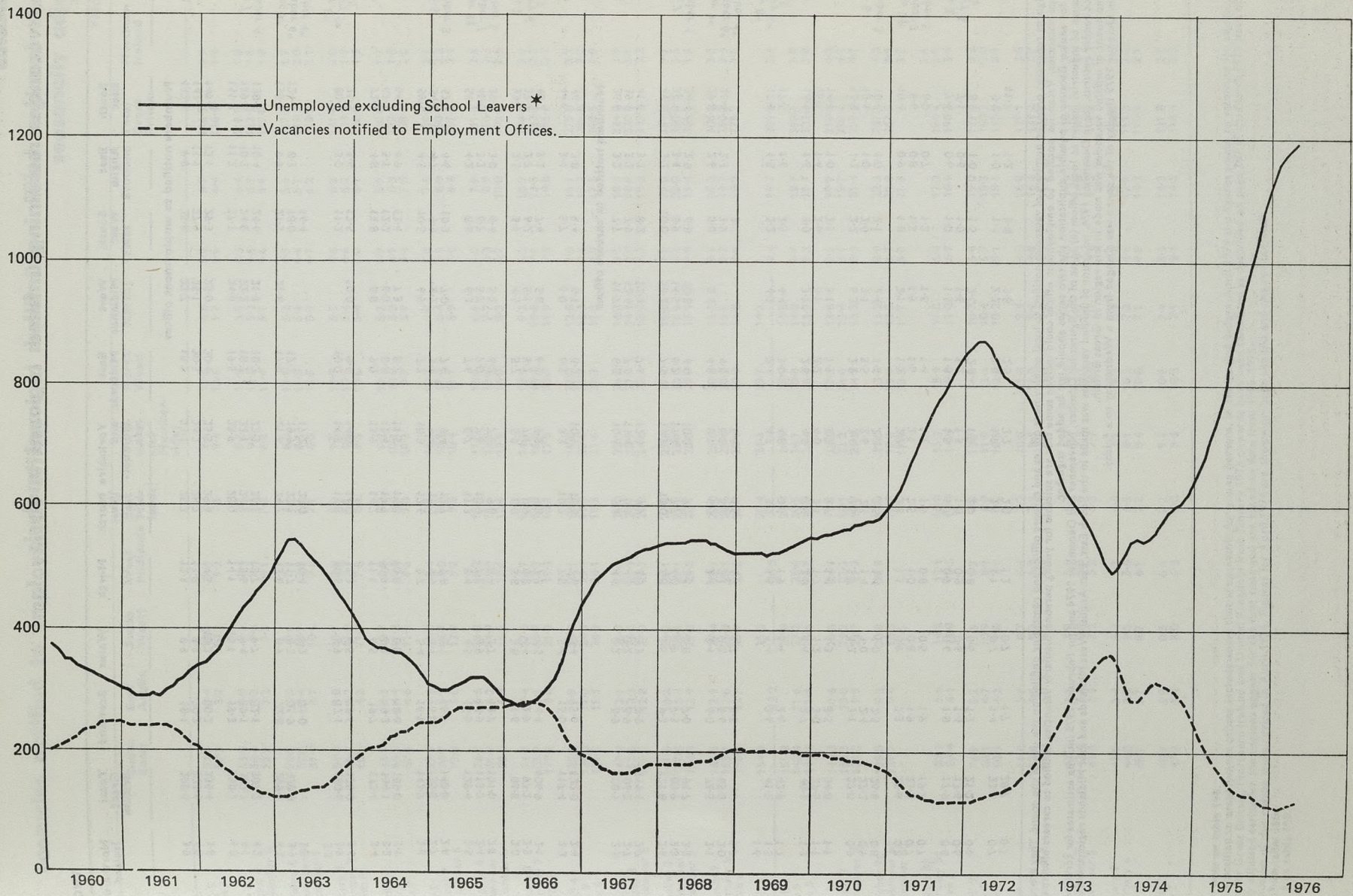
§ Unemployed claiming benefits under trade union schemes. Rates are calculated as percentages of total number insured.

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

e Estimated.

# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted  
THOUSANDS



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

\* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment

## VACANCIES

## notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118

		THOUSANDS													
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom	
		Numbers notified to employment offices													
1974	April 3	132.3	9.9	25.8	22.7	19.2	23.2	25.7	12.3	8.9	18.1	298.0	3.9	302.0	
	May 8	143.1	11.1	27.9	25.1	20.5	24.2	28.2	13.8	9.3	20.3	323.6	4.0	327.6	
	June 5	149.6	12.1	29.3	25.0	20.4	25.5	29.6	14.5	10.2	20.2	336.4	3.8	340.2	
	July 3	151.8	11.2	27.7	24.6	19.5	23.9	28.0	14.1	10.1	19.3	330.2	4.0	334.2	
	August 7	139.0	10.2	24.0	22.2	18.2	22.1	24.9	13.6	9.4	19.1	302.7	4.1	306.8	
	September 4	138.3	10.4	24.6	21.9	18.2	22.3	26.1	13.7	9.7	22.1	307.2	4.2	311.4	
	October 9†	136.7	9.9	21.3	21.6	17.9	21.6	24.7	13.6	8.9	22.8	299.1	4.3	303.4	
	November 6*	124.9	8.3	18.0	...	17.2	19.9	22.1	11.7	8.3	21.9	270.9	3.9	274.8	
	December 4*	...	...	16.4	...	...	17.2	20.0	10.4	7.2	21.0	...	3.5	...	
1975	January 8*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	...	
	February 5*	80.2	5.0	11.2	...	10.0	14.3	14.5	10.6	5.9	17.1	180.6	3.9	184.5	
	March 5	75.5	5.6	12.5	10.0	9.5	14.0	14.0	11.3	6.5	19.1	178.0	3.6	181.6	
	April 9	72.7	4.8	12.8	8.8	9.0	13.9	14.2	11.1	6.5	19.7	173.4	3.4	176.8	
	May 7	67.3	5.1	12.2	8.0	8.8	12.4	13.9	10.9	6.2	19.3	164.1	3.2	167.3	
	June 4	64.8	4.9	12.4	7.3	8.7	11.5	14.0	10.8	6.0	18.6	159.0	3.1	162.1	
	July 9	59.1	4.5	10.5	6.9	7.7	10.3	12.6	9.7	5.4	16.1	142.7	2.6	145.4	
	August 6	54.6	4.7	9.9	6.7	7.4	9.4	12.2	9.9	5.1	16.0	135.8	2.7	138.5	
	September 3	57.2	4.6	10.3	7.0	7.8	9.4	12.7	9.8	5.1	16.9	140.8	2.6	143.4	
	October 3†	54.4	4.2	8.6	6.3	7.6	8.7	11.3	8.4	4.5	15.5	129.4	2.5	132.0	
	November 7	46.0	3.3	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.6	10.9	7.2	3.9	14.9	113.3	2.4	115.7	
	December 5	39.5	3.0	6.4	5.2	6.2	7.1	9.8	6.4	3.7	13.7	101.0	2.1	103.1	
1976	January 2	33.8	2.5	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.9	8.0	5.8	3.8	11.6	86.8	2.0	88.8	
	February 6	37.7	2.7	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.9	6.8	4.1	12.9	97.2	2.3	99.5	
	March 5	40.7	3.2	7.4	5.6	6.3	7.8	9.8	7.3	4.5	14.4	106.9	2.1	109.0	
	April 2	44.6	3.4	8.7	6.0	6.9	9.3	10.2	7.8	5.4	15.0	117.4	2.3	119.7	
	May 7	46.2	3.8	9.4	6.1	6.9	10.1	10.6	7.6	5.6	15.6	122.0	2.4	124.4	
		Numbers notified to careers offices													
1974	April 3	36.6	3.2	7.7	11.7	8.3	10.4	9.1	4.8	3.2	5.9	100.9	2.5	103.4	
	May 8	39.6	3.2	7.9	12.4	7.5	11.4	9.9	4.3	3.2	6.9	106.2	2.7	108.9	
	June 5	41.6	3.2	8.2	12.3	7.6	12.3	9.7	3.9	3.3	8.9	111.1	2.7	113.8	
	July 3	41.8	3.2	10.0	18.2	7.5	13.3	10.0	5.3	3.5	9.3	121.8	2.6	124.4	
	August 7	37.1	3.4	8.9	14.5	6.2	11.8	7.7	4.0	2.9	7.3	103.9	2.3	106.2	
	September 4	34.4	2.9	6.8	10.8	6.0	10.0	7.7	3.1	2.8	7.0	91.7	2.2	93.8	
	October 9*	29.8	2.6	5.0	8.4	4.8	8.1	6.9	2.4	2.4	6.0	76.5	2.1	78.6	
	November 6*	26.4	2.3	3.9	...	4.0	6.8	5.8	2.1	2.2	5.6	65.8	2.0	67.9	
	December 4*	...	...	3.1	...	...	5.6	4.6	1.7	1.7	5.5	...	1.7	...	
1975	January 8*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.6	...	
	February 5*	17.9	1.5	2.2	4.2	2.4	4.3	3.2	1.5	1.4	2.6	41.2	1.5	42.7	
	March 5	17.5	1.6	2.3	4.4	3.0	4.6	3.6	1.9	1.4	2.6	42.9	1.2	44.2	
	April 9	16.1	1.6	3.0	3.7	2.6	4.5	3.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	40.9	1.3	42.1	
	May 7	15.1	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	3.0	37.5	1.1	38.6	
	June 4	14.7	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	3.5	34.8	1.1	36.0	
	July 9	13.2	1.2	2.2	6.3	2.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.2	3.1	37.0	0.9	38.0	
	August 6	10.1	1.0	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	27.2	0.9	28.1	
	September 3	10.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.3	26.8	0.8	27.6	
	October 3†	10.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.9	2.3	25.6	0.8	26.4	
	November 7	9.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	23.5	0.7	24.2	
	December 5	8.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	19.7	0.7	20.4	
1976	January 2	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	17.9	0.6	18.5	
	February 6	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	17.6	0.6	18.3	
	March 5	8.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	21.2	0.6	21.9	
	April 2	9.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	23.6	0.7	24.3	
	May 7	11.7	1.2	1.8	3.8	2.5	2.2	2.0	1.2	0.7	1.7	28.7	0.7	29.3	

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 officers could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.

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

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

## VACANCIES

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

TABLE 119

		THOUSANDS												
		South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Midlands†	Yorkshire and Humber-side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
1971	May 5	57.6	3.4	10.2	9.4	7.7	9.6	12.9	5.8	5.2	6.7	126.5	1.9	128.4
	June 9	59.3	3.2	10.2	9.2	7.5	9.4	12.6	5.7	4.6	6.4	126.4	1.9	128.3
	July 7	53.4	3.0	9.5	8.4	7.5	9.3	11.9	5.3	4.6	6.4	118.9	1.8	120.7
	August 4	56.4	3.3	9.6	8.4	7.6	9.6	12.2	5.3	4.6	6.1	123.3	1.8	125.1
	September 8	52.9	3.2	9.3	8.1	7.6	8.8	11.4	5.1	4.6	5.6	119.0	1.8	120.8
	October 6	50.5	3.2	9.6	7.7	7.4	8.4	12.1	5.2	4.5	5.6	117.5	1.7	119.2
	November 3	51.0	3.4	10.7	7.8	7.1	8.1	11.8	5.4	4.4	5.7	119.3	2.0	121.3
	December 1	51.4	3.7	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	11.5	5.9	4.7	6.2	118.9	2.1	121.0
1972	January 5	54.0	3.8	10.7	7.8	8.0	9.5	10.9	5.5	4.6	6.2	121.6	2.0	123.6
	February 9	56.7	4.2	11.0	7.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	5.4	4.6	6.2	124.1	1.9	126.0
	March 8	60.1	4.2	11.4	7.8	8.1	9.5	10.6	5.4	5.0	6.1	126.8	1.8	128.6
	April 5	63.9	4.3	10.7	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.3	5.3	4.9	5.9	130.0	1.7	131.7
	May 3	65.3	4.4	11.2	8.0	8.3	10.1	10.0	5.3	4.9	6.3	132.1	1.8	133.9
	June 7	67.6	4.6	11.5	8.6	9.0	10.3	9.7	5.9	5.4	7.0	138.0	2.0	140.0
	July 5	67.9	4.8	12.0	8.4	9.1	10.1	10.2	6.0	5.0	7.5	139.9	2.1	142.0
	August 9	70.7	5.1	12.7	9.0	9.6	10.9	11.4	6.4	5.5	8.0	150.2	2.2	152.4
	September 6	72.8	5.0	12.9	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.1	5.9	5.0	6.8	151.2	2.1	153.3
	October 4	76.7	5.6	13.8	10.2	10.3	11.5	10.9	6.5	5.0	7.9	161.5	2.3	163.8
	November 8	81.7	6.2	14.9	11.9	11.5	12.9	12.6	7.7	5.3	8.9	176.3	2.3	178.6
	December 6	88.0	6.8	16.2	13.6	12.4	13.9	14.0	8.3	5.7	10.0	190.8	2.4	193.2
1973	January 3	94.7	7.4	17.4	14.7	13.3	14.7	15.9	9.2	6.2	10.9	204.6	2.4	207.0
	February 7	105.9	8.1	19.7	17.3	14.8	16.2	18.3	10.8	7.1	13.5	232.3	2.7	235.0
	March 7	117.2	9.0	21.3	19.3	16.3	17.5	20.6	11.9	7.3	14.8	255.6	2.9	258.5
	April 4	125.6	9.9	23.0	21.1	18.0	18.8	22.0	12.8	8.0	16.1	275.6	3.2	278.8
	May 9	134.0	11.0	24.3	23.1	19.8	20.5	23.9	13.3	8.6	17.3	296.0	3.2	299.2
	June 6	141.5	11.5	24.9	24.1	19.9	21.6	25.3	13.3	8.9	17.5	308.5	3.0	311.5
	July 4	149.4												

## OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES														
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked						Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week			Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost		
Total (000's)									Average per operative working part of the week	Total (000's)			Average per operative on short-time		
1971	September 18	1,540	29.3	8.3	12.73	12.57	9	375	80	812	10.2	89	1.7	1,185	13.4
	October 16	1,549	29.7	8.2	12.64	12.02	6	214	106	969	9.2	112	2.1	1,182	10.6
	November 13	1,547	29.8	8.1	12.58	11.65	8	327	111	1,058	9.6	119	2.3	1,367	11.7
	December 11	1,571	30.3	8.1	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9.1	99	1.9	1,169	11.8
1972	January 15	1,392	27.1	8.0	11.07	11.79	5	181	78	675	8.7	83	1.5	856	10.4
	February 19	1,173	22.9	8.0	9.35	9.79	46	1,857	995	13,838	13.9	1,041	20.4	15,694	15.1
	March 18	1,475	29.0	8.1	11.91	12.42	9	363	114	1,229	10.7	123	2.4	1,591	12.9
	April 15	1,470	28.9	8.0	11.79	12.02	14	563	68	583	8.6	82	1.6	1,146	14.0
	May 13	1,561	30.7	8.1	12.66	12.41	5	200	65	628	9.6	70	1.4	828	11.8
	June 17	1,567	30.8	8.2	12.88	12.61	3	135	38	317	8.4	41	0.8	452	11.0
	July 15	1,503	29.5	8.4	12.64	12.59	3	113	29	239	8.3	32	0.6	352	11.1
	August 19	1,485	29.1	8.2	12.15	13.14	5	182	28	241	8.6	33	0.6	424	12.9
	September 16	1,578	30.8	8.2	12.99	12.74	5	200	26	218	8.5	31	0.6	418	13.6
	October 14	1,660	32.4	8.3	13.72	13.10	4	150	25	222	8.9	29	0.6	372	12.9
	November 18	1,742	33.9	8.3	14.39	13.44	1	56	20	156	7.7	22	0.4	212	9.8
December 9	1,732	33.7	8.4	14.61	13.90	1	41	16	138	8.5	17	0.3	179	10.0	
1973	January 13	1,643	32.1	8.2	13.41	14.26	4	176	27	207	7.7	31	0.6	384	12.3
	February 17	1,754	34.2	8.3	14.55	15.11	6	253	17	160	9.5	23	0.5	412	17.9
	March 17	1,757	34.3	8.3	14.61	15.22	8	308	25	350	13.8	33	0.6	657	19.9
	April 14	1,772	34.5	8.4	14.80	15.05	4	142	20	155	7.7	24	0.5	297	12.6
	May 19	1,827	35.5	8.5	15.60	15.35	5	185	13	117	8.9	18	0.3	302	16.9
	June 16	1,830	35.6	8.5	15.50	15.21	3	103	13	112	8.8	15	0.3	215	14.0
	July 14	1,760	34.0	8.8	15.48	15.37	1	46	13	116	9.0	14	0.3	162	11.6
	August 18	1,717	33.1	8.5	14.62	15.42	1	47	11	82	7.6	12	0.2	129	10.8
	September 15	1,823	35.2	8.6	15.76	15.47	14	571	9	97	10.4	24	0.5	668	28.3
	October 13	1,885	36.3	8.7	16.32	15.72	1	32	10	90	9.4	10	0.2	121	11.7
	November 17	1,940	37.2	8.6	16.73	15.79	3	109	21	211	10.3	23	0.4	320	13.8
December 15	1,969	37.6	8.9	17.43	16.73	1	35	9	71	7.9	10	0.2	105	10.7	
1974	January 19	1,264	24.4	7.8	9.81	10.74	8	309	1,130	15,543	13.8	1,137	22.2	15,852	13.9
	February 16	1,397	27.1	7.7	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13.2	949	18.5	12,747	13.4
	March 16	1,586	30.8	8.1	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
	April 6	1,735	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
	May 18	1,769	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
	June 15 (a)*	1,742	33.9	8.6	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10.6	25	0.5	352	13.7
	June 15 (b)*	2,066	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.34	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
	July 13	1,995	35.2	8.8	17.61	17.45	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
	August 17	1,882	33.1	8.8	16.48	17.31	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
	September 14	1,992	35.1	8.7	17.33	16.98	6	226	58	723	12.5	63	1.1	949	15.0
	October 19	2,015	35.5	8.5	17.04	16.32	23	929	59	770	13.1	82	1.4	1,699	20.7
November 16	2,022	35.6	8.5	17.11	15.99	19	742	65	634	9.7	84	1.5	1,376	16.4	
December 14	2,009	35.7	8.6	17.24	16.41	8	322	64	688	10.7	72	1.3	1,011	13.9	
1975	January 18	1,791	32.1	8.3	14.94	16.11	6	223	124	1,265	10.2	130	2.3	1,488	11.5
	February 15	1,765	31.9	8.2	14.51	15.30	11	451	172	1,769	10.3	183	3.3	2,219	12.1
	March 15	1,737	31.6	8.2	14.21	15.04	17	668	207	2,085	10.1	223	4.1	2,752	12.3
	April 19	1,691	31.0	8.1	13.78	14.05	11	446	229	2,261	9.9	240	4.4	2,708	11.3
	May 17	1,618	29.8	8.3	13.42	13.08	17	685	222	2,304	10.3	239	4.4	2,989	12.5
	June 14	1,570	29.1	8.2	12.94	12.56	14	573	195	1,876	9.6	209	3.9	2,449	11.7
	July 19	1,517	28.2	8.8	13.29	13.12	21	850	112	1,165	10.4	133	2.5	2,016	15.1
	August 16	1,397	26.0	8.4	11.67	12.44	17	688	108	1,096	10.2	125	2.3	1,784	14.3
	September 13	1,568	29.3	8.4	13.11	12.75	12	493	120	1,182	9.9	132	2.5	1,676	12.7
	October 18	1,625	30.5	8.3	13.47	12.75	6	230	147	1,564	10.7	152	2.9	1,793	11.8
	November 15	1,676	31.8	8.3	13.85	12.73	20	816	157	1,537	9.8	177	3.4	2,753	13.3
December 13	1,695	32.2	8.5	14.39	13.56	24	942	128	1,228	9.6	151	2.9	2,170	14.4	
1976	January 10	1,435	27.5	7.8	11.22	12.43	13	504	140	1,347	9.6	152	2.9	1,850	12.2
	February 14	1,572	30.3	8.3	13.08	13.89	6	247	160	1,534	9.6	167	3.2	1,781	10.7
	March 13	1,624	31.4	8.4	13.65	14.50	4	176	128	1,293	10.1	133	2.6	1,469	11.1
	April 10**	1,635	31.6	8.3	13.55	13.81	4	165	111	1,054	9.5	115	2.2	1,219	10.6

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

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

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

§ Figures after June 1974 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the 1975 Census of Employment.

\*\* See page 639 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
Year	Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	103.7		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	103.6		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	
1960	103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1		102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	110.1	100.1		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.3	
1969	92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	
1970	90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	
1971	84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.3	96.6	
1972	81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7	
1973	83.2		85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	92.4	91.8	94.8	96.8	
1974	81.0		84.7	77.6	66.3	87.5	93.8	92.4				

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1973 Oct.	£ 40.24	£ 42.41	£ 41.31	£ 43.85	£ 40.51	£ 37.00	£ 39.14	£ 41.60	£ 45.74	£ 39.45	£ 36.75	£ 34.53	£ 33.90
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
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1973 Oct.	47.1	42.3	44.6	45.1	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.0	44.7	44.9	44.5	42.0
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	44.2	44.2	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
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1973 Oct.	p 85.44	p 100.26	p 92.62	p 97.23	p 90.83	p 84.28	p 88.95	p 94.55	p 106.37	p 88.26	p 81.85	p 77.60	p 80.71
1974 Oct.	p 102.94	p 130.16	p 116.04	p 115.54	p 109.71	p 101.42	p 106.41	p 115.86	p 124.66	p 107.48	p 100.32	p 93.64	p 98.22
1975 Oct.	p 130.50	p 163.71	p 147.78	p 149.16	p 138.17	p 127.02	p 134.57	p 153.83	p 151.01	p 133.30	p 126.53	p 116.16	p 118.91

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1973 Oct.	£ 42.59	£ 39.36	£ 48.69	£ 40.11	£ 41.52	£ 39.86	£ 41.41	£ 39.78	£ 43.31	£ 34.21	£ 31.32	£ 40.92
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
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1973 Oct.	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	49.6	44.1	43.9	45.6
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
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1973 Oct.	p 90.42	p 87.27	p 107.96	p 89.33	p 92.89	p 81.68	p 87.73	p 90.82	p 87.32	p 77.57	p 71.34	p 89.74
1974 Oct.	p 109.33	p 104.13	p 125.19	p 109.86	p 111.64	p 100.96	p 104.17	p 108.43	p 105.17	p 95.16	p 86.66	p 107.83
1975 Oct.	p 137.24	p 129.54	p 153.70	p 136.61	p 139.91	p 126.74	p 133.58	p 142.91	p 134.90	p 117.38	p 115.46	p 136.65

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1973 Oct.	£ 22.68	£ 25.73	£ 21.47	£ 21.08	£ 23.52	£ 21.55	£ 22.36	£ 24.09	£ 26.18	£ 20.91	£ 19.89	£ 17.94	£ 19.03
1974 Oct.	£ 28.75	£ 31.41	£ 27.38	£ 27.38	£ 30.02	£ 26.87	£ 28.21	£ 28.01	£ 33.48	£ 25.52	£ 22.38	£ 24.04	£ 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
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1973 Oct.	38.6	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	37.3	36.7	36.4
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	37.5	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	38.4	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.5
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1973 Oct.	p 58.76	p 66.66	p 55.77	p 55.92	p 61.73	p 56.41	p 59.79	p 60.23	p 69.44	p 56.06	p 53.32	p 49.88	p 52.28
1974 Oct.	p 75.66	p 80.95	p 74.82	p 73.01	p 79.00	p 70.90	p 75.83	p 76.32	p 88.34	p 72.21	p 68.60	p 61.99	p 66.59
1975 Oct.	p 98.89	p 111.17	p 98.68	p 96.49	p 103.84	p 94.87	p 98.06	p 105.92	p 112.88	p 93.48	p 87.98	p 77.07	p 80.85

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1973 Oct.	£ 21.16	£ 22.93	£ 22.79	£ 20.02	£ 21.15	—	£ 18.96	£ 23.04	£ 28.84	£ 16.79	£ 23.37	£ 21.16
1974 Oct.	£ 27.54	£ 28.86	£ 30.09	£ 26.27	£ 27.05	—	£ 23.92	£ 29.89	£ 34.58	£ 21.73	£ 29.18	£ 27.01
1975 Oct.	£ 35.20	£ 36.77	£ 38.51	£ 32.94	£ 34.23	—	£ 30.45	£ 38.76	£ 44.07	£ 26.59	£ 38.64	£ 34.19
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.5	—	37.2	37.3	43.0	38.4	40.3	37.7
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1973 Oct.	p 57.97	p 61.15	p 59.04	p 53.10	p 56.40	—	p 50.97	p 61.77	p 67.07	p 43.72	p 57.99	p 56.13
1974 Oct.	p 75.87	p 76.55	p 77.75	p 70.05	p 72.72	—	p 62.78	p 81.44	p 81.56	p 56.15	p 73.87	p 72.22
1975 Oct.	p 98.05	p 99.38	p 101.61	p 88.31	p 93.02	—	p 81.20	p 109.49	p 106.19	p 69.43	p 95.88	p 92.41

\* Except railways and London Transport.

† Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

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

TABLE 123  
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

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

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

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

ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual				ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual			
ALL AGES, including part-time employees				FULL-TIME ADULTS: men (21 years and over) women (18 years and over)			
	Males	Females	Males and females		Men	Women	Men and women
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	1971 April	111.5	112.2	111.7
1972 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	1972 April	124.1	125.8	124.5
1973 April	138.5	139.1	138.7	1973 April	137.3	139.8	138.0
1974 April	156.0	158.5	156.8	1974 April	155.3	161.8	157.0
Weights	515	485	1,000	1975 April	195.0	224.0	202.9
The above series terminated at April 1974							
FULL-TIME ADULTS: men (21 years and over) women (18 years and over)							
	Men	Women	Men and women		Men	Women	Men and women
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	111.5	112.2	111.7	1971 April	110.7	112.5	111.0
1972 April	124.1	125.8	124.5	1972 April	122.3	124.9	122.7
1973 April	137.3	139.8	138.0	1973 April	135.9	139.9	136.5
1974 April	155.3	161.8	157.0	1974 April	152.1	165.2	154.3
1975 April	195.0	224.0	202.9	1975 April	191.8	226.7	197.5
Weights	575	425	1,000	Weights	689	311	1,000

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

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

	Average weekly wage earnings (1)	Average hourly wage earnings (2)	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* (3)	Average hourly wage rates† (4)	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4)) (5)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962 April	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964 April	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966 April	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1967 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1968 April	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970 April	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1972 April	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1973 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1974 April	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1975 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1961 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1962 October	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1963 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1964 October	+ 13.5	+ 13.5	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
1965 October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1
1966 October	+ 15.7	+ 15.0	+ 14.6	+ 18.1	- 3.5†
1967 October	+ 15.1	+ 14.1	+ 13.6	+ 12.1	+ 1.5
1968 October	+ 20.0	+ 21.4	+		



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

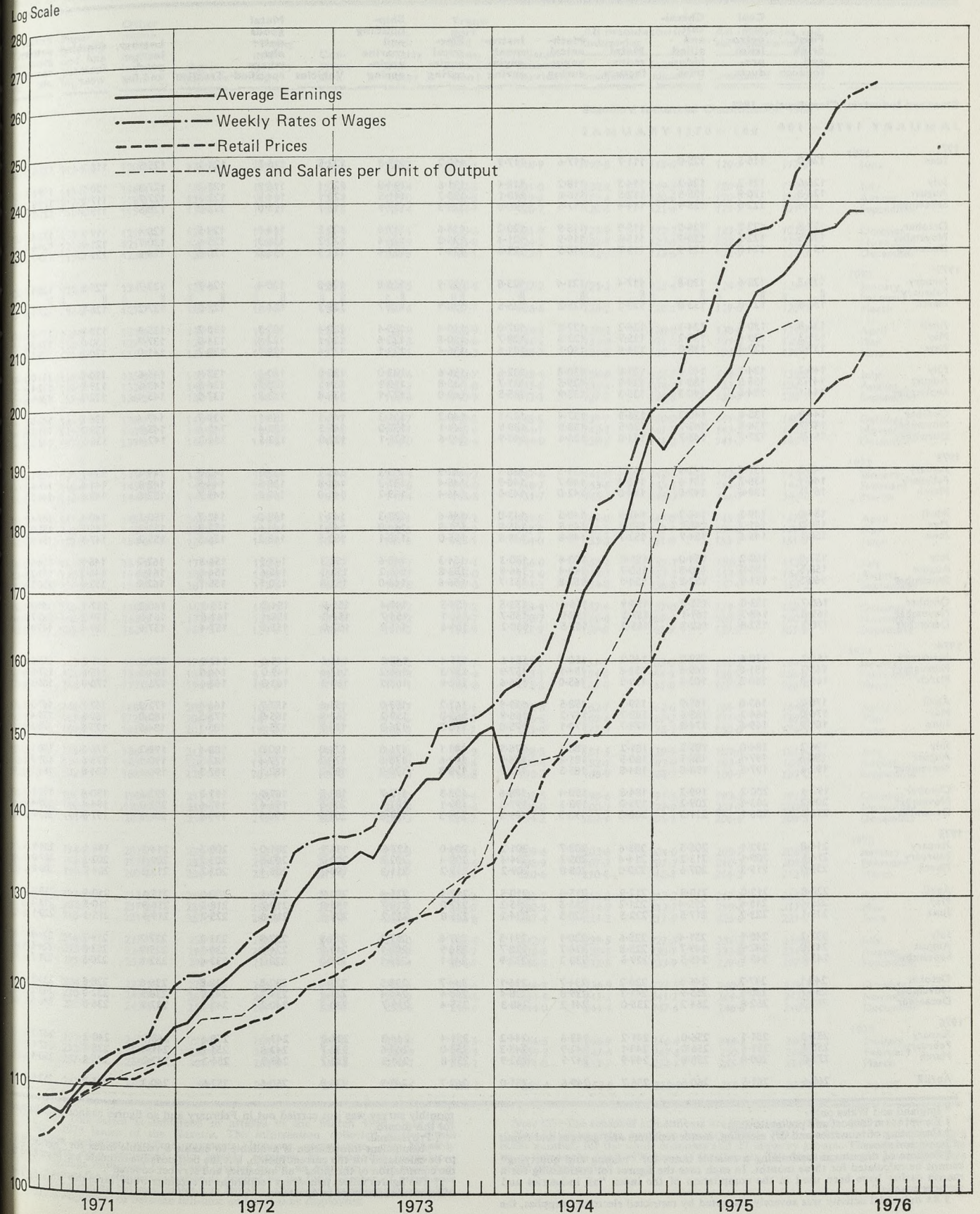
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	
<b>Full-time manual men (21 years and over)</b>	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
April 1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2	
<b>Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
April 1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6	
<b>All full-time men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3	
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7	
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
April 1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3	
<b>Full-time manual women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
April 1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1	
<b>Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
April 1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9	
<b>All full-time women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
April 1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3	
<b>Full time adults</b>										
(a) Men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0	
April 1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1	
April 1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8	
April 1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7	
(b) Males and females (18 years and over)										
April 1973	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9	
April 1974	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5	
April 1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0	
<b>*Full-time youths and boys (under 21)</b>										
April 1972	16.7	17.1			16.0	16.2				
April 1973	19.9	20.4	42.7	48.0	19.0	19.3	42.3	45.5	44.3	
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1	57.4	
April 1975	33.4	34.2	42.0	81.5	32.9	33.3	41.8	79.8	78.1	
<b>*Full-time girls (under 18)</b>										
April 1972	11.0	11.3			10.2	10.3				
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.6	33.2	11.8	11.9	39.0	30.6	30.4	
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9	40.7	
April 1975	22.8	23.4	38.7	60.3	22.0	22.3	38.1	58.5	58.3	
<b>*Part-time men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	10.4	10.5			12.1	12.2				
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.4	56.0	15.0	15.2	18.9	64.6	64.4	
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2	72.0	
April 1975	20.1	20.3	20.2	89.4	17.9	18.3	18.2	93.9	93.6	
<b>*Part-time women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	9.3	9.5			8.5	8.6				
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.6	49.0	9.9	10.1	20.3	49.1	49.0	
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	57.5	57.4	
April 1975	17.0	17.6	22.9	77.5	17.1	17.4	21.4	81.3	81.2	

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

**Earnings, wage rates, retail prices, wages and salaries per unit of output**

AVERAGE 1970 = 100



# EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Standard Industrial Classification 1968													
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Vehicles
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>														
1971														
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.7	119.2	117.8	122.5	116.0	123.1	125.5	118.2	122.6
July	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	123.2	127.3	120.5	119.6
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	120.1	114.5	122.5	127.7	117.1	119.8
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	123.0	128.5	118.3	121.5
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	128.4	119.9	122.4
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	121.0	124.6
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6	126.6	122.0	123.7
1972														
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	125.8	126.4
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	128.7	127.1
March	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7	135.9	129.1	131.3
April	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0	137.7	130.0	132.3
May	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7	141.0	130.2	132.3
June	140.2	134.5	140.0	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	136.0	130.3	137.8	145.6	130.9	134.0
July	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	129.5	131.7	135.8	119.9	136.5	128.5	143.6	147.7	129.5	132.4
August	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8	145.4	132.9	136.9
September	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	141.3	139.7	147.4	136.5	142.0
October	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.3	141.4	145.8	138.3	143.2
November	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2
December														
1973														
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5
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	157.8	158.3	161.6	163.2	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
1974														
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	157.5
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2
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	175.6	180.0	169.6	179.4
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	200.4	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	190.4	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
1975														
January	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	232.5	209.1	207.0
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0
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	225.9	216.9	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	213.2
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
1976														
January	257.0	251.1	256.0	241.2	243.6	244.2	251.4	244.8	234.0	243.7	250.6	248.1	240.2	247.7
February	255.6	251.4	256.0	249.1	242.9	245.3	253.0	249.6	237.7	243.8	251.6	241.4	238.7	247.1
March	277.0	260.8	258.8	249.9	247.9	252.9	259.8	251.3	236.7	249.9	256.3	242.2	245.6	250.4
April†††	265.6	261.5	260.6	256.7	249.6	251.0	262.7	247.9	236.9	250.6	252.5	240.3	245.2	253.8

\* England and Wales only.  
† Except sea transport and postal services.  
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.  
§ Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for these months. In each case the figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".  
|| As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the

monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for this month.  
¶ Provisional.  
\*\* Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture and fishing" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".  
†† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

# EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Standard Industrial Classification 1968														
	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries	All industries and services covered	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>															
1971															
June	123.6	113.8	120.1	125.8	114.5	124.5	122.2	121.3	118.9	119.8	118.0	120.5	117.8	119.8	117.8
July	123.9	115.5	118.4	126.5	112.1	122.9	126.4	122.5	121.0	120.3	119.3	120.8	119.4	120.3	119.4
August	120.1	117.3	118.3	133.7	113.9	120.4	125.0	123.5	119.6	119.4	120.6	120.1	120.7	119.4	120.7
September	124.2	119.1	119.9	138.6	115.2	124.5	124.4	124.9	120.7	120.6	121.4	121.7	121.1	121.4	121.1
October	126.1	119.7	121.7	131.8	116.2	125.4	126.1	125.6	121.9	121.9	122.2	122.7	122.0	121.9	122.2
November	126.2	122.0	121.9	127.0	105.6	123.6	126.9	125.8	124.3	122.9	122.6	122.9	122.2	122.6	122.2
December	122.4	119.7	123.8	122.6	106.0	123.7	126.5	125.1	123.1	122.3	123.6	122.3	122.3	123.3	123.3
1972															
January	130.1	122.3	124.8	123.5	§	122.3	126.5	125.5	127.2	125.2	125.4	124.3	124.5	125.2	124.5
February	131.8	124.0	127.7	129.8		128.5	137.6	127.7	136.6						

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1974		June 1975		January 1976		January 1974		June 1975		January 1976	
	£	P	£	P	£	P	£	P	£	P	£	P
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>												
Timeworkers												
Skilled	244.0	277.3	315.7	327.0	399.5	67.80	274.3	297.4	345.2	370.7	437.3	143.75
Semi-skilled	253.5	281.7	341.9	356.9	438.7	61.14	272.9	290.9	356.5	391.9	455.3	122.36
Labourers	254.4	300.9	360.4	391.4	404.1	53.80	290.0	307.4	393.9	405.6	464.2	114.31
All timeworkers	257.7	288.8	337.7	351.7	423.7	64.27	289.8	307.6	367.7	395.7	462.9	133.86
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	224.4	268.5	313.1	370.0	381.9	70.17	267.6	274.1	340.1	380.6	416.1	159.67
Semi-skilled	227.2	277.5	326.5	386.2	409.2	61.89	280.7	291.8	367.9	410.1	459.6	122.15
Labourers	217.4	263.2	307.5	365.0	375.2	58.92	266.8	274.5	341.8	389.8	425.5	133.27
All payment-by-result workers	224.5	270.2	315.7	373.4	388.3	67.22	268.7	276.4	344.4	386.0	425.5	149.80
All skilled workers	227.9	268.9	311.1	357.2	384.1	69.58	263.9	276.0	335.2	374.1	416.3	155.58
All semi-skilled workers	239.5	282.5	336.3	383.0	425.1	61.63	274.9	288.7	360.2	402.3	454.8	129.42
All labourers	233.4	280.5	330.1	382.3	392.9	57.38	281.2	290.4	368.0	408.1	450.8	119.82
All workers covered	231.8	273.2	318.9	365.8	395.4	66.40	270.8	281.9	346.1	386.3	432.0	145.25
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>												
Timeworkers												
General workers	243.8	270.1	313.9	328.3	379.7	64.37	291.6	311.9	369.9	394.2	449.9	149.43
Craftsmen	235.5	259.7	305.3	312.2	371.6	69.94	274.0	291.1	342.8	360.3	416.7	156.88
All timeworkers	242.4	268.0	312.3	324.7	379.1	65.90	288.8	308.0	364.7	387.2	443.8	151.46
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	224.5	247.8	296.2	302.6	352.6	62.71	235.2	253.5	303.0	326.8	371.4	142.47
Craftsmen	203.2	230.7	285.8	300.7	333.1	66.57	224.4	246.1	288.1	317.2	361.2	154.34
All payment-by-result workers	219.4	243.7	294.0	302.9	346.7	63.35	232.3	251.2	299.0	324.4	366.4	144.37
All general workers	237.5	263.0	307.1	320.0	370.8	64.14	271.3	290.6	345.6	368.8	421.2	148.47
All craftsmen	226.7	251.1	297.6	305.6	361.3	69.69	256.5	273.8	322.4	341.0	393.9	156.69
All workers covered	235.3	260.4	305.3	316.9	369.5	65.59	268.2	286.7	340.1	362.1	415.0	150.60
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>												
Timeworkers												
Skilled	244.6	294.9	357.8	364.3	448.8	57.48	264.3	283.0	333.2	359.8	429.6	129.67
Semi-skilled	257.0	310.2	383.0	390.0	483.0	53.61	283.0	307.1	359.8	389.9	464.9	122.79
Labourers	257.3	311.6	383.0	390.0	483.0	43.63	275.7	299.0	360.0	391.1	464.9	98.40
All timeworkers	253.0	305.2	379.9	387.1	483.0	54.57	275.4	299.0	349.1	381.1	464.9	123.92
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	240.0	287.9	357.8	364.3	448.8	57.78	257.1	283.0	333.2	359.8	429.6	135.84
Semi-skilled	230.1	273.7	346.7	353.7	448.8	50.92	243.8	270.2	326.8	348.9	423.0	122.34
Labourers	246.4	304.0	379.9	387.1	483.0	45.21	270.2	299.0	349.1	381.1	464.9	103.07
All payment-by-result workers	235.9	281.7	357.8	364.3	448.8	53.99	251.6	283.0	333.2	359.8	429.6	128.11
All skilled workers	242.1	291.3	364.3	371.3	448.8	57.60	259.5	284.3	334.3	361.3	432.14	132.14
All semi-skilled workers	243.1	291.6	364.3	371.3	448.8	52.44	261.1	283.0	333.2	359.8	429.6	122.60
All labourers	254.7	309.8	383.0	390.0	483.0	43.97	274.6	299.0	349.1	381.1	464.9	99.41
All workers covered	244.4	293.5	379.9	387.1	483.0	54.33	262.9	290.6	340.9	362.1	415.0	125.60

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:  
\* 370-1.  
† 271-273; 276-278.  
‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

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

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

TABLE 130 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1972	101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.5	100.5	101.7	101.4
1973	114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	115.2	116.5	117.8	115.6
1974	136.4	144.4	143.1	138.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	136.9	145.8	144.1	138.7
1975	175.4	191.8	190.1	178.7	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	176.2	193.7	191.6	179.8
Average of monthly index numbers												
1974	129.8	138.6	135.0	131.4	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	130.3	139.8	135.9	132.1
May	134.8	141.8	141.1	136.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	135.3	143.1	142.1	136.9
June	137.8	144.2	144.7	139.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	138.3	145.5	145.8	139.9
July	143.6	149.0	150.8	144.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.2	150.4	151.9	145.6
August	144.1	151.3	152.3	145.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.6	152.7	153.4	146.4
September	145.9	155.2	155.6	147.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	146.5	156.6	156.7	148.7
October	150.7	162.4	161.7	153.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	151.3	162.9	162.9	153.9
November	153.9	170.9	164.9	157.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	154.5	172.5	166.1	158.0
December	155.6	172.8	167.5	158.9	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	156.2	174.5	168.8	159.8
1975	157.9	174.1	171.3	161.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	158.5	175.8	172.7	162.0
January	165.0	180.3	178.0	168.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	165.7	182.1	179.4	169.0
February	166.1	181.1	179.0	169.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	166.8	182.8	180.4	170.1
March	172.5	186.8	185.5	175.4	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	173.2	188.6	187.0	176.4
April	178.9	190.8	193.6	181.5	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	179.7	192.8	195.2	182.6
May	180.6	195.3	195.6	183.7	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	181.4	197.3	197.2	184.8
June	181.3	196.0	197.2	184.4	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	182.1	198.0	198.9	185.6
July	181.7	196.6	197.9	184.9	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	182.5	198.7	199.6	186.0
August	182.9	199.5	199.3	186.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	183.7	201.6	200.9	187.5
September	190.6	209.2	207.7	194.4	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	191.4	211.3	209.4	195.6
October	192.1	219.0	208.5	197.0	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	192.9	221.2	210.3	198.2
1976	195.5	224.4	214.6	200.9	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	196.3	226.7	216.3	202.1
January	199.8	227.9	218.8	205.1	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	200.7	230.2	220.6	206.4
February	201.3	229.5	220.3	206.7	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	202.2	231.9	222.1	207.9
March	202.7	230.9	222.0	208.0	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	203.5	233.2	223.8	209.3
April	203.7	233.5	223.6	209.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	204.6	235.9	225.4	210.6
May	203.7	233.5	223.6	209.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	204.6	235.9	225.4	210.6
June	203.7	233.5	223.6	209.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	204.6	235.9	225.4	210.6
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
1972	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5
1973	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6
1974	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3
1975	170.9	191.3	180.7	174.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	171.0	191.4	180.7	174.5
Average of monthly index numbers												
1974	126.8	135.6	131.6	128.4	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	126.8	135.6	131.6	128.4
May	129.9	139.2	135.0	131.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	129.9	139.2	135.0	131.6
June	131.8	141.5	137.7	133.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	131.8	141.5	137.7	133.6
July	140.7	148.6	145.8	142.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	140.7	148.6	145.8	142.2
August	141.1	149.										

**WAGE RATES AND HOURS**

**indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom**

TABLE 131

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1972	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1974	149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133
1975	186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171
<b>Normal weekly hours‡</b>									
1972	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
1974	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1975	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1972	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1974	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134
1975	187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172

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

**WAGE RATES AND HOURS**

**indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom**

TABLE 131 (continued)

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1972	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
1973	113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
1974	138	126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128
1975	171	160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163
<b>Normal weekly hours‡</b>									
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.9	100.0	98.5
1974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
1975	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.0
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1972	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
1973	113	105	109	139	112	107	117	114	106
1974	138	126	130	162	138	131	141	145	132
1975	170	160	158	215	175	169	185	182	168

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



**RETAIL PRICES**  
**United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households**

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

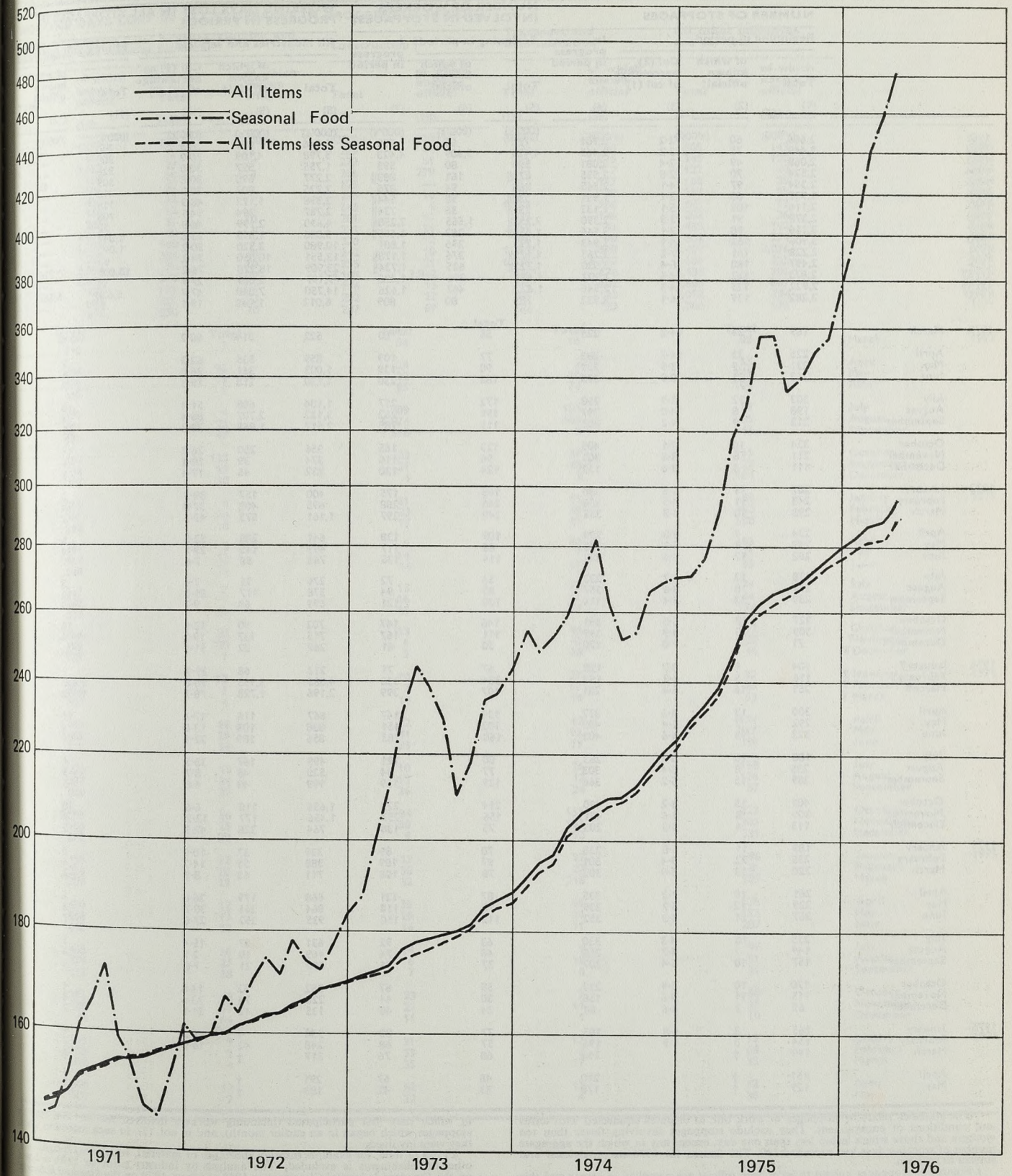
Year	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>												
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				151.5				151.4			

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	161.8	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	134.0
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	143.6
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	160.7
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	176.2
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	209.1
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	180.3
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	165.0
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	182.6
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4

**Index of retail prices**

January 1962 = 100



**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \***  
**United Kingdom: stoppages of work**

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡				
	Beginning in period		Col (2) percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†			Total	of which known official		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)
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	(000's) 771	(000's) 80	(000's) 779	(000's) 3,046	(000's) 861	(000's) 28.3	(000's) 740	(000's) —
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—
1974	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567
1975	2,282	139	6.1	2,332	789	80	809	6,012	1,148	19.1	56	—
1972	March	169	24	14.2	225	Total 55	83	522	314	60.2	Total 8	—
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2	—
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1	—
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	230	1,130	218	19.3	2	—
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	608	51.4	18	—
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	262	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	—
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	285	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	—
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	165	956	250	26.2	14	—
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	116	374	39	10.4	9	—
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	130	232	45	19.4	3	—
1973	January	207	11	5.3	236	165	175	400	157	39.3	6	—
	February	243	11	4.5	308	265	288	695	402	57.8	19	—
	March	293	10	3.8	355	248	297	1,161	575	49.5	5	—
	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	138	641	208	32.5	6	—
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	117	499	145	29.1	4	—
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	135	763	58	7.6	7	—
	July	178	12	6.7	233	56	72	276	21	7.6	3	—
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	94	378	117	31.0	16	—
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	121	699	68	9.7	9	—
	October	327	18	5.5	391	146	167	702	90	12.8	12	—
	November	309	15	4.9	399	111	167	715	137	19.2	5	—
	December	71	5	7.0	120	30	61	269	32	11.9	—	—
1974	January	104	9	8.7	128	67	71	213	68	31.9	—	—
	February	116	5	4.3	154	324	338	4,085	3,955	96.8	3,897	—
	March	251	16	6.4	281	107	399	2,196	1,728	78.7	1,670	—
	April	300	13	4.3	377	130	147	667	116	17.4	11	—
	May	292	7	2.4	409	102	151	838	109	13.0	4	—
	June	323	15	4.6	403	160	183	856	189	22.1	11	—
	July	188	10	5.3	283	80	121	499	167	33.5	4	—
	August	236	8	3.4	303	77	94	520	45	8.7	5	—
	September	289	15	5.2	366	129	159	999	48	4.8	5	—
	October	401	13	3.2	490	214	273	1,656	110	6.6	10	—
	November	309	8	2.6	431	156	257	1,456	177	12.2	9	—
	December	113	6	5.3	203	75	138	764	328	42.9	2	—
1975	January	189	11	5.8	238	70	89	339	37	10.9	6	—
	February	235	22	9.4	301	97	109	388	55	14.2	4	—
	March	220	13	5.9	302	76	108	711	63	8.9	2	—
	April	261	19	7.3	335	87	121	668	179	26.8	6	—
	May	229	12	5.2	339	76	118	864	265	30.7	8	—
	June	257	11	4.3	352	112	150	935	252	27.0	7	—
	July	235	10	4.3	330	63	92	631	97	15.4	5	—
	August	149	7	4.7	218	48	74	469	10	2.1	4	—
	September	157	10	6.4	207	37	56	300	21	7.0	4	—
	October	170	10	5.9	213	58	67	352	52	14.8	4	—
	November	115	11	9.6	158	30	44	220	74	33.6	3	—
	December	65	3	4.6	88	34	40	135	42	31.1	2	—
1976	January	165	8	4.8	183	77	80	330	4	1.2	4	—
	February	154	3	1.9	196	57	68	248	42	16.9	4	—
	March	199	†	—	246	68	76	317	†	—	4	—
	April	151	†	—	210	48	67	291	†	—	3	—
	May	129	†	—	178	33	42	183	†	—	10	—

\* 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 1976 are provisional and subject to revision.  
 † Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.  
 ‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.  
 § Loss of time, for example through shortages 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 stoppage began.  
 †† Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10—March 8 1974, are not available for December 1973—March 1974.

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***  
**stoppages of work: United Kingdom**

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
1961	(000's) 1,464	(000's) 624	(000's) 22	(000's) 14	(000's) 285	(000's) 44	(000's) 230	(000's) 36	(000's) 241	(000's) 100
1962	4,339	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	163	31	10	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	1,422	205	40	6	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	3,363	2,010	140	7	1,229	12	559	41	438	112
1969	3,739	1,229	587	140	278	12	786	90	862	274
1970	4,540	3,552	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,035	2,654	274	129	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	4,799	923	193	82	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973	5,837	602	255	23	193	15	331	102	1,608	887
1974	5,932	814	350	70	247	69	705	33	2,072	794
1975							422	23	1,006	172
1972	Total 344		Total 3		Total 54		Total 16		Total 98	March 1972
	764		12		24		2		55	April
	825		9		32		10		125	May
	860		6		85		74		104	June
			9				105		87	July
			22		389		503		35	August
			47		1,874		6		144	September
			11		1,618					
			123		20		37		165	October
			15		21		48		22	November
			10		4		3		104	December
	259		4		31		11		89	January
	291		—		23		49		312	February
	592		8		17		31		508	March
			3		8		60		83	April
	440		12		14		7		21	May
	684		11		14		11		35	June
			7		3		12		74	July
	167									

### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134

		(1970 = 100)									
		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974†	1975†	
<b>1</b>	<b>WHOLE ECONOMY</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>											
1a	Gross domestic product‡	92.5	96.5	98.3	100.0	101.6	104.5	110.5	109.6	107.8	
1b	Employed labour force*	100.9	100.5	100.5	100.0	98.3	99.1	101.1	(101.5)	(100.6)	
1c	GDP per person employed*	91.7	96.0	97.8	100.0	103.4	105.4	109.3	(108.0)	(107.2)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>											
1d	Total domestic incomes	86.5	89.5	92.8	100.0	110.4	121.6	132.8	152.7	195.4	1d
1e	Wages and salaries	85.2	87.1	91.2	100.0	109.6	119.2	130.4	156.0	204.3	1e
1f	Labour costs	84.1	86.3	91.0	100.0	108.9	118.3	129.2	155.2	204.6	1f
<b>2</b>	<b>INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>											
2a	Output	91.7	97.3	99.8	100.0	100.4	102.6	110.2	106.1	100.9	
2b	Employment	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	95.8	(95.5)	(92.3)	
2c	Output per person employed	89.2	96.0	98.3	100.0	103.6	108.5	115.0	(111.1)	(109.3)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>											
2d	Wages and salaries	85.7	85.4	90.2	100.0	107.2	115.1	124.8	150.4		
2e	Labour costs	84.8	84.5	89.7	100.0	107.4	115.6	125.1	151.4		
<b>3</b>	<b>MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>											
3a	Output	89.8	95.9	99.6	100.0	99.6	102.4	110.9	107.8	101.4	
3b	Employment	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	94.2	(94.5)	(90.8)	
3c	Output per person employed	90.0	96.9	99.3	100.0	102.9	109.3	117.7	(114.1)	(111.7)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>											
3d	Wages and salaries**	82.9	83.2	88.4	100.0	108.6	114.5	121.1	146.2		
3e	Labour costs	82.2	82.4	87.8	100.0	109.2	115.5	122.5	148.7		
<b>4</b>	<b>MINING AND QUARRYING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>											
4a	Output	114.5	111.2	104.0	100.0	100.0	84.0	92.4	79.0	86.0	
4b	Employment	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.9	92.7	88.4	(85.3)	(86.0)	
4c	Output per person employed	86.7	94.6	97.7	100.0	103.2	90.6	104.5	(92.6)	(100.0)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>											
4d	Wages and salaries	92.3	90.0	90.0	100.0	101.0	139.5	152.8	203.1		
4e	Labour costs	91.5	89.2	92.8	100.0	100.7	145.1	156.4	208.8		
<b>5</b>	<b>METAL MANUFACTURE</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>											
5a	Output	92.0	98.0	100.3	100.0	91.3	91.4	100.0	91.7	78.6	
5b	Employment	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	87.3	(85.8)	(84.0)	
5c	Output per person employed	91.4	99.3	101.0	100.0	96.7	104.6	114.5	(106.9)	(93.6)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>											
5d	Wages and salaries	78.0	76.7	84.2	100.0	112.3	116.9	121.6	153.4		
5e	Labour costs	77.2	76.0	84.0	100.0	112.7	117.4	122.3	155.1		
<b>6</b>	<b>MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>											
6a	Output	87.5	91.2	97.1	100.0	100.8	100.4	111.3	109.7	106.2	
6b	Employment	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	92.6	(94.1)	(90.4)	
6c	Output per person employed	88.5	93.4	98.0	100.0	104.2	109.0	120.2	(116.6)	(117.5)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>											
6d	Wages and salaries	84.1	82.1	86.6	100.0	108.5	115.7	123.3	150.7		
6e	Labour costs	83.2	81.1	86.1	100.0	109.0	116.5	124.5	153.0		
<b>7</b>	<b>VEHICLES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>											
7a	Output	94.5	102.6	106.6	100.0	99.4	103.7	105.1	98.6	94.7	
7b	Employment	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	95.0	(94.6)	(90.9)	
7c	Output per person employed	96.6	105.8	107.4	100.0	102.1	110.4	110.6	(104.2)	(104.2)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>											
7d	Wages and salaries	78.1	78.6	83.6	100.0	109.4	117.3	135.0	163.5		
7e	Labour costs	77.6	78.0	83.2	100.0	109.5	118.4	136.2	165.6		
<b>8</b>	<b>TEXTILES</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>											
8a	Output	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.1	108.6	99.2	93.7	
8b	Employment	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	87.9	(86.0)	(79.8)	
8c	Output per person employed	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.7	116.4	123.5	(115.3)	(117.4)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>											
8d	Wages and salaries	93.3	85.7	93.6	100.0	103.1	107.0	109.3	133.3		
8e	Labour costs	91.2	84.6	93.0	100.0	103.5	107.5	110.6	135.9		
<b>9</b>	<b>GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>										
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>											
9a	Output	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	118.1	118.6	119.3	
9b	Employment	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	88.4	(88.8)	(90.4)	
9c	Output per person employed	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.2	122.1	133.6	(133.6)	(132.0)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>											
9d	Wages and salaries	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	113.0	115.2	132.0		
9e	Labour costs	96.7	93.4	94.1	100.0	108.8	113.4	116.2	133.8		

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.  
 \*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 648 of this issue.  
 † Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

### OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

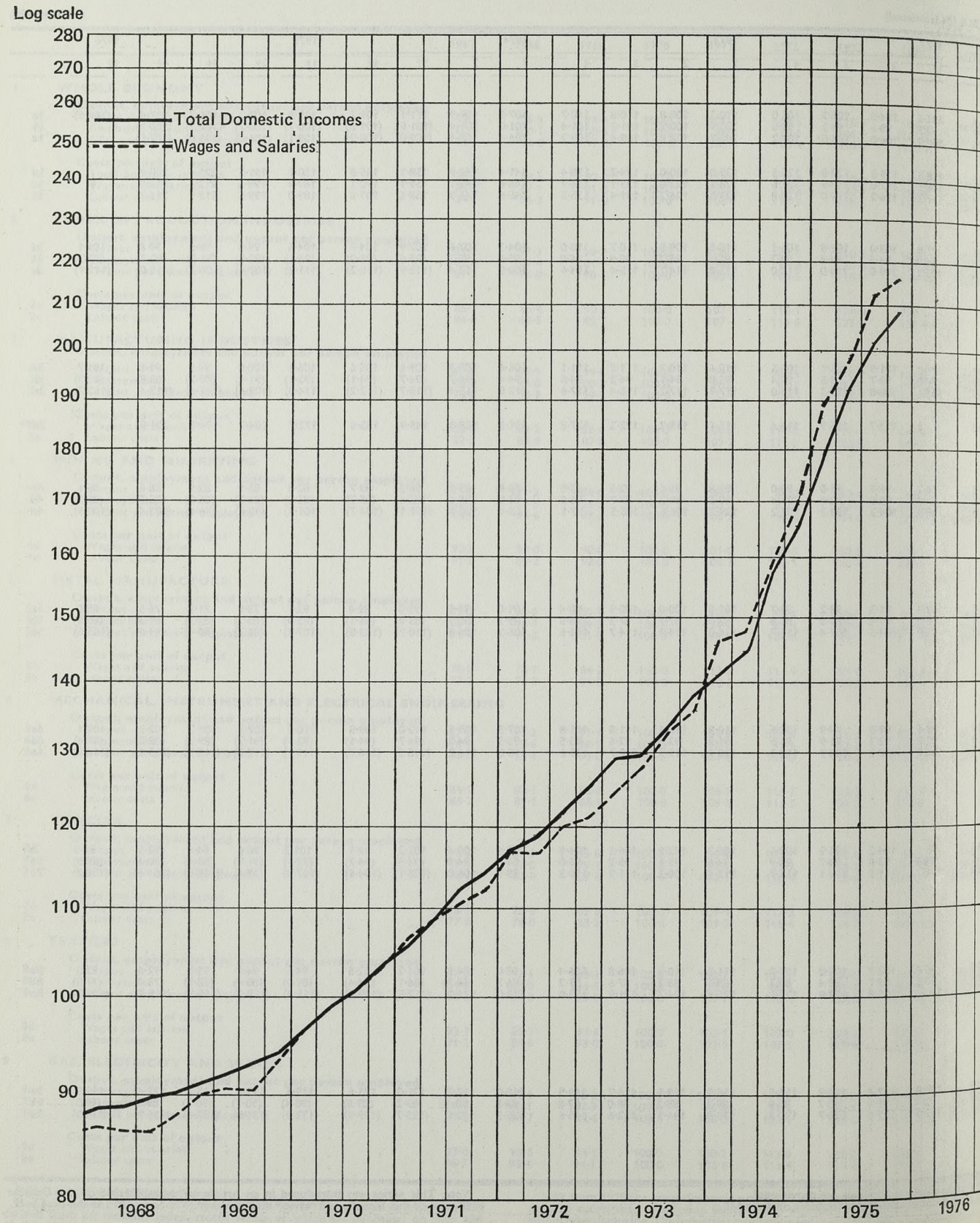
indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

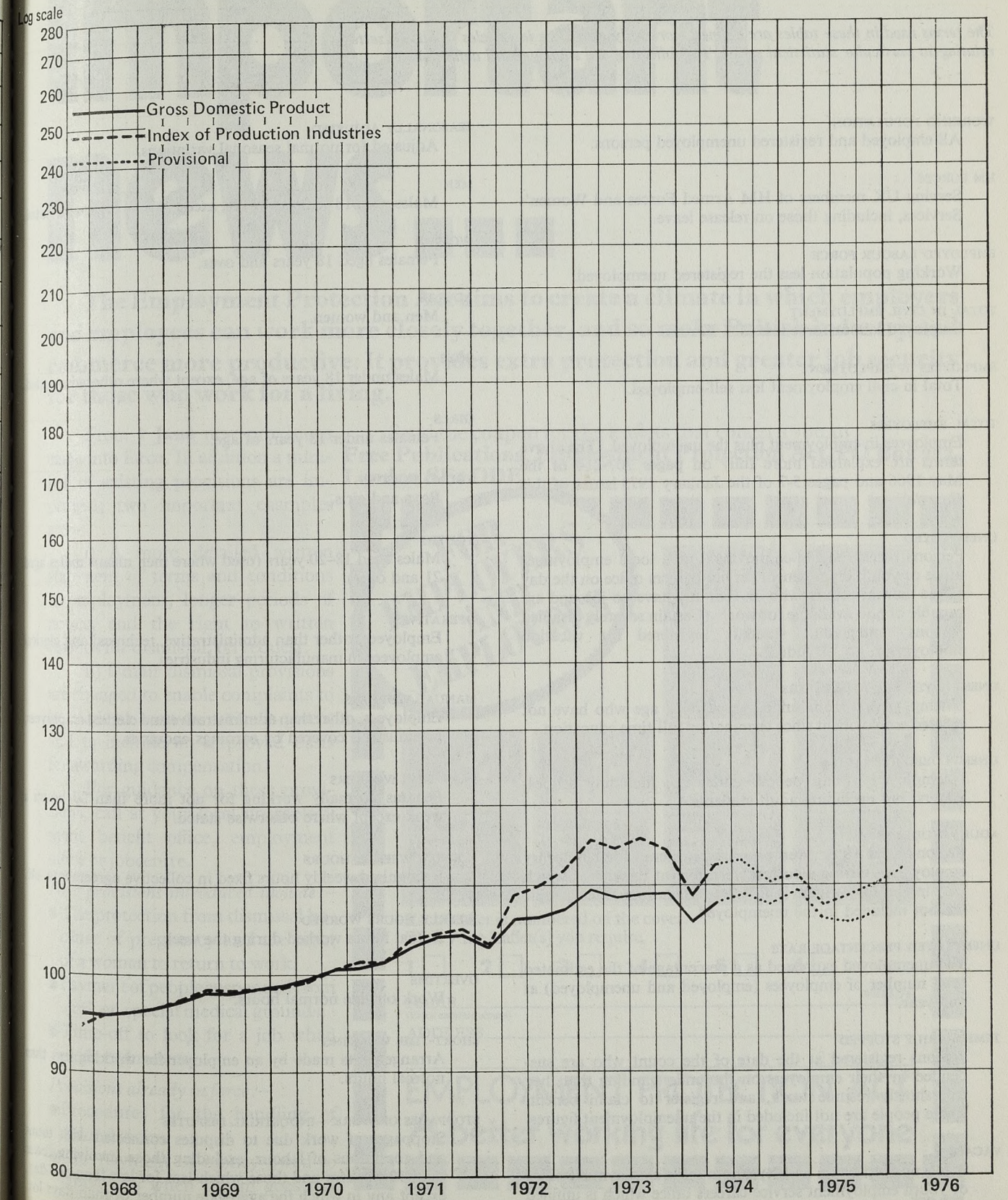
		(1970 = 100)																							
		1971				1972				1973				1974				1975				1976			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																									
1a	Gross domestic product‡	102.4	101.4	104.5	105.2	107.0	110.7	109.8	110.8	110.7	107.5	109.9	111.1	109.7	109.9	107.2	106.7	107.4	(108.6)	1a					
1b	Employed labour force*	97.9	98.5	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.4	101.0	101.4	(101.9)	(101.6)	(100.7)	(100.7)	(100.7)	(100.3)	1b						
1c	GDP per person employed*	104.6	102.9	106.0	106.0	107.2	109.7	108.8	109.4	109.2	106.4	108.4	(109.0)	(108.0)	(109.1)	(106.5)	(106.0)	(107.1)	1c						
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																									
1d	Total domestic incomes	114.6	118.5	119.5	122.8	125.5	129.0	130.0	134.2	138.4	141.4	144.9	158.1	165.8	180.1	191.5	201.4	208.8	1d						
1e	Wages and salaries	112.2	118.1	117.0	119.9	121.6	124.1	127.8	133.1	136.7	146.6	148.1	159.1	170.1	189.9	198.6	212.4	216.1	1e						
1f	Labour costs	111.4	117.3	116.2	119.0	120.8	123.5	126.2	131.4	135.5	145.6	146.9	158.6	169.8	189.0	199.6	213.1	216.7	1f						
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																									
2a	Output	100.1	97.6	103.0	103.8	106.1	110.5	109.8	110.7	110.0	104.3	107.6	107.9	104.7	104.6	99.8	99.5	99.8	101.1	2a					
2b	Employment	95.3	94.6	94.5	94.4	94.7	95.4	95.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	95.7	(95.6)	(95.0)	(94.1)	(92.9)	(91.5)	(90.7)	(90.2)	2b					
2c	Output per person employed	105.0	103.2	109.0	110.0	112.0	115.8	114.7	115.4	114.6	108.9	112.4	(112.9)	(110.2)	(111.2)	(107.4)	(108.7)	(110.0)	(112.1)	2c					
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																									
2d	Wages and salaries	98.9	97.9	101.9	103.1	106.5	110.6	110.3	111.5	111.1	106.6	109.3	109.6	105.6	106.1	100.0	99.9	99.8	101.7	3a					
2e	Labour costs	94.9	94.0	93.7	93.5	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.2	94.5	94.4	94.7	(94.7)	(94.1)	(93.1)	(91.4)	(89.7)	(88.8)	(88.3)	3b					
3c	Output per person employed	104.2	104.1	108.8	110.3	114.0	117.9	117.2	118.4	117.6	112.9	115.4	(115.7)	(112.2)	(114.0)	(109.4)	(111.4)	(112.4)	(115.2)	3c					
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																									
3d	Wages and salaries**	110.8	†	113.7	115.9	116.4	115.1	119.2	122.2	127.8	131.3	138.0	149.9	165.6	172.7	184.7	194.9	201.9	3d**						
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																									
4a	Output	91.5	46.2	96.9	95.0	98.0	98.8	95.1	92.5	83.5	53.9	85.9	86.3	89.7	87.3	85.1	82.9	88.6	86.1	4a					
4b	Employment	95.8	94.5	93.0	92.0	91.4	90.5	89.2	87.7	86.0	85.0	85.1	(85.4)	(85.7)	(86.0)	(86.3)	(86.0)	(85.7)	(85.3)	4b					
4c	Output per person employed	95.5	48.9	104.2	103.3	107.2	109.2	106.6	105.5	97.1	63.4	100.9	(101.1)	(104.7)	(101.5)	(98.6)	(96.4)	(103.4)	(100.9)	4c					
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																									
4d	Wages and salaries	86.5	82.3	91.3	93.2	98.7	101.5	100.0	100.1	98.4	91.0	91.5	95.0	89.4	92.1	73.9	71.9	76.5	85.0	5a					
4e	Labour costs	90.7	88.5	87.4	86.8	86.8	87.5	87.7	87.3	86.6	85.7	85.7	(85.8)	(86.1)	(85.9)	(85.2)	(83.2)	(81.7)	(80.5)	5b					
5c	Output per person employed	95.4	93.0	104.5	107.4	113.7	116.0	114.0	114.7	113.6	106.2	106.8	(110.7)	(103.8)	(107.2)	(86.7)	(86.4)	(93.6)	(105.6)	5c					
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>																									
6a	Output	100.0	99.1	99.8	99.9	102.8	110.9	110.6	111.8	111.8	107.5	109.5	112.0	109.8	110.6	107.3	104.7	102.2	102.1	6a					
6b	Employment	93.9	92.8	92.2	91.9	91.5	91.9	92.4	92.6	93.5	93.5	94.2	(94.7)	(94.1)	(92.9)	(91.2)	(89.3)	(88.2)	(87.4)	6b					
6c	Output per person employed	106.5	106.8	108.2	108.7	112.3	120.7	119.7	120.7	119.6	115.0	116.2	(118.3)	(116.7)	(119.1)	(117.7)	(117.2)	(115.9)	(116.8)	6c					
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>																									
6d	Wages and salaries	96.2	95.1	104.2	106.9	108.6	106.3	102.9	106.5	104.8	92.6	100.4	102.2	99.1	101.2	90.6	94.4	92.5	95.3	7a					
6e	Labour costs	95.1	94.0	93.8	93.7	93.9	94.6	95.1	95.2	95.0	94.4	94.7	(94.5)	(94.7)	(93.9)	(91.9)	(89.4)	(88.4)	(88.0)	7b					



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



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



**DEFINITIONS**

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

**WORKING POPULATION**

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

**HM FORCES**

Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.

**EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE**

Working population less the registered unemployed.

**TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT**

Employed labour force less HM Forces.

**EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT**

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

**TOTAL EMPLOYEES**

Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this Gazette).

**UNEMPLOYED**

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

**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 school-leavers, but excluding adult students.

**ADULT STUDENTS**

Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.

**UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE**

The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.

**TEMPORARILY STOPPED**

Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

**VACANCY**

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment service careers office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

**SEASONALLY ADJUSTED**

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

**MEN**

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

**WOMEN**

Females aged 18 years and over.

**ADULTS**

Men and women.

**BOYS**

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

**GIRLS**

Females under 18 years of age.

**YOUNG PERSONS**

Boys and girls.

**YOUTHS**

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

**OPERATIVES**

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

**MANUAL WORKERS**

Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

**PART-TIME WORKERS**

Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

**NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS**

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

**WEEKLY HOURS WORKED**

Actual hours worked during the week.

**OVERTIME**

Work outside normal hours.

**SHORT-TIME WORKING**

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

**STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES**

Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

**EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION ACT**

**Important news...**

The Employment Protection Act aims to create a climate in which employers and employees can work more closely together, and so make British industry and commerce more productive. It provides extra protection and greater job security for those who work for a living.

From 1 June new provisions came into force. In addition a number of existing provisions are improved; two important examples are:-

- i) A more detailed written statement of terms and conditions of employment, longer periods of notice, and the right to written reasons for dismissal, on request.
- ii) Unfair dismissal provisions are changed to enable complaints to be made as soon as notice is given, and to include an improved basis for awarding compensation.

For guidance on these provisions, call at your local unemployment benefit office, employment office or jobcentre.

New provisions introduced include:-

- The protection from dismissal because of pregnancy and the right of a woman to return to work.
- Payment of people suspended from work on special medical grounds.
- Time-off to look for a job when made redundant.

Provisions already in force:-

- Procedures for the handling of redundancies.
- The payment of money owed to employees when a firm goes out of business.

Send the coupon for the leaflets that concern you to **Free Publications, Employment Protection Act, PO Box 242, London SE1 ODE.**

**FOR EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES**

<p><b>1</b></p> <p><b>EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION ACT</b> an outline</p>	<p><b>2</b></p> <p><b>Procedure for handling redundancies</b></p>
<p><b>3</b></p> <p><b>Employee's rights on insolvency of employer</b></p>	<p><b>4</b></p> <p><b>New rights for the expectant mother</b></p>
<p><b>5</b></p> <p><b>Suspension on medical grounds</b></p>	<p><b>6</b></p> <p><b>Facing redundancy?—time off for job hunting or to arrange training</b></p>

Each leaflet is numbered on the cover. Tick ✓ the leaflet(s) you require.

1  2  3  4  5  6

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