

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

May 1975 (pages 393-504)

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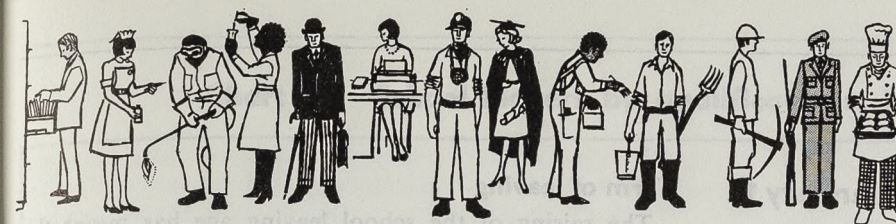
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Manpower planning

Young people leaving school

Projections of numbers ready to start work in 1974-1975 and 1975-76

ANALYSES of the occupations and industries taken up by young people entering employment, based on data derived from the national insurance card system, have been a regular feature in the *Gazette* since 1951 and the most recent article, which related to 1973, was published in May 1974. Interest has often been expressed, for example by the joint working party set up by the Manpower Society and the Department of Employment, whose work was reported in this *Gazette* in April 1974, in making available to employers projections of the numbers of school leavers by level of qualification, age and sex, and, in particular, of those who are likely to be available for employment. These projections will be useful to employers in assessing the general availability of school leavers in the employment market. While it is appreciated that there will be local and regional differences in the level and categories of leavers available, this article presents the national picture as it now appears.

Table 1 shows the number of leavers, by sex, in Great Britain since 1971-72 and future estimates. The projections for 1974-75 and 1975-76 are based on the historical trends of rates of staying-on at school, qualification levels and the proportions of leavers entering full-time education. The raising of the school leaving age to 16 in 1972-73, the impact of which can be seen in table 1, renders the continuation of these trends problematical. Although early

indications of the new situation have been taken into account, some uncertainty still exists, since combined with other social and economic events in the past two years the raising of the school leaving age could have significantly changed the pattern of leavers taking up employment. It is hoped, however, that an article on school leavers will become an annual feature in the *Gazette*, and future projections will have a better data base.

For the moment, uncertainty is greatest in the analysis of leavers by term and in the numbers leaving with 1-4 "O"-levels/grades or CSE Grade 1.

This article is concerned only with school leavers and examines first their numbers by sex, age and term of leaving and by the qualifications they have obtained. It then considers in the final section the number and characteristics of school leavers liable to be available for employment in the coming year. It does not cover leavers from the further education sector as there is no information on whether or not those leaving this sector are available for employment.

During the next academic year (1975-76) it is anticipated that there will be 816,000 school leavers compared with 753,000 in 1971-72 and an expected 788,000 this year. About 183,000 of next year's leavers might enter some form of full-time education, leaving 633,000 (78 per cent) potentially available for employment.

Table 1 School leavers in Great Britain by academic year

	Thousands					
	1971-72		1972-73	1973-74	1974-75 1975-76	
	Actual	Actual	Provisional	Estimated		
All leavers	753	480	787	788	816	
Boys	388	249	403	404	419	
Girls	365	230	383	383	397	
Entering employment*	597	333	633	617	633	
Boys	316	183	336	327	336	
Girls	281	150	298	290	297	

* Including temporary employment prior to full-time education and all destination other than full-time further or higher education.

Age

Chart 1 clearly illustrates the impact of the raising of the school leaving age on the age (at January 1) distribution of school leavers. It is expected that 48 per cent of leavers during the 1975-76 academic year will be aged 15 on January 1 and 29 per cent aged 16, most of the former will, of course, be 16 on leaving school. The corresponding picture for 1971-72 shows that 63 per cent of leavers were aged 15 or less and 16 per cent were 16. The proportion of leavers who are aged 17 and over is expected to increase very slightly. Table 2 gives the numbers of leavers by age in each year.

Manpower planning

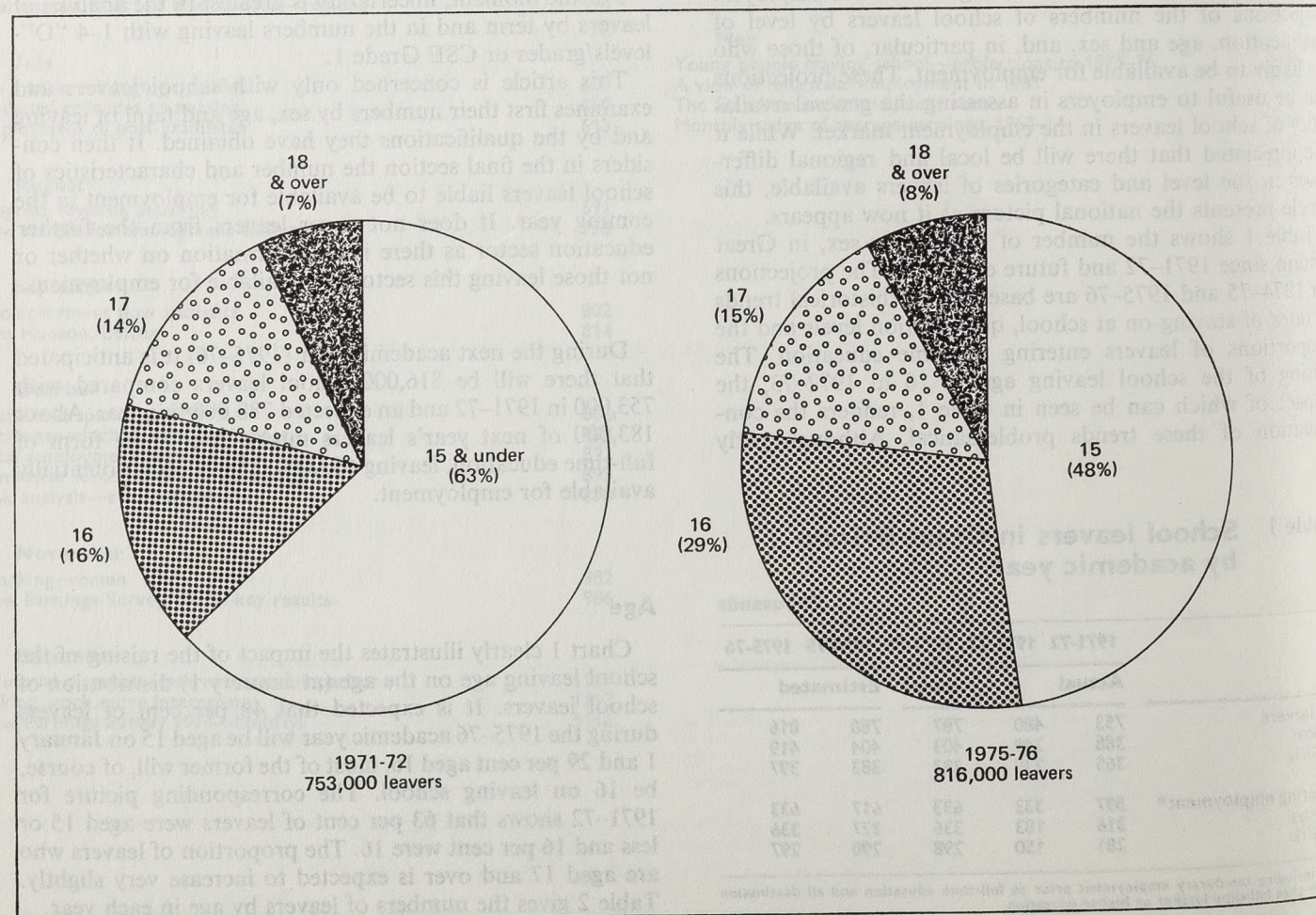
Table 2 All school leavers by age (at January 1 of academic year)

	Thousands				
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
	Actual		Provisional	Estimated	
All leavers	753	480	787	788	816
15 and under	473	185	386	382	393
16	119	131	236	235	237
17	110	112	113	117	124
18 and over	51	51	51	55	62

Term of leaving

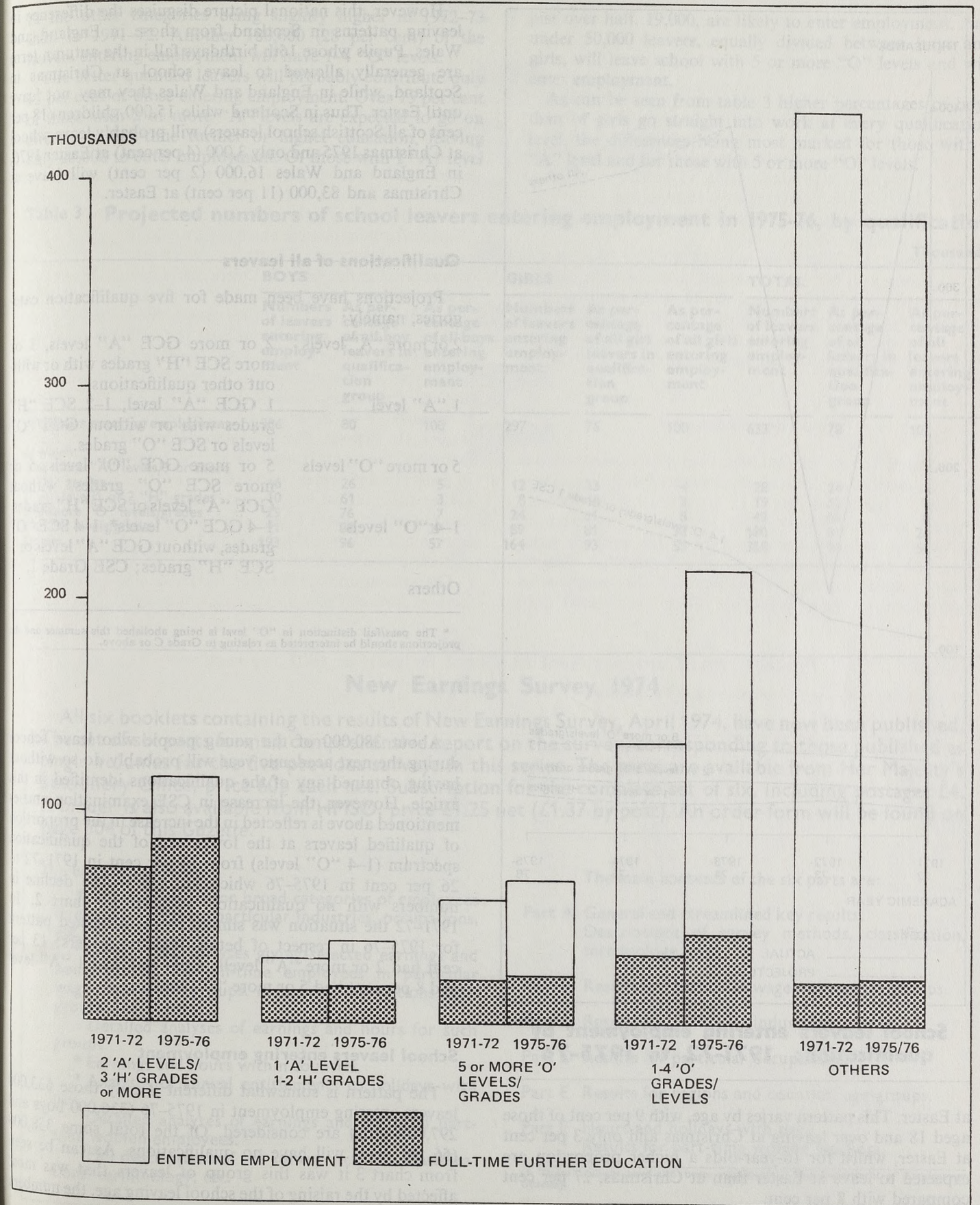
The raising of the school leaving age has meant that everybody now stays on until the school year when national examinations are first attempted. This has led to a significant increase in examination entries (especially CSE). As these examinations are held during the summer term, this has tended to reduce the numbers who might otherwise have left at Easter, and to correspondingly increase the numbers leaving in the summer. It is therefore, expected that the vast majority of leavers next year (1975-76) will leave at the end of the summer term with only about 30,000 (4 per cent) leaving at Christmas and about 85,000 (10 per cent) leaving

Chart 1 Distribution of school leavers by age, 1971-72 and 1975-76 at January of academic year

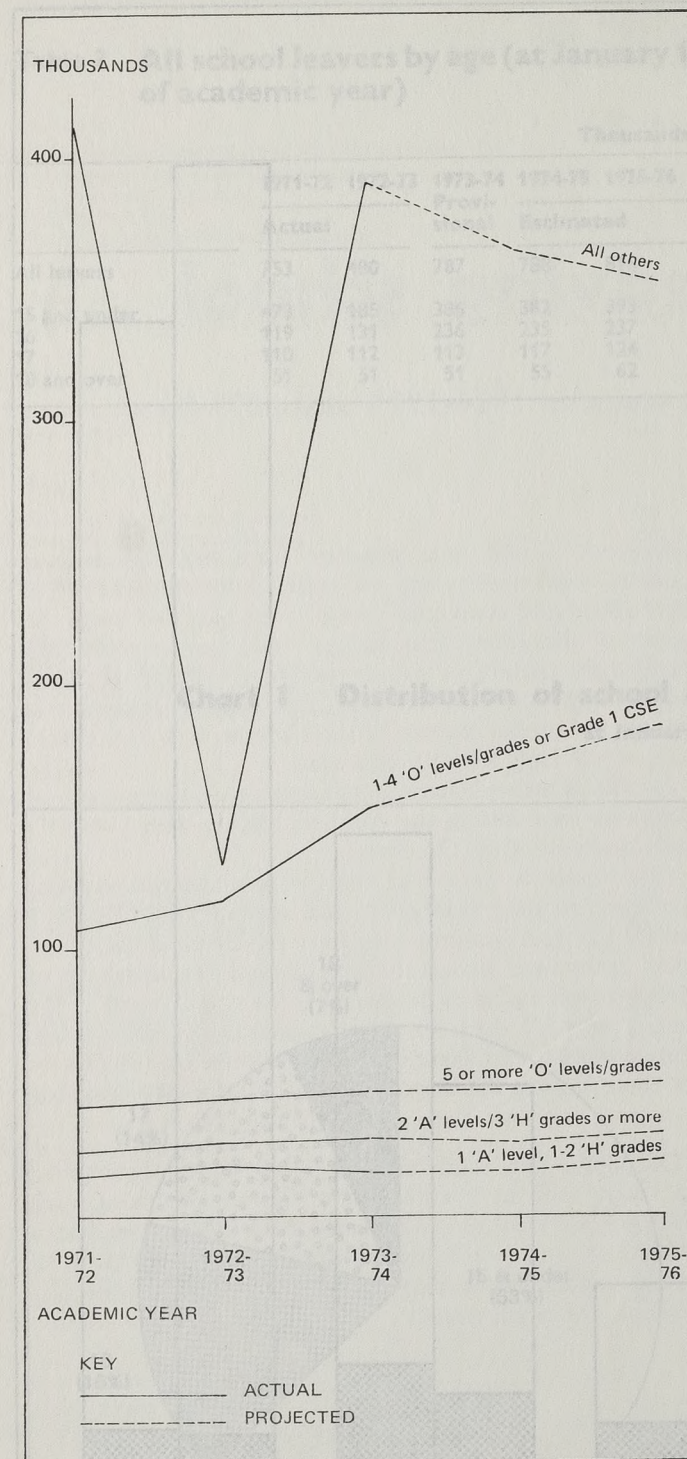


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Chart 2 School leavers by qualifications, 1971-72 and 1975-76



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School leavers entering employment by qualifications, 1971-72 to 1975-76

at Easter. This pattern varies by age, with 9 per cent of those aged 18 and over leaving at Christmas and only 3 per cent at Easter, whilst for 16-year-olds a higher proportion are expected to leave at Easter than at Christmas, 27 per cent compared with 8 per cent.

However, this national picture disguises the difference in leaving patterns in Scotland from those in England and Wales. Pupils whose 16th birthdays fall in the autumn term are generally allowed to leave school at Christmas in Scotland, while in England and Wales they may not leave until Easter. Thus in Scotland while 15,000 children (18 per cent of all Scottish school leavers) will probably leave school at Christmas 1975 and only 3,000 (4 per cent) at Easter 1976, in England and Wales 16,000 (2 per cent) will leave at Christmas and 83,000 (11 per cent) at Easter.

Qualifications of all leavers

Projections have been made for five qualification categories, namely:

- 2 or more "A" levels 2 or more GCE "A" levels, 3 or more SCE "H" grades with or without other qualifications.
- 1 "A" level 1 GCE "A" level, 1-2 SCE "H" grades with or without GCE "O" levels or SCE "O" grades.
- 5 or more "O" levels 5 or more GCE "O" levels, 5 or more SCE "O" grades, without GCE "A" levels or SCE "H" grades.
- 1-4 "O" levels 1-4 GCE "O" levels*, 1-4 SCE "O" grades, without GCE "A" levels or SCE "H" grades; CSE Grade 1.

Others

* The pass/fail distinction in "O" level is being abolished this summer and the projections should be interpreted as relating to Grade C or above.

About 380,000 of the young people who leave school during the next academic year will probably do so without having obtained any of the qualifications identified in this article. However, the increase in CSE examination entries mentioned above is reflected in the increase in the proportion of qualified leavers at the lower end of the qualification spectrum (1-4 "O" levels) from 18 per cent in 1971-72 to 26 per cent in 1975-76 which has led to the decline in numbers with no qualification as seen in chart 2. In 1971-72 the situation was similar to the projected pattern for 1975-76 in respect of better qualified leavers; 13 per cent had 2 or more "A" levels, 4 per cent had 1 "A" level and 8 per cent had 5 or more "O" levels.

School leavers entering employment

The pattern is somewhat different if only those 633,000 leavers entering employment in 1975-76 (336,000 boys and 297,000 girls) are considered. Of the total some 358,000 (56 per cent) will have no qualifications. As can be seen from chart 3 it was this group of leavers that was most affected by the raising of the school leaving age, the numbers

Manpower planning

in the other categories being slightly higher in 1972-73 than in 1971-72. Another 180,000 (28 per cent) of the leavers entering employment will have 1-4 "O" levels.

The better qualified leavers will probably contribute only 15 per cent of those entering employment. Over 75 per cent of those with 2 or more "A" levels are expected to go on directly to full-time further or higher education, leaving only 28,000 to enter employment. Of those with 1 "A" level

just over half, 19,000, are likely to enter employment. Just under 50,000 leavers, equally divided between boys and girls, will leave school with 5 or more "O" levels and will enter employment.

As can be seen from table 3 higher percentages of boys than of girls go straight into work at every qualification level, the differences being most marked for those with 1 "A" level and for those with 5 or more "O" levels.

Table 3 Projected numbers of school leavers entering employment in 1975-76, by qualification

	BOYS		GIRLS			TOTAL			
	Numbers of leavers entering employment	As percentage of all boy leavers in qualification group	As percentage of all boys entering employment	Numbers of leavers entering employment	As percentage of all girl leavers in qualification group	As percentage of all girls entering employment	Numbers of leavers entering employment	As percentage of all leavers in qualification group	As percentage of all leavers entering employment
All leavers entering employment	336	80	100	297	75	100	633	78	100
of which:									
2 or more "A" levels/3 or more "H" grades	16	26	5	12	23	4	28	24	4
1 "A" level/1 or 2 "H" grades	10	61	3	8	45	3	19	53	3
5 or more "O" levels/grades	25	76	7	24	61	8	49	68	8
1-4 "O" levels/grades	91	88	27	89	81	30	180	84	28
Others	193	96	57	164	93	55	358	94	56

New Earnings Survey 1974

All six booklets containing the results of New Earnings Survey, April 1974, have now been published. The set of six parts forms a comprehensive report on the survey, corresponding to those published as single volumes for the five previous surveys in this series. The parts are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, price 60p each net. Subscription for the complete set of six, including postage: £4. A binder is also available from HMSO, price £1.25 net (£1.37 by post). An order form will be found on page 504 of this Gazette.

The booklets include:

- * General results for broad categories of employees irrespective of their particular industries, occupations, etc.
- * Streamlined analyses giving selected earnings and hours results for full-time employees in particular wage-negotiation groups, industries, occupations, age-groups and regions.
- Detailed analyses of earnings and hours for such groups.
- * Earnings and hours within counties.
- * Analyses of annual entitlements to holidays with pay.
- Detailed analyses of earnings and hours of part-time women employees.
- Full descriptions of the survey methods, classifications, terminology, etc.

The main contents of the six parts are:

- Part A General and streamlined key results. Descriptions of survey methods, classification, terminology, etc.
- Part B Results for particular wage-negotiation groups.
- Part C Results for particular industries.
- Part D Results for particular occupations.
- Part E Results for regions and counties; age-groups.
- Part F Hours and holidays with pay. Results for part-time women workers.

(* These analyses have also been published in the Department of Employment Gazette).

A view of industrial employment in 1981

THIS article describes some new projections, made by a group of research workers, of a possible pattern of employment in the main industries in the year 1981. It is the first half of a two-stage project, which is intended to test the practicability of using projections of employment in the main industries in order to produce projections of employment in the main occupations.

This research, which is the work of Mr R. J. Tarling, Mr C. J. Allsop and Mr V. Woodward, with personal contributions from Mr J. Morley and Mr D. A. C. Heigham, has brought together several different methods and has shown that they give reasonably consistent projections of the pattern of employment in the main industries, at least for the year 1981.

Four developments

The origins of this project lie in four developments which can be described in chronological order. Firstly, an article by Mr T. S. Barker and Mr V. H. Woodward in the *National Institute Economic Review*, May 1972, gave projections of the demand in particular industries in the medium term, using the model developed by the Cambridge Growth Project, which implied projections of the numbers in employment in those industries. These projections have

been brought up to date. Secondly, some research by Mr Tarling and Mr Allsop gave similar types of projections though by a different method. Thirdly, some detailed projections of employment in a considerable number of particular industries were made by the "little neddies" and published by the National Economic Development Office. (These, where used, were extended from 1977 to 1981 by the present researchers). Fourthly, projections of the total labour force in the year 1981 were made by the Department of Employment and published in this *Gazette* (April 1974).

Broadly speaking, the authors based their industry projections on "little neddies" forecasts for industries in which these were suitable; setting them, together with Cambridge model and other projections in the remaining industries, in a sectoral framework devised by Tarling and Allsop. This framework was based upon international cross-section studies. It defined the inter-dependence between manufacturing, transport, distribution and construction output. In general, employment was taken as a function of trends in output and productivity. In the cases of agriculture, mining and the public sector the researchers used a combination of past trends and available knowledge; and for the remaining sectors special assumptions based upon their own research.

The assumptions underlying the particular industry projections from different sources are not completely consistent

Table 1 Projections of employment in Great Britain in 1981, by sectors

Figures on the basis used in the Census of Population

	1971 Actual ²	1972 Estimated actual	1973 Estimated actual	1981 projection	Change 1971-81	Compound growth rate ¹ per cent pa
Agriculture	640	640	640	540	- 100	-1.7
Mining	390	380	360	270	- 120	-3.7
Manufacturing	8,180	7,900	7,950	7,650	- 530	-0.7
Construction	1,710	1,750	1,870	1,840	+ 130	0.7
Public utilities	360	340	330	370	+ 10	0.2
Railways	240	240	220	180	- 60	-2.6
Transport nes	1,350	1,320	1,320	1,380	+ 30	0.2
Distribution	3,080	3,110	3,240	3,140	+ 60	0.2
Insurance, banking etc	960	980	1,040	1,240	+ 280	2.6
Health services	980	1,020	1,040	1,340	+ 360	3.2
Education services	1,370	1,430	1,510	1,910	+ 540	3.4
Public administration	1,720	1,760	1,790	2,010	+ 290	1.4
Private services	2,680	2,780	2,960	2,960	+ 280	1.0
Domestic services	250	—	—	170	- 50	-3.9
Total in employment	23,910³	—	—	25,000⁴	+1,090	0.4

Notes: 1. Based upon unrounded figures.

2. See note 2: table 3.

3. The 1971 Census of Population total of persons economically active is (to the nearest 10,000) 25,100 thousand; which reconciles with the total in employment quoted above as follows:

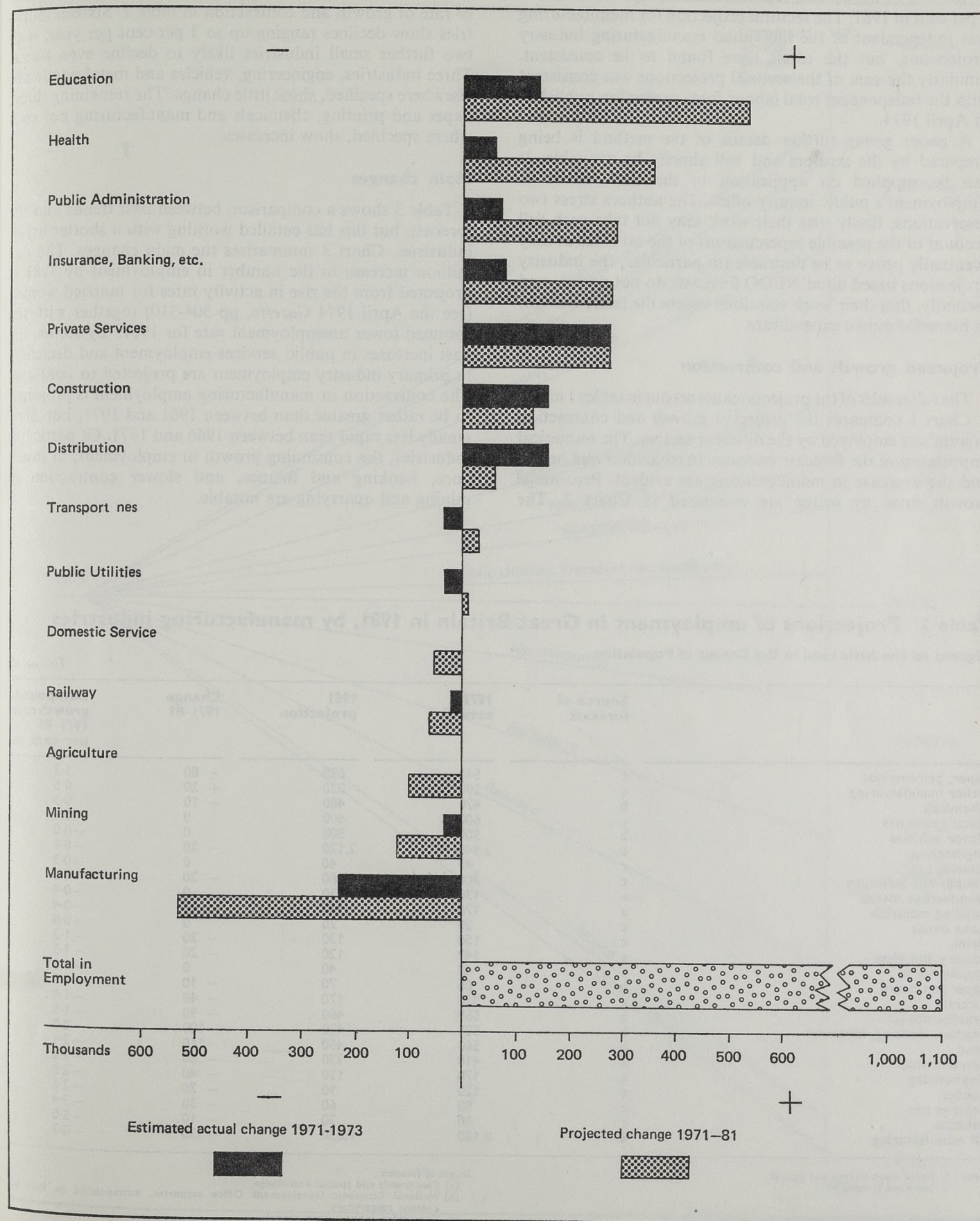
Registered unemployed (April 1971)	25,100
Sick and balance not employed	- 730
Foreign and commonwealth armed forces in GB	- 580
UK armed forces overseas	- 20
	+130

23,910

4. The GB labour force projection for 1981 is (to the nearest 10,000) 25,840 thousand; which reconciles with the total in employment quoted above as follows:

	25,840
Registered unemployed (assumption)	- 450
Sick and balance not employed (assumption)	- 390
	25,000

Chart 1 Employment projections: increases and decreases 1971-81



with one another. However, the overall assumptions for the sectoral framework are consistent with a trend growth rate in the gross domestic product of about 3 per cent per annum from 1973 onwards, and registered unemployment of about 2 per cent in 1981. The sectoral projection for manufacturing was independent of the individual manufacturing industry projections, but the totals were found to be consistent. Similarly the sum of the sectoral projections was consistent with the independent total labour force projection published in April 1974.

A paper giving further details of the method is being prepared by the authors and will shortly be available. It can be supplied on application to the Department of Employment's public inquiry office. The authors stress two reservations, firstly that their work may not take such full account of the possible repercussions of the oil crisis as may eventually prove to be desirable (in particular, the industry projections based upon NEDO forecasts do not do so); and secondly, that their work was done before the latest changes in plans for public expenditure.

Projected growth and contraction

The full results of the projections are set out in tables 1 and 2. Chart 1 compares the projected growth and contraction in numbers employed by the different sectors. The numerical importance of the forecast increases in education and health and the decrease in manufacturing are evident. Percentage growth rates by sector are compared in Chart 2. The

education and health increases again stand out, but the speediest forecast contraction is in domestic services and mining.

Individual manufacturing industries are ranked in order of rate of growth and contraction in table 2. Sixteen industries show declines ranging up to 3 per cent per year, with two further small industries likely to decline even faster. Three industries, engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified, show little change. The remaining three, paper and printing, chemicals and manufacturing not elsewhere specified, show increases.

Main changes

Table 3 shows a comparison between past trends and the forecast, but this has entailed working with a shorter list of industries. Chart 3 summarises the main changes. The one million increase in the number in employment by 1981 is projected from the rise in activity rates for married women (see the April 1974 *Gazette*, pp 304-310) together with the assumed lower unemployment rate for 1981. By sector, the past increases in public services employment and decreases in primary industry employment are projected to continue. The contraction in manufacturing employment is projected to be rather greater than between 1961 and 1971, but marginally less rapid than between 1966 and 1971. Of particular industries, the continuing growth in employment, in insurance, banking and finance, and slower contraction in mining and quarrying are notable.

Table 2 Projections of employment in Great Britain in 1981, by manufacturing industries

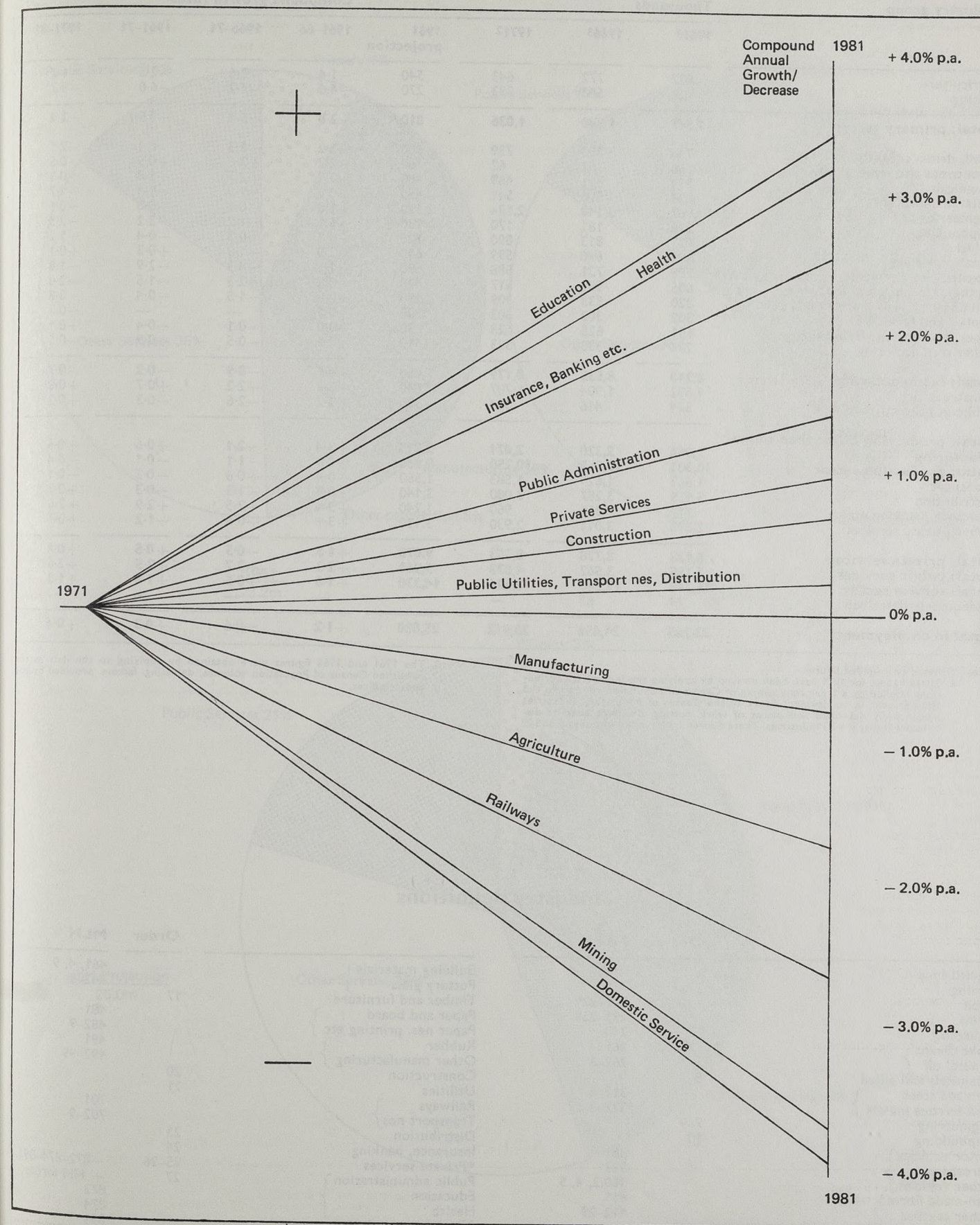
Figures on the basis used in the Census of Population

	Source of forecast	1971 actual ²	1981 projection	Change 1971-81	Compound growth rate ¹ 1971-81 per cent pa
Paper, printing nes	c	540	620	+ 80	1.3
Other manufacturing	c	200	220	+ 20	0.5
Chemicals	b	470	480	+ 10	0.3
Metal goods nes	c	600	600	0	0.1
Motor vehicles	b	500	500	0	-0.0
Engineering	b	2,140	2,120	- 20	-0.1
Mineral oils	c	40	40	0	-0.3
Timber and furniture	c	300	280	- 20	-0.3
Non-ferrous metals	a	130	130	0	-0.4
Building materials	a	170	160	- 10	-0.4
Coke ovens	c	20	20	0	-0.8
Drink	c	150	130	- 20	-1.3
Pottery and glass	c	140	120	- 20	-1.3
Textile fibres	c	40	40	0	-1.5
Paper and board	b	80	70	- 10	-1.6
Aircraft	a	210	170	- 40	-1.8
Textiles nes	b	550	460	- 90	-1.8
Leather, clothing, footwear	b	520	420	-100	-2.0
Food	b	560	450	-110	-2.1
Iron and steel	a	410	330	- 80	-2.2
Shipbuilding	a	170	130	- 40	-2.5
Rubber	c	120	90	- 30	-2.6
Vehicles nes	c	90	60	- 30	-3.4
Tobacco	c	30	20	- 10	-5.0
All manufacturing	d	8,180	7,650	-530	-0.7

Notes: 1. Based upon unrounded figures.
2. See note 2: table 3.

Source of forecast:
(a) Past trends and special knowledge
(b) National Economic Development Office estimates, extrapolated to 1981 by present researchers
(c) Cambridge input-output model
(d) Tarling-Allsop model

Chart 2 Employment projections: rates of growth and contraction 1971-81



Trends and projections of employment in Great Britain, 1961-1981

Figures on the basis used in the Censuses of Population

Industry group	Thousands				Compound growth rates ¹			
	1961 ³	1966 ³	1971 ²	1981 projection	1961-66	1966-71	1961-71	1971-81
Agriculture	827	772	643	540	-1.4	-3.6	-2.5	-1.7
Mining	720	568	393	270	-4.6	-7.2	-6.0	-3.7
Total: primary sector	1,547	1,340	1,036	810	-2.8	-5.0	-3.9	-2.4
Food, drink, tobacco	744	790	739	600	+1.2	-1.3	-0.1	-2.1
Coal ovens and mineral oils	58	52	62	60	-2.2	+3.6	+0.9	-0.5
Chemicals	394	411	469	480	+0.9	+2.7	+1.8	+0.3
Metal manufacture	624	596	541	450	-0.9	-1.9	-1.4	-1.7
Engineering	1,967	2,148	2,134	2,120	+1.8	-0.1	+0.8	-0.1
Shipbuilding	236	181	170	130	-5.1	-1.2	-3.2	-2.5
Vehicles	827	813	800	720	-0.3	-0.3	-0.4	-1.2
Metal goods nes	580	640	599	610	+2.0	-1.3	+0.3	+0.1
Textiles	789	731	588	490	-1.5	-4.3	-2.9	-1.8
Leather, clothing, and footwear	605	581	517	420	-0.8	-2.3	-1.5	-2.0
Building materials, pottery and glass	320	333	309	290	+0.8	-1.5	-0.4	-0.8
Timber and furniture	302	303	303	280	+0.1	—	—	-0.3
Paper, printing and publishing	601	625	623	690	+0.8	-0.1	+0.4	+0.1
Other manufacturing	294	333	323	310	+2.5	-0.5	+0.9	-0.5
Total: manufacturing	8,340	8,535	8,179	7,650	+0.5	-0.9	-0.2	-0.7
Construction	1,592	1,904	1,707	1,840	+3.6	+2.2	+0.7	+0.8
Public utilities	374	416	364	370	+2.2	-2.6	-0.3	+0.2
Total: production other than manufacturing	1,966	2,320	2,071	2,210	+3.4	-2.1	+0.6	+0.6
Total: production sector	10,306	10,855	10,250	9,860	+1.0	-1.1	-0.1	-0.4
Transport	1,662	1,629	1,583	1,560	-0.4	+0.6	-0.5	-0.1
Distribution	3,159	3,287	3,080	3,140	+0.8	-1.3	-0.3	+0.2
Insurance, banking etc	719	851	960	1,240	+3.4	+2.5	+2.9	+2.6
Other private services	2,593	3,011	2,930	3,130	+3.1	-0.6	+1.2	+0.7
Total: private services	8,133	8,778	8,553	9,070	+1.5	-0.5	+0.5	+0.6
Total: public services	3,185	3,562	4,073	5,260	+2.3	+2.7	+2.5	+2.6
Total: service sector	11,318	12,340	12,626	14,330	+1.8	+0.5	+1.1	+1.3
Inadequately described	74	67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total in employment	23,245	24,651	23,912	25,000	+1.2	-0.6	+0.3	+0.4

Notes: 1. Based on rounded figures.

2. These figures for 1971 have been derived by applying the industrial distributions implied by a 1 per cent sample of Census of Population returns to the 100 per cent in employment figure of the Census of Population. Industries inadequately described and places of work outside UK have been re-distributed across the 23 industries. These figures are rounded in tables 1 and 2.

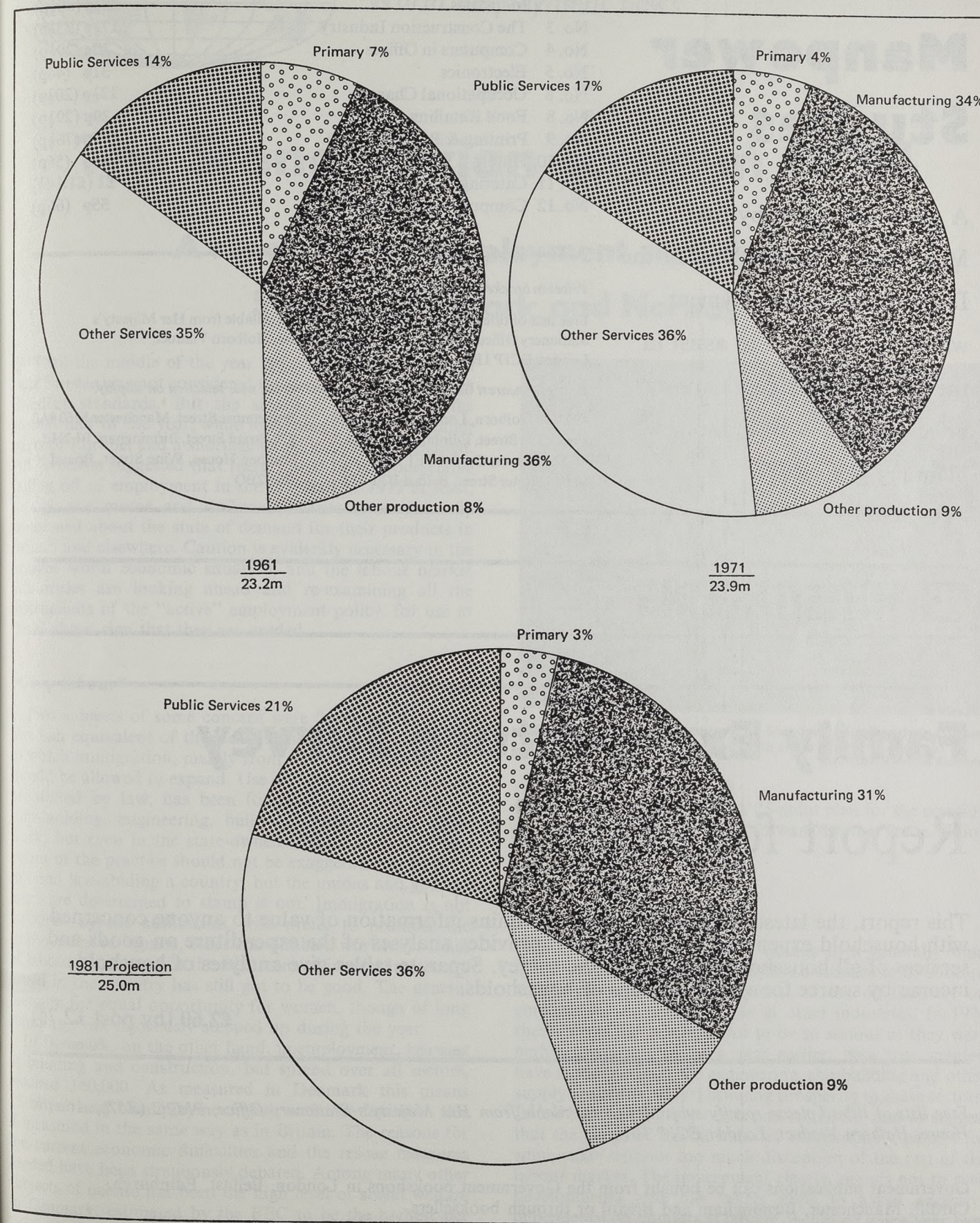
3. The 1961 and 1966 figures were obtained by applying to the data in the published Census of Population volumes, debiasing factors provided by the census offices.

Industry definitions

Order	MLH	Order	MLH
1			461, 4, 9
2		17	462-3
	221-229		
	231-239		
	240		481
	261		482-9
	262-3		491
			492-99
5		20	
	311-3	21	
	321-3		701
7-9			702-9
10		23	
	381	24	
	383	25-26	-872-874-891
	380, 2, 4, 5	27	+ HM forces
	411		872
	412-29		874
12			891
14-15			

Bracketed and asterisked categories are combined in table 3.

Chart 3 Shares of total in employment
Census of population basis



Department of Employment

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World employment news

The Scandinavian scene in 1974**A report on the employment situation in Sweden, Denmark and Norway**

Until the middle of the year the level of employment in Sweden was not considered satisfactory, judged by high Swedish standards. But the situation improved in the second half of the year, while worsening in so many other parts of Europe, and a shortage of skilled workers resulted. All forecasts suggested that there would be no appreciable falling off of employment in the first half of 1975 at least, though the motor and timber industries were naturally concerned about the state of demand for their products in Britain and elsewhere. Caution is evidently necessary in the present world economic situation, and the labour market authorities are looking ahead and re-examining all the instruments of the "active" employment policy, for use at the slightest sign that they are needed.

"Grey labour"

Two subjects of some concern were "grey labour"—the Swedish equivalent of the British "lump"—and the extent to which immigration, mainly from Finland and Denmark, should be allowed to expand. Use of "grey labour", though prohibited by law, has been found to exist not only in ship-building, engineering, building, transport and office work, but even in the state-owned telephone service. The extent of the practice should not be exaggerated in so well-run and law-abiding a country, but the unions and government are determined to stamp it out. Immigration is not favoured by the authorities, who prefer to promote the employment of women, older and disabled workers at times of labour shortage, but the treatment of immigrants established in the country has still got to be good. The general pressure for equal opportunity for women, though of long standing, was vigorously stepped up during the year.

In Denmark, on the other hand, unemployment, heaviest in building and construction, but spread over all sectors, reached 160,000. As measured in Denmark this means 15-16 per cent unemployment, but would be less than this if measured in the same way as in Britain. The reasons for the current economic difficulties and the rescue measures needed have been strenuously debated. Among many other subjects of debate has been the high level of social welfare in Denmark, estimated by the EEC to be the highest per head of all the member countries and more than twice as



A "pruning machine" at work in Sweden. The Swedish timber trade is concerned about the state of world demand
Courtesy, Swedish Embassy

high as the level in Britain. A 25-point plan for the creation of employment has been put forward by the Trade Union Federation.

Tight labour market

In Norway there was little change in a generally tight labour market and the main feature continues to be concern at the effects of the development of the oil industry on employment and wage levels in other industries. In 1974 these effects did not turn out to be so serious as they were perhaps expected to be a year earlier. New jobs created have tended to be in the engineering, shipbuilding and other supply industries so far, bringing prosperity to these sectors. Latest surveys of likely needs and resources tend to suggest that the needs of the oil industry can probably be met for some years without too much disruption of the rest of the labour market. The government clearly intends not to rush developments and has taken steps to avoid excessive dependence on immigrant labour, including a one-year ban, with certain exemptions, on all immigration.

World employment news

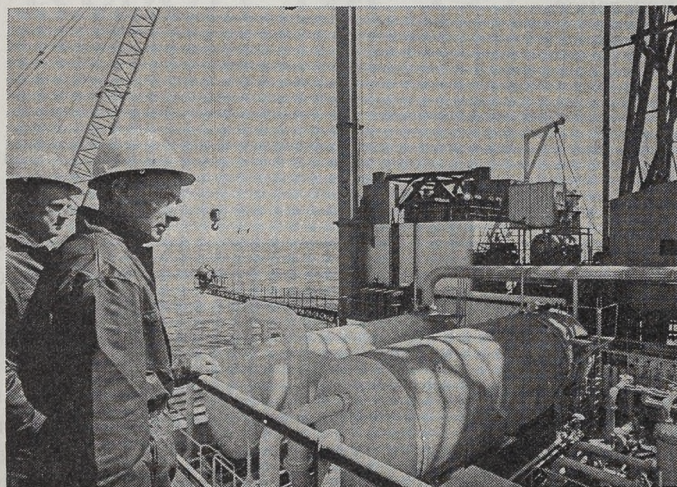
Wages

In March 1974 a one-year central wage agreement was made in **Sweden** for an increase of just over 13 per cent—a good deal less, when analysed, than what would be meant by this figure in Britain. Wage drift was higher than usual—7-8 per cent against the more usual 3-4 per cent—but there has been no great alarm over a level of inflation which compares favourably with that of most other industrial countries. Productivity, profits, employment and exports have all remained high. The unions opened their bidding for the 1975 wage agreement with a claim of over 20 per cent, to compensate fully for all cost of living increases and to give workers a share of higher productivity and profits. Neither unions nor employers favour automatic indexation, tying wage increases to the cost of living.

Separate negotiations

The **Norwegian** unions decided to drop the practice of a central agreement and to allow each union to negotiate separately. The outcome, after difficult negotiations, was not very different from other years, as the settlement made by the engineering workers for a two-year agreement giving increases in April 1974 and 1975, with certain indexed revisions at different points, was largely followed by the other unions. Indexation remains an important element of agreements in Norway. Wages were thought to have increased by some 28-30 per cent during 1974.

Indexation also plays an important part in **Denmark**, where 50 per cent of current wage increases were ascribable to indexation, 35 per cent to wage-drift and 15 per cent to collective agreements. A two-year central agreement had eventually been reached after a surprising clash in 1973, and the outstanding questions in 1974 were how to keep wage-drift within bounds and to modify index-linking in some acceptable way. A new central agreement was due on April 1,



The Norwegian Prime Minister launches North Sea oil production in 1971. The industry brings problems as well as prosperity to the country
Courtesy, Norwegian Embassy

1975. In the event, the employers and unions were unable to reach agreement against the background of political and economic uncertainty, and a new coalition government imposed a settlement prolonging the current collective agreements, subject to the official mediator's proposals concerning, among other things, low pay increases, certain changes in the method of regulating index-linking.

Industrial relations

A considerable number of mainly short strikes occurred in **Sweden**, including a dock strike and one by agency women cleaners in mining employment. But none of the stoppages suggests any important deterioration in the general state of labour relations which remains basically excellent and a national source of strength. Two important developments have been: the introduction of a group of laws designed to give greater security of employment; and a new move in the keenly fought and long running battle between employers and unions on the agreement of 1906 which recognised the employers' right to "lead and direct" work. A committee set up to review the position in 1971 has now reported that the principle of the employers' right to manage should disappear, and that all matters should in principle be open to collective negotiation, although there are many different views on how this should be put into practice. The whole question is now being hotly debated, and a resulting new law will probably become effective from 1976.

The general state of industrial relations also remained good in **Norway** in spite of a number of generally small disputes. A comprehensive Bill on the abolition of sex discrimination is under consideration and will shortly be debated in Parliament.

In **Denmark**, the economic situation led to the leadership of the Trade Union Federation having more trouble in dealing with a strong left-wing element, and government measures in the spring led to large-scale unofficial strike action. Prosecution of some 22 test cases followed in the courts and judgement was given for the employers. The employers eventually agreed to drop cases against some 70,000 other demonstrators in return for a joint declaration that strikes for political reasons or against judgements of the Labour Court are at variance with agreements, may result in fines and are to be jointly discouraged. In spite of their difficulties, the moderate leaders of the Federation remained in command, and relations between employers and unions remained basically sound.

Industrial democracy

In **Sweden** the experiment of having two worker representatives on the boards of firms with more than 100 workers appears to have made a satisfactory start and seems likely to develop as a useful instrument. A more radical proposal for "labour consultants" with wide access to all books, accounts, records and so on, has aroused more

World employment news



Making cigars in Denmark. Danish workers demand very high health, safety and welfare standards
Courtesy, Danish Embassy

resistance, but has finally resulted in a compromise agreement between the employers' and workers' organisations. Some 500 experiments in rearrangements of work in order to increase worker participation and job satisfaction are now under way.

The **Danish** unions made no progress in gaining acceptance for their scheme for "economic democracy" based on the concept of a central fund with "joint ownership, joint right of determination and collective distribution of risks and profits". The year ended with discussion of plans of various kinds for some form of incomes policy in return for some form of economic democracy, but subsequent political events have tended to relegate the issue to the background for the time being.

In **Norway** an Act of 1972, which came into effect on January 1, 1973, provided for extensive worker representation on management boards of firms above a certain size. It is still too early to give a definite assessment of the results of this legislation, but the experience of 1973 and 1974 suggests that the impact of the new system is not yet very great, although it provides a valuable means of giving information to workers.

"Working environment"

This was undoubtedly the "in-theme" of the year. In **Sweden** an extensive campaign concentrated heavily on the range of possible industrial diseases and damage to the worker. Employers have come under much pressure and the labour inspectorate has been harried. Nevertheless,

the level of genuine interest and concern of all parties in this vital field is high, and very good working standards are reached in most cases. A notable item in the general programme has been the creaming off of "excess" industrial profits by law for the purpose of improvements in working conditions.

In **Norway** a tripartite committee has been working to prepare extensive laws on the working environment. New laws, expected to come into force in January 1976, will cover a wide field of worker protection, control of toxic substances and so on.

A similar fundamental review is being undertaken in **Denmark** with a view to new legislation from January 1, 1977, and a Bill is now before Parliament. Extensive questionnaires have given interesting evidence of the physical and other problems which Danish workers themselves consider have to be dealt with. If all their wishes are met, very high standards indeed will have to be achieved.

Hours of work and holidays

Although no changes were made in **Sweden** in 1974, movement has clearly begun towards the introduction of a fifth week's holiday and—more distant—a six-hour day. Flexible working hours are also being discussed in many plants. In **Norway** negotiations for cuts in hours are well advanced, the unions claiming cuts in two stages from 42½ hours to 40 and then to 36. Flexible working hours are also being sought. In **Denmark** hours were reduced from 41½ to 40, where this did not already apply, last September.

Social insurance

At the end of 1973, workers' contributions to old-age insurance in **Sweden** were transferred to the employer. The cost of health insurance has similarly been transferred to the employer from January 1975. Substantial increases have been made in old-age pensions and the pension age will be lowered from 67 to 65 from January 1, 1976. (Various agreements already provide for an earlier age for some pensions.) The unsatisfactory nature of the unemployment insurance scheme, at present administered by the unions and not sufficiently comprehensive (some 2.4 million workers only out of 4 million being covered) has been reviewed, and a commission set up with the task of introducing a comprehensive national scheme.

In **Norway** pensions have also been increased substantially and the qualifying age reduced from 70 to 67. Improvements have also been made in sick pay arrangements.

In **Denmark** a comprehensive reform of social assistance, concentrating it in the hands of the municipalities, is now to take effect from July 1, 1977. The division of health service insurance into two classes according to income, with one providing mainly for treatment in public institutions and the other including private treatment on a part-repayment basis, has been changed. The two types of insurance remain, but everyone is free to choose which he wishes to contribute to.

The monthly index of average earnings

COMPLETE series of the monthly index of average earnings of employees in Great Britain from January 1963 to December 1974 are given in the tables at the end of this article for (a) all industries and services covered by the index and (b) all manufacturing industries. They up-date those given on page 615 of the July 1971 issue of this *Gazette*. Figures are given both before and after adjustment for normal seasonal variations, together with the percentage changes since the corresponding months in the previous year. The seasonally-adjusted series are based on analyses of data from January 1963 to December 1973, and so some of the figures differ slightly from ones previously published based on analyses of data up to December 1972.

Up-to-date indicator

The index of average earnings, introduced in 1963, provides a rapid, up-to-date indicator of movements in average earnings, including salaries as well as wages. The main seasonally-adjusted figures are issued in a press notice about the middle of the month as soon as they become available. The full range of figures is published each month in table 127 of this *Gazette*. When first issued, the latest figures are provisional, being subject to revision in the following month to take account of information for agriculture and on any late survey returns. Seasonally-adjusted figures for the current and recent years may be further revised when new adjustment factors are derived from later analyses of the series; such revisions are generally slight. Articles in the March 1967 and the July 1971 issues of the *Gazette* described the coverage and method of compilation of the index.

Seven million employees

The index shows changes in the average earnings of about seven million employees in the firms covered by the department's monthly earnings enquiry in index of production industries, transport and communication and certain miscellaneous services. It also incorporates information about earnings in agriculture supplied by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The enquiry obtains information about the gross earnings of weekly-paid employees in the last pay week in the month and of monthly-paid employees throughout the month; the earnings of the latter are then converted to a weekly

basis. For the purpose of the index, average earnings means total remuneration divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. All are included in the index. Month-to-month variations in the index to some extent reflect irregular variations in earnings which result from factors such as bonuses, variations in overtime, sickness and so on, so that too much weight should not be attached to a single month's figure.

The complete series from January 1963 to April 1971 given in the July 1971 *Gazette* included seasonally-adjusted series based on data up to December 1970. As data for subsequent years became available, each series was re-analysed to derive a revised seasonally-adjusted series for recent years and to obtain factors for use in seasonal adjustment of new current data month by month until the next routine revision. Revised figures were incorporated in table 127 as they became available.

Easter

Earlier articles have mentioned the apparent effects of movement in the date of Easter on the pattern of seasonal movements in earnings in the spring months. The latest analysis indicates that these effects seem to have become less marked in recent years.

It will be noted that data for 1974 have not been used in deriving the latest estimates of the normal seasonal movements in the index. There were several abnormal factors which altered the pattern of movements in the index in 1974: the three-day working and other restrictions in January and February; payments of threshold increases in rates of pay for many employees in several months, linked with increases in the general index of retail prices; and the ending of statutory incomes policy. If the 1974 data had been included in the analysis, the resulting estimates of normal seasonal movements would have been less reliable.

Seasonal movements in average earnings are attributable to some extent to the timings of pay settlements and their implementation. The seasonal adjustments, being based on analyses of data up to 1973, do not take account of abnormalities or recent alterations in timing of major settlements which may have disturbed the seasonal pattern of movements in average earnings.

Monthly index of average earnings: January 1963—December 1974

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
ALL INDUSTRIES COVERED												
Before adjustments for seasonal variations												
1963	61.8	62.6	64.0	63.4	65.5	66.2	65.9	65.0	65.4	65.7	66.2	67.0
1964	67.2	68.0	67.9	69.1	69.2	70.8	70.9	69.9	70.3	70.7	71.3	69.4
1965	72.0	72.9	74.1	72.7	75.5	75.6	75.5	74.1	75.4	76.4	76.3	75.3
1966	77.0	77.9	80.3	79.7	80.2	81.4	81.0	79.3	79.9	80.0	79.8	78.5
1967	79.4	80.2	78.9	81.4	81.5	83.2	83.8	81.8	83.3	84.0	85.1	83.0
1968	85.4	86.5	88.3	87.3	88.4	89.7	89.4	88.5	89.7	90.2	91.5	90.6
1969	92.2	92.0	94.6	95.0	94.1	97.1	96.5	95.1	96.9	97.9	98.7	98.4
1970	100.0	101.9	102.9	104.9	105.7	108.7	108.1	108.3	109.7	112.7	112.7	111.9
1971	114.2	114.9	116.5	117.2	118.5	120.5	120.8	120.1	121.7	121.7	122.9	122.3
1972	124.3	*	129.0	130.6	131.6	134.6	134.4	133.4	138.7	141.4	143.2	141.3
1973	142.9	144.5	146.7	145.8	150.6	155.2	155.5	153.5	157.0	159.1	160.9	159.7
1974	153.9†	156.9†	167.6	166.1	171.0	180.0	183.6	184.9	189.9	193.0	201.7	206.6
After adjustments for normal seasonal variations												
1963	61.6	62.1	62.6	62.8	64.5	64.5	64.7	65.2	65.3	65.5	66.0	66.3
1964	67.0	67.4	67.6	68.4	68.2	69.0	69.6	70.1	70.1	70.5	71.1	71.0
1965	71.9	72.3	72.4	73.1	73.2	73.7	74.1	74.4	75.2	76.1	76.0	76.8
1966	77.0	77.4	78.4	78.7	79.3	79.4	79.5	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.4	79.9
1967	79.4	79.8	80.2	80.4	80.6	81.2	82.4	82.2	83.1	83.7	84.6	84.2
1968	85.4	86.1	86.3	86.2	87.6	87.5	88.2	89.1	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.9
1969	92.2	91.7	92.7	94.0	93.4	95.0	95.3	95.7	96.7	97.5	98.2	99.6
1970	100.0	101.8	103.0	103.8	104.9	106.3	106.9	108.9	109.3	110.6	112.0	113.1
1971	114.2	114.6	115.8	116.0	117.6	117.8	119.4	120.7	121.1	122.0	122.2	123.3
1972	124.5	*	128.3	129.4	130.6	131.7	132.8	134.1	138.1	140.5	142.5	142.4
1973	143.2	144.2	145.8	147.5	149.4	151.8	153.7	154.3	156.2	158.1	160.2	161.0
1974	154.3†	156.6†	166.4	164.8	169.5	176.2	181.4	185.9	189.0	191.8	200.8	208.3
Percentage increase in the seasonally adjusted index compared with corresponding month in previous year												
1964	8.8	8.7	8.1	8.9	5.7	6.9	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.2
1965	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.9	7.3	6.9	6.4	6.1	7.2	8.0	6.9	8.1
1966	7.1	7.1	8.3	7.7	8.3	7.7	7.3	7.1	6.0	4.7	4.4	4.0
1967	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	1.7	2.2	3.6	3.3	4.3	5.1	6.6	5.5
1968	7.6	7.9	7.5	7.3	8.7	7.8	7.1	8.3	7.8	7.5	7.7	9.0
1969	7.9	6.5	7.5	9.1	6.6	8.5	8.0	7.4	7.9	8.4	7.9	8.4
1970	8.5	11.0	11.2	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.2	13.8	13.4	14.0	13.6	13.6
1971	14.2	12.5	12.4	11.8	12.1	10.8	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.3	9.2	8.9
1972	9.1	*	10.7	11.5	11.1	11.8	11.3	11.1	14.0	15.2	16.6	15.5
1973	15.0	*	13.7	14.1	14.4	15.3	15.7	15.1	13.1	12.5	12.4	13.1
1974	7.7†	8.6†	14.2	11.7	13.5	16.0	18.1	20.5	21.0	21.3	25.4	29.4
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES												
Before adjustments for seasonal variations												
1963	61.5	62.4	63.6	62.6	64.5	65.4	65.0	64.0	64.3	64.9	65.6	67.0
1964	67.1	68.0	68.0	68.5	68.4	70.3	70.4	68.7	69.1	70.0	70.9	69.3
1965	71.8	72.4	73.6	71.9	74.6	74.7	74.6	73.0	74.1	75.4	75.8	74.4
1966	76.6	77.6	79.3	79.0	79.3	80.2	79.8	77.9	78.0	78.4	78.3	76.9
1967	78.4	79.3	78.0	80.0	80.4	81.6	82.4	81.7	82.9	84.1	82.4	78.9
1968	84.9	85.8	87.6	86.1	87.4	88.9	88.7	87.2	88.2	88.8	90.5	83.0
1969	91.8	91.7	93.9	93.9	93.3	95.8	95.5	94.2	95.6	96.7	98.2	98.2
1970	100.0	101.2	102.9	104.0	104.9	108.0	108.3	108.1	108.9	110.7	113.1	112.2
1971	114.4	115.1	115.9	116.5	118.6	119.8	120.3	119.4	120.6	121.9	122.9	122.3
1972	125.2	*	128.2	130.2	131.8	134.5	134.8	133.6	137.7	139.7	142.1	139.5
1973	141.9	143.5	145.3	144.0	149.5	153.3	153.6	151.7	154.8	157.4	160.6	159.9
1974	151.7†	154.8†	165.0	162.7	168.6	177.9	181.5	182.1	186.9	190.6	200.2	202.4
After adjustments for normal seasonal variations												
1963	61.3	61.9	62.4	62.3	64.0	64.1	64.3	64.9	65.1	65.2	65.8	66.1
1964	67.0	67.4	67.6	68.2	67.9	68.9	69.5	69.7	69.9	70.3	71.0	71.2
1965	71.7	71.8	72.1	72.7	72.9	73.4	73.7	74.0	74.8	75.7	75.8	76.2
1966	76.6	77.2	77.7	78.5	78.8	78.8	78.8	79.0	78.8	78.7	78.3	78.5
1967	78.3	79.0	79.4	79.5	80.0	80.3	81.5	81.6	82.6	83.3	84.0	83.9
1968	84.8	85.5	85.9	85.6	87.1	87.4	88.0	88.6	89.1	89.3	90.4	91.7
1969	91.8	91.5	92.5	93.7	93.1	94.4	94.8	95.5	96.5	97.3	98.1	99.6
1970	100.0	101.3	103.0	103.8	104.7	106.5	107.5	109.5	109.7	111.2	112.7	113.7
1971	114.4	115.0	115.7	116.2	118.1	118.0	119.3	120.6	121.4	122.2	122.6	123.6
1972	125.4	*	128.1	130.0	131.2	132.4	133.7	134.9	138.5	140.0	141.7	141.2
1973	142.1	143.5	145.3	147.0	148.7	151.0	152.3	153.2	155.8	157.8	160.2	161.9
1974	152.0†	154.9†	165.0	162.6	167.7	175.2	179.9	183.9	188.1	191.1	199.9	205.1
Percentage increase in the seasonally adjusted index compared with corresponding month in previous year												
1964	9.3	8.9	8.3	9.5	6.1	7.5	8.2	7.5	7.4	7.9	7.9	7.7
1965	7.0	6.5	6.7	6.6	7.3	6.4	6.0	6.1	7.1	7.6	6.9	7.0
1966	6.9	7.5	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.4	6.9	6.8	5.3	3.9	3.2	3.1
1967	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.9	3.4	3.3	4.8	5.9	7.3	6.8
1968	8.3	8.3	8.2	7.6	8.8	9.0	7.9	8.4	7.9	7.1	7.6	9.3
1969	8.2	7.1	7.7	9.4	6.9	8.0	7.8	7.9	8.3	9.0	8.5	8.6
1970	8.9	10.7	11.4	10.9	12.5	12.8	13.4	14.6	13.6	14.3	14.9	14.1
1971	14.4	13.5	12.3	11.9	12.8	10.8	10.9	10.2	10.7	9.9	8.7	8.8
1972	9.6	*	10.8	11.8	11.1	12.2	12.1	11.9	14.1	14.5	15.6	14.2
1973	13.3	*	13.4	13.1	13.3	14.0	13.9	13.5	12.5	12.7	13.4	14.7
1974	7.0†	7.9†	13.6	10.7	12.7	16.0	18.2	20.0	20.7	21.1	24.7	26.7

Notes: Although figures are given here to only one decimal place, figures to two decimal places were used in the underlying calculations and the results were only rounded at the final stage. Consequently the percentage changes shown do not necessarily agree exactly with those obtained from the rounded figures.
 * Because industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the monthly survey was not carried out in February 1972. Consequently it is not possible to calculate indices for that month nor percentage increases involving that month.
 † The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in shipbuilding and chemical industries: January 1975

THIS article gives the results of a survey, conducted in January 1975, to provide occupational detail for earnings and hours of manual workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture. These surveys are carried out twice a year, in January and June, in these two industries. A similar survey is made in the engineering industry, but annually only, in June.

The estimates in this article give average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain. Estimates are given separately for workers paid on a time basis and those paid by results, and also of earnings, both including and excluding overtime premium payments. The inquiry was held under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The results of the previous inquiry held in June were published in the October 1974 issue of this *Gazette*. Summary results, expressed in index form, are given in table 128 of this *Gazette* each month. This article gives the results of the most recent inquiry only but trends can be assessed from table 128.

In the current inquiry, about 270 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the second pay-week in January 1975, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
Shipbuilding		
Firms with 500 or more employees	32	59,780
Firms with 100-499 employees	32	6,140
Firms with 25-99 employees	9	400
Chemical manufacture		
Firms with 500 or more employees	68	39,880
Firms with 100-499 employees	95	12,400
Firms with 25-99 employees	21	830

Occupations for which information was sought varied between the industries covered. In chemical manufacture timeworkers were distinguished from workers paid by results, but in shipbuilding and ship repairing information about individual occupations was collected for the latter category of workers only. Information about timeworkers in this industry was obtained in summary form.

Not all male manual workers in these industries were included. For example, transport workers, storemen, warehousemen and canteen workers were not covered. Where work at an establishment was stopped for all or part of the particular pay-week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute details for the nearest week of an ordinary character were substituted.

The sampling frame used for the inquiry was the list of addresses used for the department's October inquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Inquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees (inclusive), and to a 10 per cent sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees (inclusive). About 260 forms were returned which were suitable for processing (see table 1).

Numbers of workers

The numbers of workers actually included in the returns are shown in table 1. After grossing-up these represent about 76,000 adult male workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and 73,000 in chemical manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included January 8, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

Figures are given for average weekly and hourly earnings, both including and excluding overtime premium. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled workers and for labourers, those for timeworkers and payment-by-result workers being shown separately. Too much weight must not be attached to movements for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each inquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the inquiries do not relate to matched samples.

In chemical manufacture, lieu workers (in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results) are included with timeworkers. In shipbuilding and ship repairing they are included with payment-by-result workers.

Industries covered by the inquiries (1968 SIC)

Shipbuilding and ship repairing

MLH 370-1

Chemical manufacture

MLH 271. "General chemicals."

MLH 272. "Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations."

MLH 273. "Toilet preparations."

MLH 276. "Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber."

MLH 277. "Dyestuffs and pigments."

MLH 278. "Fertilisers."

Definition of terms

Adult males—Historically the term has been regarded as men aged 21 years and over. As the adult rate is now paid at age 20 years in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry and in parts of the chemical industry, information was obtained in respect of males in receipt of the appropriate adult rate.

Weekly earnings—All earnings figures in this article represent the actual earnings in the week specified, including bonuses, before any deductions were made for income tax, workers' insurance contributions, etc. Included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

Weekly hours—The figures quoted relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

Overtime premium—These figures relate to money paid for the premium element of overtime only. For example, if a man whose time rate is 90p per hour and who is paid time-and-one-third for overtime works eight hours overtime, his premium is 30p per hour (a third of 90p) and total overtime premium paid is £2.40. Shift allowances and premium payments for normal week-end work for shift workers on continuous shift systems are not included in overtime premium. In shipbuilding and ship repairing Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium. In chemical

manufacture overtime premium has been calculated by the department from the information supplied on the returns.

Timeworkers and payment-by-result workers—Under "timework" are included both workers paid at time rates only, and those paid at time rates with additional payments based on good time-keeping, merit-rating, profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes: in chemical manufacture, lieu workers, in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results are also included under "timework". Under "payment-by-result" are included workers paid under piece-work arrangements, output bonus schemes or any payment schemes which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments: contract and lieu workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing are also included under "payment-by-result". Workers employed during the specified pay-week on both timework and on payment by result are included in the "payment-by-result" section.

Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers—Under "skilled workers" are included workers who have served an apprenticeship or received equivalent training. Under "labourers" are included those men doing unskilled labouring work (in chemical manufacture craftsmen's labourers are included among general labourers). "Semi-skilled workers" comprise all other workers who are engaged on work which cannot be regarded as purely unskilled labouring work and for which in consequence, rates in excess of the labourer's rate are paid.

Overtime—Where hours in excess of the normal working week in the industry are paid for at flat-rate no overtime premium results. These hours have, therefore, not been treated as overtime hours. Also, where the normal practice of rounding entries to the nearest pound on an individual return results in no overtime premium, the corresponding overtime hours entry on the form has been ignored.

Table 2 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings				Average hourly earnings				
	including overtime premium		excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium		excluding overtime premium		
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	
JANUARY 1975									
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*									
Timeworkers†	£	£			p	p			
Skilled	53.58	50.08	44.1	6.3	121.44	113.50			
Semi-skilled	47.64	43.94	45.9	8.1	103.89	95.81			
Labourers	47.98	43.56	44.9	7.0	106.84	97.00			
All timeworkers	51.22	47.57	44.7	6.9	114.50	106.33			
P-B-R workers‡									
Skilled	57.53	54.87	42.1	4.6	136.84	130.51			
Semi-skilled	49.39	46.33	43.4	6.5	113.75	106.69			
Labourers	48.30	44.69	45.6	7.5	106.06	98.13			
All P-B-R workers	54.65	51.80	42.7	5.3	127.95	121.27			
All workers									
Skilled	56.36	53.45	42.7	5.1	132.10	125.27			
Semi-skilled	48.75	45.44	44.3	7.1	109.96	102.50			
Labourers	48.21	44.35	45.4	7.3	106.29	97.79			
All workers covered	53.56	50.45	43.4	5.8	123.53	116.37			
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*									
Timeworkers	£	£			p	p			
General workers	53.21	52.53	42.8	3.6	124.45	122.86			
Craftsmen	57.45	56.02	43.4	4.4	132.37	129.06			
All timeworkers	54.28	53.40	42.9	3.8	126.50	124.44			
P-B-R workers									
General workers	52.68	51.17	44.0	4.7	119.65	116.22			
Craftsmen	57.12	54.09	43.9	5.6	130.01	123.11			
All P-B-R workers	53.72	51.85	44.0	4.9	122.07	117.80			
All workers									
General workers	53.12	52.32	43.0	3.7	123.68	121.81			
Craftsmen	57.40	55.75	43.5	4.6	132.03	128.23			
All workers covered	54.20	53.17	43.1	4.0	125.81	123.42			

* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370-1

Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.
† Includes pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.
‡ Includes lieu workers.

Table 3 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing*

JANUARY 1975

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		P	P
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
South East								
Timeworkers	£	£			P	P		
Skilled	50.41	47.25	44.1	6.5	114.21	107.04		
Semi-skilled	44.50	40.94	46.7	9.3	95.23	87.60		
Labourers	50.63	45.55	48.4	10.0	104.61	94.13		
P-B-R workers†								
Skilled	65.81	59.95	47.4	9.5	138.75	126.41		
Semi-skilled	52.23	47.60	47.0	9.6	111.25	101.39		
Labourers	60.38	52.52	50.9	14.6	118.54	103.11		
South West‡								
Timeworkers	55.60	51.34	45.3	7.5	122.84	113.43		
Skilled	48.16	43.65	47.1	9.9	102.28	92.69		
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers†								
Skilled	53.03	50.03	42.8	5.3	124.03	117.00		
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yorkshire and Humberside								
Timeworkers	58.81	55.50	44.4	5.7	132.35	124.91		
Skilled	46.72	44.19	43.2	5.8	108.24	102.36		
Semi-skilled	48.84	45.28	45.8	7.0	106.75	98.95		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers								
Skilled	56.36	53.18	42.5	5.3	132.53	125.04		
Semi-skilled	50.12	46.50	43.5	7.2	115.16	106.82		
Labourers	53.61	47.58	48.8	8.9	109.82	97.45		
North West‡								
Timeworkers	£	£			P	P		
Skilled	57.09	54.50	44.1	5.4	129.45	123.57		
Semi-skilled	49.85	47.02	46.5	6.9	107.28	101.19		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers†								
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
North‡								
Timeworkers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Skilled	54.26	50.46	46.8	8.1	115.89	107.77		
Semi-skilled	42.50	39.92	43.8	7.1	97.08	91.24		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers								
Skilled	62.21	60.10	42.1	3.6	147.93	142.91		
Semi-skilled	54.13	51.43	43.5	5.6	124.31	118.12		
Labourers	47.90	44.97	45.5	6.6	105.37	98.91		
Scotland								
Timeworkers	43.59	42.61	40.1	1.5	108.75	106.30		
Skilled	41.60	39.57	41.0	3.8	101.42	96.50		
Semi-skilled	35.95	34.36	42.1	3.6	85.40	81.61		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers								
Skilled	49.43	48.00	38.5	2.7	128.33	124.59		
Semi-skilled	42.22	40.72	38.9	3.3	108.42	104.57		
Labourers	39.50	37.94	40.0	4.0	98.67	94.78		

*† See footnotes to table 2.
‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 4 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture*

JANUARY 1975

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		P	P
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
South East								
Timeworkers‡	£	£			P	P		
General workers	53.66	51.92	45.2	5.6	118.85	115.01		
Craftsmen	57.39	54.89	45.5	6.0	126.02	120.53		
P-B-R workers								
General workers	50.78	50.46	43.9	4.3	115.56	114.82		
Craftsmen	52.37	50.39	44.4	5.2	118.00	113.54		
South West‡								
Timeworkers‡	54.77	54.39	46.8	7.4	117.14	116.31		
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers								
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
West Midlands‡								
Timeworkers‡	51.63	51.34	43.5	4.2	118.69	118.01		
General workers	53.75	51.81	43.8	5.0	122.75	118.31		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers								
General workers	44.17	42.75	45.8	6.1	96.42	93.33		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Yorkshire and Humberside‡								
Timeworkers‡	49.99	48.90	43.2	4.1	115.60	113.09		
General workers	53.68	52.25	43.2	3.9	124.37	121.07		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers								
General workers	53.51	51.59	45.7	7.2	117.07	112.86		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
North West								
Timeworkers‡	£	£			P	P		
General workers	56.77	56.15	42.5	2.8	133.47	132.02		
Craftsmen	59.07	57.53	43.2	4.2	136.60	133.01		
P-B-R workers								
General workers	50.03	49.28	42.9	3.8	116.71	114.96		
Craftsmen	52.54	50.82	40.7	2.9	129.20	124.96		
North‡								
Timeworkers‡	52.51	52.36	40.9	2.9	128.32	127.97		
General workers	58.13	57.18	42.0	3.8	138.54	136.29		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers								
General workers	51.20	50.50	42.4	3.5	120.86	119.19		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Wales‡								
Timeworkers‡	51.15	50.52	41.5	1.9	123.35	121.81		
General workers	56.44	54.79	43.0	3.4	131.34	127.50		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers								
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Scotland								
Timeworkers‡	52.67	52.21	41.8	2.5	125.89	124.78		
General workers	56.75	55.96	41.7	2.6	136.14	134.28		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
P-B-R workers								
General workers	52.43	51.42	42.6	2.1	123.20	120.83		
Craftsmen	59.82	55.74	45.0	6.0	133.00	123.91		

*† See footnotes to table 2.
‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm, or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 5 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

JANUARY 1975

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)				Payment-by-result workers			
	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†‡								
Platers	5,140	£ 57.38	£ 55.34	40.7	3.3	P 141.13	P 136.10	
Welders	5,760	57.17	55.15	40.0	3.2	142.92	137.86	
Other boilermakers (riveters, burners, caulkers, etc)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Shipwrights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Joiners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Plumbers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Electricians	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fitters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Turners	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chemical manufacture†								
General workers engaged in production		£	£			P	P	
Day workers	14,470	46.81	45.13	44.0	5.0	106.32	102.50	3,350
Continuous 3-shift workers	24,980	57.14	56.77	41.6	2.4	137.43	136.55	3,520
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	3,010	51.76	50.57	44.6	4.9	116.14	113.48	1,140
2-shift workers	2,600	52.56	51.67	44.2	4.8	119.02	117.01	390
Others including night workers	950	53.63	52.60	44.8	5.6	119.84	117.53	150
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fitters	7,710	57.34	55.93	43.4	4.5	132.22	129.00	1,050
Other engineering craftsmen	4,170	58.17	56.99	43.2	4.3	134.62	131.86	690
Electricians	2,390	58.64	57.02	43.6	4.6	134.42	130.67	490
Building craftsmen	1,500	54.08	52.10	43.7	4.4	123.74	119.20	380

* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.
† Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:
Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370-1.
Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278

‡ Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include piece-workers, contract workers and lieu workers.

"Reward" for employers

THIS month PER is launching a unique service to provide information on managerial, professional and executive remuneration and benefits. Called *Reward*, it is designed to provide employers with better information than they have had previously on salaries for both the senior staff who work for them, and those that they may wish to recruit.

Mr David Thompson, PER's Marketing Manager explained why, with a considerable number of surveys already published in this area, *Reward* was so important a development.

Accuracy

"Firstly, there is the question of accuracy. No other survey, that we know of, is based on such a large statistical sample—PER's throughput is over a hundred thousand individuals and fifty thousand vacancies each year. Our sample is sufficiently large for us to be able to publish really meaningful figures every four months. This updating is clearly of tremendous value given the constantly changing salary levels that employers are faced with today.

"Secondly, when we looked at the various alternative surveys it was clear to us that none of them have been successful in getting across to the thousands of smaller organisations who would find the information invaluable. It is only the large and medium sized companies, with professional personnel staff, who are able to interpret the information currently available. Our aim was to make sure that we provided a complete service, not merely a long list of rather indigestible statistics.

"The real break-through that *Reward* provides however is that PER's own considerable knowledge is combined with the expertise of the Institute of Personnel Management, Synergy Ltd and the Smaller Businesses Association in providing subscribers with individual consultation and help with their remuneration problems."

The annual subscription to *Reward* is £35 (plus VAT) but all clients of PER and members of the participating organisations can subscribe for £30 (plus VAT). Additional costs will only be involved if there is a comprehensive consulting assignment to be carried out. In these cases the fees will be agreed in advance with the subscriber.

What does the subscriber get for his money? The published salary statistics themselves cover some 35 different occupations including accountancy, computer programmers and systems analysts, personnel management, marketing, sales, a whole range of engineering specialisations, commerce, physicists, purchasing and quantity surveying. Other occupations will be added from time to time depending on

the demand and more importantly the availability of a large enough statistical sample. For each of the groups, salary levels are shown by age and regional variation. Figures are given for typical salary increases senior staff expect if they are moving to a new part of the country. Comprehensive tables also cover the supply and demand for each group in terms of the candidates and vacancies known to PER. An example of how the information will be presented is shown opposite.

In addition to the basic statistical data, there will be articles on a range of subjects very relevant to employment problems of today, for example, fringe benefits and where do they stop? indexation and its dangers, the "lump". The first edition of the published element of the *Reward* service will be out on July 1, 1975.

"When a subscriber feels he needs specific help over a problem, whether it be recruitment, remuneration, fringe benefits, redundancy or what ever," said David Thompson, "the first point of contact will be with the local PER office. In the past we have always been more than willing to pass on any information that we had. Through *Reward* this element of the service will be more professional and rigorous. The local office will be able to answer most of the inquiries, but where they are unable to do so, they will be able to call on the expertise of the IPM and Synergy Limited."

Queries

The IPM has set up a unit expressly for the purpose of dealing with queries from subscribers of *Reward*. Together with the back-up of their library and information service this unit will be able to deal with most of the queries. Finally, when the matter needs a full consulting exercise Synergy's staff will carry out the initial investigation before recommending either themselves or other consultants to complete the assignment.

"I believe that the larger companies will welcome the service because of the accuracy of the figures, smaller companies for the first time will really feel that there is someone to help them deal with their problems in this area," said David Thompson. He added, "when you think that you can spend more than the annual cost of the survey on just buying a daily newspaper throughout the year, it makes you realise what tremendous value we are offering through *Reward*. This is only possible because we are planning on a really large scale and have pulled together the resources of ourselves, professional bodies and professional publishers. In fact Synergy carried out market research which suggested that large employers would have been prepared to pay two or three times the price which we are asking for *Reward*."

**SAMPLE
PAGE FROM
REWARD**

Accountants

Codot Numbers 032.00 032.10 281.04
For Cost Accountants see over

Salary levels for candidates currently employed in this area from December 1974 to March 1975

BY AGE	21-25	22-26	23-27	24-28	25-29	26-30	27-31	28-32	29-33	30-34	31-35	32-36	33-37	34-38	35-39	40-45	46-51	Over 51
UPPER QUARTILE £	2750	2900	3200	3250	3400	3800	3980	4400	5000	5250	5400	5850	5900	6100	6250	6400	7170	7500
MEDIAN £	2250	2600	2920	2890	3120	3480	3610	3850	4200	4370	4500	4620	4840	5010	5100	5420	5890	6400
LOWER QUARTILE £	2000	2150	2400	2620	2875	2950	3085	3250	3300	3320	3410	3580	3620	3730	3800	4100	4430	4750
SAMPLE SIZE	170	191	207	211	225	240	247	275	290	312	320	330	215	211	245	280	330	260

BY GEOGRAPHIC AREA	London	South East	South West	Central Southern	Eastern Counties	Wales	Midlands	Lancs Merseyside	Yorks Humberside	Northern	Scotland
UPPER QUARTILE £	6200	5850	4820	5700	4850	4980	5500	5400	5250	4810	5080
MEDIAN £	5450	5230	4135	5110	4010	4095	4820	4120	4370	4200	4070
LOWER QUARTILE £	4100	4070	3000	3930	3100	3120	3810	3200	3370	3080	3350
SAMPLE SIZE	305	192	85	112	63	80	235	162	143	92	118

MOVEMENT PREMIUM BY AGE

HOW MUCH ADDITIONAL REMUNERATION IS SAID TO BE REQUIRED BY CANDIDATES WILLING TO MOVE AREA IF A NEW APPOINTMENT WILL MEAN CHANGING HOMES

	21-25	26-30	31-35	36-40	41-45	46-50	Over 50
£	400	650	730	710	550	500	850

Supply and demand position for candidates in this area from December 1974 to March 1975

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES REGISTERED WITH PER, SEEKING APPOINTMENTS IN THIS FIELD

Current Four Months	Same Period Previous Years	Percentage of Candidates seeking employment in each area	CURRENT LOCATION OF CANDIDATES AND VACANCIES	NUMBER OF VACANCIES NOTIFIED FOR THESE CANDIDATES		
				Current Four Months	Same Period Previous Year	% Increase or Decrease %
1760	1430	96	U.K. National	1242	1060	17
320	270	60	London	185	140	32
197	180	70	South East	160	102	15
87	63	40	South West	50	50	Nil
113	91	41	Central Southern	49	45	9
67	51	20	Eastern Counties	35	40	14
82	72	22	Wales	70	60	17
256	192	44	Midlands	190	185	3
170	163	32	Lancs. Merseyside	170	190	11
147	120	29	Yorks. Humberside	112	92	22
98	65	35	Northern	80	60	33
123	163	39	Scotland	141	106	33

For Precise boundaries see map

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified vacancies at employment offices by region: March 1975

The following table gives an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages 422-426 of this *Gazette*, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom.

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified vacancies at employment offices * by region: March 1975

Occupational group	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands		Yorkshire and Humberside	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MALES												
I Managerial (General management)	545	110	36	—	105	2	113	5	47	5	80	7
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	3,337	1,888	170	98	663	271	681	261	323	202	542	318
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,292	740	92	78	374	182	237	199	136	38	269	115
IV Literary, artistic and sports	3,686	146	91	3	385	26	251	10	138	13	271	12
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	3,180	2,936	246	170	936	458	792	402	382	291	751	289
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	3,961	1,143	370	79	1,377	165	1,052	183	571	158	1,153	198
VII Clerical and related	20,544	4,505	2,548	212	8,896	470	4,103	293	3,478	262	14,530	468
VIII Selling	4,049	3,179	464	218	1,740	524	1,327	409	748	282	1,114	477
IX Security and protective service	905	1,987	53	70	139	187	238	139	122	254	103	233
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	6,510	4,958	439	515	1,967	1,084	723	337	719	334	979	563
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,532	536	844	119	1,319	113	582	61	634	129	869	50
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	782	674	87	75	247	110	278	123	504	165	1,033	395
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	5,380	2,547	499	173	1,497	323	1,259	336	835	255	1,182	386
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	11,752	11,549	1,342	771	3,914	1,745	7,711	2,407	3,504	1,910	5,080	2,965
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	5,951	1,798	503	92	1,410	218	2,170	159	1,058	129	1,324	216
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	9,813	1,381	1,113	91	4,232	188	3,971	319	2,310	1,085	4,027	1,028
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	13,602	5,324	1,760	267	4,803	356	6,126	383	3,366	272	4,925	524
XVIII Miscellaneous	41,215	1,747	6,547	165	17,994	362	21,787	366	18,557	252	27,437	521
TOTAL, MALES	138,036	47,148	17,204	3,196	51,998	6,784	53,401	6,392	37,432	6,036	55,759	8,765

FEMALES												
I Managerial (General management)	14	1	—	—	4	—	6	—	—	1	1	—
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	477	19	13	1	92	5	94	9	43	2	127	11
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,174	1,893	114	277	566	648	297	565	196	502	378	491
IV Literary, artistic and sports	1,368	56	27	—	128	4	83	8	80	6	95	3
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	207	26	10	4	46	3	43	5	27	7	63	3
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	210	179	16	13	104	22	69	18	29	14	81	31
VII Clerical and related	9,332	8,399	1,084	493	4,114	1,336	3,450	795	2,199	597	2,528	1,191
VIII Selling	2,085	1,802	373	174	1,747	356	1,438	161	769	123	1,138	295
IX Security and protective service	15	276	1	4	4	30	3	22	3	19	3	41
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,529	8,969	530	923	2,252	2,503	1,511	907	978	813	1,345	1,978

Occupational group	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
MALES												
I Managerial (General management)	113	5	44	31	48	—	89	2	18	5	1,238	175
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	721	412	292	226	302	178	591	218	111	55	7,733	4,127
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	352	107	174	180	195	35	261	237	103	2	3,485	1,913
IV Literary, artistic and sports	447	25	157	17	140	8	370	19	59	—	5,995	279
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	988	538	512	489	455	183	865	416	199	57	9,306	6,229
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,546	276	632	172	592	163	1,090	214	247	50	12,591	2,801
VII Clerical and related	6,888	648	3,025	491	3,178	319	4,294	411	962	137	62,446	8,216
VIII Selling	1,909	639	659	271	696	219	1,236	478	400	79	14,342	6,775
IX Security and protective service	429	242	281	528	115	75	422	409	352	95	3,249	4,219
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,912	639	662	406	592	321	1,720	1,114	683	109	16,906	10,380
XI Farming, fishing and related	344	87	343	48	334	34	1,199	110	1,003	228	9,003	1,515
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	983	366	209	221	103	75	661	402	518	37	5,405	2,643
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	2,638	303	1,791	262	629	131	1,770	517	1,207	237	18,687	5,470
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	9,639	1,984	5,924	2,121	3,555	768	6,520	3,815	2,555	477	61,496	30,512
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,476	858	1,508	175	790	76	1,501	217	676	38	19,367	3,976
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	9,172	187	4,146	286	3,383	734	3,979	621	3,180	230	49,326	6,150
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	8,405	415	4,126	506	3,568	252	6,322	985	3,077	187	60,080	9,471
XVIII Miscellaneous	52,099	353	30,503	582	18,975	211	40,147	777	8,574	375	283,835	5,711
TOTAL, MALES	101,061	8,084	54,988	7,012	37,650	3,782	73,037	10,962	23,924	2,398	614,490	110,559

FEMALES												
I Managerial (General management)	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	31	2
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	112	5	59	5	67	3	151	6	31	—	1,266	66
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	459	417	323	326	321	186	453	787	422	5	4,703	6,097
IV Literary, artistic and sports	143	15	52	3	52	5	121	16	17	3	2,166	119
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	73	6	31	5	42	6	115	—	19	2	676	67
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	103	38	68	24	39	11	128	52	36	3	883	405
VII Clerical and related	5,696	1,489	2,938	986	2,804	1,019	4,864	1,365	2,272	250	41,281	17,920
VIII Selling	2,129	381	1,609	264	1,240	264	2,458	682	916	32	15,902	4,534
IX Security and protective service	11	24	1	10	—	8	—	41	18	3	59	478
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,981	1,811	1,627	1,598	1,164	875	3,108	3,302	16,29	167	19,654	23,846

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified vacancies at employment offices * by region: March 1975

Occupational group	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands		Yorkshire and Humberside	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
FEMALES—continued												
XI Farming, fishing and related	168	101	76	42	106	15	70	11	88	51	142	5
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	38	121	12	34	35	59	37	35	38	62	230	293
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	589	3,209	36	176	145	306	302	468	300	1,045	190	530
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuildings)	143	698	6	8	19	46	771	129	19	26	39	73
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	802	1,550	138	95	311	233	1,243	283	354	126	374	146
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	3	2	—	—	5	1	4	6	1	—	1	—
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	240	211	30	13	121	43	206	29	86	11	103	36
XVIII Miscellaneous	4,269	856	645	118	1,840	140	2,805	123	1,922	108	2,422	129
TOTAL, FEMALES	24,663	28,368	3,111	2,375	11,639	5,750	12,432	3,574	7,132	3,513	9,260	5,256

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and notified vacancies at employment offices * by region: March 1975

Occupational group	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
FEMALES—continued												
XI Farming, fishing and related	52	4	47	3	30	9	96	1	22	—	897	242
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	216	267	29	27	8	9	242	300	309	45	1,194	1,252
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	448	886	239	590	129	178	735	915	907	307	4,020	8,610
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	121	90	21	22	12	15	101	19	50	2	1,302	1,128
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	812	245	253	160	137	58	1,063	318	698	11	6,185	3,225
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	—	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	21	10
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	118	17	94	41	57	10	130	82	13	—	1,198	493
XVIII Miscellaneous	5,513	197	2,733	213	1,754	68	5,707	247	1,317	40	30,927	2,239
TOTAL, FEMALES	17,988	5,893	10,129	4,277	7,858	2,724	19,474	8,133	8,679	870	132,365	70,733

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:
- (a) at any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
 - (b) the extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;
 - (c) there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.
- * This table does not include unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies at Careers offices.

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies at employment offices, March 1975

The following table presents an occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (See this *Gazette*, September 1972, page 799.)

It has not been possible to compile the usual form of summary for the December 1974 to March 1975 quarter (see page 1030 of the November 1974 issue of this *Gazette*). Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the completion of some statistical returns was suspended during the early part of the quarter.

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

- (1) at any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;
- (2) the extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations; for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;
- (3) the table relates to Great Britain as a whole, and there may be wide variations between different parts of the country in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies at employment offices *: Great Britain: March 1975

Key occupation	MALES		FEMALES	
	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975
GRAND TOTAL	620,566	108,161	123,686	69,863
Group I. Managerial (General Management)	1,220	167	30	2
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	116	5	14	1
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,104	162	16	1
Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration	7,622	4,072	1,235	66
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	241	13	25	—
Company secretaries	123	75	14	—
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	32	15	—	—
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	55	11	—	—
Accountants	1,012	1,180	46	6
Estimators, valuers and assessors	276	222	4	—
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	414	116	20	2
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	579	247	279	18
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	399	541	20	3
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	129	21	18	—
Systems analysts and computer programmers	595	840	92	5
Marketing and sales managers and executives	1,531	308	122	—
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	449	40	90	1
Purchasing officers and buyers	529	293	70	3
Property and estate managers	176	3	8	—
Librarians and information officers	161	37	150	1
Public health inspectors	57	8	2	—
Other statutory and similar inspectors	126	23	10	1
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	82	2	41	—
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	66	10	21	—
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	590	67	199	15
Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	3,382	1,911	4,281	6,092
University academic staff	453	23	140	1
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	218	15	66	—
Secondary teachers	584	13	383	2
Primary teachers	205	1	426	1
Pre-primary teachers	15	—	33	—
Special education teachers	18	—	37	—
Vocational/industrial trainers	186	215	34	5
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	31	7	2	—
Social and behavioural scientists	109	7	64	2
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	656	151	581	217
Clergy, ministers of religion	11	—	4	—
Medical practitioners	155	4	31	—
Dental practitioners	36	—	9	1
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	60	46	109	366
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	112	473	867	2,982
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	107	264	913	1,033
Pharmacists	53	14	11	1
Medical radiographers	19	2	30	7
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	13	7	4	2
Remedial therapists	33	17	46	25
Chiropodists	6	—	3	2
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	26	10	47	8
Veterinarians	16	2	4	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	260	640	437	1,436
Group IV Literary, artistic and sports	5,936	279	2,149	116
Authors, writers and journalists	704	146	286	2
Artist, commercial artists	838	22	242	8
Industrial designers	282	18	179	1
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	3,137	11	1,188	5
Photographers and cameramen	530	15	34	—
Sound and vision equipment operators	189	28	10	—
Window dressers	83	7	92	27
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	136	17	38	3
All other literary, artistic and sports	37	15	80	68

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies at employment offices *: Great Britain: March 1975

Key occupation	MALES		FEMALES	
	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975
Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	9,107	6,172	657	65
Biological scientists and biochemists	295	48	101	—
Chemical scientists	391	184	42	1
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	298	97	27	2
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	351	152	6	—
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	82	5	—	—
Mechanical engineers	719	468	6	—
Aeronautical engineers	84	50	—	—
Electrical engineers	738	748	2	—
Electronic engineers	98	90	1	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	182	160	—	—
Chemical engineers	322	382	4	—
Production engineers	73	48	—	—
Planning and quality control engineers	153	115	—	—
Heating and ventilating engineers	63	76	5	1
General and other engineers	194	108	2	—
Metallurgists	1,317	1,618	35	1
All other technologists	174	49	24	7
Engineering draughtsmen	894	461	298	46
Architectural and other draughtsmen	660	653	7	—
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	282	41	17	1
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	512	112	24	1
Architects and town planners	184	154	6	—
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	238	142	9	—
Quantity surveyors	229	65	2	—
Building, land and mining surveyors	61	1	—	—
Aircraft flight deck officers	129	15	3	1
Air traffic planners and controllers	106	9	—	—
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	41	9	1	—
Ships' engineer officers	237	116	24	3
Ships' radio officers	—	—	—	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	—	—	—	—
Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)	12,344	2,751	847	402
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	1,532	578	16	4
Engineering maintenance managers	732	189	1	—
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	1,437	178	1	—
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	67	11	4	—
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	646	50	12	—
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	648	173	13	1
Office managers—national government	1,776	447	124	20
Office managers—local government	—	—	—	—
Other office managers	180	23	8	1
Managers—wholesale distribution	508	165	87	26
Branch managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	553	158	63	39
Branch managers of shops other than above	261	41	41	30
Managers of independent shops	404	39	61	15
Hotel and residential club managers	356	3	20	—
Publicans	733	105	137	122
Catering and non-residential club managers	220	53	21	7
Entertainment and sports managers	164	10	10	2
Farm managers	13	3	3	—
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	12	—	—	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	1	—	2	1
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	18	1	—	—
Fire service officers	2,083	524	223	134
All other managers	—	—	—	—
Group VII Clerical and related	61,484	8,079	39,009	17,670
Supervisors of clerks	1,950	132	111	77
Clerk	56,704	6,115	26,254	8,221
Retail shop cashiers	61	74	660	511
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	26	26	321	422
Receptionists	492	30	1,899	592
Personal secretaries, etc	11	—	105	74
Other typists	43	24	3,209	3,202
Supervisors of office machine operators	66	24	2,692	2,567
Office machine operators	17	12	19	23
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	404	252	1,407	1,214
Telephonists	42	—	11	10
Radio and telegraph operators	308	135	2,092	627
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	233	68	128	91
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	6	1	1	—
All other clerical and related	1,121	1,186	100	39
Group VIII Selling	13,942	6,696	14,986	4,502
Sales supervisors	293	137	154	171
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	4,578	1,837	13,801	3,547
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	174	305	296	226
Roundsmen and van salesmen	943	315	76	40
Technical sales representatives	1,773	782	35	7
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	4,138	724	201	53
Other sales representatives and agents	2,043	2,596	423	458
Group IX Security and protective service	2,897	4,124	41	475
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	19	38	8	9
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	118	21	1	—
Police (below sergeant)	52	927	1	165
Firemen	126	555	—	—
Prison officers below principal officer	26	40	1	14
Security officers and detectives	1,967	1,347	15	80
Security guards, patrolmen	315	583	1	3
Traffic wardens	17	5	5	134
All other in security and protective service	257	291	9	68

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies at employment offices*: Great Britain: March 1975

Key occupation	MALES		FEMALES	
	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975
Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	16,223	10,271	18,025	23,679
Catering supervisors	1,550	732	419	565
Chefs, cooks	2,373	1,976	697	2,008
Waiters, waitresses	998	1,233	1,360	2,871
Barmen, barmaids	1,645	672	701	1,666
Counter hands/assistants	112	142	2,076	2,129
Kitchen porters/hands	2,856	897	1,448	1,389
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	298	47	104	224
Domestic housekeepers	4	1	272	438
Home and domestic helpers, maids	106	170	5,144	3,796
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	—	—	87	95
Travel stewards and attendants	514	39	103	111
Ambulancemen	25	186	—	4
Hospital/ward orderlies	158	101	410	388
Hospital porters	338	59	2	—
Hotel porters	813	470	3	1
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	46	107	11	54
Caretakers	585	310	23	24
Road sweepers (manual)	28	51	27	4
Other cleaners	1,761	1,438	3,275	4,194
Railway stationmen	38	192	9	26
Lift and car park attendants	142	94	10	5
Garment pressers	182	338	193	681
Hairdressing supervisors	20	17	24	30
Hairdressers (men), barbers	231	108	638	1,321
Hairdressers (ladies)	100	77	985	1,648
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,300	814	—	—
Group XI Farming, fishing and related	8,000	1,287	875	242
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	92	41	3	5
General farm workers	1,884	106	251	7
Dairy cowmen	130	18	7	1
Pig and poultry men	168	22	22	7
Other stockmen	620	50	57	13
Horticultural workers	233	126	97	36
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	731	326	15	9
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsman	935	327	14	4
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	241	80	4	—
Forestry workers	198	28	—	—
Supervisors/mates—fishing	183	19	—	—
Fishermen	1,464	8	4	—
All other in farming and related	1,121	136	400	167
Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	4,887	2,606	885	1,207
Foremen—tannery production workers	5	4	—	—
Tannery production workers	37	16	2	9
Foremen—textile processing	191	43	6	1
Preparatory fibre processors	213	116	43	60
Spinners, doublers/twisters	311	138	89	176
Winders, reelers	108	32	159	120
Warp preparers	59	23	20	32
Weavers	187	140	99	131
Knitters	343	67	32	90
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	168	34	15	12
Burlers, menders, darners	5	—	65	94
Foremen—chemical processing	34	4	—	1
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	262	139	5	50
Foremen—food and drink processing	70	30	5	3
Bread bakers (hand)	372	25	35	26
Flour confectioners	55	60	53	31
Butchers, meat cutters	1,274	871	24	100
Foremen—paper and board making	7	—	1	—
Beatermen, refinemen (paper and board making)	3	1	—	—
Machinemen, dryeremen, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	30	5	2	—
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	56	14	14	2
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	23	9	—	—
Kiln setting	4	3	—	—
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	4	3	—	—
Rubber mixers and compounders	8	3	—	—
Calendar and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	55	47	—	5
Man-made fibre makers	8	—	1	—
Sewage plant attendants	6	6	—	—
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	989	545	216	264
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	17,480	5,233	3,113	8,303
Foremen—glass working	18	6	1	—
Glass formers and shapers	73	103	6	29
Glass finishers and decorators	13	12	—	—
Foremen—clay and stone working	15	7	1	1
Casters and other pottery makers	30	21	6	11
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	70	37	3	1
Foremen—printing	82	7	3	27
Compositors	634	118	44	27
Electrotypers, stereotypers	118	2	1	2
Other printing plate and cylinder repairers	158	17	11	7
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	209	54	3	12
Printing machine minders (lithography)	150	63	7	1
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	21	1	—	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	172	14	2	6
Screen and block printers	200	74	16	14
Foremen—bookbinding	12	5	—	1
Foremen—paper products making	9	1	—	—
Bookbinders and finishers	152	84	162	112
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	76	26	9	4
Foremen—textile materials working	30	13	26	97
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	212	97	39	72
Dressmakers	10	—	54	—
Coach trimmers	76	23	3	32
Upholsterers, mattress makers	321	161	25	37
Milliners	3	1	1	9
Furriers	23	25	—	—
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	81	41	11	18

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies at employment offices*: Great Britain: March 1975

Key occupation	MALES		FEMALES	
	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975
Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metals and electrical)—(continued)				
Other clothing cutters and markers	215	180	56	139
Hand sewers and embroiderers	7	12	122	312
Linkers	—	—	61	387
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	80	262	1,893	5,678
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	26	3	2	2
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	104	70	2	11
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	89	27	7	8
Footwear lasters	31	9	1	15
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	25	35	56	300
Footwear finishers	8	2	5	4
Foremen—woodworking	234	47	—	—
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	7,395	1,155	25	1
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	539	77	—	2
Carpenters and joiners (others)	720	192	3	—
Cabinet makers	474	183	—	—
Case and box makers	141	34	—	—
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	109	49	2	1
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	385	148	—	—
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	274	173	1	2
Patternmakers (moulds)	93	121	5	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	152	12	—	—
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	62	20	1	—
Tyre builders	4	—	—	—
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	300	94	29	36
Dental mechanics	74	13	2	1
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	2,971	1,302	404	871
Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	58,941	30,035	1,252	1,126
Foremen—metal making and treating	72	42	—	—
Blast furnacemen	2	—	—	—
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	29	7	—	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	113	55	1	—
Rolleremen (steel)	19	10	—	—
Metal drawers	31	14	—	—
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	175	244	4	5
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	85	64	6	4
Die casters	133	36	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	160	100	—	—
Electroplaters	140	54	1	—
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	70	22	2	8
Foremen—engineering machining	172	80	—	1
Press and machine tool setters	507	507	2	—
Roll turners, roll grinders	34	46	—	—
Other centre lathe turners	696	1,553	1	—
Machine tool setter operators	2,167	4,434	9	7
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	3,195	1,109	365	287
Press and stamping machine operators	677	178	454	110
Automatic machine attendants/minders	200	58	36	27
Metal polishers	319	138	10	24
Fettlers/dressers	122	64	—	—
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	144	34	—	—
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	740	894	—	—
Precision instrument makers	182	247	4	7
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	1,958	1,062	4	1
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	291	209	—	—
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	426	283	5	3
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	327	80	—	—
Maintenance erectors and installers	652	98	—	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	4,387	2,309	2	4
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	82	24	—	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	3,985	2,323	3	1
Other motor vehicle mechanics	102	38	—	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	129	23	—	—
Watch and clock repairers	74	42	1	—
Instrument mechanics	199	156	—	1
Office machinery mechanics	179	101	—	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	44	23	—	—
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	704	341	1	13
Production electricians	200	233	3	13
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	207	25	—	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	2,641	1,310	—	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	3,721	728	—	—
Telephone fitters	185	32	—	7
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	1,434	657	3	6
Cable jointers and linesmen	167	27	—	4
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	270	63	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,663	591	—	—
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	712	193	—	—
Gas fitters	488	37	—	—
Sheet metal workers	1,558	1,572	1	1
Platers and metal shipwrights	723	1,301	—	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	154	360	—	—
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	23	7	—	—
Steel erectors	1,849	45	—	—
Scaffolders, staggers	1,219	112	—	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	944	75	—	—
Welders (skilled)	4,282	1,765	7	39
Other welders	207	101	35	—
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	23	2	1	—
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	115	57	6	7
Engravers and etchers (printing)	119	26	11	3
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	304	313	—	—
Aircraft finishers	2	—	—	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	122	104	—	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	10	8	1	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	8,876	3,188	272	538

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies at employment offices*: Great Britain: March 1975

Key occupation	MALES		FEMALES	
	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975
Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	18,691	3,938	5,487	3,214
Foremen—painting and similar coating	248	8	—	—
Painters and decorators	12,133	663	8	6
Pottery decorators	150	18	14	84
Coach painters	1,132	267	7	5
Other spray painters	133	51	6	1
French polishers	83	31	12	5
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	1,046	259	1,991	977
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	57	19	3	6
Foremen—product inspection	1,001	776	131	36
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	352	274	131	95
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	47	19	13	12
Foremen—packaging	824	346	2,398	933
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	1,485	1,207	773	1,054
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related				
Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	46,146	5,920	19	10
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	1,073	110	2	—
Bricklayers	6,120	643	—	—
Fixer/walling masons	140	51	—	—
Plasterers	2,573	197	1	—
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	361	63	—	—
Roofers and slaters	1,199	219	2	2
Glaziers	302	84	4	—
Railway lengthmen	51	114	—	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	344	21	—	—
Other roadmen	429	66	—	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	128	6	—	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	215	27	—	—
General builders	901	97	1	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	25	4	—	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	513	55	—	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)	7	—	—	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	26,172	1,002	—	—
Civil engineering labourers	1,666	104	—	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	34	40	—	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	187	2,248	1	—
Tunnellers	112	22	—	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	3,594	747	8	8
Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	57,003	9,284	1,185	493
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	172	1	—	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	891	42	4	—
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	253	21	1	1
Foremen—rail transport operating	6	2	—	—
Railway engine drivers, motormen	36	21	2	1
Secondmen (railways)	3	17	—	—
Railway guards	11	117	—	—
Railway signalmen and shunters	43	154	3	6
Foremen—road transport operating	66	7	—	—
Bus inspectors	63	11	18	6
Bus and coach drivers	1,092	2,197	8	29
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	12,851	1,180	17	2
Other goods drivers	19,684	1,662	736	126
Other motor drivers	1,014	247	91	25
Bus conductors	66	757	42	106
Drivers' mates	436	57	—	—
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	43	—	—	1
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	2,558	295	2	1
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	5	—	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	1,539	108	17	26
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	2,428	129	3	2
Foremen—materials moving and storing	418	69	2	—
Storekeepers, warehousemen	10,674	1,634	212	154
Stevedores and dockers	267	8	—	—
Furniture removers	67	9	—	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	915	322	3	—
Refuse collectors/dustmen	35	21	—	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,367	196	24	7
Group XVIII Miscellaneous	275,261	5,336	29,610	2,199
Foremen—miscellaneous	817	72	52	24
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	491	103	12	7
Turncocks (water supply)	—	2	—	—
General labourers	269,213	4,830	28,518	2,130
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	4,740	329	1,028	38

* The table does not include unemployed persons and notified vacancies at Careers offices.

Statutory wage regulation in 1974

IN Great Britain wage rates and terms and conditions of employment are, wherever possible, fixed by voluntary agreement between the two parties, either individually by employers and their employees or by their respective organisations. Nevertheless, in some sectors of industry conditions have not favoured the establishment and growth of voluntary collective bargaining, and in many of these, where at some stage there has been a risk of exploitation of the workers concerned, wages councils have been set up whose function is to fix statutorily enforceable minimum wage rates, holidays and holiday remuneration. (Similar bodies, known as agricultural wages boards, have been set up under other legislation to regulate minimum wage rates for agricultural workers. These are the subject of a separate report—see this *Gazette*, October 1974, page 900).

Investigation

At the end of 1974 there were 49 wages councils in all, covering about 3½ million workers, in the hotel and catering industry, retail distribution, road haulage, clothing manufacture, laundries, hairdressing and a number of minor industries.

Amendments made to the Wages Councils Act by the Industrial Relations Act 1971 provided for questions on establishment, abolition or variation of the field of operation of wages councils to be referred, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for Employment, to the Commission of Industrial Relations (CIR) for investigation and report.

Wages councils are independent bodies, members being appointed individually by the Secretary of State for Employment, under powers granted to him by the Wages Councils Act 1959. The councils, which vary in size according to the trade or industry covered, consist of equal numbers of employers' and employees' representatives plus three independent members, one of whom acts as chairman. Proposals for increased minimum remuneration, etc. put forward by the councils are made effective by means of wages regulation orders; enforcement is undertaken by the wages inspectorate of the Department of Employment.

With the repeal of the Industrial Relations Act the CIR was disbanded on 16 September 1974, and responsibility for considering questions requiring investigation reverted to *ad hoc* commissions of inquiry. (The Employment Protection Bill, contains a provision which would give this

responsibility to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.) No such references were made during 1974 but three reports were received on industries referred to CIR during 1972. These related to the Clothing wages councils, the Paper box wages council and the Retail distributive trades.

CIR report

The CIR Report No 77 recommended the abolition of four wages councils, namely, (1) Ready-made tailoring, (2) Shirtmaking, (3) Corset and (4) Rubber proofed garment-making industry, and the merger of others to reduce the number in the clothing industry from ten to three. The report also suggested that the creation of one large council by merging the two Dressmaking and the Wholesale mantles wages councils gave an opportunity for creating a new type of negotiating machinery, namely a statutory joint industrial council. The council would have all the procedures and duties of a wages council, except that it would not have independent members, and its rates would still be enforced through the wages inspectorate. The idea of statutory joint industrial councils has been taken up and appropriate provisions for converting wages councils into SJICs are included in the Employment Protection Bill.

Main recommendation

The main recommendation of the report on the Retail trades (report no 89) was that consideration should be given to amalgamating the present nine councils into a single council.

Abolition was recommended for the Paper box wages council (report no 83) subject to assurances being received from the trade unions concerned that they would extend their recruiting activities to the smaller unorganised establishments. These assurances were given and preparations made for abolition to follow the conclusion of wage negotiations in the industry.

During the year four wages councils were abolished—(1) Boot and floor polish and (2) Stamped or pressed metal-ware, both on the recommendation of the CIR; (3) Brush and broom and (4) Hair, bass and fibre because the national joint negotiating committee established in 1972 was now

considered sufficiently strong to regulate terms and conditions in the industries previously covered by these two councils.

Notices of intention were also published to abolish the (1) Hollow-ware and (2) Keg and drum wages councils; no objections were received and at the year end work was in hand to make abolition orders.

At the beginning of the year, Stage 3 of the statutory pay policy was in force. All wages councils proposals were required to have Pay Board's approval before being published. With the repeal in July 1974 of the Counter Inflation Act 1973, the abolition of the Pay Board and the withdrawal of the Pay Code, such a procedure was no longer necessary. Later in the year the attention of all wages councils was drawn to the guidelines for negotiators in the TUC's document, 'Collective Bargaining and the Social Contract' and to the TUC target of £30 minimum wage for a 40 hour week.

Ending discrimination

The wages councils continued to make good progress towards removing discrimination between male and female rates and by the end of the year women's rates laid down by most councils were over 90 per cent of the male rates.

During 1974, 99 wages regulation orders embodying wages council proposals were made; of these 96 became effective during the year. Sixty-one of the orders provided for increases in minimum remuneration, and of these, 49 included additional increases for women. Of the remainder, 22 orders increased holiday entitlement, ten of these achieving three weeks' holiday and 37 provided for an additional day of customary holiday (New Year's Day in England and Wales and Christmas Day in Scotland). Thirty-one Orders provided for threshold agreements (of which one was later consolidated into new minimum rates) and nine made provision for payment for unsocial hours.

Further progress was made in the wages council sector towards the introduction of a shorter working week and by the end of the year, of the 49 wages councils, only four had not yet reduced their basic working week to 40 hours.

Permits

Wages councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1974, eight new permits were issued, 53 existing permits were renewed and 33 permits were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

At the end of the year 135 inspectors, including 11 women, were employed full-time on enforcement duties under the Wages Councils Act 1959, visiting employers' premises, making routine inspections and investigating complaints. In addition wages inspectors carried out 821 quota inspections under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts and 4,086 employers were reminded of their obligation under the Equal Pay Act 1970.

Statistics of inspections and enforcement in the wages councils sector are:

Establishments on wages councils lists	462,388
Complaints received	7,883
Inspections	41,379
Establishments which paid arrears of remuneration (including holiday remuneration)	9,084
Workers whose wages were examined	204,635
Workers to whom arrears were paid	15,368
Amount of arrears paid	£326,826

During 1974 civil proceedings were taken against two employers; there were two cases where criminal proceedings were instituted.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: March 1975

THE table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four week period ended March 15, 1975. The labour turnover figures from September 1974 onwards have been based on information obtained on returns from a new sample of employers (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*). They are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier dates. The figures on the new basis for September and December 1974 were published on page 123 of the February 1975 issue. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the payroll at the end of the period.

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

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	III	2.1	2.6	2.3	2.6	4.4	3.4
Food industries	211-229	2.4	2.8	2.5	2.9	4.7	3.7
Drink industries	231-239	1.6	2.4	1.8	2.0	4.2	2.6
Tobacco	240	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.2
Coal and petroleum products	IV	2.4	3.8	2.5	2.4	5.7	2.7
Chemicals and allied products	V	1.2	2.8	1.7	1.6	3.0	2.0
General chemicals	271	1.1	2.9	1.4	1.4	3.1	1.7
Metal manufacture	VI	1.8	2.8	1.8	2.0	3.3	2.2
Iron and steel (general)	311	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.4
Other iron and steel	312-313	2.4	2.7	2.4	2.9	3.5	3.0
Non-ferrous metals	321-323	1.2	2.4	1.4	2.3	4.8	2.8
Mechanical engineering	VII	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.6	2.6
Instrument engineering	VIII	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.1	3.1	2.5
Electrical engineering	IX	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.9	3.6	2.6
Electrical machinery	361	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	3.6	2.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	2.7	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6
Vehicles	XI	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.9	2.6	2.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	0.6	1.0	0.7	2.5	3.1	2.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	2.5	3.1	2.6	3.3	5.0	3.8

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Textiles	XIII	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.3	3.9	3.6
Production of man-made fibres	411	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.1	1.2
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres	412-413	2.7	2.7	2.7	4.2	4.9	4.5
Woollen and worsted	414	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.7	3.7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	2.0	2.4	2.3	4.4	3.9	4.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	2.8	5.8	4.1	3.3	5.4	4.2
Clothing and footwear	XV	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.0	4.0	3.8
Clothing industries	441-449	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.6	4.2	4.1
Footwear	450	1.2	1.5	1.4	2.0	2.9	2.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	2.3	2.6	2.4	3.1	3.5	3.2
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	3.2	4.3	3.4	3.7	4.4	3.9
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.6	3.4	2.2
Paper and paper manufacturers	481-484	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.1	4.1	2.8
Printing and publishing	485-489	0.9	2.4	1.4	1.2	2.9	1.8
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	1.7	2.7	2.1	2.9	4.4	3.5
Rubber	491	1.2	1.6	1.6	2.3	3.4	2.5
TOTAL, ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		1.8	2.6	2.0	2.4	3.9	2.8

Employment of women and young persons: special exemption orders

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. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on March 31, 1975, 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†	28,974	1,206	2,207	32,387
Double day shifts ‡	43,290	2,897	2,670	48,857
Long spells	12,785	341	1,314	14,440
Night shifts	48,872	1,482	—	50,354
Part-time work§	21,745	30	19	21,794
Saturday afternoon work	7,214	336	411	7,961
Sunday work	44,758	1,293	1,997	48,048
Miscellaneous	3,967	349	169	4,485
Total	211,605	7,934	8,787	228,326

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

‡ Includes 17,670 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.

Accidents at work—fourth quarter 1974

BETWEEN October 1 and December 31 this year 65,199 accidents at work, of which 108 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 55,992 (66 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 7,930 (37 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 953 (3 fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 324 (2 fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

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

Table 1 Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Area North East	5	6,014
Area South	3	2,750
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	17	9,474
Midlands (Birmingham)	3	5,254
Midlands (Nottingham)	7	5,863
London and Home Counties (North)	10	4,407
London and Home Counties (East)	15	4,298
London and Home Counties (West)	1	2,358
South Western	1	2,617
Wales	5	4,414
North Western (Liverpool)	10	6,195
North Western (Manchester)	9	4,394
Scotland	22	7,161
Total	108	65,199

(Due to realignment of boundaries these figures are not comparable with those published for previous quarters.)

Table 2 Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Textile and connected processes		
Cotton spinning processes		560
Cotton weaving processes	1	339
Weaving of narrow fabrics		64
Woolen spinning processes		239
Worsted spinning processes	2	206
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		123
Flax, hemp and jute processing		110
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		264
Carpet manufacture		306
Rope, twine and net making		64
Other textile manufacturing processes	2	214
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing		378
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		34
Laundries		120
Total	5	3,021
Clay, minerals, etc.		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	2	434
Pottery		420
Other clay products	1	201
Stone and other minerals	1	196
Lime		180
Cement		93
Asphalt and bitumen products		23
Boiler insulation materials		27
Tile slabbing		9
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	1	417
Total	5	2,000

Table 2 (continued) Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Metal processes		
Iron extraction and refining	3	411
Iron conversion	3	1,063
Aluminium extraction and refining		188
Magnesium extraction and refining		19
Other metals, extraction and refining		315
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	2	991
Non-ferrous metals		161
Tin and terne plate, etc., manufacture		100
Metal forging	2	605
Metal drawing and extrusion	3	554
Iron founding		1,847
Steel founding		384
Die casting		227
Non-ferrous metal casting		328
Metal plating		76
Galvanising, tinning, etc.		89
Enamelling and other metal finishing		134
Total	13	7,492
General engineering		
Locomotive building and repairing		238
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair		442
Engine building and repairing		624
Boiler making and similar work	1	526
Constructional engineering	1	972
Motor vehicle manufacture		1,856
Non-power vehicle manufacture		326
Vehicle repairing	4	1,745
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	3	1,432
Work in wet docks or harbours		104
Aircraft building and repairing		385
Machine tool manufacture		438
Miscellaneous machine making	1	2,387
Tools and implements		592
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	2	1,331
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	820
Sheet metal working	1	966
Metal pressing		691
Other metal machining		931
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	2	1,317
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)		1,079
Railway running sheds		13
Cutlery		30
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		6
Iron and steel wire manufacture		214
Wire rope manufacture		91
Total	16	19,556
Electrical engineering		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair		780
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		172
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	1	673
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		413
Cable manufacture		364
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		226
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		532
Total	1	3,160
Wood and cork working processes		
Saw milling for home grown timbers		335
Saw milling for imported timbers		54
Plywood manufacture		42
Chip and other building board manufacture		40
Wooden box and packing case making		153
Coopering		45
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	428
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		10
Engineers pattern making		43
Joinery	2	812
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	1	301
Total	4	2,263
Chemical industries		
Heavy chemicals	1	481
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	1	433
Other chemicals	1	441
Synthetic dyestuffs	1	123
Oil refining		209
Explosives		88
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	1	436
Soap, etc.	1	134
Paint and varnish	1	172
Coal gas		79
Coke oven operation		314
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		49
Patent fuel manufacture		53
Total	7	3,012

Table 2 (continued) Fatal and non-fatal accidents in Great Britain by process

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Wearing apparel		
Tailoring		255
Other clothing		300
Hatmaking and millinery		14
Footwear manufacture		203
Footwear repair		
Total		772
Paper and printing trades		
Paper making	1	881
Paper staining and coating		198
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		499
Bag making and stationery		292
Printing and bookbinding	2	863
Engraving		9
Total	3	2,742
Food and allied trades		
Flour milling		83
Coarse milling		140
Other milling		55
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits		1,107
Sugar confectionery	2	584
Food preserving	1	981
Milk processing	1	365
Edible oils and fats		89
Sugar refining		139
Slaughter houses		339
Other food processing		1,610
Alcoholic drink	1	973
Non-alcoholic drink		217
Total	5	6,682
Miscellaneous		
Electrical stations	4	640
Plant using atomic reactors		38
Other use of radioactive materials		3
Tobacco		168
Tanning		164
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		30
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		54
Rubber		1,033
Linoleum		43
Cloth coating		54
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	2	1,020
Glass		787
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		238
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		171
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		76
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		181
Processes associated with agriculture		60
Match and firelighter manufacture		14
Water purification		32
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	486
Total	7	5,292
Total, all factory processes	66	55,992

Unemployed register: entitlement to benefit

OF the 757,131 unemployed persons in Great Britain on February 10, 1975, it is estimated that about 271,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 91,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 236,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 159,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

This last group includes those who at the date of the count had been unemployed for only a short time and whose claims were still being examined; married women, school-leavers, persons 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 persons who are again seeking paid employment; and some persons 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.

Supplementary allowances are paid by unemployment benefit offices and certain education authorities careers offices in Scotland

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961		
Building operations		
Industrial building:		
Construction	5	1,140
Maintenance	5	220
Demolition	2	71
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	3	1,838
Maintenance		378
Demolition	1	35
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	2	237
Maintenance		56
Demolition		
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	3	1,207
Maintenance	2	674
Demolition	1	28
Other building operations:		
Construction	2	270
Maintenance		118
Demolition	1	14
Total	27	6,286
Works of engineering construction operations at:		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.		103
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		28
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	2	92
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	2	367
Docks, harbours and inland navigations		44
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	1	104
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures		18
Sea defence and river works	1	24
Work on roads or airfields	2	628
Other works	2	236
Total	10	1,644
Total, all construction processes	37	7,930
Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	3	953
Work at inland warehouses	2	324
Total	5	1,277
GRAND TOTAL	108	65,199

on behalf of the Supplementary Benefits Commission to those unemployed persons who do not qualify for unemployment benefit or whose income, including unemployment benefit, falls short of their assessed needs.

Details are given in the table below.

Entitlement to benefit

	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	220	51	271
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	81	10	91
Total receiving unemployment benefit	301	61	362
Receiving supplementary allowance only	199	37	236
Others registered for work	125	35	159
Total	625	132	757

Note—Because the figures have been rounded independently some totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

Females in part-time employment in manufacturing industries

THE monthly estimates of the numbers employed include not only persons normally in full-time employment, but also persons who normally take only part-time work. For manufacturing industries, separate information about the number of females in part-time employment is obtained each quarter on returns rendered by employers. The estimates for March 1975, which

are based on the returns from a new sample of employers (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*) are given in the table below.

Part-time employment is defined as ordinarily involving not more than 30 hours a week.

Estimated number of females in part-time employment in manufacturing industries in Great Britain at mid-March 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
Food, drink and tobacco	102.6	35.4	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	39.3	24.9
Food industries	94.0	40.0	Textiles	47.1	20.5
Drink industries	5.1	14.1	Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres	9.5	21.8
Tobacco	3.5	18.2	Woollen and worsted	9.7	23.1
Coal and petroleum products	0.7	16.9	Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.4	18.9
Chemicals and allied industries	27.0	21.2	Leather, leather goods and fur	4.1	21.9
General chemicals	3.7	16.5	Clothing and footwear	56.6	19.1
Metal manufacture	10.4	17.6	Clothing industries	50.3	20.0
Iron and steel (general)	3.1	14.2	Footwear	6.3	14.3
Other iron and steel	3.4	21.4	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	11.7	17.7
Non ferrous metals	3.9	18.4	Timber, furniture, etc	12.3	24.1
Mechanical engineering	30.4	19.8	Paper, printing and publishing	39.7	22.0
Instrument engineering	12.0	20.5	Paper and paper manufactures	16.9	23.5
Electrical engineering	62.5	20.6	Printing and publishing	22.8	21.0
Electrical machinery	5.0	15.3	Other manufacturing industries	36.0	29.8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3.0	24.3	Rubber	5.6	21.7
Vehicles	11.4	11.9	Total, all manufacturing industries	506.8	22.8
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5.9	9.9			
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3.9	14.0			

British Rail—Earnings of manual workers

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-weeks ended October 5, 1974 and March 15, 1975. Information for October 1973 was published on page 731 of the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*.

Earnings of manual workers—British Rail

	PAY-WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 5, 1974			PAY-WEEK ENDED MARCH 15, 1975		
	Numbers	Average weekly earnings £	Average hours worked	Numbers	Average weekly earnings £	Average hours worked
Male adults						
Wages staff other than workshop	101,684	53.31	48.1	102,430	55.43	48.3
Workshop wages staff	41,421	52.59	45.6	43,086	54.35	45.5
All wages staff	143,105	53.11	47.4	145,516	55.11	47.4
Male juniors	4,749	27.10	40.1	4,678	29.58	41.0
Female adults						
Full-time	3,342	35.50	42.2	3,424	34.59	39.2
Part-time	633	15.49	29.1	607	15.00	26.6
Female juniors	36	26.56	38.7	35	27.24	38.2

Work permit statistics: January—March 1975

Quarterly summary of work permits issued and applications refused

Commonwealth workers

	Permits issued or permissions given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permits						
Long-term	618	207	825	338	91	429
Short-term	149	69	218	4	2	6
Total	767	276	1,043	342	93	435
Permissions						
Long-term	377	444	821	89	64	153
Short-term	210	133	343	7	4	11
Total	587	577	1,164	96	68	164
Total						
Long-term	995	651	1,646	427	155	582
Short-term	359	202	561	11	6	17
Grand total	1,354	853	2,207	438	161	599
Commonwealth trainees	394	79	473	37	6	43

Foreign workers (Non EEC)

	Permits issued or permissions given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permits						
Long-term	1,600	696	2,296	288	168	456
Short-term	1,298	545	1,843	14	13	27
Total	2,898	1,241	4,139	302	181	483
Permissions						
Long-term	338	347	685	148	188	336
Short-term	36	45	81	9	10	19
Total	374	392	766	157	198	355
Total						
Long-term	1,938	1,043	2,981	436	356	792
Short-term	1,334	590	1,924	23	23	46
Grand total	3,272	1,633	4,905	459	379	838
Foreign student employees	307	69	376	—	—	—

- Notes: 1. Permits are issued for overseas workers resident abroad. Permissions are given to those already in this country.
 2. Long-term permits or permissions are those issued for the maximum period of 12 months. Short-term permits or permission are those issued for shorter periods and include, for instance, entertainers who come for engagements of short duration.
 3. Permits and permissions for Commonwealth workers include a small number of UK passport holders who qualify for work permits because of their skill or experience.
 4. Permits issued are not all taken up by overseas workers. The totals will differ from the Home Office figures also because some work permit holders will arrive in a subsequent quarter.
 5. Commonwealth trainees come for a fixed period of "on the job" training approved by the Department of Employment.
 6. Student employees are young foreigners who come for employment in industry and commerce in a supernumerary capacity in order to improve their English and widen their occupational experience.

Unemployed coloured workers

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

The count on February 10, 1975 showed an increase of about 5,300 compared with the figures for November 11, 1974, and represented 2.8 per cent of all persons unemployed.

Table 1 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: February 10, 1975

	South East||	East Anglia	South West||	West Midlands	East Midlands||	Yorks and Humber-side||	North West§||	North||	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain§
Total (all listed countries)	9,633	154	432	5,042	2,275	1,472	1,875	138	113	188	21,322
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	6.0	0.8	0.7	7.8	5.1	2.2	1.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.8
Area of origin											
East Africa*											
Males	1,119	16	19	396	631	94	193	5	15	12	2,500
Females	287	12	4	143	213	19	28	4	—	8	718
Other Africa*											
Males	686	3	18	107	78	37	133	20	9	10	1,101
Females	172	—	7	55	20	1	17	1	2	1	276
West Indies†											
Males	3,528	53	200	1,406	394	260	449	19	24	8	6,341
Females	854	11	43	632	116	56	34	—	2	1	1,749
India											
Males	1,031	12	47	767	503	234	356	19	17	51	3,037
Females	357	10	13	535	104	64	36	13	2	3	1,137
Pakistan											
Males	453	22	26	637	79	527	398	25	23	68	2,258
Females	47	4	6	35	5	28	19	7	1	2	154
Bangladesh											
Males	149	3	1	189	21	51	66	4	3	4	491
Females	14	—	—	15	—	5	2	—	—	—	36
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Males	781	6	40	90	109	85	127	15	14	18	1,285
Females	155	2	8	35	2	11	17	6	1	2	239
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Males	224	10	22	130	13	49	107	13	5	23	596
Females	95	4	4	65	7	13	25	2	—	—	217
TOTAL (all listed countries)											
November 11, 1974¶	7,146	138	352	..	1,684	1,082	1,511	113	131	185	16,011
August 12, 1974	6,792	111	287	3,632	1,603	1,107	1,348	143	105	207	15,335
May 13, 1974	5,762	91	218	2,684	1,149	780	1,125	104	54	194	12,161
February 11, 1974	6,755	93	192	2,806	1,098	949	1,226	85	98	244	13,546
November 12, 1973	4,832	68	150	2,443	1,000	783	1,046	118	77	237	10,754

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

Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Island (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrain; Qatar and Trucial States); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.
 ¶ Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available.
 ¶ Revisions were made to the boundaries of the standard regions in April 1974. See note on page 533 of the June 1974, *Gazette*.
 ¶ Returns were not received from a number of offices in the West Midlands region in November 1974, and estimates were included in order to compile a total for Great Britain.

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 this *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 498.

Index of wages and salaries per unit of output in manufacturing industries 1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	86.0	86.3	86.6	86.7	86.6	86.7	87.6	89.0	90.4	91.2	92.0	93.0
1970	94.3	95.7	96.8	98.2	99.1	99.9	100.7	101.4	102.2	103.0	104.0	104.8
1971	105.7	106.9	107.4	107.1	106.9	107.6	108.5	109.1	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1
1972	113.0	*	115.6	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.5	119.5	120.1	120.5	120.4	119.8
1973	118.8	117.7	118.4	120.4	122.6	123.7	124.0	125.0	126.1	127.8	131.6	134.1
1974	134.6	134.1	134.2	137.1	139.8	144.2	147.4	151.5	156.0	161.7	168.8	171.9
1975	173.6											

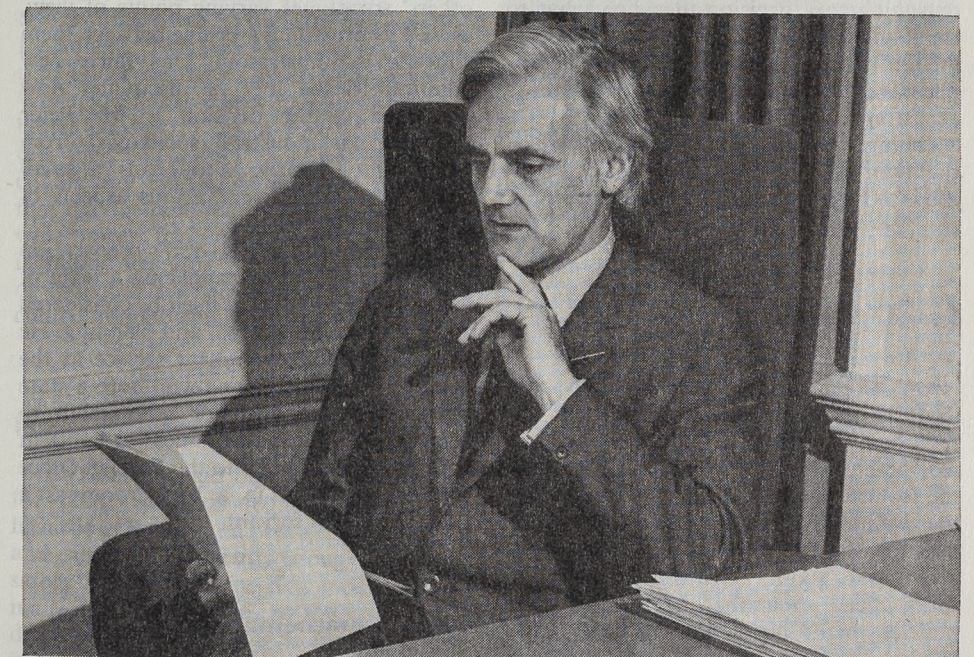
* In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coal mining dispute no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month. The indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

Employment people

Nigel Forward, head of the DE's research and planning division

"I AM sure that (intelligent readers) would say, to a man, that looking to mathematics, to computers, to the scientific approach generally, for solutions to the problems of international relations was so much pie in the sky. And they would be right. But looking in those directions for aid—on a modest scale—in finding solutions is not necessarily mistaken."

That sentence appears in the introduction to the book, *The Field of Nations*,* written by Mr Nigel Forward shortly before he came to the Department of Employment in 1971 as under secretary in charge of the department's research and planning division.



Mr Nigel Forward

Down-to-earth

It perhaps suggests something of the down-to-earth approach he makes to the application of scientific method, statistical analysis and research to the different, but sometimes equally intractable problems of industrial relations, employment and incomes.

Many of the "game-theory" and other approaches to international relations and conflict discussed in his book are highly abstract and remote from reality. Mr Forward spent much of his book carefully and systematically debunking them, and now makes it his business to see that the department's research and planning programme is much more relevant and useful in its practical application by both government and industry.

Senior people

He heads a division of some 70 people, about 25 of whom are of the rank of principal or above, or the professional equivalent, an unusually high proportion of senior people. Practically all the department's professionally qualified staff, except the statisticians, are concentrated in this division. (There are two statisticians in it, but the rest work in statistics division.)

This is not the place for a full account of the work of the division's five branches. But Mr Forward sums up his own work under three heads: R, P and M—research, planning and management.

Research has been, or is being, conducted into practically every aspect of working life where it is likely to show useful results, either by the department's own staff or commissioned from university or other outside research workers. Some examples are: the structure of trade unions, attitudes to pay, the effects of mergers and takeovers on industrial relations, the approach to equal pay, the employment of graduates, the reasons why some job vacancies stay vacant longer than others, labour mobility and immobility, even the readability of the literature put out to advise young people on choice of careers.

Major endeavour

One major endeavour has been the division's research into the position of women in industry both in Britain and overseas. This work was started mainly as a guide for government policy, but developed also into an information exercise for industry, and the booklets in the *Women and Work* series have had a favourable public reception (see the January 1975 issue of this *Gazette*, page 10).

Six months ago the department's work research unit was set up within the division under Mr Gilbert Jessup, the department's chief psychologist (see the April *Gazette*, page 327). This is an important new development aimed at encouraging a professional and, at the same time, humane approach to the design of jobs and the organisation of work, in order to improve job satisfaction and take some of the boredom and frustration out of work.

Providing a bridge

As far as research is concerned, Mr Forward sees his main job as the provision of a bridge between the professional or academic researcher and the administrator. This is a two-way process: making sure on the one hand that the research programme is likely to throw up results of some practical use to the administrator; and making sure, on the other, that the administrator, perpetually hard pressed by the practical problems of the hour, realises that there is some point in taking a longer and possibly deeper look at what is going on than he himself has time to do.

* Macmillan, £2.25 net.

Employment people

To quote from his book again, Mr Forward wrote of the importance of "the practical matter of bringing the results, if any, of such theoretical work into effective use at the decision-maker's elbow. The gulf between the academic and the practitioner in any field is traditionally a deep one. Reasoning to a conclusion and reasoning to a decision, deciding what to think and deciding what to do, are different mental processes and those accustomed to one have, as a rule, little patience with those accustomed to the other. There is a chronic problem of communication between the two." A big part of Mr Forward's job is to help provide such communication.

Space for planners

On the planning side, Mr Forward says that a government department can be regarded, in one way, if not in others, as a ripe peach, with a hole in the middle where the stone usually is. This is the space where the planners, economists, administrators, psychologists, and nowadays industrial sociologists should have time to plan and think ahead about the direction in which policies might be developed. His job in DE is to cast something of a shell of stone round the space, which is always tending to be pressed in on by the need for immediate decisions on this or that aspect of policy.

Invisible activity

The planning activity is for the most part invisible, and its success can be measured only by the extent to which ideas and analyses developed in the division are picked up by the policy people in the department. The consultative documents, for instance, on policy for the disabled, can be traced back in part to a major planning study carried out by the research and planning division some three years ago.

The division's staff of economic advisers spend the greater part of their time on forecasting likely movements in the economy and advising the policy makers on the short-term development of policy. These advisers are "bedded out" to particular policy divisions of the department; some specialising, for instance, in industrial relations, others in incomes and prices policy, others in regional and industrial economics. But they also have time for research and forecasting on the longer term aspects of future policy.

As the manager of what he refuses to have called the department's "brains" or "think-tank"—there are plenty of brains engaged elsewhere in the department—Mr Forward considers it important that there is the right mix of professional skills and that the practitioners of them work closely together and understand each others' sometimes varying points of view, as well as providing a bridge between them and the administrators. One fairly new addition to the mix of disciplines now contained in the division is Mr Peter Brannen, an industrial sociologist from Bradford university, who heads a small research staff studying various aspects of industrial relations.

In retrospect, Mr Forward's preparation for his present job of managing a team of specialists might almost itself be considered a masterpiece of research and planning. He first came into government service at the age of 17 in 1941, having won both a state scholarship and a major scholarship to Cambridge in mathematics. He went straight from school into the Foreign Office where he worked in a back room as a temporary civil servant.

Back to mathematics

At the end of the war he went back to mathematics at Cambridge, where he graduated with first-class honours. He then came back to the civil service, working at the Ministry of Defence long before the three services were combined under a single ministry as they are today. The Defence Minister was then little more than a co-ordinator, with a small secretariat, the three services being run by entirely separate departments.

Mr Forward stayed at Defence for roughly 20 years, but with some spells, generally of a few years, in quite different work. In the early 1950s, for instance, he spent some time in the Treasury as a member of the central economic planning staff first set up by Sir Stafford Cripps, working mainly on forecasts of supplies of steel and other basic commodities.

Sir Walter's secretary

At other periods, he was private secretary to three Ministers of Defence, including Sir Walter Monckton, who had moved on there after his term of office at the Ministry of Labour. Later, he was, in fairly quick succession, private secretary to three Leaders of the House of Commons,

including Iain Macleod, another former Minister of Labour. This gave him a very different range of experience, being mainly concerned with the practicalities of getting government business through the House and mastering the intricacies of Parliamentary procedure.

He also spent three years in the late 1950s on the British delegation at NATO headquarters, then in Paris.

Arts of management

But he would probably claim to have learned more of the arts of the civil service and the management of people from one job than any other—that of private secretary to Sir Edwin Plowden (now Lord Plowden), while he was chairman of the Atomic Energy Authority. It is perhaps partly because of what he learned from Sir Edwin that he now has the reputation among some, at least, of his staff of being extremely tough in the pleasantest possible sort of way.

In the late 1960s, Mr Forward won a defence fellowship which allowed him to spend a year at University College, London, doing the research for, and writing, his book on international relations, which includes a light-hearted dramatic interlude designed to show the difficulties which might spring from introducing machine simulation and other mechanical aids into the Foreign Office. Before coming to the Department of Employment, he spent three years at the Civil Service Department, first working on the analysis of the machinery of government and then acting as assistant secretary in the support of the business men brought in by Mr Heath to devise, among other things, the new procurement executive at the Ministry of Defence and the system of PAR (programme analysis and review) now used to weigh up the costs and effectiveness of government spending programmes.

Manpower studies

Since coming to DE in 1971, he has built up his division with the addition to it of the unit for manpower studies, which, among other work, produces the articles on manpower planning which appear regularly in the *Gazette*, and has brought in a wider range of professional expertise. If anyone thinks this small but productive part of the department is concerned with any question of pie in the sky, it is certainly not likely to be Mr Forward's fault.

News and notes

The lessons of Flixborough

WE now know what caused Flixborough, the lessons to be learnt, and we now have the safety and health organisation and powers under new legislation which we hope will prevent such a disaster happening again", said Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, speaking at a press conference in connection with the publication of the court of inquiry's report* into the Flixborough disaster.

The main conclusion of the court, set up by Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, was that the disastrous explosion at the Nypro (UK) Ltd., chemical plant at Flixborough on June 1 last year, was caused by the failure of a temporary pipe installed by the company about two months earlier.

Twenty-eight men died in the explosion, which the report describes as being of "warlike dimensions". It completely destroyed the plant and caused widespread damage to villages several miles away. June 1, 1974 was a Saturday but had the explosion occurred on an ordinary working day, the court says that many more people would have been on the site and the number of casualties would have been much greater.

Unlikely errors

On the question of a disaster on such a scale ever occurring again, the report states that the Flixborough explosion was caused wholly by the coincidence of a number of unlikely errors in the design and installation of a temporary pipe. The chance of such a combination of errors ever being repeated again is very unlikely, the report goes on. The court of inquiry believes that if the steps it recommends are carried out, the risk of any similar disaster, already remote, will be lessened. Mr Harold Walker, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment, speaking at the conference, hoped that this unequivocal statement in the report would go a long way to assuage any anxiety that might be felt by the general public.

The Health and Safety Commission has taken full responsibility for pursuing the action needed to follow up all the recommendations of the report, and on certain specific recommendations, action has already been taken. Mr Simpson explained that the cause of the Flixborough disaster

was not covered by the legislation in force at that time. For this reason he had been informed by the Health and Safety Executive that there was no basis for prosecution. He added, "However, we have the legislation under the new Health and Safety at Work etc. Act, which will ensure much better control in major hazard plants of this kind". The Act provides powers to enable any immediate remedial measures that may be required. It also provides very wide powers for the making of regulations including licensing of premises, processes or individuals where appropriate and the control of individual factories.

Hazardous liquids

Mr Simpson said that there was a need for plant which is required to contain hazardous liquids and pressure to be tested and examined frequently enough to ensure safety in use and for any modifications made also to be tested. At the time of the disaster, the law relating to such tests and inspection was very limited in application. This position has been greatly improved by the Health and Safety at Work Act, which provides new powers. Factory inspectors have been instructed to make full inquiries when they are inspecting plants containing pressure systems to ensure that the systems (including any modification) have been properly designed and tested. Two codes of regulation for pressure vessels are under consideration and the commission is in close consultation with the professional bodies and other interested parties.

The commission has also instructed the Health and Safety Executive to make an immediate approach to local authority associations to discuss the control and use of hazardous substances at major hazard sites and propose that it is the responsibility of one authority, which would be the executive.

Safety chemicals

Arising from the court's criticism of the adequacy of the supply of nitrogen for safety purposes at the Flixborough plant, factory inspectors have already been instructed to identify plants which have processes dependent on a supply of gases such as nitrogen for important aspects of their safety and to inform these manage-

ments of the court's recommendations. Powers exist under the Health and Safety Act to require adequate supplies of safety chemicals at all times, and if regulations were made requiring licensing of hazardous processes a condition about the quantities could be included.

Preparation of technical data notes on the behaviour of certain metals in conditions of high temperature and stress, noted during the investigation, has begun immediately.

Detailed investigation of the provision of "black boxes" to record vital plant information, which the inquiry recommended should be considered, has been put in hand. Mr Simpson urged any company carrying on a potentially hazardous process to consider carefully whether vital records would survive a catastrophic fire and explosion and to make provision to preserve them if they would not.

The executive now has a record of potentially hazardous plants, and inspectors have been in touch with them to discuss safety problems, and in particular the crucial need to maintain the integrity of plant if any modification is made. Inspectors would be contacting these companies about the inquiry's recommendations.

Lessons learned

Many of the lessons learned from the disaster will be of importance to all industrial managements. The commission will ensure that these lessons get the widest circulation possible by arranging for a pamphlet giving a simple summary of the court's conclusions to be published and widely distributed as soon as possible.

A number of recommendations in the report of a general nature on wide issues such as management structure, the maintenance of plant integrity, and the layout and siting of plant will require further study. The commission has asked for advice on these matters from the Committee of Experts on Major Hazards which it set up last year and which has already started work.

Among the questions the committee will consider is the conditions which would be necessary if licensing was required in special circumstances. The committee is already considering how far the present arrangements for giving advice to planning authorities on industrial risks can be improved.

* THE FLIXBOROUGH DISASTER—Report of the Court of Inquiry. HMSO, price £2.50 net.

News and notes

Action on equal pay

Collective agreements in three industries, baking (Scotland), glove manufacture and wool textiles (Scotland), where women's rates of pay are substantially below those of men's, have been referred to the Industrial Arbitration Board.

The industries had made relatively slow progress towards equal pay, and had no firm plans for the removal of discrimination when it was decided to refer them to the Board. The Equal Pay Act must be fully implemented by December 29, 1975 and it was felt that it would be useful to the negotiating parties to have authoritative advice on the application of the Act to their agreements.

The references were made under the Secretary of State for Employment's powers under section 10 of the Act, to refer collec-

tive agreements and employer's pay structures to the Industrial Arbitration Board for advice on the changes that may be needed to remove discrimination between men and women.

In December 1974, Mr John Fraser, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, wrote to 43 negotiating bodies whose collective agreements had women's rates of less than 95 per cent of men's and who had no firm plans for further progress, asking for their views and plans for implementation of the Equal Pay Act. The letter reminded both the unions' and the employers' representatives of the Secretary of State's power under section 10. The Secretary of State said he would consider referring agreements to the board in the light of the replies received to this letter.

Choosing a job by computer

The Employment Service Agency's occupational guidance unit at Edinburgh is conducting a three-month trial with a computer system, known as the "job ideas and information generator."

The system is intended to help guidance officers to advise young people about to take up a career or more mature people faced with the need to change careers.

It was developed by Dr James Close at the University of Edinburgh. There are two data files operated by a computer programme, a job file and a person file.

Information about more than 500 careers and their requirements is stored in the job file. After an interview the occupa-

tional guidance officer is able to match a person to a type of job by feeding his personal details into the computer. The client and job profiles are then compared, and suitable occupational areas are shown on a visual display unit.

The occupational guidance unit is linked to the Edinburgh Multi Access (Computer) System (EMAS), which consists of two ICL 4-75 computers based at the Edinburgh regional computing centre at the University of Edinburgh.

An evaluation of the system's performance is being carried out during the trial. A final report will be prepared by mid-summer.

Corrections

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes

Figures of workers involved in stoppages in the construction and motor vehicle industries published in earlier issues of this *Gazette* should be amended as follows:

March 1975 Page 238:

January to February 1974—Construction, for 7,500 substitute 2,500 and for 399,900 (total) substitute 394,900.

April 1975 Page 342:

January to March 1974—Motor vehicles, for 47,400 substitute 55,200; Construction,

for 11,100 substitute 6,100; and for 499,100 (total) substitute 501,900.

Industrial tribunals

Paragraph 2 in the entry on page 1,046 of the November 1974 issue of the *Gazette* should be replaced by the following paragraph:

In England and Wales in the same period 1,484 cases were heard by the tribunals under these jurisdictions and 1,744 cases were disposed of without hearings, whilst in Scotland 139 cases were heard and 178 disposed of without hearings. There were 2,823 cases outstanding in England and Wales on September 27, 1974 and 345 in Scotland.

H.M.F.I. reorganisation

The Health and Safety Commission has decided in principle, after consultation with the TUC and CBI, to reorganise H.M. Factory Inspectorate in the field. The Robens committee recommended reorganisation and at the beginning of 1974 the planning unit, set up to study the problem, made recommendations and two trial schemes were commenced.

The aims of the reorganisation are:

- the creation of a number of industry teams
 - limiting the range of industries which the other general inspectors cover
 - making the specialist support of engineers and chemists more readily accessible to the industry teams in the field
 - providing an efficient local information advisory service to both sides of industry; and
 - providing adequate administrative back-up for all the foregoing activities.
- The trial schemes have indicated that a number of modifications to the original proposals are necessary, and consultations on the details of reorganisation have begun between the Health and Safety Executive and the staff associations concerned. The commission has emphasised that consultations must take place with local representatives of trade unions and employers' associations in each area before reorganisation locally, in order to smooth the transition and develop close working relationships.

Redundancy payments

From January 1 to March 31, 1975, redundancy payments made under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965 and 1969 amounted to £33,116,000, of which £17,422,000 was borne by the fund and £15,694,000 paid directly by employers (figures to the nearest thousand). During the period the number of payments totalled 70,657. These figures include payments to 413 employees in government departments.

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 (9,400), electrical engineering (5,600), distributive trades (5,600), mechanical engineering (5,500), textiles (5,100), vehicles (4,200), food, drink and tobacco (3,500).

Training levies approved

Proposals by seven training boards, Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry, Air Transport and Travel Industry, Knitting, Lace and Net Industry, Clothing and Allied Products Industry, Iron and Steel Industry, Shipbuilding Industry and Hotel and Catering Industry, for a levy on employers, have been approved by the Secretary of State for Employment.

Food drink and tobacco

From May 12, employers within the scope of the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.7 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975.

Employers whose payroll is less than £72,000 will not be assessed to levy. There is no change in the rate of levy compared with the previous year but the exclusion limit has been raised by £12,000.

Employers within the scope of the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy, from May 21,

equal to 1.0 per cent of their payroll in the year ended March 31, 1975.

Companies that employ fewer than 16 persons are to be exempt from the levy.

Employers within the scope of the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy from May 15 equal to 0.425 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1974.

Employers whose total payroll is less than £22,353, or who employ fewer than 25 persons, are to be excluded from the payment of the levy.

From May 5, employers within the scope of the Clothing and Allied Products Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.8 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975.

Each employer's total payroll will be reduced by £32,000 before assessment. Where the levy is assessed at less than £10 it will not be collected.

Employers within the scope of the Iron and Steel Industry Training Board, will be liable to a levy at a rate of £2.40 for each employee from March 31. The number of

employees will be calculated as the average of those employed on April 5, 1974. Employers with less than 26 employees will be exempt.

From May 5, employers within the scope of the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy of 0.8 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975.

Boat builders

Boatbuilders with a payroll of less than £25,000 and shipbuilders with a payroll of less than £120,000 will be exempt from levy.

Employers within the scope of the Hotel and Catering Industry Training Board will be liable to a levy of 0.7 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975.

Employers whose payroll is less than £40,000 will not be assessed to levy.

In all cases, levy will be used to finance training approved by the Board. Employers may appeal to an independent tribunal against assessment.

Applications to industrial tribunals

Applications to the Industrial Tribunals under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, Industrial Relations Act 1971, Contracts of Employment Act 1972 and Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 jurisdictions from September 30 to December 27 1974 totalled 4,550 in England and Wales and 536 in Scotland. Of these applications 19 per cent were made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 63 per cent were made under the Industrial Relations Act or Trade Union and Labour Relations Act and 16 per cent under both the Redundancy Payments Act and either of the other two Acts. Two per cent were made under the Contracts of Employment Act. During the same period in Scotland, 165 cases were heard by the tribunals under these jurisdictions and 201 were disposed of without hearings leaving 394 cases outstanding. In England and Wales from September 30 to December 31, 1,608 cases were heard by the tribunals and 1,967 were disposed of with-

out hearings, leaving 3,530 cases outstanding.

Applications to the tribunals under the Redundancy Payments Act, Contracts of Employment Act and Trade Union and Labour Relations Act jurisdictions from December 30, 1974 to March 28, 1975 totalled 6,499 in England and Wales and 767 in Scotland. Of these applications, 17 per cent were made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 66 per cent were made under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act and 15 per cent under both Acts. Two per cent were made under the Contracts of Employment Act. During the same period, in Scotland, 346 cases were heard by the tribunals under these jurisdictions and 258 were disposed of without hearings, leaving 453 cases outstanding. In England and Wales from January 2 to March 28, 1975 2,079 cases were heard by the tribunals and 2,848 were disposed of without hearings, leaving 4,159 cases outstanding.

Disabled people

At April 15, 1974, the number of people registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 574,640, compared with 597,305 at April 16, 1973.

At March 10, 1975, there were 65,280 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed, of whom 57,763 were males and 7,517 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 48,422 males and 5,974 females, while there were 10,884 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the *Gazette*.

In the four weeks ended March 5, 1975, 3,576 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 2,973 males, and 603 females. In addition, 289 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

News and notes

News and notes

Job opportunities in Scotland

Scotland's hotel and catering industry needs people to fill its growing number of jobs and careers.

The Employment Service Agency's Scottish hotel and catering trades office, based in Glasgow and linked to 140 employment offices throughout Scotland, has been notified of over 2,200 residential vacancies. Last year, at this time, about 1,400 vacancies had been notified. As the season gets underway, the figure could rise as high as 10,000.

Expanding demand

Demand for workers in the industry is expanding every year. Employers are keen to attract people with experience or potential trainees. The agency is able to give suitable people a start in the industry by arranging training with pay, under the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS).

Residential and non-residential posts are available in hotel and catering establishments, hospitals, colleges and homes. Vacancies exist in almost all occupations

and many of the posts offer good career prospects.

In 1974, the Scottish office helped to place over 2,500 residential workers in employment. In addition, thousands of people are placed each year in posts within daily travel of their homes by the local employment office network.

The hotel and catering trades office, of which there are twenty throughout the country, is the central matching point for job seekers and vacancies in the industry. It works closely with employment offices throughout Scotland and the rest of Great Britain. A person who calls at the local office in say Stranraer could, within hours, be placed in employment in Inverness or Oban.

In co-operation with the Training Services Agency, courses are available under TOPS covering hotel reception, food preparation, general catering and basic cookery. Courses for waiters and waitresses and assistant cooks are occasionally held on employers' premises.

Details about opportunities available can be obtained from any employment office or jobcentre. The service is free of charge to both employers and job seekers.

Training for office management

The Department of Employment has recently published a booklet,* *Training for Office Management* that calls for a more professional approach to office management and supervision.

The booklet is the work of a joint committee of Industrial Training Boards, in consultation with professional bodies.

It states that, with the increasing need for management information and the introduction of more complex office systems, trained and able staff are essential to the smooth efficient conduct of all businesses.

It is not always clear from a job title—accountant, purchasing officer, etc.—that the holder may also have responsibility for directing office staff. For this reason, the report is adaptable to the requirements of a variety of levels of office management. The needs of both potential and existing managerial staff are considered.

Sections of the report deal with recruitment, the determination of the individual's training needs and the preparation of training programmes, together with the continuous development of existing managerial grades and the essential role of on-the-job training.

Also covered are associated further educational courses, the need to assess effectiveness on the completion of each stage of a training programme and the importance of regular reviews to take account of changes in company organisation or systems.

This is the last of six reports prepared under the guidance of the joint committee. It is also the last in the series commissioned by the Department of Employment before the formation of the Training Services Agency in April last year.

* HMSO, price 37p.

Training developments

People

Mr Hugh Scanlon, President of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, has been appointed chairman of the Engineering Industry Training Board. The previous chairman, Sir Arnold Lindley, retired at the end of 1974, having been chairman since 1964 when the board was set up.

Mr Scanlon is the first trade unionist to be appointed as chairman of a major industrial training board. He was a member of the board for four years until 1973, during which time he played an active role in the development of its training policies, particularly in the craft and operative training fields.

Mr Horace Wright has been appointed as chairman of the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board. He will succeed the present chairman, Mr C. M. Wright on May 1. Mr H. Wright retired from the position as organisation and personnel director of Lever Brothers Ltd in September 1974. During the 60s he was closely involved with the university business schools and for several years was chairman of the national training committee for Unilever Companies in the UK.

Mr John Yeomans has been appointed as chairman of the Man-Made Fibres Producing Industry Training Board. He succeeds Mr Thomas Howie, who has been chairman for the last six years. Mr Yeomans retires shortly as president of the International Paint Company Ltd, a subsidiary of Courtaulds.

Boards reconstituted

Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, has reconstituted the carpet industry and knitting, lace and net industry training boards for the period March 18, 1975 to March 17, 1978.

Mr Sam Townsend has been appointed to succeed Mr John Ransome as chairman of the Carpet Industry Training Board and 14 other members have been named, all of whom served on the previous board. Two employer members have yet to be appointed.

Mr D. Babington Smith has been re-appointed as chairman of the Knitting, Lace and Net Industry Training Board and 19 other members have been named. These include one new employer member, Mr B. W. S. Boucher-Myers, and one new educational member, Mr J. McLean. One further member has yet to be appointed.

Skilled workers in demand

The Training Services Agency has set up the Engineering, construction and related industries manpower national committee to identify problems arising from the increasing demand for skilled labour in engineering, construction and allied industries. The committee will make recommendations about the action needed to meet the demand.

Increasing work

The exploitation of North Sea oil, large-scale capital projects for the petro-chemical steel, gas and electricity supply industries, and increasing work in shipbuilding yards, are causing a shortage of skilled workers. There is already a shortage of platers, riggers, welders, electricians and pipe fitters. By late 1976, the shortage could be at its peak.

The committee has already called for the setting up of regional and local committees.

Wages council abolished

An order* has been made to abolish the Keg and Drum Wages Council (Great Britain), taking effect from June 1.

The council has fixed statutory minimum rates, holidays and holiday pay for employees in the industry for over 45 years. The Commission on Industrial Relations recommended the abolition of the council after a reference made to it in 1972 by the then Secretary of State. With the development of voluntary collective bargaining and strong links with the engineering industry which influenced wage rates, workers no longer need the protection of statutory machinery.

* SI 1975 No. 256. HMSO, price 4p.

The first of these will be in North East England and in Scotland.

The Engineering Industry Training Board have been given a grant of £3.5 million to assist the training programmes of the engineering construction industry and to ease the drain of skilled labour from other industries. Other measures likely to be considered are the more efficient use of labour in the various sites and yards; the return of workers from other industries; upgrading and retraining of partially skilled labour and the training of inexperienced adult labour.

Incentive grants

The committee is also encouraging the Shipbuilding Industry Training Board to introduce incentive grants for employers to recruit and train people in the necessary skills. The scheme, financed jointly by the board and TSA, is expected to make a substantial contribution to overcoming present and future shortages.

TSA is considering, with the Construction Industry Training Board, the setting up of a CITB training centre in West Scotland to provide training for skills required in the construction of concrete platforms for the extraction of North Sea oil.

Unemployment benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ending February 28, 1975, expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £65,820,000. During the 13 weeks ended November 30 1974 the corresponding figure was £55,611,000 and during the 13 weeks ended March 1, 1974 it was £61,448,000.

Increased training allowance

Men and women taking courses under the Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS), are to get higher tax-free allowances. The increases, which are substantially higher than the new rates for unemployment benefit and include the final instalment of equal pay for women, came into effect from the pay week starting on or after April 10. TOPS training allowances were last increased on July 25, 1974.

The scales

The increases run right through the scales. For example, a trainee with an adult dependant and two dependent children may now receive £24.10 a week if living at home or £23.10 a week if living away from home in accommodation arranged by the Training Services Agency, in which case a lodging allowance will also be paid. The allowance for a single person over 20 living at home goes up to £14.80 a week or £12.30 when the trainee is living away from home. Young people aged 19 without dependants and living at home, now receive an allowance of £12.55. A supplement related to previous earnings may also be paid, the top rate for which is £9.37 a week.

In addition to the tax-free allowance, trainees receive the cost of daily travel when it is over two miles, free midday meals or an allowance in lieu, and in most cases, free national insurance contributions.

Free courses

The scheme, run by TSA, provides free courses for people over the age of 19 who wish to take advantage of training to improve their job prospects. This year the target has been substantially increased. The expansion is partly to meet the changing employment situation and partly to meet new demands from such groups as managers and executives for whom new training programmes are being arranged.

News and notes

Training Research Register 1972-73

The latest advances in training research should be of interest to all well informed personnel managers, lecturers and training staff. The Training Research Register, published annually, is a comprehensive classified guide to all current and recently completed research in industrial and commercial training and related fields such as manpower planning, occupational choice and selection. Nearly 500 projects are described in detail in the 1972-73 edition, which has just been published.

£1.55 (£1.71)

Training for the Management of Human Resources

A report by a Joint Committee of Industrial Training Boards set up to consider the training and education of all those professionally engaged as specialists in the management of human resources. The recommendations do not set out to prescribe a programme or syllabus but rather to provide a framework against which individual situations can be assessed and particular needs for training and development quickly identified. They are also intended to be helpful to those concerned with the design and organisation of particular schemes and courses. Examples of specific learning experiences are provided for guidance.

36p (45½p)

Task Analysis

Describes the outcome of research, carried out at Hull University, aimed particularly at the analysis of control tasks and non-routine tasks for training, for which previous analytical methods were inappropriate.

(Training Information Paper 6)

25p (33p)

Glossary of Training Terms

(Second edition, 1971)

Includes a number of additional terms now in use. Other definitions have been modified and made more precise in the light of further usage and comment.

47p (55p)

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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-March 1975 was 9,344,900 (6,947,000 males and 2,397,600 females). The total included 7,442,800 (5,218,000 males and 2,224,800 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,217,500 (1,123,600 males and 93,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 52,100 lower than that for February 1975 and 239,300 lower than in March 1974. The total in manufacturing industries was 47,500 lower than in February 1975 and 171,200 lower than in March 1974. The number in construction was 6,200 lower than in February 1975 and 77,400 lower than in March 1974. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 92.2 (92.5 at mid-February) and for manufacturing industries 92.0 (92.4 at mid-February).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on April 14, 1975 was 788,287. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 759,900, representing 3.3 per cent of all employees, compared with 721,500 in March 1975. In addition, there were 19,912 unemployed school-leavers and 91,530 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 899,729, a rise of 131,306 since March. This total represents 4.0 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in April, 415,228 (45.1 per cent) had been recorded for up to 8 weeks, 282,782 (30.7 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 140,909 (15.3 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on April 9, 1975 was 173,419; 4,605 lower than on March 5, 1975. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 173,300, compared with 186,100 in March. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on April 9 was 40,851; 2,080 lower than on March 5.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on April 14, 1975 was 72,657, a fall of 11,171 since March 10.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended March 15, 1975 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,715,600. This is about 31.6 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 14.28 millions (15.02 millions in February).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 220,000 or about 4.1 per cent of all operatives, each losing 12½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At April 30, 1975, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 167.6 and 168.6, compared with 167.4 and 168.3 at March 31.

Index of retail prices

At April 18, the official retail prices index was 129.1 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100), compared with 124.3 at March 18. The index for food was 130.7, compared with 126.0 at March 18.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 210, involving approximately 72,200 workers. During the month approximately 104,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 598,000 working days were lost, including 231,000 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-March 1975, for the two preceding months and for March 1974.

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

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

The estimates for manufacturing industries from June 1974 onwards are based on a new sample of employers (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*).

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	March 1974*			January 1975 (New series)*			February 1975 (New series)*			March 1975 (New series)*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Index of Production industries†		7,097.6	2,486.5	9,584.2	7,003.5	2,449.6	9,453.2	6,975.7	2,421.0	9,397.0	6,947.0	2,397.6	9,344.9
All manufacturing industries‡		5,297.3	2,316.7	7,614.0	5,267.0	2,276.8	7,543.7	5,242.1	2,248.2	7,490.3	5,218.0	2,224.8	7,442.8
Mining and quarrying	II	330.6	13.9	344.5	334.5	13.9	348.4	335.4	13.9	349.3	336.9	13.9	350.8
Coal mining	101	289.2	10.0	299.2	293.1	10.0	303.1	294.0	10.0	304.0	295.5	10.0	305.5
Food, drink and tobacco	III	433.9	305.1	739.0	433.3	299.6	733.0	430.5	294.4	724.9	427.3	289.8	717.1
Food industries	211-229	327.3	249.7	577.1	326.8	243.8	570.6	325.1	239.1	564.2	322.0	234.8	556.8
Drink industries	231-239	92.0	36.2	128.2	92.0	36.6	128.5	90.9	36.3	127.2	90.9	35.9	126.8
Tobacco	240	14.6	19.2	33.7	14.6	19.2	33.8	14.4	19.1	33.5	14.4	19.1	33.4
Coal and petroleum products	IV	34.6	4.2	38.7	35.7	4.3	40.1	35.7	4.3	40.0	35.7	4.3	40.0
Chemicals and allied industries	V	304.5	126.8	431.3	309.9	128.8	438.8	309.0	127.8	436.8	307.4	127.2	434.6
General chemicals	271	113.9	21.9	135.8	116.1	22.7	138.8	116.0	22.8	138.8	115.6	22.7	138.3
Metal manufacture	VI	454.6	59.3	513.9	460.8	59.6	520.3	459.8	59.3	519.0	459.2	58.7	517.9
Iron and steel (general)	311	226.3	20.4	246.8	233.0	22.0	255.0	233.9	21.9	255.8	234.8	21.9	256.6
Other iron and steel	312-313	121.8	15.7	137.6	121.8	15.7	137.6	121.2	15.7	136.9	120.8	15.6	136.4
Non-ferrous metals	321-323	106.4	23.1	129.5	105.9	21.9	127.8	104.7	21.7	126.3	103.7	21.2	124.9
Mechanical engineering	VII	797.8	153.7	951.5	806.2	156.1	962.3	805.4	154.6	960.0	802.5	153.4	955.9
Instrument engineering	VIII	101.3	60.3	161.6	101.1	60.1	161.1	100.5	58.8	159.3	100.2	58.5	158.7
Electrical engineering	IX	481.7	327.8	809.6	477.0	313.7	790.7	475.3	308.3	783.6	475.4	303.7	779.1
Electrical machinery	361	101.2	34.5	135.8	104.1	33.6	137.7	104.1	33.2	137.3	104.1	32.8	136.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	161.9	12.0	173.9	164.0	12.1	176.1	163.3	12.1	175.4	162.9	12.5	175.3
Vehicles	XI	679.5	96.1	775.5	680.0	98.5	778.4	674.6	97.1	771.8	668.2	95.8	764.1
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	433.5	62.1	495.6	429.2	62.0	491.1	423.8	60.7	484.5	417.4	59.8	477.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	172.2	26.1	198.2	174.4	28.2	202.6	174.4	28.1	202.5	174.2	28.1	202.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	392.1	166.1	558.2	389.2	163.2	552.4	387.0	160.5	547.6	384.8	157.8	542.6
Textiles	XIII	289.8	246.8	536.7	276.2	235.6	511.7	273.5	232.9	506.4	270.6	230.1	500.7
Production of man-made fibres	411	29.2	5.3	34.5	27.5	4.9	32.5	27.3	4.8	32.1	27.0	4.7	31.7
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres	412-413	58.8	47.0	105.8	57.7	45.1	102.8	56.8	44.2	101.0	56.1	43.4	99.5
Woolen and worsted	414	55.8	45.6	101.4	50.9	42.5	93.4	50.5	42.0	92.5	50.5	41.9	92.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	42.1	80.9	123.0	40.7	78.7	119.3	40.2	77.6	117.9	39.2	76.5	115.7
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	23.8	19.3	43.1	23.6	18.5	42.1	23.4	18.6	42.1	23.3	18.9	42.3
Clothing and footwear	XV	98.7	305.0	403.7	95.9	299.4	395.3	95.6	297.2	392.8	95.0	295.7	390.7
Clothing industries	441-449	62.2	257.1	319.2	61.0	254.3	315.3	60.7	252.2	312.9	60.6	251.4	312.1
Footwear	450	36.6	47.9	84.4	34.9	45.1	80.0	34.9	45.0	79.9	34.4	44.2	78.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	226.5	65.0	291.5	219.6	66.3	285.9	219.2	66.6	285.7	218.3	66.1	284.4
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	221.5	53.9	275.3	207.9	50.8	258.7	207.8	50.6	258.4	207.4	51.0	258.4
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	380.1	186.8	566.8	374.2	183.5	557.7	371.7	182.3	553.9	371.7	180.6	552.4
Paper manufacturers	481-484	143.2	76.5	219.7	143.5	74.1	217.6	142.1	73.3	215.3	141.3	71.9	213.1
Printing and publishing	485-489	236.9	110.3	347.2	230.7	109.4	340.1	229.6	109.0	338.6	230.5	108.8	339.2
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	215.0	128.7	343.7	212.4	126.7	339.2	209.8	122.8	332.6	208.2	120.7	328.8
Rubber	491	87.0	27.2	114.3	86.5	26.6	113.2	85.8	26.5	112.2	85.3	25.9	111.3
Construction	500	1,201.0	93.9	1,294.9	1,133.6	93.9	1,227.5	1,129.8	93.9	1,223.7	1,123.6	93.9	1,217.5
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	268.7	62.0	330.8	268.4	65.0	333.6	268.4	65.0	333.7	268.5	65.0	333.8
Gas	601	79.3	24.7	104.0	78.1	26.3	104.5	78.1	26.3	104.6	78.1	26.3	104.6
Electricity	602	152.3	33.1	185.5	151.7	34.3	186.1	151.7	34.3	186.1	151.8	34.3	186.2
Water	603	37.1	4.2	41.3	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the 1974 census of employment are available.
 † Industries included in the Index of Production, namely Orders II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
 ‡ Orders III-XIX.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended March 15, 1975, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,715,600 or about 31.6 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 220,400 or 4.1 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 12½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry, shown in the table below, are based on returns from a new sample of employers which is now being used for the Department's monthly employment estimates (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*). The estimates incorporate a number of changes compared with those for months prior to June 1974. Firstly, shipbuilding and ship

repairing are now included. Secondly, overtime worked by maintenance workers is now included. Thirdly, and the largest change, the estimates now relate to all firms, not to those with 11 or more employees as before.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: Week ended March 15, 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	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)	Hours lost
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)				Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco	180.2	32.5	1,650.4	9.2	1.9	76.8	10.6	69.5	6.5	12.5	2.3	146.3	11.7
Food industries (211-229)	139.3	31.5	1,298.6	9.3	1.9	76.0	9.9	68.0	6.9	11.8	2.7	144.0	12.2
Drink industries (231-239)	35.2	40.2	316.5	9.0	—	0.8	0.7	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.9	2.3	3.0
Tobacco (240)	5.7	23.0	35.3	6.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	8.2	33.1	82.3	10.0	—	—	—	0.1	6.7	—	0.1	0.1	6.7
Chemical and allied industries	70.5	26.5	611.8	8.7	—	0.2	3.6	35.0	9.8	3.6	1.3	35.2	9.8
General chemicals (271)	24.2	29.0	216.8	9.0	—	—	0.4	3.0	8.0	0.4	0.5	3.0	8.0
Metal manufacture	142.0	36.5	1,230.3	8.7	0.1	5.3	13.6	147.8	10.9	13.7	3.5	153.2	11.1
Iron and steel (general) (311)	54.6	28.6	520.6	9.5	—	0.2	2.2	21.9	10.0	2.2	1.1	22.0	10.1
Other iron and steel (312-313)	54.7	51.7	450.7	8.2	—	—	4.6	53.4	11.6	4.6	4.4	53.4	11.6
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	32.6	35.3	258.9	7.9	0.1	5.2	6.8	72.6	10.7	6.9	7.5	77.7	11.2
Mechanical engineering	312.6	48.9	2,573.8	8.2	0.5	20.2	7.9	70.4	8.9	8.4	1.3	90.6	10.7
Instrument engineering	31.4	31.1	220.2	7.0	—	—	1.9	16.8	8.9	1.9	1.9	16.8	8.9
Electrical engineering	143.5	27.4	1,098.9	7.7	2.1	85.8	19.8	175.3	8.8	22.0	4.2	261.1	11.9
Electrical machinery (361)	35.4	38.4	275.3	7.8	1.2	48.6	1.9	15.3	8.1	3.1	3.4	63.8	20.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	59.5	43.2	582.7	9.8	—	0.1	0.2	3.1	12.8	0.2	0.2	3.3	13.1
Vehicles	176.2	32.3	1,255.0	7.1	3.2	128.5	46.8	534.6	11.4	50.0	9.2	663.2	13.3
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	101.1	27.3	716.3	7.1	3.2	128.5	45.7	525.6	11.5	48.9	13.2	654.1	13.4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	46.5	42.6	349.0	7.5	—	—	0.3	2.9	10.3	0.3	0.3	2.9	10.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	146.1	34.8	1,170.6	8.0	0.2	6.8	15.5	151.5	9.8	15.7	3.7	158.3	10.1
Textiles	84.1	20.5	690.7	8.2	3.4	136.5	24.9	258.8	10.4	28.3	6.9	395.3	14.0
Production of man-made fibres (411)	3.9	15.9	37.1	9.5	0.3	10.7	0.4	10.3	27.2	0.6	2.6	21.1	32.5
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	14.8	17.0	115.0	7.8	1.6	65.8	4.7	46.6	9.9	6.3	7.3	112.3	17.7
Woolen and worsted (414)	21.2	27.1	183.5	8.7	0.2	8.4	4.6	49.2	10.8</				

Unemployment on April 14, 1975

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on April 14, 1975, was 788,287, 25,695 more than on March 10, 1975. The seasonally adjusted figure was 759,900 (3.3 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 38,400 between the March and April counts, and by an average of 27,300 per month between January and April.

Between March and April the number unemployed rose by 131,306. This change included a rise of 14,081 school-leavers, and a rise of 91,530 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on April 14, 1975 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 15.3 per cent, 30.7 per cent, and 45.1 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in March were 12.3 per cent, 22.1 per cent, and 37.2 per cent, respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain*: duration analysis: April 14, 1975

Duration in weeks*	Males	Females	Total
One or less	40,271	13,935	54,206
Over 1, up to 2	64,653	22,050	86,703
Over 2, up to 3	38,782	18,087	56,869
Over 3, up to 4	58,631	26,373	85,004
Over 4, up to 5	31,808	9,468	41,276
Over 5, up to 6	26,120	7,111	33,231
Over 6, up to 7	24,773	6,643	31,416
Over 7, up to 8	20,754	5,769	26,523
Over 8, up to 9	18,338	5,125	23,463
Over 9, up to 13	67,071	17,837	84,908
Over 13, up to 26	121,861	26,065	147,926
Over 26, up to 39	63,547	10,844	74,391
Over 39, up to 52	33,983	4,882	38,865
Over 52	122,883	12,756	135,639
Over 8	427,683	77,509	505,192
Total, unadjusted	733,475	186,945	920,420
Total, adjusted	718,727	181,002	899,729

* See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: April 14, 1975.

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students														
Actual	174,380	83,277	21,379	65,319	72,276	46,970	68,521	127,499	67,482	48,874	95,587	788,287	34,897	823,184
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	166,200	—	19,600	62,800	70,200	44,800	66,000	124,000	65,900	48,000	93,300	759,900	34,400	794,300
Percentage rates*	2.2	—	3.0	4.1	3.1	3.0	3.3	4.5	5.1	4.7	4.4	3.3	6.8	3.4
School-leavers (included in unemployed)†														
Males	1,879	742	244	641	1,302	606	1,255	2,673	1,685	1,279	981	12,545	1,161	13,706
Females	1,117	498	121	334	929	264	656	1,534	940	880	592	7,367	768	8,135
Adult students (included in unemployed)†														
Males	9,889	2,823	1,359	3,676	6,017	3,483	7,290	9,494	4,787	4,941	4,525	55,461	1,470	56,931
Females	5,036	1,349	679	2,006	4,173	2,208	4,801	6,549	3,810	3,580	3,227	36,069	1,842	37,911
Unemployed														
Total	192,301	88,689	23,782	71,976	84,697	53,531	82,523	147,749	78,704	59,554	104,912	899,729	40,138	939,867
Males	158,287	74,355	19,422	57,382	65,707	43,187	66,376	119,760	62,581	46,154	79,871	718,727	28,356	747,083
Females	34,014	14,334	4,360	14,594	18,990	10,344	16,147	27,989	16,123	13,400	25,041	181,002	11,782	192,784
Married females‡	7,652	2,692	1,446	4,713	5,111	3,258	4,176	7,725	4,809	3,636	10,805	53,331	5,597	58,928
Percentage rates*														
Total	2.6	2.3	3.6	4.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	5.3	6.0	5.8	4.9	4.0	7.9	4.0
Males	3.5	3.1	4.7	6.1	4.6	4.6	5.3	7.1	7.6	7.0	6.2	5.2	9.0	5.2
Females	1.1	0.9	1.7	2.4	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.6	3.4	3.6	3.0	2.1	6.0	2.1
Length of time on register														
Males														
Up to 2 weeks	29,995	14,655	2,931	8,266	10,363	5,510	9,749	14,722	7,709	6,326	9,353	104,924	3,987	108,911
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	21,559	9,755	2,387	7,133	9,412	5,938	10,414	15,838	7,603	7,380	9,749	97,413	3,523	100,936
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	26,121	13,029	2,929	8,263	10,115	6,674	8,982	15,473	7,173	5,711	12,014	103,455	3,324	106,779
Over 8 weeks	84,215	38,845	11,670	34,934	36,223	26,173	38,462	75,309	41,176	27,326	51,795	427,683	18,629	446,312
Total (unadjusted)†	161,890	76,284	19,917	58,596	66,513	44,295	67,607	121,342	63,661	46,743	82,911	733,475	29,463	762,938
Females														
Up to 2 weeks	8,858	3,899	979	2,963	3,942	1,898	3,318	5,379	2,888	2,482	3,278	35,985	2,122	38,107
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	7,296	2,851	947	2,918	4,688	2,765	5,232	7,720	4,293	3,863	4,738	44,460	2,521	46,981
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	5,969	2,658	754	2,227	2,810	1,865	2,357	4,036	2,172	1,852	4,949	28,991	1,735	30,726
Over 8 weeks	12,959	5,467	1,831	6,750	8,044	4,126	5,783	11,543	7,210	5,480	13,783	77,509	6,276	83,785
Total (unadjusted)†	35,082	14,875	4,511	14,858	19,484	10,654	16,690	28,678	16,563	13,677	26,748	186,945	12,654	199,599

* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1973.
 † The number of unemployed married females, school-leavers and adult students, and the analysis by duration of unemployment are not adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date but notified on the four days following that date.
 ‡ Included in females.
 § See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at April 14, 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED			UNited Kingdom		
	GREAT BRITAIN			Males	Females	Total
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	718,727	181,002	899,729	747,083	192,784	939,867
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	733,475	186,945	920,420	762,938	199,599	962,537
Total, Index of Production industries	364,390	49,086	413,476	379,591	53,439	433,030
Total, manufacturing industries	195,559	47,123	242,682	200,922	51,324	252,246
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	14,266	1,391	15,657	16,089	1,457	17,546
Agriculture and horticulture	10,914	1,355	12,269	12,538	1,418	13,956
Forestry	493	22	515	540	22	562
Fishing	2,859	14	2,873	3,011	17	3,028
Mining and quarrying	15,354	151	15,505	15,491	155	15,646
Coal mining	13,820	105	13,925	13,827	105	13,932
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	568	13	581	660	15	675
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	331	7	338	357	8	365
Petroleum and natural gas	323	10	333	326	10	336
Other mining and quarrying	312	16	328	321	17	338
Food, drink and tobacco	21,969	6,664	28,633	23,044	7,267	30,311
Grain milling	571	48	619	614	58	672
Bread and flour confectionery	5,033	965	5,998	5,373	1,016	6,389
Biscuits	717	400	1,117	726	407	1,133
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,299	1,318	4,617	3,550	1,416	4,966
Milk and milk products	1,330	297	1,627	1,434	355	1,789
Sugar	669	134	803	670	137	807
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,567	705	2,272	1,587	716	2,303
Fruit and vegetable products	1,627	1,100	2,727	1,681	1,172	2,853
Animal and poultry foods	1,386	150	1,536	1,493	169	1,662
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	352	31	383	357	33	390
Food industries not elsewhere specified	823	310	1,133	827	318	1,145
Brewing and malting	1,784	177	1,961	1,807	183	1,990
Soft drinks	1,452	319	1,771	1,511	338	1,849
Other drink industries	642	439	1,081	660	442	1,102
Tobacco	717	271	988	754	507	1,261
Coal and petroleum products	1,329	105	1,434	1,353	107	1,460
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	218	5	223	224	5	229
Mineral oil refining	994	82	1,076	1,009	83	1,092
Lubricating oils and greases	117	18	135	120	19	139
Chemicals and allied industries	9,435	2,104	11,539	9,560	2,131	11,691
General chemicals	3,330	424	3,754	3,373	428	3,801
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	906	434	1,340	918	440	1,358
Toilet preparations	351	315	666	353	319	672
Paint	850	104	954	865	104	969
Soap and detergents	507	165	672	507	166	673
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,770	244	2,014	1,782	246	2,028
Dyestuffs and pigments	318	26	344	324	27	351
Fertilizers	293	27	320	318	32	350
Other chemical industries	1,110	365	1,475	1,120	369	1,489
Metal manufacture	15,825	1,024	16,849	15,928	1,038	16,966
Iron and steel (general)	7,486	333	7,819	7,518	334	7,852
Steel tubes	1,179	74	1,253	1,184	75	1,259
Iron castings, etc	3,327	228	3,555	3,375	229	3,604
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,621	159	1,780	1,630	162	1,792
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,302	128	1,430	1,308	131	1,439
Other base metals	910	102	1,012	913	107	1,020
Mechanical engineering	27,486	3,226	30,712	28,077	3,332	31,409
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	836	59	895	855	63	918
Metal-working machine tools	1,458	156	1,614	1,482	158	1,640
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,448	209	1,657	1,441	210	1,651
Industrial engines	544	58	602	553	58	611
Textile machinery and accessories	1,239	89	1,328	1,375	106	1,481
Construction and earth-moving equipment	697	52	749	706	53	759
Mechanical handling equipment	1,291	131	1,422	1,317	133	1,450
Office machinery	1,836	651	2,487	1,867	682	2,549
Other machinery	8,010	875	8,885	8,201	893	9,094
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	4,466	215	4,681	4,529	221	4,750
Ordnance and small arms	325	38	363	329	40	369
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	5,336					

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at April 14, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	20,964	4,318	25,282	21,240	4,413	25,653
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,314	226	1,540	1,336	231	1,567
Hand tools and implements	631	98	729	644	101	745
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	363	138	501	368	143	511
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	920	203	1,123	926	207	1,133
Wire and wire manufactures	1,272	211	1,483	1,292	217	1,509
Cans and metal boxes	576	257	833	585	262	847
Jewellery and precious metals	514	176	690	516	181	697
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	15,374	3,009	18,383	15,573	3,071	18,644
Textiles	13,649	5,044	18,693	14,747	5,996	20,743
Production of man-made fibres	1,018	106	1,124	1,184	151	1,335
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,869	485	2,354	2,217	747	2,964
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,250	383	1,633	1,393	525	1,918
Woolen and worsted	2,810	887	3,697	2,880	952	3,832
Jute	529	158	687	532	160	692
Rope, twine and net	206	87	293	222	101	323
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,718	1,480	3,198	1,883	1,684	3,567
Lace	87	41	128	90	44	134
Carpets	893	309	1,202	950	330	1,280
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	377	158	535	401	167	568
Made-up textiles	512	388	900	537	505	1,042
Textile finishing	1,739	443	2,182	1,808	509	2,317
Other textile industries	641	119	760	650	121	771
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,660	446	2,106	1,685	469	2,154
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,060	130	1,190	1,071	141	1,212
Leather goods	485	276	761	497	287	784
Fur	115	40	155	117	41	158
Clothing and footwear	4,014	6,581	10,595	4,272	8,190	12,462
Weatherproof outerwear	196	251	447	208	259	467
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	751	1,367	2,118	790	1,545	2,335
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	548	705	1,253	553	725	1,278
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	224	881	1,105	303	1,716	2,019
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	702	1,978	2,680	725	2,210	2,935
Hats, caps and millinery	82	61	143	105	152	257
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	271	426	697	282	527	809
Footwear	1,240	912	2,152	1,306	1,056	2,362
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	9,559	1,047	10,606	9,883	1,075	10,958
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,731	126	2,857	2,886	132	3,018
Pottery	1,044	363	1,407	1,058	371	1,429
Glass	2,618	373	2,991	2,641	382	3,023
Cement	282	16	298	287	16	303
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	2,884	169	3,053	3,011	174	3,185
Timber, furniture, etc	9,302	1,050	10,352	9,534	1,079	10,613
Timber	2,932	198	3,130	3,003	202	3,205
Furniture and upholstery	3,501	380	3,881	3,617	393	4,010
Bedding, etc	532	217	749	547	222	769
Shop and office fitting	914	85	999	930	86	1,016
Wooden containers and baskets	734	81	815	736	84	820
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	689	89	778	701	92	793
Paper, printing and publishing	10,935	3,032	13,967	11,085	3,162	14,247
Paper and board	2,007	338	2,345	2,025	340	2,365
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,491	686	2,177	1,551	755	2,306
Manufactured stationery	380	163	543	385	171	556
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	607	211	818	608	213	821
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,727	280	2,007	1,754	300	2,054
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,398	280	1,678	1,411	283	1,694
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	3,325	1,074	4,399	3,351	1,100	4,451
Other manufacturing industries	10,258	2,957	13,215	10,591	3,061	13,652
Rubber	2,940	409	3,349	3,169	456	3,625
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	557	71	628	559	71	630
Brushes and brooms	171	112	283	175	118	293
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	1,061	869	1,930	1,074	870	1,944
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	199	105	304	201	106	307
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	4,490	1,071	5,561	4,567	1,111	5,678
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	840	320	1,160	846	329	1,175
Construction	147,662	1,312	148,974	157,282	1,434	158,716
Gas, electricity and water	5,815	500	6,315	5,896	526	6,422
Gas	2,529	222	2,751	2,548	227	2,775
Electricity	2,656	252	2,908	2,707	273	2,980
Water supply	630	26	656	641	26	667
Transport and communication	42,100	3,261	45,361	43,256	3,381	46,637
Railways	4,295	281	4,576	4,355	287	4,642
Road passenger transport	5,759	495	6,254	5,932	504	6,436
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	11,897	307	12,204	12,215	320	12,535
Other road haulage	892	91	983	921	51	972
Sea transport	4,596	206	4,802	4,788	212	5,000
Port and inland water transport	2,767	59	2,826	2,900	62	2,962
Air transport	1,309	176	1,485	1,322	182	1,504
Postal services and telecommunications	7,504	1,124	8,628	7,701	1,187	8,888
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	3,081	564	3,645	3,122	576	3,698
Distributive trades	55,275	24,710	79,985	57,117	26,059	83,176
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	8,421	1,444	9,865	8,816	1,579	10,395
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	553	46	599	566	49	615
Other wholesale distribution	6,857	1,978	8,835	7,072	2,054	9,126
Retail distribution of food and drink	11,216	6,639	17,855	11,581	7,006	18,587
Other retail distribution	17,854	13,805	31,659	18,236	14,513	32,749
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	3,825	308	4,133	4,043	342	4,385
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	6,549	490	7,039	6,803	516	7,319

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at April 14, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	15,975	4,996	20,971	16,196	5,173	21,369
Insurance	4,464	1,089	5,553	4,522	1,137	5,659
Banking and bill discounting	814	814	1,628	3,495	859	4,354
Other financial institutions	1,308	421	1,729	1,320	457	1,777
Property owning and managing, etc	1,670	456	2,126	1,712	473	2,185
Advertising and market research	915	286	1,201	917	290	1,207
Other business services	3,998	1,865	5,863	4,059	1,890	5,949
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	165	65	230	171	67	238
Professional and scientific services	16,314	10,529	26,843	16,838	11,535	28,373
Accountancy services	589	318	907	603	332	935
Educational services	7,322	3,368	10,690	7,612	3,681	11,293
Legal services	567	612	1,179	574	655	1,229
Medical and dental services	5,241	5,518	10,759	5,410	6,115	11,525
Religious organisations	254	74	328	269	86	355
Research and development services	545	117	662	547	121	668
Other professional and scientific services	1,796	522	2,318	1,823	545	2,368
Miscellaneous services	56,060	22,716	78,776	57,566	23,762	81,328
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	4,971	1,734	6,705	5,047	1,761	6,808
Sport and other recreations	2,627	657	3,284	2,687	674	3,361
Betting and gambling	2,044	843	2,887	2,169	869	3,038
Hotels and other residential establishments	14,656	6,816	21,472	14,924	7,046	21,970
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	3,292	2,488	5,780	3,341	2,593	5,934
Public houses	2,803	1,032	3,835	2,986	1,079	4,065
Clubs	1,707	484	2,191	1,745	489	2,234
Catering contractors	819	548	1,367	834	564	1,398
Hairdressing and manicure	741	1,451	2,192	766	1,521	2,287
Private domestic service	771	1,464	2,235	809	1,672	2,481
Laundries	1,269	1,115	2,384	1,306	1,173	2,479
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	362	280	642	373	300	673
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	11,762	1,661	13,423	12,164	1,732	13,896
Repair of boots and shoes	182	27	209	189	28	217
Other services	8,054	2,116	10,170	8,226	2,261	10,487
Public administration and defence	35,686	6,203	41,889	37,154	6,745	43,899
National government service	15,153	3,098	18,251	15,904	3,498	19,402
Local government service	20,533	3,105	23,638	21,250	3,247	24,497
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	2,168	241	2,409	2,219	242	2,461
Other persons not classified by industry	131,241	63,812	195,053	136,912	67,806	204,718

Area statistics of unemployment

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in the assisted areas and in certain local areas, 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 this Gazette.

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at April 14, 1975

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS*					†Portsmouth	6,944	1,499	8,443	4.6
South Western DA	9,277	2,414	11,691	7.6	†Ramsgate	1,079	171	1,250	4.2
Merseyside SDA	50,190	11,893	62,083	8.2	†Reading	2,647	599	3,246	2.2
North Yorkshire DA	2,724	624	3,348	4.9	†Slough	1,578	306	1,884	1.6
Northern DA	62,581	16,123	78,704	6.0	†Southampton	4,712	1,128	5,840	3.4
North East SDA	44,715	10,159	54,874	6.8	†Southend-on-Sea	7,487	1,858	9,345	5.1
West Cumberland SDA	2,399	1,200	3,599	6.2	†St Albans	1,187	279	1,466	1.7
Scottish DA	79,871	25,041	104,912	4.9	†Stevenage	529	162	691	1.8
West Central Scotland SDA	41,538	12,792	54,330	5.7	†Tunbridge Wells	1,512	270	1,782	2.4
Girvan SDA	238	83	321	7.7	†Watford	1,990	311	2,301	1.9
Leven and Methil SDA	711	302	1,013	4.8	†Weybridge	1,162	297	1,459	1.7
Glenrothes SDA	437	201	638	4.8	†Worthing	1,414	213	1,627	3.0
Livingston SDA	416	149	565	7.2	East Anglia				
Welsh DA	38,890	11,237	50,127	5.9	Cambridge	1,330	286	1,616	2.1
South Wales SDA	10,917	3,677	14,594	6.6	Great Yarmouth	1,412	258	1,670	4.6
North West Wales SDA	4,058	966	5,024	10.5	†Ipswich	2,192	448	2,640	2.9
Total, all Development Areas	243,533	67,332	310,865	5.9	Lowestoft	917	198	1,115	4.0
Total, all Special Development Areas	155,619	41,422	197,041	6.9	†Norwich	3,727	792	4,519	3.8
Northern Ireland	28,356	11,782	40,138	7.9	Peterborough	1,393	377	1,770	2.9
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*					South West				
South Western	5,096	1,752	6,848	5.7	Bath	1,602	377	1,979	4.7
Oswestry	587	174	761	6.0	†Bournemouth	5,258	950	6,208	5.1
High Peak	761	185	946	2.4	†Bristol	10,478	2,124	12,602	4.0
North Lincolnshire	1,908	558	2,466	6.6	Cheltenham	1,741	480	2,221	4.0
North Midlands	5,750	1,185	6,935	4.1	Exeter	2,187	678	2,865	4.2
Yorkshire and Humberside	63,652	15,523	79,175	4.1	Gloucester	1,418	452	1,870	2.8
North West	69,570	16,096	85,666	4.2	†Plymouth	4,924	1,714	6,638	5.7
North Wales	3,896	1,134	5,030	6.5	†Salisbury	946	378	1,324	3.4
South East Wales	3,368	1,029	4,397	4.5	Swindon	2,531	648	3,179	4.2
Total, all Intermediate Areas	154,588	37,636	192,224	4.2	Taunton	916	189	1,105	2.9
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)					†Torbay	4,321	996	5,317	8.3
South East					†West Wiltshire	1,106	284	1,390	2.6
†Aldershot	702	196	898	2.0	†Yeovil	858	243	1,101	2.9
†Aylesbury	451	124	575	1.4	West Midlands				
†Basingsstoke	660	130	790	2.0	†Birmingham	23,879	5,821	29,700	4.4
†Bedford	1,418	318	1,736	2.6	Burton-upon-Trent	804	261	1,065	3.0
†Braintree	668	199	867	2.6	Cannock	1,029	236	1,265	5.7
†Brighton	4,798	793	5,591	4.1	†Coventry	8,394	3,161	11,555	4.7
†Canterbury	1,427	327	1,754	4.6	†Dudley	2,869	960	3,829	2.4
†Chatham	2,446	685	3,131	3.9	Hereford	956	282	1,238	3.5
†Chelmsford	1,381	253	1,634	2.5	†Kidderminster	863	233	1,096	2.7
†Chichester	1,322	260	1,582	3.5	Leamington	1,293	395	1,688	3.5
†Colchester	1,508	523	2,031	3.8	†Oakengates	1,686	752	2,438	5.4
†Crawley	1,639	294	1,933	1.4	†Oskington	737	233	970	3.1
†Eastbourne	936	170	1,106	2.9	Rugby	595	237	832	2.7
†Gravesend	1,704	364	2,068	3.1	Shrewsbury	1,086	266	1,352	3.5
†Greater London	74,355	14,334	88,689	2.3	†Stafford	962	292	1,254	2.5
†Guildford	1,119	312	1,431	2.3	†Stoke-on-Trent	4,466	1,101	5,567	2.7
†Harlow	1,141	366	1,507	2.3	†Tamworth	1,130	413	1,543	4.6
†Hastings	1,487	261	1,748	4.2	†Walsall	3,131	884	4,015	3.2
†Hertford	308	69	377	1.0	†West Bromwich	2,662	593	3,255	2.4
†High Wycombe	1,014	250	1,264	1.5	†Wolverhampton	3,951	1,372	5,323	3.8
†Letchworth	826	143	969	1.7	Worcester	1,312	358	1,670	3.3
†Luton	3,218	895	4,113	3.2	East Midlands				
†Maidstone	1,538	306	1,844	2.5	†Chesterfield	2,666	553	3,219	4.1
†Newport (I.o.W.)	1,740	337	2,077	5.6	†Coalville	464	118	582	1.9
†Oxford	4,063	1,385	5,448	3.1	Corby	886	308	1,194	3.9
					Derby	2,782	713	3,495	2.8
					Kettering	561	118	679	2.3
					Leicester	7,825	1,779	9,604	4.3
					Lincoln	1,756	646	2,402	4.1
					Loughborough	1,045	367	1,412	3.4
					†Mansfield	1,611	368	1,979	3.2
					†Northampton	1,728	290	2,018	2.4
					†Nottingham	9,296	1,639	10,935	3.8
					Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,061	159	1,220	4.1
					Yorkshire and Humberside				
					†Barnsley	2,775	721	3,496	4.7
					†Bradford	5,741	1,178	6,919	4.2
					†Castleford	2,219	473	2,692	4.5
					†Dewsbury	1,947	387	2,334	3.5
					†Doncaster	4,192	1,528	5,720	5.6
					†Grimsby	3,327	560	3,887	5.4
					†Halifax	1,276	212	1,488	2.4
					Harrrogate	798	211	1,009	3.1
					Huddersfield	1,850	601	2,451	2.7
					†Hull	10,252	1,854	12,106	6.8
					Keighley	925	290	1,215	4.3
					†Leeds	9,298	2,113	11,411	3.8
					†Mexborough	1,435	474	1,909	6.1
					Rotherham	1,847	615	2,462	4.6
					†Scunthorpe	1,161	574	1,735	2.9
					†Sheffield	6,587	1,542	8,129	2.9
					Wakefield	1,176	295	1,471	2.7
					York	2,275	637	2,912	3.6
					North West				
					†Accrington	681	238	919	3.1
					†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,811	540	3,351	3.6
					†Blackburn	1,909	527	2,436	3.6
					†Blackpool	4,944	1,294	6,238	6.3
					†Bolton	3,000	593	3,593	3.4

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at April 14, 1975 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued					†Llanelli	717	356	1,073	3.5
†Burnley	1,399	367	1,766	3.8	†Neath	883	390	1,273	4.9
†Bury	1,491	353	1,844	3.0	†Newport	2,450	766	3,216	4.0
†Chester	1,913	554	2,467	4.7	†Pontypool	1,750	580	2,330	5.1
†Crewe	1,159	421	1,580	3.2	†Pontypridd	3,216	906	4,122	6.3
†Lancaster	2,648	718	3,366	7.5	†Port Talbot	2,593	950	3,543	4.6
†Leigh	1,358	448	1,806	4.1	†Shotton	1,564	662	2,226	5.5
†Liverpool	44,673	10,477	55,150	8.5	†Swansea	3,260	1,294	4,554	4.9
†Manchester	25,789	4,563	30,352	4.3	†Wrexham	2,988	712	3,700	8.8
†Nelson	709	258	967	3.8	Scotland				
†Northwich	1,284	373	1,657	4.6	†Aberdeen	2,085	401	2,486	2.2
†Oldham	2,279	444	2,723	3.4	†Ayr	1,710	658	2,368	5.5
†Preston	4,114	1,122	5,236	3.7	†Bathgate	1,816	682	2,498	5.7
†Rochdale	1,953	404	2,357	4.6	†Dumbarton	1,372	596	1,968	6.7
†Southport	1,852	426	2,278	7.4	†Dumfries	1,045	297	1,342	4.4
†St Helens	3,204	687	3,891	6.7	Dundee	3,755	1,191	4,946	5.2
†Warrington	2,066	653	2,719	3.4	†Dunfermline	1,489	742	2,231	4.5
†Widnes	2,313	729	3,042	5.9	†Edinburgh	9,298	1,515	10,813	4.0
†Wigan	2,860	767	3,627	5.0	†Falkirk	1,662	852	2,514	3.9
North					†Glasgow	26,491	4,846	31,337	5.7
†Bishop Auckland	2,433	536	2,969	6.1	†Greenock	1,715	870	2,585	5.5
†Carlisle	1,360	425	1,785	3.6	†Highlands and Islands	3,941	1,258	5,199	5.3
†Chester-le-Street	2,220	439	2,659	6.7	†Inverclyde	1,577	581	2,158	5.8
†Consett	1,825	436	2,261	7.6	†Kilmarnock	1,089	410	1,499	4.1
†Darlington	1,699	548	2,247	3.8	†Kirkcaldy	2,082	829	2,911	4.8
†Durham	1,486	511	1,997	5.8	†North Lanarkshire	6,802	4,347	11,149	6.3
†Furness	1,227	547	1,774	4.1	†Paisley	2,302	904	3,206	3.8
†Hartlepool	1,931	651	2,582	6.1	†Perth	783	221	1,004	2.7
†Peterlee	1,623	449	2,072	8.3	†Stirling	1,5			

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on April 14, 1975 was 72,657.

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 April 14, 1975: Regional analysis

Region*	Males	Females	Total
South East	6,817	824	7,641
Greater London	2,702	474	3,176
East Anglia	679	299	978
South West	3,872	681	4,553
West Midlands	24,859	4,523	29,382
East Midlands	4,765	1,132	5,897
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,733	1,179	4,912
North West	7,109	3,077	10,186
North	925	481	1,406
Wales	1,524	323	1,847
Scotland	3,701	2,154	5,855
Great Britain	57,984	14,673	72,657

* See note on page 533 of the June 1974 issue of this Gazette.

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on April 14, 1975: Industrial analysis

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on April 14, 1975			Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on April 14, 1975		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	57,984	14,673	72,657	Textiles	4,831	3,713	8,544
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	55,260	14,172	69,432	Leather, leather goods and fur	175	88	263
Total, Index of Production industries	50,440	13,883	64,323	Clothing and footwear	767	1,791	2,558
Total, all manufacturing industries	49,787	13,875	63,662	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,528	267	1,795
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,952	45	2,997	Timber, furniture, etc	1,868	119	1,987
Mining and quarrying	38	0	38	Paper, printing and publishing	2,097	251	2,348
Food, drink and tobacco	482	479	961	Other manufacturing industries	3,984	1,661	5,645
Coal and petroleum products	11	6	17	Construction	594	8	602
Chemicals and allied industries	1,143	304	1,447	Gas, electricity and water	21	0	21
Metal manufacture	9,034	226	9,260	Transport and communication	740	29	769
Mechanical engineering	2,595	215	2,810	Distributive trades	375	105	480
Instrument engineering	16	3	19	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	30	6	36
Electrical engineering	3,964	2,561	6,525	Professional and scientific services	29	12	41
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	735	2	737	Miscellaneous services	655	78	733
Vehicles	9,159	682	9,841	Public administration	39	14	53
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7,398	1,507	8,905				

* The adjusted total is obtained by taking into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures in the table are unadjusted.

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on April 9, 1975, was 173,419; 4,605 lower than on March 5, 1975.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on April 9, 1975, was 173,300; 12,800 lower than that for March 5, 1975.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on April 9, 1975, was 40,851; 2,080 lower than on March 5, 1975.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled 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 April 9, 1975, 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 April 9, 1975					
	At Employment offices‡			At Careers offices‡		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East	45,678	27,038	72,716	8,256	7,865	16,121
Greater London	23,994	14,791	38,785	4,589	4,120	8,709
East Anglia	2,906	1,932	4,838	804	824	1,628
South West	6,706	6,049	12,755	1,391	1,589	2,980
West Midlands	5,460	3,313	8,773	2,148	1,532	3,680
East Midlands	5,688	3,288	8,976	1,294	1,344	2,638
Yorkshire and Humberside	8,320	5,586	13,906	2,376	2,132	4,508
North West	8,015	6,164	14,179	1,268	1,995	3,263
North	6,887	4,187	11,074	764	1,194	1,958
Wales	3,397	3,119	6,516	630	751	1,381
Scotland	10,987	8,699	19,686	1,154	1,540	2,694
Great Britain	104,044	69,375	173,419	20,085	20,766	40,851

† See note on page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette.

‡ See footnote * to table 119.

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on April 9, 1975					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	104,044	69,375	173,419	20,085	20,766	40,851
Total, Index of Production industries	55,476	20,975	76,451	8,772	7,790	16,562
Total, all manufacturing industries	43,614	19,841	63,455	6,789	7,348	14,137
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	702	234	936	658	149	807
Mining and quarrying	2,754	53	2,807	478	13	491
Coal mining	2,562	11	2,573	459	1	460
Food, drink and tobacco	2,092	1,391	3,483	425	469	894
Coal and petroleum products	183	21	204	12	17	29
Chemicals and allied industries	1,775	877	2,652	247	275	522
Metal manufacture	2,790	272	3,062	516	72	588
Mechanical engineering	10,570	1,261	11,831	1,198	302	1,500
Instrument engineering	1,496	444	1,940	248	97	345
Electrical engineering	5,866	2,394	8,260	436	459	895
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,446	70	2,516	133	17	150
Vehicles	4,243	397	4,640	234	85	319
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,869	1,006	4,875	937	384	1,321
Textiles	1,456	1,947	3,403	361	896	1,257
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	355	318	673	85	149	234
Woolen and worsted	282	339	621	68	152	220
Leather, leather goods and fur	222	312	534	109	171	280

† See footnote* to table 119.

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on April 9, 1975					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear	1,562	6,670	8,232	462	2,980	3,442
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	881	452	1,333	181	158	339
Timber, furniture, etc	1,476	533	2,009	481	181	662
Paper, printing and publishing	1,288	789	2,077	548	457	1,005
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	547	237	784	100	130	230
Printing and publishing	741	552	1,293	448	327	775
Other manufacturing industries	1,399	1,005	2,404	261	328	589
Construction	8,518	861	9,379	1,301	330	1,631
Gas, electricity and water	590	220	810	204	99	303
Transport and communication	8,488	1,512	10,000	826	394	1,220
Distributive trades	8,717	8,710	17,427	4,305	3,855	8,160
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4,868	2,331	7,199	910	1,210	2,120
Professional and scientific services	5,320	10,329	15,649	1,260	1,727	2,987
Miscellaneous services	13,256	21,562	34,818	2,373	4,949	7,322
Entertainment, sports, etc	821	1,152	1,973	182	189	371
Catering (MLH 884-888)	6,955	13,133	20,088	677	863	1,540
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	230	678	908	79	270	349
Public administration	7,217	3,722	10,939	981	692	1,673
National government service	3,546	1,985	5,531	420	407	827
Local government service	3,671	1,737	5,408	561	285	846

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 1973 on pages 505 to 517 of the June 1974 issue of this Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in April* which came to the notice of the department, was 210. In addition, 69 stoppages which began before April 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 104,200 consisting of 72,200 involved in stoppages which began in April and 32,000 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figures include 900 workers involved for the first time in April in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 72,200 workers involved in stoppages which began in April 44,600 were directly involved and 27,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 598,000 working days lost in April includes 231,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during April

A seven-week stoppage by 160 male employees at an East Kilbride telephone and cables factory caused 450 women production workers to be laid off. The men were in dispute over a pay offer which the women, who had been awarded an additional increase towards equal pay, had accepted. Following a meeting with ACAS, Scotland, agreement was reached over a new offer and work was resumed on April 14.

At a Coventry engineering firm which supplies the motor industry, 700 clerical workers withdrew their labour on April 18 in support of a claim for more pay to close part of the gap between their earnings and those of the manual workers. This led to the progressive lay off of about 2,000 production workers at the same plant and caused over 12,000 workers to be laid off in the motor industry elsewhere due to lack of essential components. The stoppage was still in progress at the end of the month.

In protest against 150 of their colleagues being put on short-time, 2,000 indirect workers at an Oxford car plant withdrew their labour on April 18 and 21 in the first of a planned series of absences to coincide with the pattern of short-time working. As a result 1,300 production workers, who were not on short-time, were laid off. The dispute had not been resolved at the end of the month and the stoppage was repeated on May 2 and 5.

Six hundred maintenance engineers at a Wolverhampton tyre and rubber plant returned to work on April 14 after a four-week stoppage which caused 3,900 production workers to be laid off. Settlement of the dispute, which was over week-end working and the maintenance of pay rates, followed acceptance of the company's offer to increase the basic rate of pay.

Stoppages of work in the first four months of 1975 and 1974

Industry Group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to April 1975			January to April 1974||		
	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	—	—	—	2	400	2,000
Coal mining	65	9,500	17,000	19	285,100	5,578,000
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	1	†	†
Food, drink and tobacco	30	3,600	31,000	29	12,800	35,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	500	6,000	3	700	1,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	27	13,800	40,000	18	3,400	18,000
Metal manufacture	54	21,200	70,000	78	41,000	228,000
Engineering	210	71,400	503,000	158	63,100	384,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	33	19,000	179,000	17	11,100	68,000
Motor vehicles	61	72,000	276,000	68	89,600	334,000
Aerospace equipment	16	5,400	37,000	7	2,700	5,000
All other vehicles	10	2,200	12,000	7	3,300	9,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	47	11,400	74,000	52	10,700	116,000
Textiles	20	7,300	38,000	24	9,500	35,000
Clothing and footwear	12	3,000	16,000	5	1,700	2,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	16	2,600	9,000	22	5,600	26,000
Timber, furniture, etc	9	1,000	5,000	9	800	5,000
Paper, printing and publishing	15	4,300	21,000	21	6,800	23,000
All other manufacturing industries	17	9,200	83,000	19	6,400	37,000
Construction	66	8,000	66,000	71	8,100	53,000
Gas, electricity and water	9	3,600	7,000	6	800	3,000
Port and inland water transport	25	17,200	259,000	29	16,800	39,000
Other transport and communication	33	27,700	44,000	44	30,400	66,000
Distributive trades	22	3,400	41,000	20	5,000	40,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	41	12,300	182,000	30	14,700	52,000
Miscellaneous services	14	2,200	11,000	13	1,300	4,000
Total	852	331,900	2,029,000	771[‡]	632,000	7,161,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in April 1975		Beginning in the first two months of 1975	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	140	31,700	510	118,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	6	300	20	2,300
Redundancy questions	1	100	13	2,200
Trade union matters	6	1,300	36	23,000
Working conditions and supervision	8	2,400	50	19,700
Manning and work allocation	11	2,600	52	26,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	20	3,300	81	9,400
Miscellaneous	18	3,000	90	20,300
Total	210[§]	44,600	852	221,800

Duration of stoppages ending in April

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	20	6,400	8,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	22	2,700	7,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	22	3,500	19,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	40	7,500	42,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	34	7,700	126,000
Over 12 days	39	15,900	462,000
Total	177	43,700	664,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after the 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 496 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 one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

|| For corrections affecting corresponding table in the March and April 1975 issues of this Gazette, see page 438.

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 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 April 30, 1975 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
1974					
November 30	153.1	99.5	153.9	27.0	27.2
December 31	157.1	99.5	157.9	29.3	29.5
1975					
January 31	158.8	99.5	159.7	29.1	29.1
February 28	160.8	99.5	161.7	29.7	29.7
March 31	167.4	99.5	168.3	33.0	33.0
April 30	167.6	99.5	168.6	31.7	31.7

Notes: 1 The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.
2 The November, December 1974, January, February and March 1975 figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in April

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

Seed crushing, compound and provender manufacture—UK: Increase in basic rates of £6.11 a week for men and £6.61 for women 18 and over inclusive of consolidation of £3 from existing payments (April 14).

Vehicle building—UK: Increase in minimum wage rates of 8.75p an hour for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 1).

Cast stone and cast concrete products—England and Wales: Increase of 8.375p an hour in minimum basic rates. (First full pay week commencing on or after March 31).

Rubber manufacture—GB: Increases in minimum earnings levels (inclusive of consolidation of threshold payments of £4.40 a week) of £7.50 a week for men, of £8.25 for women, with proportional amounts for young workers. (First full pay period commencing on or after March 1).

Retail meat trade—England and Wales: Increases (inclusive of consolidation of £4.40 a week threshold payments) of varying amounts according to occupation and area for workers 21 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (February 24).

Cinema theatres—UK: Increases of amounts ranging from £3 to £5.25 a week, according to occupation for adult male and female workers, with proportional amounts for cleaners, together with the consolidation of £2 a week threshold payments into basic rates (February 2).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

The changes in monetary amounts represent the 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 April indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 650,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,995,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes, therefore, 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 April with operative effect from earlier months (295,000 workers

and £1,090,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,995,000 about £1,100,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £390,000 by direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £285,000 from provisions linked to movements in the Retail Prices Index and £220,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to April 1975, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes of 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	275,000	760,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	290,000	3,350,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	65,000	195,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	10,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	65,000	120,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,165,000	6,430,000	—	—
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	15,000	40,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	45,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	335,000	1,475,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	90,000	260,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	120,000	520,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	80,000	45,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	65,000	210,000	—	—
Construction	1,190,000	3,620,000	60,000	60,000
Gas, electricity and water	50,000	200,000	—	—
Transport and communication	345,000	1,350,000	—	—
Distributive trades	630,000	1,810,000	50,000	100,000
Public administration and professional services	490,000	650,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	140,000	425,000	—	—
Totals—January-April 1975	6,435,000	21,515,000	110,000	160,000
Totals—January-April 1974	4,295,000	12,650,000	614,000	1,048,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1974				
April	1,045	3,490	—	—
May	6,440	9,340	10	20
June	7,165	9,615	—	—
July	7,390	7,115	60	60
August	9,810	10,670	—	—
September	830	2,410	—	—
October*	7,340	5,330	19	19
November*	7,525	13,015	—	—
December	1,450	6,050	—	—
1975				
January*	1,500	4,905	110	160
February*	1,500	4,050	—	—
March*	3,220	11,655	—	—
April	360	905	—	—

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

Retail prices, April 15, 1975

At April 15, 1975 the general* retail price index was 129.1 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 124.3 at March 18 and with 106.1 at April 23, 1974. The index for April 1975 was published on May 16.

The rise in the index during the month was due mainly to higher local rates and water charges, higher rents, higher prices for electricity, domestic coal and coke, beef, fresh vegetables and school meals, higher fares in the London area, higher car insurance premiums and higher charges for television licences. Part of the rise in the average price paid for beef resulted from the ending of the beef token scheme.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 124.8, and that for all other items of food was 132.2. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 129.4.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average prices of beef, most fresh vegetables and fruit, eggs, cakes, soft drinks, lamb, pork, milk products, sweets and chocolates, and some other items caused the group index to rise by rather more than 3½ per cent to 130.7 compared with 126.0 in March. Part of the rise in the average price paid for beef resulted from the ending of the beef token scheme. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by about 8½ per cent to 124.8, compared with 114.9 in March.

Alcoholic drink: There were rises in the average levels of prices of beer and bottles of spirits and wine. The group index rose by rather less than 1½ per cent to 122.3, compared with 120.7 in March.

Housing: Increases in rates and water charges in nearly all areas in England and Wales, higher rents for local authority dwellings in most areas and higher charges for the repair and maintenance of dwellings were offset to a small extent by a reduction in the average level of mortgage interest payments resulting from the raising of the rates of income tax. The group index rose by 12½ per cent to 125.8, compared with 111.8 in March.

Fuel and light: Higher prices for electricity, domestic coal and coke and gas caused the group index to rise by rather more than 5 per cent to 136.7, compared with 130.0 in March.

Durable household goods: The average levels of prices of many items in this group rose during the month, and the group index was rather more than 2 per cent higher at 124.0, compared with 121.3 in March.

Clothing and footwear: Higher prices for many articles of clothing and footwear caused the group index to rise by nearly one-half of one per cent to 123.0, compared with 122.5 in March.

Transport and vehicles: Higher motor insurance premiums, higher bus and rail fares in the London area and higher prices for second-hand cars were largely responsible for the rise of rather more than 2½ per cent in the group index which was 138.1, compared with 134.5 in March.

Miscellaneous goods: Higher prices for some newspapers and periodicals and many other items caused the group index to rise by rather less than 3½ per cent to 134.5, compared with 130.2 in March.

Services: Higher charges for television licences, dry cleaning and some other services caused the group index to rise by nearly 4½ per cent to 126.3 compared with 121.0 in March.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: Prices for school and other meals were raised during the month and the group index was rather less than 5 per cent higher at 128.0, compared with 122.1 in March.

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

I Food: Total	130.7
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	133
Meat and bacon	116
Fish	106
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	143
Milk, cheese and eggs	107
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	139
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	194
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	148
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	137
Other food	144
II Alcoholic drink	122.3
III Tobacco	125.7
IV Housing: Total	125.8
Rent	111
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	100†
Rates and water charges	155
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	145
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	136.7
Coal and coke	139
Gas	118
Electricity	145
VI Durable household goods: Total	124.0
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	126
Radio, television and other household appliances	120
Pottery, glassware and hardware	128
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	123.0
Men's outer clothing	125
Men's underclothing	137
Women's outer clothing	118
Women's underclothing	132
Children's clothing	128
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	120
Footwear	119
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	138.1
Motoring and cycling	139
Fares	134
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	134.5
Books, newspapers and periodicals	151
Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	124
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	145
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	126
X Services: Total	126.3
Postage and telephones	132
Entertainment	114
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	135
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	128.0
All Items	129.1

* 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 April 15, 1975 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

The average prices are subject to sampling error, and some indication of the potential size of this error was given on page 139 of the February 1975 issue of this Gazette.

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

Item	Number of quotations April 15, 1975	Average price April 15, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations April 15, 1975	Average price April 15, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed				Fresh vegetables—continued			
Chuck	760	63.4	56 - 70	Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	733	95.9	78 - 117	Tomatoes	716	32.6	28 - 40
Silverside (without bone)*	791	85.0	74 - 94	Cabbage, greens	621	10.0	6 - 14
Back ribs (with bone)*	550	59.0	48 - 74	Cabbage, hearted	569	6.8	4 - 10
Fore ribs (with bone)	643	57.0	46 - 68	Cauliflower or broccoli	489	15.4	10 - 20
Brisket (without bone)	715	55.6	40 - 68	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Rump steak*	787	113.9	90 - 135	Carrots	712	12.7	10 - 16
Beef: Imported, chilled				Onions	752	7.4	5 - 10
Chuck	37	57.5	50 - 64	Mushrooms, per ½ lb	703	10.5	9 - 12
Silverside (without bone)*	40	76.4	66 - 88	Fresh fruit			
Rump steak*	62	95.6	80 - 120	Apples, cooking	714	12.8	10 - 15
Lamb: Home-killed				Apples, dessert	742	16.7	14 - 20
Loin (with bone)	502	72.9	60 - 86	Pears, dessert	689	15.1	12 - 18
Breast*	491	23.6	16 - 34	Oranges	649	12.1	10 - 15
Best end of neck	461	55.3	35 - 75	Bananas	729	15.0	13 - 17
Shoulder (with bone)	486	49.9	40 - 60	Bacon			
Leg (with bone)	505	69.3	60 - 78	Collar*	517	53.7	46 - 60
Lamb: Imported				Gammon*	563	71.5	62 - 78
Loin (with bone)	554	55.6	48 - 62	Middle cut,* smoked	424	67.0	58 - 80
Breast*	547	16.0	12 - 20	Back, smoked	342	72.8	62 - 84
Best end of neck	530	45.1	32 - 54	Back, unsmoked	397	70.9	60 - 80
Shoulder (with bone)	560	38.0	32 - 42	Streaky, smoked	317	54.4	48 - 63
Leg (with bone)	564	58.8	54 - 64	Ham (not shoulder)	617	90.4	72 - 108
Pork: Home-killed				Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	634	25.0	20 - 29
Leg (foot off)	765	55.2	48 - 65	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	716	53.3	48 - 60
Belly*	748	39.0	34 - 44	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	6.0	—
Belly*	789	68.2	60 - 76	Butter			
Loin (with bone)	777	33.4	28 - 38	Home produced	558	30.8	27 - 34
Pork sausages	667	29.3	24 - 34	New Zealand	636	29.1	27 - 31
Beef sausages	627	29.4	27 - 32	Danish	708	30.7	28 - 34
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	403	33.7	28 - 38	Margarine, standard quality, per ½ lb	156	12.3	11½ - 13½
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	478	53.7	45 - 64	Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb	111	11.5	11 - 12
Fresh and smoked fish				Lard	786	21.8	19 - 25
Cod fillets	501	57.2	48 - 68	Cheese, cheddar type	774	41.6	38 - 46
Haddock fillets	414	55.3	46 - 65	Eggs, large, per doz	678	43.4	39 - 48
Haddock, smoked, whole	436	69.1	60 - 80	Eggs, standard, per doz	684	39.8	36 - 43
Plaice fillets	169	92.7	70 - 120	Eggs, medium, per doz	345	35.4	33 - 38
Halibut cuts	328	29.5	22 - 36	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	792	28.8	27 - 30
Herrings	511	36.1	30 - 42	Flour			
Kippers, with bone	511	36.1	30 - 42	Self-raising, per 3 lb	738	20.3	17 - 25
Bread				Fresh vegetables			
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	704	15.6	14 - 16½	Potatoes, old, loose	497	3.3	3 - 4
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	532	15.8	14 - 17	White	386	3.8	3 - 4½
White, 14 oz loaf	556	10.2	9 - 11	Red	—	—	—
Brown, 14 oz loaf	618	11.0	10½ - 11½	Tea, per ½ lb			
Flour				Higher priced	300	12.1	11 - 13
Self-raising, per 3 lb	738	20.3	17 - 25	Medium priced	1,800	9.9	9 - 11
Fresh vegetables				Lower priced	645	9.0	8 - 10
Potatoes, old, loose	497	3.3	3 - 4				
White	386	3.8	3 - 4½				
Red	—	—	—				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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*, January 1966, page 20) 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 annual mid-year estimates 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 104-116 show the numbers of unemployed in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. People are included in the counts if they are registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service 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. 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 rate of unemployment. Separate figures are given in the tables for young people seeking their first employment who are described as school-leavers and for adult students seeking temporary employment during vacation periods. The numbers unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students are adjusted for seasonal variations.

An industrial analysis of national statistics for the unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students, is presented in table 117. The unemployed are analysed according to the duration of their current spell of registration in table 118.

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

Unfilled vacancies. The vacancy statistics in table 119 relate to the vacancies notified by employers to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices, and which, at the date of count, remain unfilled. They do not measure the total volume of unsatisfied immediate manpower requirements of employers.

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 figures 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: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment			Employers and self-employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Un-employed	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
A. ESTIMATES ON NATIONAL INSURANCE CARD COUNT BASIS									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1969	March	14,020	8,495	22,515	1,785	384	24,684	566	25,250
	June	14,027	8,573	22,600	1,806	380	24,786	483	25,269
	September	14,035	8,584	22,619	1,810	377	24,806	540	25,346
	December	13,987	8,536	22,523	1,815	376	24,714	566	25,280
1970	March	13,880	8,545	22,425	1,820	374	24,619	602	25,221
	June	13,832	8,573	22,404	1,825	372	24,601	524	25,124
	September	13,835	8,572	22,407	1,831	370	24,608	579	25,187
	December	13,823	8,506	22,328	1,835	371	24,534	604	25,139
1971	March	13,579	8,391	21,970	1,840	369	24,179	700	24,878
	June	13,542	8,486	22,027	1,843	368	24,238	687	24,926
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1969	March	14,099	8,515	22,614					25,313
	June	14,029	8,561	22,590					25,309
	September	14,002	8,553	22,555					25,279
	December	13,941	8,559	22,500					25,246
1970	March	13,952	8,567	22,519					25,276
	June	13,837	8,558	22,395					25,166
	September	13,807	8,543	22,350					25,128
	December	13,775	8,527	22,302					25,104
1971	March	13,646	8,414	22,060					24,927
	June	13,550	8,470	22,020					24,970
B. ESTIMATES ON CENSUS OF EMPLOYMENT BASIS									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1971	June	13,424	8,224	21,648	1,843	368	23,859	687	24,546
	September	13,294	8,218	21,512	1,850	368	23,730	810	24,540
	December	13,328	8,148	21,476	1,857	372	23,705	868	24,573
1972	March	13,241	8,318	21,559	1,864	371	23,794	925	24,719
	June	13,319	8,331	21,650	1,872	371	23,893	767	24,660
	September	13,346	8,434	21,780	1,883	374	24,037	848	24,885
	December	13,435	8,477	21,912	1,894	372	24,178	745	24,923
1973	March	13,430	8,676	22,106	1,905	367	24,378	683	25,061
	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,916	361	24,459	546	25,005
	September	13,536	8,739	22,274	1,916	358	24,548	545	25,093
	December	13,484	8,813	22,297	1,916	354	24,567	486	25,053
1974	March	13,263	8,881	22,144	1,916	349	24,409	590	24,999
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1971	June	13,433	8,209	21,642					24,595
	September	13,289	8,195	21,484					24,502
	December	13,280	8,186	21,466					24,556
1972	March	13,281	8,316	21,597					24,718
	June	13,329	8,317	21,646					24,712
	September	13,347	8,412	21,759					24,854
	December	13,385	8,517	21,902					24,906
1973	March	13,468	8,670	22,138					25,055
	June	13,487	8,693	22,180					25,059
	September	13,541	8,717	22,258					25,066
	December	13,434	8,854	22,288					25,037
1974	March	13,300	8,873	22,173					24,990

Notes: 1 Employment estimates after June 1973 are provisional.
2 For note on quarterly estimates see page 432 of the May 1974 issue of this *Gazette*.
3 See notes 1-3 to table 103.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Region		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
		1969	June	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,600*
1970	June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404*
1971	June (a)	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,027*
	June (b)	7,353	607	1,325	2,207	1,352	1,893	2,719	1,229	962	2,003	21,648
1972	June	7,369	622	1,344	2,172	1,362	1,890	2,699	1,230	973	1,989	21,650
1973	June	7,461	652	1,399	2,242	1,409	1,942	2,753	1,274	1,000	2,050	22,182

Note: Estimates up to and including 1971 June (a) are on a national insurance card basis. Estimates thereafter are on a Census of Employment basis.

* The sum of the estimates for the regions does not agree with the estimate for Great Britain, which includes Civil Servants serving overseas.

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103

THOUSANDS

		Total all industries and services	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	
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis																	
1971	January ‡	10,682.8	98.6	8,657.9	99.1		405.1	841.2	59.3	470.0	585.5	1,189.7	158.9	909.4	189.7	837.5	
	February ‡	10,624.4	98.2	8,604.2	98.6		406.2	834.5	58.9	469.8	579.7	1,179.9	159.1	905.3	190.0	832.6	
	March	10,547.7	97.4	8,528.2	97.7		404.7	828.9	58.5	467.3	569.1	1,164.6	158.4	896.6	193.4	824.2	
	April	10,501.2	96.9	8,479.7	97.2		403.6	830.5	58.0	466.5	561.5	1,154.5	158.3	890.1	192.5	817.9	
	May	10,450.3	96.5	8,431.6	96.7	344.5	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1	554.8	1,142.3	157.4	880.5	191.8	812.9	
	June	22,027															
B Estimates on Census of Employment basis																	
1971	June	21,648	98.69-8	96.5	7,886.3	96.7	420.8	393.4	743.5	44.3	435.2	556.4	1,038.5	164.2	799.3	183.3	807.1
	July	9,875.6	96.2	7,888.4	96.4		392.1	758.6	44.3	436.6	555.2	1,029.9	163.5	796.2	183.2	804.7	
	August	9,869.4	95.9	7,886.7	96.1		392.8	760.1	44.5	437.5	551.9	1,025.3	164.1	794.3	183.3	802.1	
	September	9,843.0	95.7	7,858.9	95.7		392.2	747.8	44.4	435.3	549.7	1,019.8	163.5	795.5	183.2	801.3	
	October	9,803.0	95.2	7,829.5	95.2		390.6	747.0	44.1	434.1	545.3	1,010.7	162.3	794.1	182.6	798.0	
	November	9,767.4	94.7	7,793.0	94.7		388.7	746.4	43.8	432.7	540.4	1,002.7	162.0	793.0	181.3	790.0	
	December	9,735.7	94.5	7,773.6	94.4		386.6	743.7	43.6	431.9	535.9	997.6	161.4	794.0	181.2	787.6	
1972	January	9,648.3	94.3	7,701.1	94.1		386.0	729.8	43.2	428.1	530.9	987.7	159.9	788.5	178.4	784.7	
	February	9,611.2	93.9	7,674.1	93.8		385.7	724.3	42.8	426.6	526.4	980.1	158.8	794.8	178.3	782.8	
	March	9,576.8	93.7	7,630.9	93.4		381.0	722.2	42.7	425.6	519.4	972.9	157.3	788.4	179.1	778.8	
	April	9,598.6	93.8	7,631.8	93.5		379.9	723.7	42.5	424.8	518.8	969.0	156.5	788.8	179.4	776.9	
	May	9,597.7	93.8	7,623.1	93.5		378.5	726.6	42.3	425.8	516.4	965.6	155.9	785.5	179.3	776.1	
	June	21,650	93.8	7,613.3	93.4	415.8	377.0	729.8	41.9	424.0	515.6	963.8	155.7	780.4	176.9	775.6	
	July	9,627.2	93.8	7,638.1	93.3		374.3	741.8	41.8	425.4	515.9	963.2	156.2	786.6	176.3	775.2	
	August	9,652.5	93.8	7,662.5	93.4		373.8	745.8	41.8	427.1	514.8	962.2	155.8	788.1	176.2	777.4	
	September	9,636.9	93.7	7,665.0	93.4		372.7	741.1	41.8	425.7	516.3	963.4	155.9	786.2	177.6	780.8	
	October	9,655.6	93.8	7,667.6	93.3		371.9	739.5	41.5	423.8	516.9	960.7	156.5	790.2	176.9	781.4	
	November	9,695.7	94.0	7,677.9	93.3		370.9	740.2	41.2	423.8	517.5	961.9	157.3	793.4	174.9	782.9	
	December	9,683.2	93.9	7,676.4	93.2		369.8	733.2	41.2	425.0	518.3	963.6	157.8	793.9	175.0	784.5	
1973	January	9,631.4	94.1	7,639.0	93.4		368.7	721.1	41.0	422.1	519.4	959.6	157.5	789.5	174.3	784.8	
	February	9,669.5	94.5	7,652.3	93.6		368.0	715.1	41.1	423.1	520.6	960.2	159.1	792.9	174.2	788.7	
	March	9,671.7	94.7	7,656.6	93.7		366.5	714.8	41.0	423.7	520.3	961.1	159.5	794.7	174.5	788.4	
	April	9,681.1	94.7	7,655.1	93.8		364.6	716.2	40.6	422.4	520.2	960.1	159.5	795.6	175.4	786.4	
	May	9,679.1	94.7	7,658.4	93.9		363.2	720.6	40.5	422.8	518.0	955.6	159.2	796.4	178.6	785.2	
	June	22,182	94.8	7,664.0	94.1	420.8	360.7	728.1	40.4	424.5	517.6	955.5	159.3	795.3	177.3	788.9	
	July §	9,739.2	94.9	7,697.9	94.1		358.5	748.5	39.9	427.0	519.4	955.0	159.0	798.3	173.5	788.9	
	August §	9,747.5	94.8	7,708.0	94.0		357.0	752.0	39.9	429.3	521.3	957.2	159.2	800.8	173.2	790.4	
	September §	9,735.6	94.8	7,700.2	94.0		354.2	741.6	39.7	428.9	521.4	956.5	160.3	804.7	177.1	788.8	
	October §	9,733.1	94.7	7,709.6	94.1		351.5	743.6	39.3	430.9	520.3	961.1	161.1	808.9	176.6	789.9	
	November §	9,763.0	94.9	7,738.7	94.4		349.1	748.3	38.9	434.3	520.1	966.4	162.5	818.3	176.4	786.6	
	December §	9,762.4	95.1	7,751.6	94.6		346.9	748.8	39.0	435.8	520.2	966.7	163.0	820.9	176.3	788.9	
1974	January §	9,652.2	94.7	7,663.6	94.2		346.1	739.8	38.9	431.3	516.2	954.1	161.9	815.2	175.1	783.5	
	February §	9,630.6	94.6	7,637.4	94.0		345.9	740.4	38.8	432.0	515.4	953.2	161.9	810.9	174.6	778.5	
	March §	9,584.2	94.4	7,614.0	93.9		344.5	739.0	38.7	431.3	513.9	951.5	161.6	809.6	173.9	775.5	
	April §	9,578.3	94.3	7,611.1	94.0		346.2	736.3	38.8	431.8	514.0	953.2	161.8	808.4	173.8	775.7	
	May §	9,582.1	94.3	7,619.9	94.2		347.3	736.8	39.0	433.1	513.0	954.0	161.3	810.4	172.8	774.9	
	June §	9,577.8	94.3	7,609.5	94.2		347.4	737.6	39.1	432.6	515.0	954.1	162.0	809.9	173.5	774.5	
	July §	9,615.7	94.3	7,650.9	94.3		346.7	748.0	39.3	436.7	517.3	962.3	165.5	815.0	173.2	774.1	
	August §	9,638.4	94.3	7,673.1	94.2		348.0	749.7	39.4	440.0	520.4	962.1	165.3	820.2	174.6	774.9	
	September §	9,627.4	94.2	7,662.5	94.1		348.4	744.4	39.5	440.5	520.2	966.7	162.2	817.0	176.9	778.5	
	October §	9,627.2	94.1	7,664.9	94.1		348.1	745.0	39.9	444.0	521.5	967.4	163.0	814.0	176.6	782.6	
	November §	9,583.5	93.6	7,653.1	93.8		348.5	743.9	40.0	440.9	522.7	967.7	162.8	813.0	177.4	780.6	
	December §	9,534.1	93.2	7,617.5	93.3		348.3	740.8	40.0	440.1	523.3	965.7	162.2	803.3	176.3	783.7	
1975	January §	9,453.2	93.0	7,543.7	93.1		348.4	733.0	40.1	438.8	520.3	962.3	161.1	790.7	176.1	778.4	
	February §	9,397.0	92.5	7,490.3	92.4		349.3	724.9	40.0	436.8	519.0	960.0	159.3	783.6	175.4	771.8	
	March §	9,344.9	92.2	7,442.8	92.0		350.8	717.1	40.0	434.6	517.9	955.9	158.7	779.1	175.3	764.1	

Notes: 1. Until 1971 the annual employment statistics were derived mainly from counts of national insurance cards. In 1971 a new system was introduced because of proposals to abolish the use of national insurance cards for employees within the next few years.
2. The new system relies on returns from employers. To provide a link between the old system and the new system, both a card count and a census under the new system were taken in 1971.
3. The old count of national insurance cards included many employees who work for part of the year only, and who would not have been in employment in the particular week in June when the census was taken. Mainly for this reason the census figure for June 1971 is considerably lower than the card count. Another difference is that a person who had two regular jobs with different employers in the week of the census was counted twice in the census but only once in the card count, so that the census figures are higher than the card count in some industries and services where secondary employment is common.
4. The provisional seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production industries and manufacturing from July 1973 to May 1974 include a correction for downward bias which has been identified in past provisional estimates. No further correction for bias has been made after May 1974 because estimates from June 1974 are based on a new sample of employers (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette). No such corrections are made to the total employment figures for these series.
* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).
† Excluding members of HM Forces.
‡ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual, and no estimates are available for February 1971.
§ Figures after June 1973 are provisional.

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
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis																	
1971	January ‡	633.6	641.0	52.5	472.4	330.7	295.4	639.7	351.4	1,244.6	375.2						
	February ‡	628.5	632.9	52.1	472.3	328.4	294.8	634.6	350.8	1,241.4	372.6						
	March	621.7	624.1	51.9	473.9	326.8	295.0	627.1	346.7	1,242.5	372.3						
	April	618.9	618.6	52.0	475.8	325.0	293.8	621.8	344.0	1,247.2	370.7						
	May	614.2	612.3	51.9	472.8	324.9	293.3	617.8	343.6	1,248.6	368.8	1,564.0	2,582.2	971.3	2,903.8	1,794.0	1,416.3
	June																
B Estimates on Census of Employment basis																	
1971	June	571.8	581.2	46.5	429.1	301.5	264.2	588.8	331.3	1,221.6	368.5	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4
	July	571.1	580.7	46.4	429.2	302.2	264.0	588.9	333.8	1,230.0	365.1						
	August	570.8	581.1	46.3	433.2	301.7	265.7	590.8	334.1	1,227.0	362.9						
	September	570.2	577.7	46.2	436.0												

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
		Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted [§]	
				School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955		1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	1.0	1.0
1956		1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	1.0	1.0
1957		1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	1.3	1.3
1958		1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	1.9	1.9
1959		2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	2.0	2.0
1960		1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	1.5	1.5
1961		1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	1.3	1.3
1962		1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	1.8	1.8
1963		2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	2.2	2.2
1964		1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	1.6	1.6
1965	Monthly averages	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	1.3	1.3
1966		1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	1.4	1.4
1967		2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	2.2	2.2
1968		2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	2.3	2.3
1969		2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	2.3	2.3
1970		2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	2.5	2.5
1971		3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	3.3	3.3
1972		3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	3.6	3.6
1973		2.6	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	2.6	2.6
1974†		2.6	599.7	13.7	14.5	571.5	2.5	2.5
1971		July 12	3.3	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	756.6	3.4
	August 9	3.7	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	772.0	3.5
	September 13	3.6	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	791.0	3.5
	October 11	3.7	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	808.5	3.6
	November 8	3.8	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	834.4	3.7
	December 6	3.9	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	847.7	3.8
1972	January 10	4.1	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	860.5	3.8
	February 14	4.1	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	870.7	3.9
	March 13	4.1	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	876.2	3.9
	April 10	4.1	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	868.1	3.9
	May 8	3.7	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	838.0	3.7
	June 12	3.4	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	808.1	3.6
	July 10	3.6	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	804.6	3.6
	August 14	3.9	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	799.9	3.6
	September 11	3.8	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	803.3	3.6
	October 9	3.5	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	775.7	3.5
	November 13	3.4	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	755.6	3.4
	December 11	3.3	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	729.5	3.3
1973	January 8	3.5	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	704.9	3.1
	February 12	3.2	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	665.8	2.9
	March 12	3.0	682.6	5.0	..	677.6	636.3	2.8
	April 9	3.0	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	615.6	2.7
	May 14	2.6	591.0	3.3	..	587.7	604.8	2.7
	June 11	2.4	545.9	3.6	1.0	541.4	593.7	2.6
	July 9	2.4	555.2	7.7	19.8	527.7	576.3	2.5
	August 13	2.5	570.7	21.6	19.2	530.0	555.0	2.4
	September 10	2.4	545.4	13.0	18.5	513.9	533.8	2.3
	October 8	2.2	509.6	5.1	2.8	501.6	511.3	2.2
	November 12	2.2	493.6	2.3	..	491.2	490.3	2.2
	December 10	2.1	486.2	1.8	1.9	482.5	479.7	2.1
1974	January 14	2.7	605.6	4.5	7.9	593.1	538.0	2.4
	February 11	2.6	599.2	3.1	..	596.1	551.6	2.4
	March 11	2.6	590.1	2.0	..	588.1	546.9	2.4
	April 8	2.8	646.8	5.6	66.9	574.3	546.1	2.4
	May 13	2.4	535.4	4.9	..	530.4	548.1	2.4
	June 10	2.3	515.8	5.4	1.1	509.2	562.4	2.5
	July 8	2.5	566.8	14.4	24.4	528.1	576.8	2.5
	August 12	2.9	656.3	56.0	27.6	572.7	596.5	2.6
	September 9	2.8	647.1	33.4	29.3	584.4	603.2	2.7
	October 14†	2.7	612.5	13.4	2.3	596.8	606.5	2.7
	November 11†	2.7	621.4	8.0	..	613.4	612.8	2.7
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	3.3	742.0	8.0	4.0	731.0	678.0	3.0
	February 10	3.3	757.1	8.4	..	748.7	704.5	3.1
	March 10	3.4	768.4	5.8	..	762.6	721.5	3.2
	April 14	4.0	899.7	19.9	91.5	788.3	759.9	3.3

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 22,728,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.
* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

‡ 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.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
		Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted [§]	
				School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955		1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	1.0	1.0
1956		1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	1.1	1.1
1957		1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	1.4	1.4
1958		2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	2.0	2.0
1959		2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	2.2	2.2
1960		1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	1.7	1.7
1961		1.6	226.3	4.3	..	222.0	1.5	1.5
1962		2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	2.1	2.1
1963		2.7	393.9	11.1	..	382.8	2.6	2.6
1964	Monthly averages	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	1.8	1.8
1965		1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	1.6	1.6
1966		1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	1.7	1.7
1967		2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	2.8	2.8
1968		3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	3.1	3.1
1969		3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	3.1	3.1
1970		3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	3.4	3.4
1971		4.6	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	4.5	4.5
1972		5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	4.9	4.9
1973		3.6	499.4	4.5	7.0	487.9	3.5	3.5
1974†		3.6	500.9	8.5	9.3	483.1	3.5	3.5
1971	April 5	4.4	617.7	4.6	12.3	600.8	578.1	4.1
	May 10	4.3	608.9	4.5	..	604.4	617.7	4.4
	June 14	4.2	589.1	3.4	..	585.7	623.1	4.4
	July 12	4.5	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	643.3	4.6
	August 9	4.9	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	656.3	4.7
	September 13	4.8	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	670.7	4.8
	October 11	4.9	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	684.3	4.9
	November 8	5.1	712.9	7.8	..	705.1	706.0	5.0
	December 6	5.2	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	717.3	5.1
1972	January 10	5.6	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	726.6	5.2
	February 14	5.6	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	736.7	5.3
	March 13	5.6	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	740.6	5.3
	April 10	5.6	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	732.2	5.2
	May 8	5.0	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	704.9	5.0
	June 12	4.6	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	680.1	4.9
	July 10	4.8	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	675.4	4.8
	August 14	5.1	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	670.1	4.8
	September 11	5.0	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	675.6	4.8
	October 9	4.7	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	649.9	4.7
	November 13	4.6	637.2	8.9	..	628.3	631.5	4.5
	December 11	4.4	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	609.8	4.4
1973	January 8	4.7	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	585.8	4.2
	February 12	4.3	596.7	4.3	..	592.4	554.4	4.0
	March 12	4.1	568.9	3.3	..	565.6	531.0	3.8
	April 9	4.1	569.4	2.8	29.2	537.4	513.3	3.7
	May 14	3.6	497.2	2.2	..	495.0	507.8	3.6
	June 11	3.3	461.8	2.4	0.8	458.6	498.7	3.6
	July 9	3.3	464.7	5.0	13.8	445.8	483.8	3.5
	August 13	3.4	473.1	14.2	13.0	445.9	467.1	3.4
	September 10	3.2	452.8	8.1	12.3	432.4	451.1	3.2
	October 8	3.1	427.4	3.2	2.2	422.0	434.1	3.1
	November 12	3.0	416.1	1.4	..	414.6	418.1	3.0
	December 10	3.0	412.7	1.1	1.3	410.3	408.5	2.9
1974	January 14	3.7	511.1	2.8	5.8	502.5	454.4	3.3
	February 11	3.6	507.1	1.9	..	505.2	467.7	3.4
	March 11	3.6	501.9	1.2	..	500.7	466.3	3.3
	April 8	3.8	532.1	3.3	42.4	486.3	462.1	3.3
	May 13	3.3	455.6	3.2	..	452.5	465.5	3.3
	June 10	3.2	440.3	3.6	0.8	435.8	476.5	3.4
	July 8	3.4	474.7	9.6	16.3	448.8	486.9	3.5
	August 12	3.8	535.2	35.5	17.7	482.0	502.4	3.6
	September 9	3.8	527.4	20.2	18.1	489.1	506.8	3.6
	October 14†	3.6	508.6	8.0	1.6	499.1	510.9	3.7
	November 11†	3.7	516.3	4.7	..	511.6	515.3	3.7
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	4.4	613.0	5.0	3.0	605.0	560.0	4.0
	February 10	4.5	624.6	5.0	..	619.6	582.4	4.2
	March 10	4.5	632.8	3.5	..	629.3	595.0	4.3
	April 14	5.2	718.7	12.5	55.5	650.7	626.4	4.5

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 13,940,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.
* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

‡ 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 in December 1974 and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted §	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted §
			School-leavers	Adult students*					Number	Percentage rate per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.0	75.7	1.9	..	73.8	..	73.8	1.0
1956	1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	..	77.0	1.0
1957	1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	..	88.1	1.2
1958	1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	..	113.1	1.5
1959	1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	..	117.7	1.5
1960	1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	..	94.3	1.2
1961	1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	..	83.0	1.0
1962	1.3	110.0	5.2	..	104.8	..	104.8	1.3
1963	1.5	126.7	7.2	..	119.5	..	119.5	1.5
1964	1.1	92.6	4.1	..	88.5	..	88.5	1.1
1965	0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	..	72.9	0.9
1966	0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	..	68.3	0.8
1967	1.2	100.2	3.5	0.3	96.5	..	96.5	1.1
1968	1.0	88.8	3.0	0.5	85.2	..	85.2	1.0
1969	0.9	81.9	3.0	1.0	77.9	..	77.9	0.9
1970	1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	82.5	..	82.5	1.0
1971	1.4	118.6	5.3	1.7	111.7	..	111.7	1.3
1972	1.6	139.0	6.7	2.6	129.7	..	129.7	1.5
1973	1.1	98.5	2.5	3.3	92.8	..	92.8	1.1
1974†	1.1	98.8	5.2	5.2	88.5	..	88.5	1.0
Monthly averages								
1971	July 12	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.3	101.1	1.4
	August 9	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	115.7	109.5	1.4
	September 13	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.3	117.5	1.4
	October 11	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.2	127.9	1.5
	November 8	138.4	4.2	—	134.2	128.4	134.2	1.5
	December 6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	130.4	133.2	1.6
1972	January 10	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	133.9	140.8	1.6
	February 14	143.9	2.8	—	141.1	134.0	141.1	1.6
	March 13	144.5	2.4	—	142.1	135.6	142.1	1.6
	April 10	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	135.9	139.4	1.6
	May 8	132.2	3.0	—	129.2	133.1	129.2	1.6
	June 12	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.2	128.0	116.2	1.5
	July 10	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	129.2	118.3	1.5
	August 14	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	129.8	125.3	1.5
	September 11	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	127.7	126.0	1.5
	October 9	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.8	128.7	1.5
	November 13	133.3	4.5	—	128.8	124.1	128.8	1.5
	December 11	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	119.7	120.9	1.4
1973	January 8	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	119.1	126.0	1.4
	February 12	120.8	2.3	—	118.5	111.4	118.5	1.3
	March 12	113.8	1.8	—	112.0	105.3	112.0	1.2
	April 9	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	102.3	106.1	1.2
	May 14	93.8	1.1	—	92.7	97.0	92.7	1.1
	June 11	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	95.0	82.7	1.1
	July 9	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	92.5	81.8	1.1
	August 13	97.7	7.4	6.1	84.1	87.9	84.1	1.0
	September 10	92.6	4.9	6.2	81.4	82.7	81.4	0.9
	October 8	82.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	77.2	79.6	0.9
	November 12	77.5	0.9	—	76.6	72.2	76.6	0.8
	December 10	73.6	0.7	0.6	72.2	71.2	72.2	0.8
1974	January 14	94.5	1.7	2.2	90.6	83.6	90.6	1.0
	February 11	92.1	1.2	—	90.9	83.9	90.9	1.0
	March 11	88.2	0.8	—	87.4	80.6	87.4	0.9
	April 8	114.7	2.3	24.4	88.0	84.0	88.0	1.0
	May 13	79.7	1.8	—	78.0	82.6	78.0	0.9
	June 10	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.4	85.9	73.4	1.0
	July 8	92.2	4.8	8.1	79.3	89.9	79.3	1.0
	August 12	121.1	20.5	10.0	90.6	94.1	90.6	1.1
	September 9	119.7	13.2	11.2	95.3	96.4	95.3	1.1
	October 14‡	103.9	5.5	0.7	97.8	95.6	97.8	1.1
	November 11‡	105.1	3.3	—	101.8	97.5	101.8	1.1
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	130.0	3.0	1.0	126.0	118.0	126.0	1.3
	February 10	132.5	3.3	—	129.1	122.1	129.1	1.4
	March 10	135.6	2.4	—	133.3	126.5	133.3	1.4
	April 14	181.0	7.4	36.1	137.6	133.5	137.6	1.5

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 8,789,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.
‡ 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 in December 1974 and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted §	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	..	48.1	0.8	..	47.3	..	..
1956	..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	..	..
1957	..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	..	..
1958	..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	..	..
1959	..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	..	..
1960	..	71.3	1.4	..	69.8	..	..
1961	..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	..	..
1962	..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	..	..
1963	..	76.6	1.6	..	75.1	..	..
1964	..	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	..	0.8
1965	0.8	75.6	1.2	..	74.3	..	0.9
1966	1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	126.3	..	1.6
1967	1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	..	1.6
1968	1.5	122.4	1.3	0.5	120.7	..	1.5
1969	1.6	126.6	1.4	0.7	124.5	..	1.6
1970	2.1	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	..	2.0
1971	2.2	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	..	2.1
1972	1.5	114.0	0.7	0.8	112.5	..	1.5
1973	1.5	117.2	1.3	1.5	114.4	..	1.5
1974†	1.6	117.2	1.3	1.5	114.4	..	1.5
1971	October 11	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	161.7	2.2
	November 8	170.8	1.3	—	169.5	168.2	2.2
	December 6	172.2	0.8	—	171.4	169.7	2.3
1972	January 10	185.9	0.9	—	185.1	171.2	2.3
	February 14	185.9	0.7	—	185.2	172.7	2.3
	March 13	185.9	0.6	—	185.3	173.6	2.3
	April 10	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	171.3	2.3
	May 8	162.9	0.9	—	162.0	164.5	2.2
	June 12	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	158.3	2.1
	July 10	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	157.8	2.1
	August 14	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	156.3	2.1
	September 11	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	156.0	2.1
	October 9	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	151.1	2.0
	November 13	148.9	0.9	—	147.9	147.4	2.0
	December 11	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	140.8	1.9
1973	January 8	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	136.6	1.8
	February 12	139.5	0.5	—	138.9	127.1	1.7
	March 12	132.3	0.4	—	131.9	120.6	1.6
	April 9	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	117.5	1.6
	May 14	114.1	0.3	—	113.8	116.2	1.5
	June 11	104.0	0.3	—	103.7	116.9	1.5
	July 9	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	113.3	1.5
	August 13	104.3	2.0	1.8	100.6	108.3	1.4
	September 10	101.4	1.6	1.3	98.5	104.0	1.4
	October 8	99.4	0.8	0.5	98.2	100.6	1.3
	November 12	96.0	0.3	—	95.8	95.4	1.3
	December 10	92.8	0.2	0.1	92.5	93.3	1.2
1974	January 14	123.5	0.3	1.2	122.0	108.8	1.4
	February 11	123.8	0.2	—	123.6	112.1	1.5
	March 11	120.7	0.2	—	120.5	109.3	1.4
	April 8	125.8	0.8	6.8	118.1	109.7	1.5
	April 8	122.7	0.8	6.7	115.1	106.9	1.4
	May 13	105.8	0.8	—	105.1	107.4	1.4
	June 10	101.8	0.8	—	101.0	113.7	1.5
	July 8	106.7	0.8	1.9	104.0	116.3	1.6
	August 12	121.2	4.6	3.2	113.4	120.5	1.6
	September 9	124.4	3.5	3.0	118.0	122.7	1.6
	October 14	123.8	1.5	0.8	121.5	123.6	1.7
	November 11	124.8	0.8	—	124.0	123.8	1.7
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	155.0	..	..	154.0	142.0	1.9
	February 10	161.1	0.8	—	160.3	149.3	2.0
	March 10	164.6	0.6	—	164.0	153.4	2.1
	April 14	192.3	3.0	14.9	174.4	166.2	2.2

Notes:
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of South East Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 7,565,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 7,450,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted§		Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..	..
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..	..
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..	..
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..	..
1959	..	9.9	0.3	..	9.6	..	..	..
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..	..
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..	..
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..	..
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..	..
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..	..
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	1.3	..	..
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	1.4	..	..
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	2.0	..	..
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..	..
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	1.9	..	..
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.1	..	..
1971	3.2	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	3.1	..	..
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	2.9	..	..
1973	1.9	12.5	0.1	0.1	12.3	1.9	..	..
1974†	2.0	13.1	0.1	0.2	12.8	1.9	..	..
Monthly averages								
1971	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	19.8	3.2	..
July 12	3.1	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	20.1	3.2	..
August 9	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	20.5	3.3	..
September 13	3.3	20.4	0.3	—	20.1	20.9	3.3	..
October 11	3.4	21.1	0.2	—	20.9	21.1	3.4	..
November 8	3.5	21.6	0.1	—	21.4	20.9	3.3	..
December 6	3.6	23.3	0.2	—	23.1	21.3	3.3	..
1972	3.6	23.0	0.1	—	22.9	20.7	3.2	..
January 10	3.5	22.6	0.1	—	22.5	20.5	3.2	..
February 14	3.5	22.6	0.1	—	22.5	20.5	3.2	..
March 13	3.5	22.6	0.1	—	22.5	20.5	3.2	..
April 10	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.9	3.1	..
May 8	3.0	19.2	0.2	—	19.0	18.7	2.9	..
June 12	2.5	16.2	0.1	—	16.1	17.7	2.8	..
July 10	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	17.7	2.8	..
August 14	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	17.3	2.7	..
September 11	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.1	2.7	..
October 9	2.5	15.8	0.2	—	15.5	16.2	2.5	..
November 13	2.5	16.2	0.2	—	16.0	16.1	2.5	..
December 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	—	15.8	15.6	2.4	..
1973	2.5	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.5	2.2	..
January 8	2.4	16.0	0.1	—	15.9	13.8	2.1	..
February 12	2.3	15.2	0.1	—	15.1	13.1	2.0	..
March 12	2.2	14.8	—	0.6	14.2	12.5	1.9	..
April 9	1.9	12.7	—	—	12.7	12.4	1.9	..
May 14	1.7	11.0	—	—	10.9	12.8	1.9	..
June 11	1.6	10.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	12.6	1.9	..
July 9	1.6	10.9	0.2	0.2	10.4	12.3	1.9	..
August 13	1.6	10.5	0.2	0.1	10.3	11.5	1.7	..
September 10	1.6	10.5	0.2	0.1	10.3	11.5	1.7	..
October 8	1.6	10.5	0.1	—	10.4	11.3	1.7	..
November 12	1.5	10.2	—	—	10.2	10.4	1.6	..
December 10	1.6	10.5	—	—	10.4	10.3	1.6	..
1974	2.0	13.0	—	0.1	12.8	11.0	1.7	..
January 14	2.0	13.1	—	—	13.0	11.0	1.7	..
February 11	2.0	13.4	—	—	13.4	11.4	1.7	..
March 11	2.0	13.4	—	—	13.4	11.4	1.7	..
April 8	2.2	14.4	0.2	1.0	13.2	11.4	1.7	..
May 13	1.8	12.1	0.1	—	12.1	11.9	1.8	..
June 10	1.7	11.4	—	—	11.4	13.3	2.0	..
July 8	1.8	11.7	0.1	0.3	11.3	13.4	2.0	..
August 12	2.0	13.1	0.5	0.3	12.3	13.9	2.1	..
September 9	2.0	13.4	0.3	0.2	12.9	14.2	2.1	..
October 14	2.1	13.9	0.2	—	13.7	14.5	2.2	..
November 11	2.2	14.6	0.1	—	14.5	14.7	2.2	..
December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	2.9	19.0	..	..	19.1	17.0	2.6	..
January 20‡	3.1	20.4	0.1	—	20.3	18.3	2.8	..
February 10	3.1	20.8	0.1	—	20.7	18.7	2.8	..
March 10	3.1	20.8	0.1	—	20.7	18.7	2.8	..
April 14	3.6	23.8	0.4	2.0	21.4	19.6	3.0	..

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 663,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted§		Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	..	1.1	..
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	1.2	..
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	..	1.7	..
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	..	2.2	..
1959	2.1	25.7	0.5	..	25.2	..	2.1	..
1960	1.6	20.3	0.3	..	20.0	..	1.6	..
1961	1.4	17.5	0.3	..	17.2	..	1.3	..
1962	1.7	22.2	0.4	..	21.8	..	1.7	..
1963	1.9	25.3	0.5	..	24.8	..	1.9	..
1964	1.5	20.6	0.3	..	20.1	..	1.5	..
1965	1.7	23.6	0.3	..	23.4	..	1.7	..
1966	1.7	23.2	0.3	0.1	23.8	..	2.4	..
1967	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	..	2.3	..
1968	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	..	2.6	..
1969	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	..	2.8	..
1970	3.3	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	..	3.3	..
1971	3.4	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	..	3.3	..
1972	2.4	34.5	0.2	0.4	33.8	..	2.4	..
1973	2.7	41.3	0.4	0.7	40.2	..	2.6	..
1974†	2.7	41.3	0.4	0.7	40.2	..	2.6	..
Monthly averages								
1971	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	44.9	3.3	..
July 12	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	46.0	3.4	..
August 9	3.3	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	47.0	3.4	..
September 13	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	48.0	3.5	..
October 11	3.8	52.4	0.4	—	52.0	49.6	3.6	..
November 8	4.0	53.9	0.3	—	53.6	50.6	3.7	..
December 6	4.1	56.3	0.3	—	56.0	50.7	3.7	..
1972	4.0	55.5	0.2	—	52.5	50.5	3.6	..
January 10	3.9	54.5	0.2	—	54.3	50.8	3.7	..
February 14	3.9	54.5	0.2	—	54.3	50.8	3.7	..
March 13	3.9	54.5	0.2	—	54.3	50.8	3.7	..
April 10	3.8	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.9	3.6	..
May 8	3.3	46.1	0.3	—	45.8	47.7	3.4	..
June 12	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.3	3.3	..
July 10	3.0	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.0	46.2	3.3	..
August 14	3.2	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.0	3.2	..
September 11	3.1	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	43.8	3.2	..
October 9	3.1	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.1	..
November 13	3.2	44.9	0.4	—	44.5	41.2	3.0	..
December 11	3.1	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	40.4	2.9	..
1973	3.2	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	39.2	2.7	..
January 8	2.9	42.0	0.2	—	41.8	37.1	2.6	..
February 12	2.8	39.5	0.1	—	39.3	35.8	2.5	..
March 12	2.8	39.5	0.1	—	39.3	35.8	2.5	..
April 9	2.8	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	35.0	2.5	..
May 14	2.3	33.1	0.1	—	33.0	34.9	2.4	..
June 11	2.1	29.4	0.1	—	29.2	35.1	2.5	..
July 9	2.1	29.9	0.2	1.1	28.6	34.2	2.4	..
August 13	2.2	31.1	0.4	0.9	29.8	33.3	2.3	..
September 10	2.1	30.6	0.2	0.5	29.8	32.7	2.3	..
October 8	2.2	30.8	0.1	0.1	30.6	31.0	2.2	..
November 12	2.2	31.5	0.1	—	31.4	29.2	2.0	..
December 10	2.2	30.9	0.1	—	30.8	28.4	2.0	..
1974	2.7	38.7	0.1	0.3	38.2	33.1	2.3	..
January 14	2.7	38.1	0.1	—	38.0	33.4	2.3	..
February 11	2.6	37.4	0.1	—	37.3	33.8	2.4	..
March 11	2.6	37.4	0.1	—	37.3	33.8	2.4	..
April 8	2.8	40.3	0.2	3.7	36.4	34.2	2.4	..
April 8	2.8	43.4	0.2	3.8	39.4	36.9	2.4	..
May 13	2.4	36.4	0.1	—	36.2	38.4	2.5	..
June 10	2.2	33.8	0.2	—	33.6	40.0	2.6	..
July 8	2.4	36.4	0.3	0.8	35.3	41.3	2.7	..
August 12	2.7	42.3	1.5	1.4	39.4	43.2	2.8	..
September 9	2.8	43.3	0.8	1.1	41.4	44.4	2.9	..
October 14	2.9	44.9	0.4	0.2	44.4	45.1	2.9	..
November 11	3.2	49.2	0.3	—	48.9	46.5	3.0	..
December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	4.0	61.0	..	..	60.0	55.0	3.6	..
January 20‡	4.0	62.4	0.4	—	62.1	57.2	3.7	..
February 10	4.2	64.7	0.2	—	64.5	60.6	3.9	..
March 10	4.2	64.7	0.2	—	64.5	60.6	3.9	..
April 14	4.7	72.0	1.0	5.7	65.3	62.8	4.1	..

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted [§]	
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers	Adult students*	Number	Percentage rate	
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955		0.5	9.6	0.2	..	9.4	0.4	
1956		0.7	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	0.7	
1957		1.1	23.0	0.5	..	22.5	1.0	
1958		1.4	29.5	0.8	..	28.7	1.4	
1959		1.3	28.6	0.9	..	27.6	1.3	
1960		0.8	17.8	1.0	..	16.8	0.8	
1961		0.9	21.1	0.7	..	20.4	0.9	
1962		1.5	34.2	1.0	..	33.2	1.5	
1963		1.7	38.3	1.6	..	36.8	1.6	
1964		0.9	20.3	0.8	..	19.4	0.8	
1965	Monthly averages	0.7	16.3	1.3	..	15.1	0.8	
1966		0.8	19.3	0.8	..	18.5	0.8	
1967		1.8	42.9	1.1	0.1	41.7	1.8	
1968		2.0	45.8	0.9	0.2	44.7	1.8	
1969		1.8	40.8	0.8	0.5	39.5	1.7	
1970		2.0	45.1	0.9	0.5	43.8	1.9	
1971		3.0	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	2.9	
1972		3.6	81.3	1.8	0.8	78.6	3.5	
1973		2.2	50.4	0.7	2.1	48.6	2.1	
1974†		..	..	..	..	..	..
1971	April 5	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	2.5	
	May 10	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	2.7	
	June 14	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	2.8	
	July 12	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	3.0	
	August 9	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	3.0	
	September 13	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	3.2	
	October 11	3.4	77.1	1.6	..	75.4	3.3	
	November 8	3.5	80.5	0.9	..	79.5	3.5	
	December 6	3.7	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	3.6	
1972	January 10	3.9	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	3.7	
	February 14	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	3.8	
	March 13	4.0	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	3.9	
	April 10	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	3.8	
	May 8	3.7	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	3.7	
	June 12	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	3.5	
	July 10	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	3.5	
	August 14	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	3.4	
	September 11	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	3.4	
	October 9	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	3.2	
	November 13	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	3.1	
	December 11	3.0	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	2.9	
1973	January 8	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	2.8	
	February 12	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	2.6	
	March 12	2.5	58.0	0.4	..	57.7	2.4	
	April 9	2.5	57.5	0.3	3.5	53.9	2.3	
	May 14	2.2	49.5	0.2	..	49.2	2.2	
	June 11	2.0	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	2.1	
	July 9	2.1	47.0	0.6	2.3	44.1	2.1	
	August 13	2.2	50.6	3.1	2.7	44.8	2.0	
	September 10	2.1	47.8	1.9	2.3	43.5	1.9	
	October 8	1.8	41.3	0.5	0.2	40.7	1.8	
	November 12	1.7	39.0	0.2	..	38.8	1.7	
	December 10	1.7	38.1	0.1	0.2	37.8	1.7	
1974	January 14	2.1	48.9	0.2	1.0	47.8	2.0	
	February 11	2.1	48.4	0.2	..	48.2	2.0	
	March 11	2.1	48.4	0.1	..	48.3	2.0	
	April 8	2.4	54.5	0.2	6.3	47.9	2.0	
	May 13	2.0	45.1	0.5	..	44.5	2.0	
	June 10	1.9	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.6	2.0	
	July 8	2.1	47.7	0.2	3.4	44.0	2.1	
	August 12	2.6	58.6	6.0	3.6	48.9	2.2	
	September 9	2.5	57.4	4.3	3.8	49.4	2.1	
	October 14†	..	..	..	..	..	..
	November 11†	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.7	62.0	..	..	60.0	2.5	
	February 10	2.8	64.3	0.4	..	63.9	2.7	
	March 10	3.0	67.7	0.3	..	67.4	2.8	
	April 14	3.7	84.7	2.2	10.2	72.3	3.1	

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 2,288,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

† As figures are available for only nine months of 1974, no monthly average has been calculated.

‡ Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, no figures are available from October to December 1974. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted [§]	
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers	Adult students*	Number	Percentage rate	
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955		..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	
1956		..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	
1957		..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	
1958		..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	
1959		..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	
1960		..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	
1961		..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	
1962		..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	
1963		..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	
1964		..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	
1965	Monthly averages	0.9	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	0.8	
1966		1.0	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	1.0	
1967		1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	1.6	
1968		1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	1.8	
1969		1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	1.9	
1970		2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	2.2	
1971		2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	2.9	
1972		3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	3.0	
1973		2.1	29.8	0.3	0.5	29.1	2.0	
1974†		2.2	33.8	0.5	0.8	32.4	2.2	
1971	July 12	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	2.9	
	August 9	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	3.0	
	September 13	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	3.0	
	October 11	3.1	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	3.1	
	November 8	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	3.1	
	December 6	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	3.2	
1972	January 10	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	3.2	
	February 14	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	3.2	
	March 13	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	3.3	
	April 10	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	3.2	
	May 8	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	3.0	
	June 12	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	2.9	
	July 10	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	2.9	
	August 14	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	2.9	
	September 11	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	2.9	
	October 9	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	2.8	
	November 13	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	2.7	
	December 10	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	2.6	
1973	January 8	2.7	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	2.5	
	February 12	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	2.3	
	March 12	2.3	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	2.2	
	April 9	2.4	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	2.1	
	May 14	2.1	29.6	0.1	..	29.4	2.1	
	June 11	1.9	27.6	0.1	..	27.5	2.1	
	July 9	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	2.0	
	August 13	2.0	28.5	0.7	1.0	26.8	1.9	
	September 10	1.9	27.5	0.5	0.7	26.3	1.9	
	October 8	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.1	25.2	1.8	
	November 12	1.7	24.3	0.1	..	24.2	1.7	
	December 10	1.7	24.1	0.1	..	24.0	1.7	
1974	January 14	2.1	30.7	0.1	0.2	30.4	1.9	
	February 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	2.0	
	March 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	2.0	
	April 8	2.4	34.6	0.3	4.2	30.1	2.0	
	May 13	2.5	37.1	0.3	4.3	32.4	2.0	
	June 10	2.0	30.4	0.2	..	30.2	2.1	
	July 8	2.1	32.1	0.3	1.4	30.4	2.2	
	August 12	2.4	36.6	2.1	1.6	33.0	2.3	
	September 9	2.4	36.7	1.7	1.4	33.6	2.3	
	October 14	2.3	34.7	0.6	0.1	34.0	2.3	
	November 11	2.3	35.3	0.3	..	34.9	2.4	
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.8	42.0	..	..	42.0	2.6	
	February 10	3.0	44.5	0.2	..	44.3	2.8	
	March 10	3.0	45.4	0.2	..	45.3	2.9	
	April 14	3.6	53.5	0.9	5.7	47.0	3.0	

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.

2. The boundaries of East Midlands Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,437,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,503,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.

‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted§	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	13.1	0.3	..	12.8	..	
1956	..	13.9	0.3	..	13.5	..	
1957	..	18.5	0.4	..	18.1	..	
1958	..	30.6	0.7	..	29.9	..	
1959	..	34.0	1.1	..	32.9	..	
1960	..	23.7	0.7	..	23.0	..	
1961	..	19.7	0.5	..	19.2	..	
1962	..	30.4	1.1	..	29.2	..	
1963	..	37.2	1.6	..	35.5	..	
1964	..	25.8	1.0	..	24.8	..	
1965	1.1	22.2	0.8	..	21.4	1.0	
1966	1.1	23.4	0.8	..	22.6	1.1	
1967	1.9	39.9	0.9	0.5	38.5	1.9	
1968	2.5	51.5	1.1	0.5	49.8	2.4	
1969	2.6	52.6	1.1	0.7	50.8	2.5	
1970	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	55.9	2.8	
1971	3.9	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	3.7	
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	4.1	
1973	2.9	57.0	0.6	1.5	54.9	2.8	
1974†	2.8	55.7	1.4	2.1	52.3	2.6	
1971	October 11	4.3	83.6	2.6	81.0	81.6	4.2
	November 8	4.4	85.6	1.5	84.1	83.4	4.2
	December 6	4.4	87.3	1.0	86.3	84.8	4.3
1972	January 10	4.6	91.4	0.8	90.1	85.5	4.3
	February 14	4.6	91.4	0.6	90.8	86.9	4.4
	March 13	4.6	91.0	0.6	90.5	87.0	4.4
	April 10	4.7	93.2	2.1	88.6	86.0	4.4
	May 8	4.2	82.7	1.2	81.4	82.7	4.2
	June 12	3.8	75.3	0.9	74.4	78.9	4.0
	July 10	4.0	78.8	1.6	73.1	77.7	4.0
	August 14	4.5	87.8	7.7	75.8	78.6	4.0
	September 11	4.3	84.7	5.2	75.8	77.7	4.0
	October 9	4.0	77.8	2.5	74.9	75.5	3.8
	November 13	3.8	74.0	1.2	72.8	72.4	3.7
	December 11	3.6	71.4	0.9	70.4	69.6	3.5
1973	January 8	3.8	75.4	0.8	71.9	67.3	3.4
	February 12	3.4	67.8	0.5	67.3	63.6	3.2
	March 12	3.2	64.1	0.3	63.8	60.4	3.0
	April 9	3.4	67.0	0.3	60.8	58.2	2.9
	May 14	2.8	55.8	0.2	55.6	56.9	2.9
	June 11	2.6	51.7	0.3	51.4	56.0	2.8
	July 9	2.7	53.2	0.5	49.9	54.6	2.7
	August 13	2.8	55.5	2.4	50.3	52.9	2.7
	September 10	2.7	53.0	1.3	48.8	50.3	2.5
	October 8	2.4	48.0	0.5	46.9	47.5	2.4
	November 12	2.3	46.6	0.2	46.4	46.2	2.3
	December 10	2.3	46.0	0.2	45.6	44.9	2.3
1974	January 14	2.8	56.3	0.2	54.7	50.1	2.5
	February 11	2.8	55.6	0.1	55.4	51.7	2.6
	March 11	2.7	54.8	0.1	54.7	51.3	2.6
	April 8	3.1	62.4	0.8	52.7	50.1	2.5
	April 8	3.1	63.0	0.8	53.2	50.7	2.5
	May 13	2.4	49.3	0.5	48.7	50.2	2.5
	June 10	2.3	47.2	0.6	46.6	51.5	2.6
	July 8	2.6	51.9	0.9	47.1	52.0	2.6
	August 12	3.1	61.9	6.6	51.0	53.1	2.6
	September 9	3.0	60.1	3.4	52.5	53.8	2.7
	October 14	2.7	55.2	1.1	54.1	54.5	2.7
	November 11	2.8	56.0	0.6	55.4	55.1	2.7
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	3.3	66.0	..	65.0	61.0	3.0
	February 10	3.2	65.5	0.3	65.2	61.4	3.0
	March 10	3.3	67.2	0.3	66.9	63.5	3.1
	April 14	4.1	82.5	1.9	68.5	66.0	3.3

Notes:
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,994,000 and from April 1974 on the revised basis, 2,018,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted§	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.1	32.2	0.8	..	31.4	1.0	
1956	1.2	35.5	0.7	..	34.8	1.2	
1957	1.5	44.8	1.0	..	43.8	1.5	
1958	2.2	64.8	1.5	..	63.3	2.1	
1959	2.5	73.1	1.9	..	71.2	2.4	
1960	1.9	56.5	1.2	..	55.2	1.8	
1961	1.5	46.4	1.1	..	45.3	1.5	
1962	2.3	69.1	2.2	..	66.8	2.2	
1963	2.9	86.5	3.4	..	83.1	2.7	
1964	2.0	61.1	1.7	..	59.4	2.0	
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	46.1	1.5	
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	0.3	42.9	1.4	
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	0.4	67.8	2.3	
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	0.4	70.2	2.4	
1969	2.7	78.9	1.2	0.7	69.9	2.4	
1970	3.9	111.1	1.0	1.0	76.9	2.6	
1971	4.9	137.3	3.3	1.6	108.0	3.8	
1972	3.6	102.4	1.4	1.8	132.5	4.7	
1973	3.5	98.8	2.7	2.5	99.3	3.5	
1974†	3.5	98.8	2.7	2.5	93.6	3.4	
1971	October 11	4.4	125.1	2.9	122.0	122.8	4.4
	November 8	4.6	129.0	1.7	127.3	127.6	4.5
	December 6	4.7	131.3	1.2	130.1	130.5	4.6
1972	January 10	5.0	140.4	1.1	139.3	133.2	4.7
	February 14	5.0	141.4	0.9	140.5	135.8	4.8
	March 13	5.1	142.9	0.8	142.1	137.5	4.9
	April 10	5.2	147.0	2.7	142.0	138.5	4.9
	May 8	4.8	135.9	1.7	134.2	135.0	4.8
	June 12	4.5	127.7	1.5	125.9	131.2	4.6
	July 10	4.8	135.5	2.8	127.6	132.6	4.7
	August 14	5.2	146.8	10.9	130.1	132.7	4.7
	September 11	5.1	144.2	7.7	132.0	133.7	4.7
	October 9	4.7	133.4	4.6	128.2	129.3	4.6
	November 13	4.5	128.1	2.6	125.4	126.3	4.5
	December 11	4.4	124.8	2.0	122.5	123.9	4.4
1973	January 8	4.7	132.5	1.8	127.9	121.7	4.3
	February 12	4.3	122.0	1.3	120.7	116.0	4.1
	March 12	4.1	117.9	1.0	116.8	111.9	3.9
	April 9	4.2	119.5	0.9	111.4	107.7	3.8
	May 14	3.6	102.6	0.7	101.9	103.1	3.6
	June 11	3.3	95.3	0.9	94.5	100.2	3.5
	July 9	3.4	96.7	1.4	91.8	96.9	3.4
	August 13	3.5	98.5	4.1	90.9	93.3	3.3
	September 10	3.3	94.8	2.6	88.8	90.2	3.2
	October 8	3.0	86.7	1.0	85.3	86.5	3.0
	November 12	2.9	82.2	0.4	81.8	82.9	2.9
	December 10	2.8	79.9	0.3	79.4	80.9	2.8
1974	January 14	3.4	98.2	0.3	96.5	90.3	3.2
	February 11	3.4	97.3	0.3	97.0	92.3	3.2
	March 11	3.4	95.7	0.3	95.5	90.4	3.2
	April 8	3.8	106.9	0.9	94.4	90.7	3.2
	April 8	3.8	105.1	0.9	92.9	89.4	3.2
	May 13	3.2	88.3	1.0	87.3	88.5	3.2
	June 10	3.0	84.6	0.9	83.6	89.4	3.2
	July 8	3.4	94.3	2.0	88.1	93.1	3.3
	August 12	4.0	111.7	11.0	95.6	97.9	3.5
	September 9	3.9	109.7	7.2	97.2	98.5	3.5
	October 14‡	3.7	102.4	3.4	98.6	100.0	3.6
	November 11	3.7	103.9	2.1	101.8	102.9	3.7
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	4.3	119.0	..	117.0	111.0	4.0
	February 10	4.4	121.9	1.3	120.6	115.8	4.2
	March 10	4.4	123.5	0.9	122.6	117.6	4.2
	April 14	5.3	147.7	4.2	127.5	124.0	4.5

Notes:
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of North West Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 2,848,000 and from April 1974 on the revised basis, 2,783,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.
‡ Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October 1974 include an estimate for one office and no count was made in December 1974. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted [§]	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	1.6	
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	1.4	
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	1.6	
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	2.2	
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	3.0	
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	2.7	
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	2.3	
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	3.3	
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	4.3	
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	3.2	
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	2.4	
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	2.4	
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	3.8	
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	4.5	
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	4.6	
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	4.5	
1971	5.8	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	5.5	
1972	6.4	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	6.0	
1973	4.7	62.1	1.2	1.4	59.5	4.5	
1974†	4.7	61.6	2.5	1.7	57.4	4.4	
Monthly averages							
1971	5.7	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	5.7	
August 9	6.6	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	5.8	
September 13	6.4	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	5.9	
October 11	6.2	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	6.0	
November 8	6.4	82.9	2.1	—	80.8	6.2	
December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	—	83.0	6.3	
1972	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	6.3	
January 10	6.8	88.4	1.1	—	87.3	6.4	
February 14	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	6.4	
March 13	6.9	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	6.3	
April 10	6.1	79.7	1.8	—	77.9	6.1	
May 8	5.7	74.6	1.4	—	73.2	6.0	
June 12	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	5.9	
July 10	6.9	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	5.9	
August 14	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	6.1	
September 11	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	5.8	
October 9	5.9	77.2	2.4	—	74.8	5.7	
November 13	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	5.5	
December 11	5.9	77.2	2.4	—	74.8	5.7	
1973	5.9	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	5.2	
January 8	5.3	70.9	1.1	—	69.8	5.0	
February 12	5.1	67.9	0.8	—	67.0	4.8	
March 12	5.3	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	4.7	
April 9	4.6	60.8	0.5	—	60.3	4.7	
May 14	4.3	57.1	0.6	—	56.5	4.6	
June 11	4.4	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	4.5	
July 9	4.7	62.2	4.6	2.5	55.1	4.3	
August 13	4.4	58.6	2.0	2.9	53.6	4.2	
September 10	4.1	54.0	0.8	0.3	52.9	4.0	
October 8	3.9	52.5	0.3	—	52.2	3.9	
November 12	4.0	52.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	3.8	
December 10	4.0	52.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	3.8	
1974	4.6	61.7	0.3	0.9	60.5	4.1	
January 14	4.6	60.8	0.2	—	60.6	4.3	
February 11	4.5	60.4	0.2	—	60.2	4.3	
March 11	5.0	66.7	1.1	7.3	58.3	4.3	
April 8	5.0	65.4	1.1	7.3	57.0	4.2	
May 13	4.2	54.4	0.8	—	53.6	4.2	
June 10	4.1	53.4	1.2	0.1	52.1	4.3	
July 8	4.6	59.9	2.3	3.2	54.4	4.5	
August 12	5.6	73.6	11.9	3.2	58.4	4.6	
September 9	5.3	68.8	5.8	3.9	59.1	4.6	
October 14	4.7	61.8	2.0	0.1	59.8	4.6	
November 11	4.7	61.8	1.3	—	60.5	4.6	
December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	5.2	68.0	..	..	67.0	4.8
January 20‡	5.2	68.2	0.6	—	67.6	4.9	
February 10	5.2	67.9	0.5	—	67.4	5.0	
March 10	5.2	67.9	0.5	—	67.4	5.0	
April 14	6.0	78.7	2.6	8.6	67.5	5.1	

Notes:
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of North Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,331,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,304,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted [§]	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	1.7	
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	1.9	
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	2.4	
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	3.4	
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	3.4	
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	2.5	
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	2.2	
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	2.9	
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	3.2	
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	2.4	
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	2.5	
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	2.7	
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	3.9	
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	3.9	
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	3.9	
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	3.8	
1971	4.5	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	4.3	
1972	4.9	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	4.7	
1973	3.5	36.4	0.5	1.0	35.0	3.4	
1974†	3.8	39.5	1.3	1.3	36.9	3.6	
Monthly averages							
1971	4.3	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	4.4	
August 9	4.8	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	4.5	
September 13	4.8	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	4.6	
October 11	4.8	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	4.7	
November 8	5.0	49.7	1.1	—	48.7	4.8	
December 6	5.0	50.5	0.8	—	49.7	4.8	
1972	5.5	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	5.0	
January 10	5.4	54.8	0.6	—	54.2	5.0	
February 14	5.3	54.1	0.6	—	53.5	5.0	
March 13	5.4	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	5.0	
April 10	4.7	48.0	0.9	—	47.2	4.7	
May 8	4.3	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	4.6	
June 12	4.7	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	4.7	
July 10	5.1	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	4.6	
August 14	5.0	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	4.6	
September 11	4.6	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	4.5	
October 9	4.5	46.1	1.0	—	45.1	4.4	
November 13	4.5	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	4.3	
December 11	4.5	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	4.3	
1973	4.6	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	4.0	
January 8	4.1	42.2	0.6	—	41.6	3.7	
February 12	3.9	40.2	0.4	—	39.8	3.6	
March 12	4.1	42.4	0.3	4.6	37.5	3.5	
April 9	3.4	34.7	0.3	—	34.5	3.4	
May 14	3.1	32.0	0.2	—	31.7	3.5	
June 11	3.2	33.3	0.3	1.5	31.4	3.4	
July 9	3.4	35.0	1.7	1.2	32.0	3.3	
August 13	3.3	34.0	1.0	1.5	31.4	3.2	
September 10	3.1	32.0	0.4	—	31.6	3.1	
October 8	3.1	31.6	0.2	—	31.4	3.0	
November 12	3.1	32.0	0.2	0.4	31.4	2.9	
December 10	3.1	32.0	0.2	0.4	31.4	2.9	
1974	3.8	39.0	0.2	0.9	37.9	3.3	
January 14	3.7	38.4	0.2	—	38.3	3.4	
February 11	3.8	39.0	0.1	—	38.8	3.5	
March 11	4.3	44.2	0.2	6.2	37.8	3.6	
April 8	3.4	35.3	0.7	—	34.6	3.5	
May 13	3.2	32.9	0.3	—	32.6	3.5	
June 10	3.5	36.4	0.7	2.0	33.6	3.6	
July 8	4.3	44.8	6.1	2.0	36.7	3.7	
August 12	4.3	44.5	3.8	2.6	38.1	3.8	
September 9	3.9	40.4	1.5	—	38.9	3.8	
October 14	3.9	40.1	1.0	—	39.1	3.8	
November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	4.7	48.0	..	..	46.0	4.1
January 20‡	4.6	47.6	0.7	—	46.9	4.2	
February 10	4.6	47.9	0.5	—	47.4	4.4	
March 10	4.6	47.9	0.5	—	47.4	4.4	
April 14	5.8	59.6	2.2	8.5	48.9	4.7	

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 1,032,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.
* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted§	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.6	78.1	1.2	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	..	3.6
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	..	3.7
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	..	3.6
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	..	4.1
1971	5.9	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	..	5.7
1972	6.5	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	..	6.2
1973	4.6	98.9	1.3	1.8	95.8	..	4.5
1974†	4.1	88.4	2.2	2.0	84.2	..	3.9
1971	April 5	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	113.2	5.3
	May 10	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	119.4	5.6
	June 14	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	121.6	5.7
	July 12	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.9	5.9
	August 9	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.7	6.0
	September 13	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.4	6.1
	October 11	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.4	6.2
	November 8	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.0	6.3
	December 6	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	135.5	6.4
1972	January 10	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.3	6.5
	February 14	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.7	6.6
	March 13	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	140.2	6.6
	April 10	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.6	6.6
	May 8	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	133.5	6.3
	June 12	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.9	6.2
	July 10	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.3	6.1
	August 14	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	128.6	6.1
	September 11	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.0	6.2
	October 9	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.3	6.0
	November 13	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	124.3	5.9
	December 11	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.2	5.7
1973	January 8	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.6	5.4
	February 12	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.6	5.2
	March 12	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	107.0	5.0
	April 9	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.7	4.8
	May 14	98.1	0.8	..	97.3	100.2	4.7
	June 11	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	97.8	4.6
	July 9	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	94.4	4.4
	August 13	94.2	2.4	2.6	89.2	91.4	4.3
	September 10	87.4	1.5	2.9	83.0	86.6	4.0
	October 8	81.4	0.7	0.8	79.9	82.4	3.8
	November 12	79.6	0.4	..	79.2	79.7	3.7
	December 10	79.3	0.3	0.3	78.7	77.8	3.6
1974	January 14	95.6	2.8	0.5	92.3	83.6	3.9
	February 11	93.1	1.7	..	91.5	84.5	3.9
	March 11	89.7	0.8	..	88.8	83.1	3.9
	April 8	97.1	0.8	11.0	85.4	83.1	3.9
	May 13	78.4	0.3	..	78.1	81.0	3.8
	June 10	77.9	0.9	0.7	76.3	83.6	3.9
	July 8	89.8	6.8	3.1	79.9	85.2	4.0
	August 12	92.6	5.5	2.9	84.2	86.3	4.0
	September 9	88.8	2.8	3.7	82.3	85.8	4.0
	October 14	84.0	1.2	0.5	82.3	84.8	4.0
	November 11	85.5	0.8	..	84.7	85.2	4.0
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20 ‡	103.0	..	..	100.0	92.0	4.3
	February 10	101.3	3.7	..	97.6	90.7	4.2
	March 10	98.8	2.2	..	96.5	90.8	4.2
	April 14	104.9	1.6	7.8	95.6	93.3	4.4

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 2,142,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries‡	Index of Production industries‡			Other industries‡					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc	All other industries and services	
										II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1960		337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961		305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964		362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967		510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118
1968		538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128
1969		531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127
1970		568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134
1971		737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169
1972		816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206
1973		581	281	167	89	11	39	55	26	176
1974**		572	282	156	104	11	34	53	25	175
1973	July	528	257	153	80	9	34	49	19	165
	August	530	256	152	79	9	34	50	20	169
	September	514	246	145	77	9	33	47	20	166
	October	502	235	136	76	9	33	45	24	164
	November	491	228	130	76	10	33	43	26	158
	December	483	229	126	79	10	31	41	24	152
1974	January	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
	February	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
	March	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
	April	574	283	155	105	11	36	54	24	173
	May	530	264	146	96	10	33	50	20	162
	June	509	255	141	93	9	31	47	18	157
	July	528	259	145	94	9	31	47	19	170
	August	573	281	158	101	10	32	53	22	187
	September	584	285	160	104	11	33	54	23	189
	October §	597	290	161	107	11	34	55	30	188
	November §	613	299	166	112	12	36	56	34	183
	December §	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January §	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February	749	383	217	144	16	44	74	37	203
	March	763	393	228	143	16	44	76	36	207
	April	788	413	243	149	16	45	80	35	220
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations††										
1973	July	576	278	162	91	11	38	54	26	175
	August	555	268	155	88	11	37	51	25	171
	September	534	258	148	85	10	36	48	24	165
	October	511	247	142	82	10	34	46	21	160
	November	490	238	136	79	9	33	44	20	154
	December	480	234	133	78	9	31	44	19	150
1974	January	538	263	147	92	10	34	52	24	168
	February	552	275	152	99	10	33	51	24	166
	March	547	273	148	101	10	34	51	24	165
	April	546	264	144	98	11	33	51	23	169
	May	548	264	145	98	10	33	50	24	169
	June	562	275	150	103	11	34	52	26	174
	July	577	281	154	105	11	35	52	26	180
	August	597	292	161	109	12	35	54	27	188
	September	603	297	164	111	12	36	55	27	187
	October §	607	301	167	113	12	36	56	27	184
	November §	613	308	172	116	12	36	57	28	179
	December §	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January §	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February	705	361	209	131	14	40	69	33	198
	March	722	370	217	132	14	40	71	33	203
	April	760	395	231	143	15	43	76	34	216

* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

‡ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.

§ See note on page 129 of the February 1975 issue of this Gazette.

** The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

†† See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration*

TABLE 118

MALES AND FEMALES												
		Total		2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1964		366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965		313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966		327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967		516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1968		545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	76.3	14.1				
1969		541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	75.3	14.1				
1970		579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	85.5	14.4				
1971		755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7				
1972	January-April	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3				
	May-December*	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0				
1973		597.9	86.8	14.3	52.3	8.6	72.0	11.9				
1974†		599.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
1971	April 5	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8	
	May 10	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4				
	June 14	684.4	99.1	14.5	56.3	8.2	97.9	14.3				
	July 12	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0	
	August 9	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0				
	September 13	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2				
	October 11	816.0	132.2	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9	
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7				
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1				
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0	
	February 14	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1				
	March 13	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9				
	April 10	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2	
	May 8*	832.0	93.5	11.1	65.2	7.8	96.8	11.5				
	June 12	767.3	94.2	12.2	51.9	6.7	89.6	11.6				
	July 10	803.7	137.2	16.9	73.8	9.1	92.1	11.4	204.3	139.3	164.0	
	August 14	863.8	122.6	14.1	101.5	11.6	127.7	14.7				
	September 11	848.0	123.8	14.5	71.7	8.4	125.9	14.7				
	October 9	792.1	115.6	14.4	73.8	9.2	103.4	12.9	212.9	116.5	177.6	
	November 13	770.4	97.9	12.6	69.1	8.9	107.1	13.8				
	December 11	744.9	84.0	11.2	60.4	8.1	96.7	12.9				
1973	January 8	785.0	108.2	13.6	68.6	8.6	102.9	12.9	228.7	110.7	176.9	
	February 12	717.5	85.9	11.8	59.2	8.2	82.0	11.3				
	March 12	682.6	78.6	11.4	53.4	7.7	80.6	11.7				
	April 9	691.9	114.9	16.4	66.4	9.5	74.0	10.6	170.7	105.3	168.3	
	May 14	591.0	72.5	12.1	43.7	7.3	69.5	11.6				
	June 11	545.9	72.6	13.1	38.4	7.0	57.8	10.5				
	July 9	555.2	101.5	18.1	49.9	8.9	59.1	10.5	121.0	78.8	150.9	
	August 13	570.7	85.0	14.7	64.3	11.1	78.8	13.6				
	September 10	545.4	91.6	16.6	43.8	7.9	68.7	12.4				
	October 8	509.6	86.0	16.7	49.6	9.6	63.1	12.2	112.9	62.1	142.6	
	November 12	493.6	73.7	14.8	46.3	9.3	66.8	13.4				
	December 10	486.2	70.6	14.4	43.8	8.9	61.1	12.4				
1974	January 14†	605.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 11†	599.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 11†	590.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 8	646.8	136.1	20.8	79.2	12.1	74.1	11.3	160.9	71.5	131.9	
	May 13	535.4	74.7	13.8	51.9	9.6	63.1	11.6				
	June 10	515.8	79.5	15.2	41.2	7.9	65.0	12.4				
	July 8	566.8	123.0	21.4	60.0	10.5	68.5	11.9	128.8	69.4	123.9	
	August 12	656.3	112.1	16.8	100.9	15.1	102.4	15.4				
	September 9	647.1	115.9	17.6	62.1	9.4	105.4	16.0				
	October 14‡	612.5	105.1	16.9	69.7	11.2	88.8	14.3	159.3	72.0	127.7	
	November 11‡	621.4	93.5	14.9	69.2	11.0	95.0	15.1				
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	742.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10	757.1	100.8	13.2	83.3	10.9	102.4	13.4				
	March 10	768.4	95.3	12.3	76.1	9.8	117.3	15.1				
	April 14	899.7	140.9	15.3	141.9	15.4	132.4	14.4	256.3	113.3	135.6	

* From May 1972, only the total unemployed (column 1) is adjusted to take into account amendments for the statistical date notified on the four days following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 20 is not adjusted. See also reference to "Casuals" on page 548 of the June 1972 issue of this Gazette.
 † The monthly average total number unemployed in 1974 is an average of eleven months. Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about duration of unemployment (columns 2 to 20), was not collected in January, February and March 1974 and for this reason, monthly averages for 1974 have not been calculated for these columns.
 ‡ Owing to industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, no count of the unemployed was made in December 1974 and the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. For January 1975 the count was estimated and no information is available about duration of unemployment (columns 2—20).

UNEMPLOYMENT

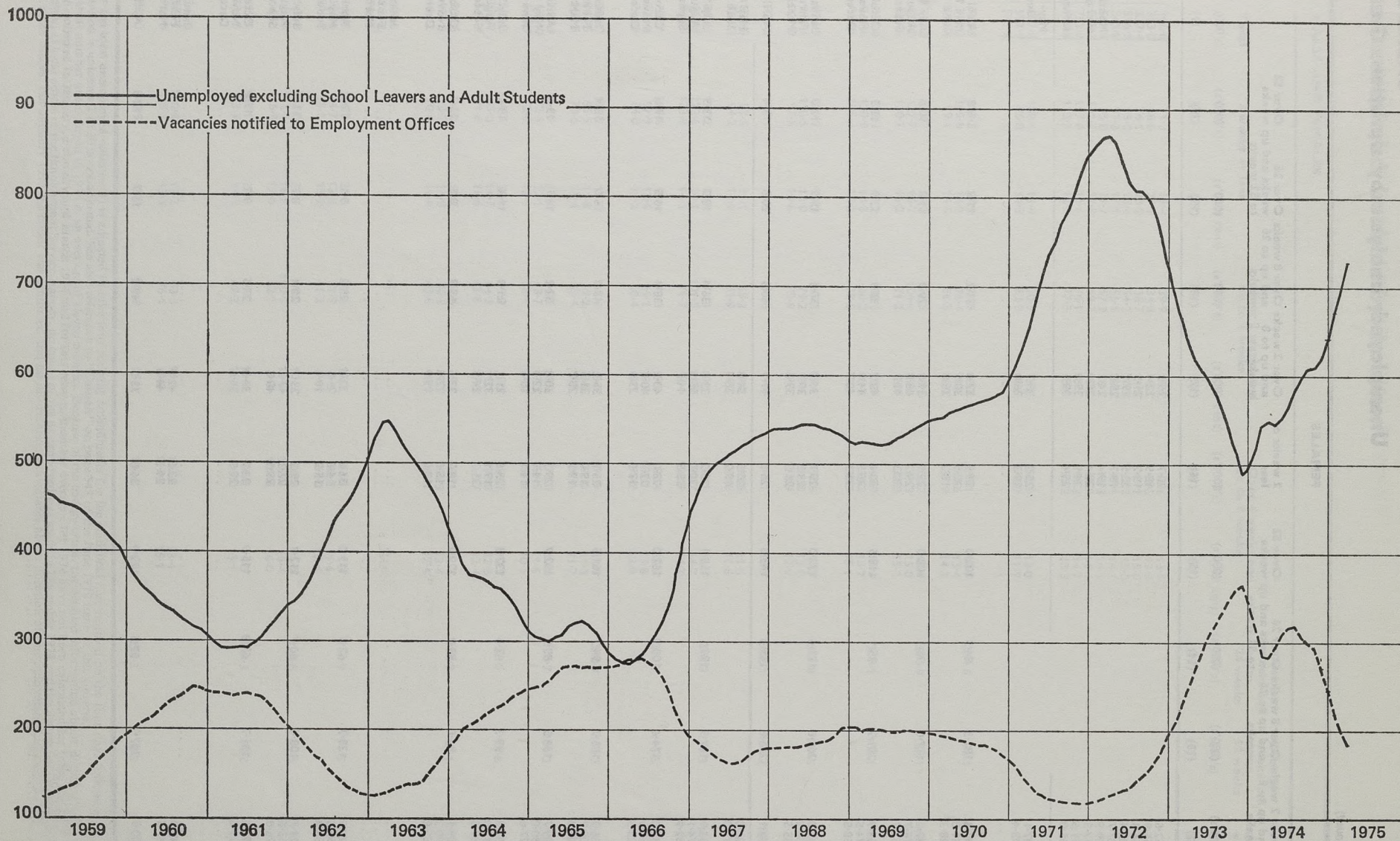
Unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

MALES										FEMALES									
2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks					
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)					
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)					
50.6	62.6				20.7	26.8				50.6	62.6								
49.6	55.9				18.9	22.4				49.6	55.9								
56.9	66.3				19.2	21.5				56.9	66.3								
72.5	102.4				22.5	29.1				72.5	102.4								
73.6	107.7				19.7	25.5				73.6	107.7								
76.4	109.9				19.4	24.3				76.4	109.9								
81.3	117.3				20.4	26.0				81.3	117.3								
92.8	151.6				24.9	35.8				92.8	151.6								
88.0	161.0				25.4	39.5				88.0	161.0								
83.4	137.1				25.2	38.7				83.4	137.1								
67.5	98.4				19.3	26.0				67.5	98.4								
..								
99.4	147.4	181.3	84.5	102.0	24.9	32.6	33.2	11.8	9.8	99.4	147.4	181.3	84.5	102.0					
85.3	141.8				20.5	30.1				85.3	141.8								
80.9	128.3				18.2	26.0				80.9	128.3								
105.8	147.2	177.0	90.3	108.0	29.9	31.0	29.9	11.8	10.0	105.8	147.2	177.0	90.3	108.0					
98.0	178.7				29.7	48.0				98.0	178.7								
100.4	152.7				30.3	41.3				100.4	152.7								
101.7	164.9	201.2	95.1	118.5	30.6	42.7	36.9	13.0	11.5	101.7	164.9	201.2	95.1	118.5					
94.5	174.5				26.5	44.9				94.5	174.5								
83.4	168.5				21.9	40.7				83.4	168.5								
100.5	166.0	261.8	121.6	130.0	29.8	36.9	50.1	15.9	12.0	100.5	166.0	261.8	121.6	130.0					
86.7	160.3				23.9	39.9				86.7	160.3								
76.2	155.5				21.3	39.3				76.2	155.5								
88.6	162.1	235.8	145.4	143.8	26.5	41.9	46.3	20.8	13.4	88.6	162.1	235.8	145.4	143.8					
72.9	128.0				20.5	34.0				72.9	128.0								
75.0	113.0				19.2	28.4				75.0	113.0								
104.0	132.9	167.9	121.1	150.1	33.2	33.0	36.4	18.2	13.9	104.0	132.9	167.9	121.1	150.1					
92.7	174.1				30.0	55.1				92.7	174.1								
94.0	152.9				29.9	44.7				94.0	152.9								
87.6	137.0	174.6	100.0	162.0	28.0	40.2	38.4	16.5	15.6	87.6	137.0	174.6	100.0	162.0					
75.3	135.8				22.7	40.4													

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

NOTIFIED VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted§				
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2	
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8	
1971	176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1	
1972	189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3				44.1	
1973	397.7	185.0	118.9	303.9				93.8	
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	88.3	74.3	162.6	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.8	67.9	149.7	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	75.2	62.2	137.4	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.1	59.7	128.8	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	66.9	59.6	126.5	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	65.9	60.5	126.4	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	61.7	57.2	118.9	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.5	57.8	123.3	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	64.1	54.9	119.0	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.1	54.4	117.5	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	63.3	56.0	119.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	63.9	55.0	118.9	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	65.3	56.3	121.6	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.2	56.9	124.1	32.3
	March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	68.8	58.0	126.8	39.1
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	71.6	58.4	130.0	43.6
	May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	75.3	56.8	132.1	44.1
	June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	79.3	58.7	138.0	47.3
	July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	81.2	58.7	139.9	55.8
	August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	87.0	63.2	150.2	49.3
	September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	86.6	64.6	151.2	47.5
	October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	94.6	66.9	161.5	46.6
	November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	103.4	72.9	176.3	46.3
	December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	112.7	78.1	190.8	45.5
1973	January 3	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	122.8	81.6	204.4	46.8
	February 7	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	139.9	91.3	231.2	55.2
	March 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	153.8	98.9	252.7	62.4
	April 4	345.2	167.2	105.5	272.7	166.8	105.9	272.7	72.5
	May 9	386.5	180.8	120.1	300.9	177.2	115.6	292.8	85.6
	June 6	419.2	194.5	128.7	323.3	186.9	118.7	305.6	96.0
	July 4	453.3	201.3	135.2	336.6	195.9	127.0	322.9	116.7
	August 8	457.7	201.9	132.7	334.6	201.1	131.0	332.1	123.1
	September 5	477.0	212.5	140.9	353.5	210.9	136.2	347.1	123.5
	October 3	486.3	221.7	143.3	365.0	218.9	140.9	359.8	121.3
	November 7	477.5	226.7	136.3	363.0	224.9	140.1	365.0	114.5
	December 5	456.3	216.4	131.8	348.2	220.4	139.1	359.5	108.0
1974	January 9	377.7	173.1	112.3	285.4	184.8	120.7	305.5	92.3
	February 6	351.6	162.9	103.8	266.8	168.2	110.4	278.6	84.8
	March 6	352.3	163.3	103.2	266.5	166.4	108.3	274.7	85.8

		Notified to employment offices*						Notified to careers offices*
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted§			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1974‡	Monthly averages	181.9	116.9	298.8				94.6
1974	April 3	181.9	116.1	298.0	181.4	116.6	298.0	100.9
	May 8	196.6	127.0	323.6	192.9	122.4	315.3	106.2
	June 5	201.5	134.9	336.4	193.7	125.0	318.7	111.1
	July 3	199.1	131.1	330.2	193.6	122.9	316.5	121.8
	August 7	185.4	117.4	302.7	185.0	115.8	300.8	103.9
	September 4	186.9	120.3	307.2	185.6	115.5	301.1	91.7
	October 9†	182.9	116.1	299.1	180.1	113.4	293.5	76.5
	November 6†	167.6	103.3	270.9	165.4	107.1	272.5	65.8
	December 4†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 8†	111.6	69.0	180.6	116.8	75.6	192.4	41.2
	February 5†	108.2	69.9	178.0	111.2	75.0	186.1	42.9
	March 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 9	104.0	69.4	173.4	103.4	69.9	173.3	40.9

* 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.
 † Due to industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, figures for December 1974 and January 1975 are not available and the figures for October and November 1974, and February 1975, include estimates.
 ‡ The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.
 § See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

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)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time	
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis															
1971	January 16‡	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.86	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
	February 13‡	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.60	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
	March 13														
	April 17§	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.88	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
	May 15	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.95	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
	June 19	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.94	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
B Estimates on Census of Employment basis															
1971	June 19	1,619.1	30.7	8	13.27	13.02	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
	July 17	1,531.3	29.0	8½	12.75	12.79	7	315	55	522	9½	63	1.2	838	13½
	August 14	1,395.9	26.5	8	11.39	12.66	9	392	60	537	9	69	1.3	928	13½
	September 18	1,540.4	29.3	8½	12.73	12.64	9	375	80	812	10	89	1.7	1,185	13½
	October 16	1,549.1	29.7	8	12.64	12.05	6	214	106	969	9	112	2.1	1,182	10½
	November 13	1,546.5	29.8	8	12.58	11.68	8	327	111	1,058	9½	119	2.3	1,367	11½
	December 11	1,571.2	30.3	8	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9	99	1.9	1,169	12
1972	January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8	11.07	11.72	5	181	78	675	8½	83	1.5	856	10½
	February 19||	1,173.1	22.9	8	9.35	9.77	46	1,857	995	13,838	14	1,041	20.4	15,694	15
	March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8	11.91	12.19	9	363	114	1,229	10½	123	2.4	1,591	13
	April 15	1,469.5	28.9	8	11.79	12.04	14	563	68	583	8½	82	1.6	1,146	14
	May 13	1,560.9	30.7	8	12.66	12.43	5	200	65	628	9½	70	1.4	828	12
	June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8	12.88	12.63	3	135	38	317	8½	41	0.8	452	11
	July 15	1,502.6	29.5	8½	12.64	12.68	3	113	29	239	8½	32	0.6	352	11
	August 19	1,484.7	29.1	8	12.15	13.17	5	182	28	241	8½	33	0.6	424	13
	September 16	1,577.5	30.8	8	12.99	12.88	5	200	26	218	8½	31	0.6	418	13½
	October 14	1,659.9	32.4	8½	13.72	13.14	4	150	25	222	9	29	0.6	372	13
	November 18	1,742.4	33.9	8½	14.39	13.47	1	56	20	156	7½	22	0.4	212	10
	December 9	1,732.3	33.7	8½	14.61	13.92	1	41	16	138	8½	17	0.3	179	10½
1973	January 13	1,643.4	32.1	8	13.41	14.17	4	176	27	207	7½	31	0.6	384	12½
	February 17	1,753.7	34.2	8½	14.55	15.07	6	253	17	160	9½	23	0.5	412	18
	March 17	1,757.3	34.3	8½	14.61	14.85	8	308	25	350	14	33	0.6	657	20
	April 14	1,771.8	34.5	8½	14.80	15.08	4	142	20	155	7½	24	0.5	297	12½
	May 19	1,827.4	35.5	8½	15.60	15.38	5	185	13	117	9	18	0.3	302	17
	June 16	1,830.3	35.6	8½	15.50	15.24	3	103	13	112	9	15	0.3	215	14
	July 14¶	1,757.8	34.0	9	15.46	15.48	1	46	13	117	9	14	0.3	163	11½
	August 18¶	1,713.1	33.1	8	14.59	15.50	1	48	11	83	7½	12	0.2	130	11
	September 15¶	1,817.4	35.2	8½	15.71	15.59	14	574	9	98	10½	24	0.5	671	28
	October 13¶	1,877.2	36.3	8½	16.25	15.69	1	32	10	90	9½	10	0.2	122	11½
	November 17¶	1,930.0	37.2	8½	16.64	15.72	3	109	21	212	10	23	0.4	321	14
	December 15¶	1,956.4	37.6	9	17.32	16.64	1	35	9	71	8	10	0.2	106	10½
1974	January 19||¶	1,254.6	24.4	8	9.74	10.55	8	309	1,130	15,551	14	1,138	22.2	15,860	14
	February 16||¶	1,385.2	27.1	7½	10.70	11.26	8	317	940	12,423	13	948	18.5	12,740	13½
	March 16||¶	1,570.8	30.8	8	12.77	12.99	8	318	227	2,721	12	235	4.6	3,039	13
	April 6¶	1,717.0	33.7	8½	14.38	14.67	3	109	32	356	11	35	0.7	465	13
	May 18¶	1,749.2	34.3	8½	14.95	14.74	6	218	28	242	8½	34	0.6	460	13½
	June 15 (a) ¶	1,720.0	33.9	8½	14.66	14.39	3	106	23	242	10½	25	0.5	348	13½
	June 15 (b) ¶	2,040.4	36.7	8½	17.49	17.17	3	114	24	257	10½	27	0.5	370	13½
	July 13¶	1,971.6	35.2	9	17.40	17.41	3	103	24	269	11	27	0.5	372	14
	August 17¶	1,857.7	33.1	9	16.27	17.28	4	138	30	302	10	34	0.6	440	13
	September 14¶	1,967.6	35.1	8½	17.12	16.97	6	223	57	714	12½	63	1.1	937	15
	October 19¶	1,990.7	35.5	8½	16.83	16.18	23	917	58	761	13	81	1.4	1,678	20½
	November 16¶	1,996.9	35.6	8½	16.90	15.80	18	733	64	626	9½	83	1.5	1,359	16½
	December 14¶	1,984.4	35.7	8½	17.03	16.22	8	319	64	680	10½	72	1.3	999	14
1975	January 18¶	1,768.7	32.1	8½	14.75	15.74	6	220	123	1,249	10	128	2.3	1,470	11½
	February 15¶	1,742.7	31.9	8	14.33	15.02	11	445	170	1,747	10½	181	3.3	2,192	12
	March 15¶**	1,715.6	31.6	8	14.03	14.28	17	659	204	2,059	10	220	4.1	2,718	12½

Note: See footnotes 1-3 to table 103.
 * In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 are still provisional but 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 including 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.
 ‡ See footnote ‡ to table 103.
 § This week included Easter Monday.
 ¶ In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.
 ¶ Figures after June 1973 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the 1974 Census of Employment are available.
 ** See page 445 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Year	Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
		All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956		104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	
1957		103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6	103.6	104.5	104.5	102.7	
1958		100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	
1959		100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	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	101.7	
1961		102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0	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	100.0	
1963		98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	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	97.4	97.7	98.4	98.4	
1970		90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0	95.4	95.4	96.9	97.5	
1971		84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	93.4	93.4	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		83.0		85.6	82.4	71.3	85.2	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6	
1974		79.8		83.2	78.3	66.0	86.6	93.9	92.4	91.8	94.1	96.8	
Week ended													
1971	April 17†	86.2	85.0	90.3	85.0	74.5	84.7	94.4	94.6	92.7	93.1	95.5	
	May 15	87.2	85.5	91.0	86.0	76.8	85.6	95.4	95.2	93.8	94.1	96.4	
	June 19	86.7	84.9	89.9	85.0	76.4	86.8	95.4	95.2	93.7	93.8		

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122
Standard Industrial Classification 1968 FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1972 Oct.	£ 35.75	£ 38.88	£ 36.77	£ 37.97	£ 34.73	£ 32.17	£ 34.48	£ 34.98	£ 41.63	£ 34.02	£ 32.05	£ 30.03	£ 29.52
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
Average hours worked													
1972 Oct.	46.4	42.9	44.2	44.6	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.9	44.7	44.2	41.5
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	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
Average hourly earnings													
1972 Oct.	p 77.05	p 90.63	p 83.19	p 85.13	p 79.84	p 74.12	p 79.45	p 80.41	p 98.42	p 77.49	p 71.70	p 67.94	p 71.13
1973 Oct.	85.44	100.26	92.62	97.23	90.83	84.28	88.95	94.55	106.37	88.26	81.85	77.60	80.71
1974 Oct.	102.94	130.16	116.04	115.54	109.71	101.42	106.41	115.86	124.66	107.48	100.32	93.64	98.22

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1972 Oct.	£ 37.25	£ 34.06	£ 41.21	£ 35.10	£ 36.20	£ 35.12	£ 36.59	£ 35.29	£ 37.97	£ 29.53	£ 26.93	£ 35.82
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
Average hours worked												
1972 Oct.	46.5	45.0	44.7	44.4	44.1	49.0	47.0	43.1	48.5	43.6	43.5	45.0
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
Average hourly earnings												
1972 Oct.	p 80.11	p 75.69	p 92.19	p 79.05	p 82.09	p 71.67	p 77.85	p 81.88	p 78.29	p 67.73	p 61.91	p 79.60
1973 Oct.	90.42	87.27	107.96	89.33	92.89	81.68	87.73	80.82	87.32	77.57	71.34	89.74
1974 Oct.	109.33	104.13	125.19	109.86	111.64	100.96	104.17	108.43	105.17	95.16	86.66	107.83

Standard Industrial Classification 1968 FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1972 Oct.	£ 19.40	£ 20.45	£ 18.55	£ 18.80	£ 20.43	£ 18.00	£ 19.32	£ 18.29	£ 23.81	£ 17.94	£ 17.28	£ 15.41	£ 16.60
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	28.73	27.38	30.02	26.87	28.21	28.01	33.48	26.79	25.52	22.38	24.04
Average hours worked													
1972 Oct.	38.2	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.8	38.2	38.2	37.3	37.6	37.5	36.7
1973 Oct.	38.6	38.6	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	37.3	36.7	36.4
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1
Average hourly earnings													
1972 Oct.	p 50.79	p 52.98	p 47.93	p 49.09	p 53.20	p 47.12	p 51.11	p 47.88	p 62.33	p 47.59	p 45.96	p 41.09	p 45.23
1973 Oct.	58.76	66.66	55.77	55.92	61.73	56.41	59.79	60.23	69.44	56.06	53.32	48.88	52.28
1974 Oct.	75.66	80.95	74.82	73.01	79.00	70.90	75.83	76.32	88.34	72.21	68.60	61.99	66.59

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1972 Oct.	£ 18.32	£ 19.68	£ 19.86	£ 17.19	£ 18.34	—	£ 15.20	£ 19.59	£ 24.95	£ 14.31	£ 18.52	£ 18.30
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
Average hours worked												
1972 Oct.	36.8	38.1	38.9	37.8	37.7	—	36.8	37.1	42.8	38.5	40.0	37.9
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
Average hourly earnings												
1972 Oct.	p 49.78	p 51.65	p 51.05	p 45.48	p 48.65	—	p 41.30	p 52.80	p 58.29	p 37.17	p 46.30	p 48.28
1973 Oct.	57.97	61.15	59.04	53.10	56.40	—	50.97	61.77	67.07	43.72	57.89	56.13
1974 Oct.	75.87	76.55	77.75	70.05	72.72	—	62.78	81.44	81.56	56.15	73.87	72.22

* 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 1972			October 1973			October 1974		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£		p	£		p	£		p
Full-time men (21 years and over)	36.20	44.1	82.09	41.52	44.7	92.89	49.12	44.0	111.64
Full-time women (18 years and over)	18.34	37.7	48.65	21.15	37.5	56.40	27.05	37.2	72.72
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9.84	21.7	45.35	11.30	21.6	52.31	14.56	21.4	68.04
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17.73	40.7	43.56	21.60	40.9	52.81	26.31	40.3	65.29
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11.83	38.4	30.81	15.21	38.1	39.92	19.31	37.8	51.08
All industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	35.82	45.0	79.60	40.92	45.6	89.74	48.63	45.1	107.83
Full-time women (18 years and over)	18.30	37.9	48.28	21.16	37.7	56.13	27.01	37.4	72.22
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9.65	21.5	44.88	11.11	21.4	51.92	14.28	21.2	67.36
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17.55	41.4	42.39	21.02	41.7	50.41	26.00	41.2	63.11
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11.76	38.4	30.63	15.13	38.1	39.71	19.23	37.8	50.87

* 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

TABLE 124

Year	Month	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
		Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959	October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960	October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	55.5	55.6
1961	October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	58.5	58.5
1962	October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	61.6	61.6
1963	October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	64.5	64.5
1964	October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	68.9	68.9
1965	October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	74.3	74.3
1966	October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	77.6	77.6
1967	October	81.6	81.4	81.4	81.3	81.3	81.3
1968	October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
1969	April	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5
1970	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	April	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
1972	April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
1973	April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
1974	April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6
1974	April	156.0	158.5	156.8	153.3	167.4	155.8
Weights		515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

Note: These new fixed-weighted indices are described in an article on pages 431 to 434 of the May 1972 issue of this Gazette.

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

TABLE 125

Year	Month	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	October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1962	October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1963	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1964	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1965	October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1966	October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967	April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1967	October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 3.7	+ 1.3
1968	April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1968	October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969	April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1969	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.			

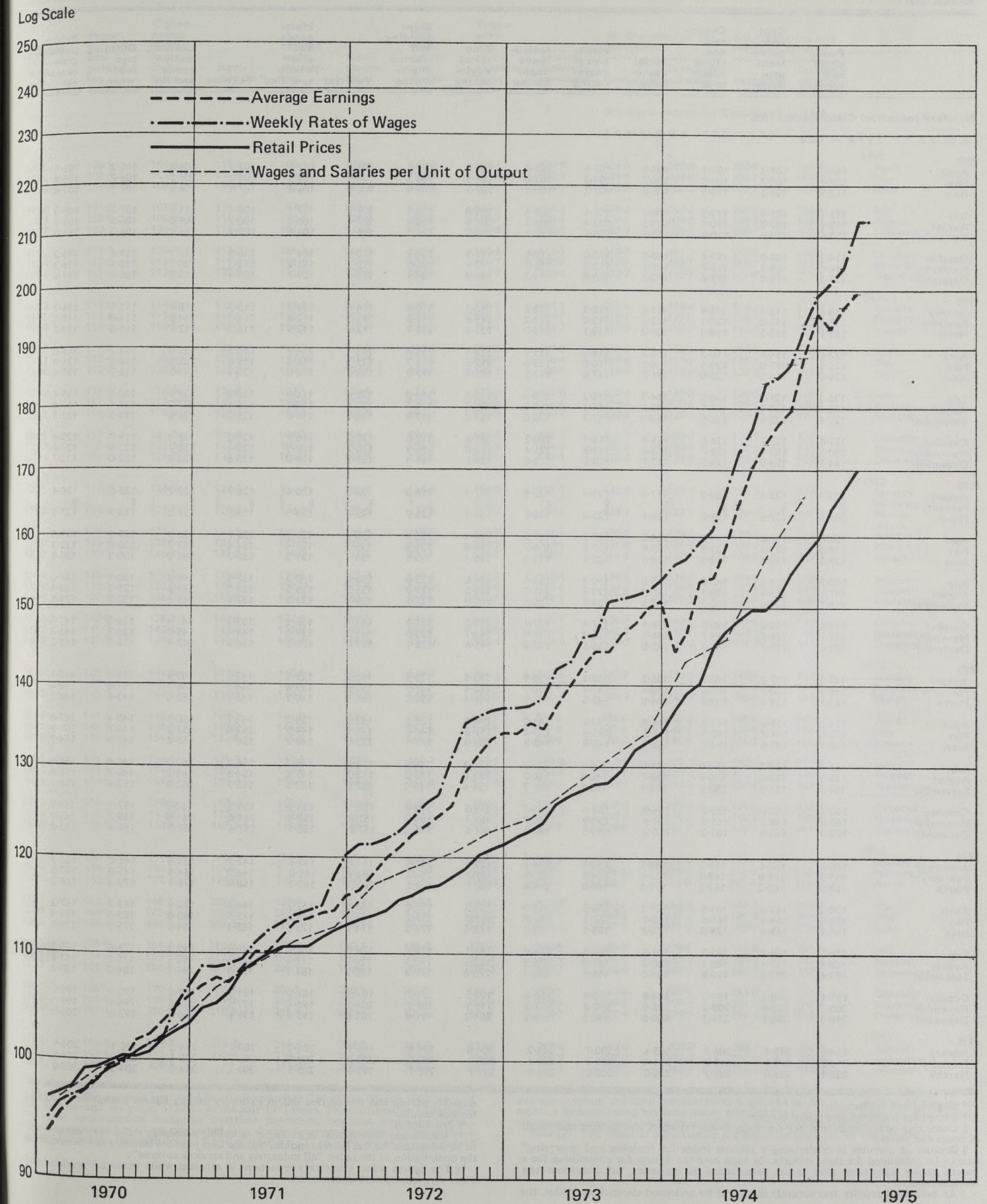
EARNINGS AND HOURS
Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees:
average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				ALL INDUSTRIES			
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Average 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	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)								
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)								
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9
All full-time men (21 years and over)								
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)								
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)								
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9
All full-time women (18 years and over)								
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8
Full-time youths and boys (under 21)								
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
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1
Full-time girls (under 18)								
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
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9
Part-time men (21 years and over)								
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
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2
Part-time women (18 years and over)								
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
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	57.5

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)

TABLE 127

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		Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	
									Vehicles	Textiles				
1970														
JANUARY 1970 = 100														
1970														
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	105.2	103.4
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	104.7	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.1	107.6
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	107.3	109.3
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3	109.0	105.5	109.1
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1	114.1	106.3	111.0
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	115.9	109.6	113.3
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.2	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	120.3	110.9	116.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4	112.9	108.8	111.6
1971														
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7	118.9	112.9	116.1
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.6	114.0	115.8
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	117.7	115.8	114.7
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5	121.0	115.7	119.0
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	119.8	122.5	116.3	121.0
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	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	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	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	125.1	135.6	129.2	138.7	141.0	130.2	135.1
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	136.5	143.6	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	136.1	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	139.4	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	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
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	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0
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	163.0	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	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5
October	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0
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	209.1	202.3	207.0
March††	233.1	219.0	207.7	220.0	208.8	208.4	211.7	210.7	199.0	209.1	203.2	214.6	204.5	206.0

* England and Wales only.
† Except sea transport and postal services.
‡ Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.
§ Because of disputes in coalmining a reliable index for "mining and quarrying" cannot be calculated for these months. In each case the figures for coalmining for a month earlier have been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
|| As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the

monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for this month.
† Provisional.
** Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".
†† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

EARNINGS
Index of average earnings: all employees (monthly inquiry): Great Britain

TABLE 127 (continued)

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
1970													
JANUARY 1970 = 100													
1970													
April	103.6	103.1	104.4	111.2	100.1	109.6	103.9	104.4	105.7	104.0	103.8	104.9	103.8
May	102.6	103.3	103.4	111.8	99.1	109.3	103.9	107.0	108.9	104.9	104.7	105.7	104.9
June	108.0	106.3	109.1	115.4	102.3	113.4	106.2	109.9	106.5	108.0	106.5	108.7	106.3
July	111.0	104.6	107.3	111.3	97.9	112.1	106.8	106.6	105.2	108.3	107.5	108.1	106.9
August	109.9	107.9	108.0	115.6	100.4	109.9	108.2	109.7	105.7	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.9
September	111.7	110.2	109.2	119.3	101.3	114.5	107.7	110.8	110.2	108.9	109.7	109.7	109.3
October	111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.2	111.2	110.6
November	113.4	113.0	113.1	111.1	101.6	113.9	108.3	114.7	112.7	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.2
December	109.1	111.9	112.3	109.9	111.8	108.1	109.1	114.7	113.8	112.2	113.7	111.9	113.1
1971													
January	115.8	112.0	114.4	112.7	113.3	112.5	109.1	116.7	114.7	114.4	114.4	114.2	114.2
February	114.5	111.6	115.6	116.9	112.9	115.3	109.6	115.5	114.7	115.1	115.0	114.9	114.6

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 1973		June 1974		January 1975		January 1973		June 1974		January 1975	
	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*												
Timeworkers												
Skilled	213.1	242.2	244.0	277.3	315.7	53.58	249.4	262.1	274.3	297.4	345.2	113.50
Semi-skilled	227.1	253.9	253.5	281.7	341.9	47.64	247.8	262.8	272.9	290.9	356.5	95.81
Labourers	234.6	257.8	254.4	300.9	360.4	47.98	257.5	274.1	290.0	307.4	393.9	97.00
All timeworkers	226.6	254.9	257.7	288.8	337.7	51.22	261.0	274.6	289.8	307.6	367.7	106.33
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	214.8	231.8	224.4	268.5	313.1	57.53	230.6	244.3	267.6	274.1	340.1	130.51
Semi-skilled	218.4	237.3	227.2	277.5	326.5	49.39	245.2	256.9	280.7	291.8	367.9	106.69
Labourers	202.5	219.5	217.4	263.2	307.5	48.30	219.2	239.5	266.8	274.5	341.8	98.13
All payment-by-result workers	215.2	232.1	224.5	270.2	315.7	54.65	232.2	245.4	268.7	276.4	344.4	121.27
All skilled workers	213.0	232.7	227.9	268.9	311.1	56.36	232.2	244.9	263.9	276.0	335.2	125.27
All semi-skilled workers	224.4	246.3	239.5	282.5	336.3	48.75	244.2	256.6	274.9	288.7	360.2	102.50
All labourers	216.7	235.7	233.4	280.5	330.1	48.21	234.9	254.9	281.2	290.4	368.0	97.79
All workers covered	216.9	236.5	231.8	273.2	318.9	53.56	237.8	250.5	270.8	281.9	346.1	116.37
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers												
General workers	224.2	233.4	243.8	270.1	313.9	53.21	260.1	268.2	291.6	311.9	369.9	122.86
Craftsmen	214.0	226.5	235.5	259.7	305.3	57.45	244.1	255.2	274.0	291.1	342.8	129.06
All timeworkers	221.9	232.2	242.4	268.0	312.3	54.28	257.2	266.5	288.8	308.0	364.7	124.44
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	209.6	220.9	224.5	247.8	296.2	52.68	224.2	233.8	235.2	253.5	303.0	116.22
Craftsmen	201.5	208.3	203.2	230.7	285.8	57.12	223.3	215.7	224.4	246.1	288.1	123.11
All payment-by-result workers	208.8	218.1	219.4	243.7	294.0	53.72	225.1	221.7	232.3	251.2	299.0	117.80
All general workers	218.8	228.5	237.5	263.0	307.1	53.12	244.8	251.2	271.3	290.6	345.6	121.81
All craftsmen	208.8	220.2	226.7	251.1	297.6	57.40	233.1	240.1	256.5	273.8	322.4	128.23
All workers covered	216.9	226.9	235.3	260.4	305.3	54.20	242.4	248.9	268.2	286.7	340.1	123.42
ENGINEERING‡												
Timeworkers												
Skilled	213.8	244.6	244.6	47.66			232.7	264.3	264.3	102.85		
Semi-skilled	233.0	257.0	257.0	44.41			253.9	283.0	283.0	96.57		
Labourers	223.2	257.3	257.3	36.02			241.0	275.7	275.7	75.36		
All timeworkers	224.4	253.0	253.0	45.25			244.0	275.4	275.4	97.75		
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	209.3	240.0	240.0	48.17			225.7	257.1	257.1	109.76		
Semi-skilled	202.5	230.1	230.1	42.81			215.1	243.8	243.8	97.13		
Labourers	208.4	246.4	246.4	36.64			227.8	270.2	270.2	79.83		
All payment-by-result workers	206.1	235.9	235.9	45.21			220.8	251.6	251.6	102.67		
All skilled workers	211.5	242.1	242.1	47.88			228.2	259.5	259.5	105.75		
All semi-skilled workers	217.3	243.1	243.1	43.71			232.5	261.1	261.1	96.81		
All labourers	219.8	254.7	254.7	36.15			238.0	274.6	274.6	76.32		
All workers covered	215.3	244.4	244.4	45.23			232.0	262.9	262.9	99.78		

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

Industry group	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All industries and services												
1972	Average of monthly index numbers				101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
1973					114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6
1974					136.4	144.4	143.1	138.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5
1973	January	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	108.5	107.4	109.3
	February	108.6	108.4	109.8	108.6	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	108.8	108.9	110.2
	March	109.0	110.4	110.0	109.3	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	109.2	110.9	110.5
	April	111.5	113.6	113.4	111.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	111.8	114.4	114.1
	May	112.4	114.9	115.0	112.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	112.6	115.7	115.6
	June	115.0	115.5	118.0	115.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.3	116.3	118.7
	July	115.4	115.7	118.3	115.6	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.7	116.6	119.0
	August	119.1	118.9	121.8	119.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.4	119.8	122.5
	September	119.3	119.6	122.1	119.5	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.6	120.4	122.8
	October	119.7	119.7	122.3	119.8	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.0	120.7	123.1
	November	120.3	120.9	122.9	120.5	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.6	121.8	123.6
	December	120.9	123.7	123.5	121.4	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	121.2	124.7	124.3
1974	January	122.3	126.2	125.7	123.0	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.5	122.7	127.3	126.5
	February	122.7	129.8	126.8	124.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	123.2	131.0	127.7
	March	124.6	131.3	128.6	125.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	123.2	132.5	129.5
	April	126.2	132.6	129.5	127.3	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	126.6	133.8	130.4
	May	129.8	138.6	135.0	131.4	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	130.3	139.8	135.9
	June	134.8	141.8	141.1	136.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	135.3	143.1	142.1
	July	137.8	144.2	144.7	139.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	138.3	145.5	145.8
	August	143.6	149.0	150.8	144.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.2	150.4	151.9
	September	144.1	151.3	152.3	145.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.6	152.7	153.4
	October	145.9	155.2	155.6	147.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	146.5	156.6	156.7
	November	150.7	162.4	161.7	153.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	151.3	163.9	162.9
	December	153.9	170.9	164.9	157.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	154.5	172.5	166.1
1975	January	155.5	172.6	167.5	158.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	156.2	174.2	168.7
	February	157.6	173.8	171.2	160.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	158.3	175.4	172.4
	March	164.3	179.8	177.3	167.4	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	165.0	181.4	178.6
	April	164.6	180.0	177.5	167.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	165.3	181.6	178.8
Manufacturing industries												
1972	Average of monthly index numbers				101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973					114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1974					132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	January	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	108.0	106.7	107.9
	February	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.1	107.9	108.4
	March	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.4	108.8
	April	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	112.0	111.7
	May	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.3	114.2	113.3
	June	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.4	115.1	114.2
	July	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.7	115.5	114.6
	August	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.6	120.9	120.6
	September	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.0	121.5	121.1
	October	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.1	121.8	121.2
	November	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	122.1	121.5
	December	120.6	122.9	122.1	121.0	100.0	100.0					

WAGE RATES AND HOURS
Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wages										
1972 } 1973 } 1974 }	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
	1972	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
	1973	149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133
1974	January	135	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118
	February	136	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118
	March	136	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121
	April	136	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	124
	May	144	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	129
	June	149	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133
	July	152	151	138	133	132	143	143	129	135
	August	154	152	141	134	146	145	145	129	138
	September	154	152	142	134	146	146	145	131	139
	October	157	154	146	134	147	149	147	131	141
	November	164	158	152	136	148	155	152	131	151
	December	166	159	161	136	149	158	152	155	153
1975	January	176	159	168	141	149	158	158	155	154
	February	177	159	168	141	149	158	158	156	156
	March	177	201	168	141	164	159	158	167	159
	April	177	201	170	141	164	159	158	167	164
Normal weekly hours‡										
1972 } 1973 } 1974 }	Average of monthly index numbers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	1973	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1974	January	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)
	February	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	March	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	April	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	May	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	June	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	July	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	August	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	September	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	October	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	November	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	December	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1975	January	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	February	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	March	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	April	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1972 } 1973 } 1974 }	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
	1972	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
	1973	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134
1974	January	136	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118
	February	137	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118
	March	137	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121
	April	137	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	124
	May	145	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	130
	June	150	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133
	July	153	151	138	133	132	143	143	129	135
	August	155	152	141	134	146	145	145	129	138
	September	155	152	142	134	146	146	145	131	140
	October	158	154	146	134	147	149	147	131	141
	November	166	158	152	136	148	155	152	131	151
	December	167	159	161	136	149	158	152	155	153
1975	January	178	159	168	141	149	158	158	155	154
	February	179	159	168	141	149	158	158	156	156
	March	179	201	168	141	164	159	158	167	159
	April	179	201	170	141	164	159	158	167	164

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS
Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages										
1972 } 1973 } 1974 }	Average of monthly index numbers	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
	1972	113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
	1973	138	126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128
1974	January	127	109	119	146	118	114	119	128	112
	February	127	112	119	146	118	114	123	130	115
	March	127	112	122	146	118	115	126	131	115
	April	127	117	122	146	127	122	126	133	117
	May	133	123	126	147	132	132	131	139	120
	June	137	126	130	164	136	129	132	144	129
	July	140	129	131	169	138	136	134	147	130
	August	143	130	133	173	140	138	139	150	131
	September	145	132	133	173	140	138	146	150	131
	October	146	136	134	175	141	139	152	152	138
	November	151	140	143	181	149	145	159	165	145
	December	151	147	143	181	149	153	165	176	149
1975	January	164	147	143	183	155	157	165	176	149
	February	164	147	143	199	155	158	168	177	149
	March	164	147	157	199	155	160	172	177	149
	April	164	147	157	199	155	160	173	177	149
Normal weekly hours‡										
1972 } 1973 } 1974 }	Average of monthly index numbers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.5
	1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	100.0	98.5
	1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	97.2
1974	January	(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	97.5
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	97.2
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	97.2
	May	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	97.2
	June	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	100.0	97.2
	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
1975	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1972 } 1973 } 1974 }	Average of monthly index numbers	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
	1972	113	105	109	139	112	107	114	114	106
	1973	138	126	130	162	138	131	141	145	132
1974	January	127	109	119	146	121	114	122	128	115
	February	127	112	119	146	121	114	126	130	119
	March	127	112	122	146	130	115	129	131	119
	April	127	117	122	146	130	122	129	133	121
	May	133	123	126	147	136	126	135	139	124
	June	137	126	130	164	139	129	136	144	132
	July	140	129	131	169	141	136	137	147	134
	August	143	130	133	173	143	138	142	150	135
	September	145	132	133	173	143	138	149	150	135
	October	146	136	134	175	145	139	156	152	142
	November	151	140	143	181	153	145	162	165	149
	December	151	147	143	181	153	153	169	176	153
1975	January	164	147	143	183	159	157	169	176	153
	February	164	147	143	200	159	158	171	177	154
	March	164	147	157	200	159	160	176	177	154
	April	164	147	157	200	159	160	177	177	154

Notes: (1) If comparisons are made between the indices for different industry groups, it should be remembered that the indices for a particular group may have been affected by the incidence of changes in rates of wages or hours of work in the months immediately before the base date (July 31, 1972). In addition there is a considerable

variation in the provisions of collective agreements, and there is, therefore no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968. (2) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this Gazette have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect, or reported belatedly.

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†						All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption				
				Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials						
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights 1968	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1969	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1970	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1971	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1972	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1973	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights 1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1975	1,000	232	36.2‡	195.8‡	41.2‡	66.4‡	107.6‡	42.3	45.9‡	768	963.8‡
1974 Monthly average	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1974 January 15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February 19	101.7	100.9	97.6	101.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	99.3	100.7	102.0	101.9
March 19	102.6	102.0	99.5	102.5	102.2	106.3	104.6	98.9	102.1	102.8	102.8
April 23	106.1	103.2	102.1	103.4	108.1	110.8	109.6	92.2	102.5	107.0	106.3
May 21	107.6	104.5	106.9	103.9	108.7	111.5	110.5	91.8	103.0	108.7	107.7
June 18	108.7	105.9	111.1	104.7	109.5	113.1	111.6	91.8	104.0	109.6	108.6
July 16	109.7	105.5	103.1	106.1	113.4	115.6	114.7	90.9	104.5	111.1	110.0
August 20	109.8	106.1	99.1	107.8	115.2	118.9	117.4	91.4	105.6	111.1	110.3
September 17	111.0	107.5	99.8	109.3	116.8	120.8	119.2	92.3	107.2	112.1	111.5
October 15	113.2	110.4	104.6	111.8	119.7	124.7	122.6	93.8	108.9	114.2	113.7
November 12	115.2	113.3	105.7	115.0	121.9	130.3	126.9	97.2	110.4	115.8	115.6
December 10	116.9	114.4	106.5	116.3	123.9	133.4	129.5	96.4	111.1	117.7	117.4
1975 January 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
February 18	121.9	121.3	108.9	124.2	131.7	150.8	143.0	98.8	114.2	122.1	122.5
March 18	124.3	126.0	114.9	128.7	133.1	153.7	145.3	108.9	116.9	123.8	124.8
April 15	129.1	130.7	124.8	132.2	137.7	156.3	148.7	113.8	119.2	128.7	129.4

* See footnote on page 456.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.
‡ Provisional.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
												1968	Weights
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	Weights	
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969		
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970		
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971		
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972		
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973		
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974		
Monthly averages													
1962	101.6	102.3	103.2	102.1	102.0	104.2	103.4	101.0	100.5	101.2	101.5	1962	
1963	103.6	104.8	106.3	104.4	103.0	108.1	106.3	101.7	103.2	103.1	103.5	1963	
1964	107.0	107.8	99.2	110.0	106.5	112.3	110.2	110.1	109.3	106.6	107.5	1964	
1965	112.1	111.6	106.0	113.1	109.3	115.0	113.0	115.2	111.7	112.3	112.5	1965	
1966	116.5	115.6	114.8	116.0	112.0	116.8	115.1	119.4	114.7	116.9	119.5	1966	
1967	119.4	118.5	119.8	118.4	114.6	120.4	118.3	121.2	116.5	119.8	119.5	1967	
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2	125.2	1968	
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	132.2	131.7	131.7	1969	
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2	1970	
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5	1971	
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1	1972	
1973	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7	1973	
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1	1974	
1963 January 15	102.7	103.8	102.2	104.2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103.4	102.3	102.2	102.7	1963	
1964 January 14	104.7	105.4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111.2	108.9	103.6	106.5	104.3	105.1	1964	
1965 January 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108.9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109.2	110.2	1965	
1966 January 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113.3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114.6	1966	
1967 January 17	118.5	117.6	118.5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6	1967	
1968 January 16	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7	1968	
1969 January 14	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3	1969	
1970 January 20	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5	1970	
1971 January 19	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1	1971	
1972 January 18	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1	1972	
1973 January 16	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8	1973	
1974 January 15	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4	1974	
Monthly averages													
1962	101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	101.9	1962	
1963	106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	100.9	104.0	104.0	1963	
1964	110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	106.9	1964	
1965	116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	112.7	1965	
1966	123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	120.5	1966	
1967	126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	126.4	1967	
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9‡	1968	
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0‡	1969	
1970	149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5‡	1970	
1971	172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0‡	1971	
1972	185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3‡	1972	
1973	191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0‡	1973	
1974	215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3‡	1974	
1963 January 15	105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	102.4	1963	
1964 January 14	109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	105.0	1964	
1965 January 12	114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	108.3	1965	
1966 January 18	121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	116.6	1966	
1967 January 17	126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	124.7	1967	
1968 January 16	133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4‡	1968	
1969 January 14	139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5‡	1969	
1970 January 20	146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145								

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

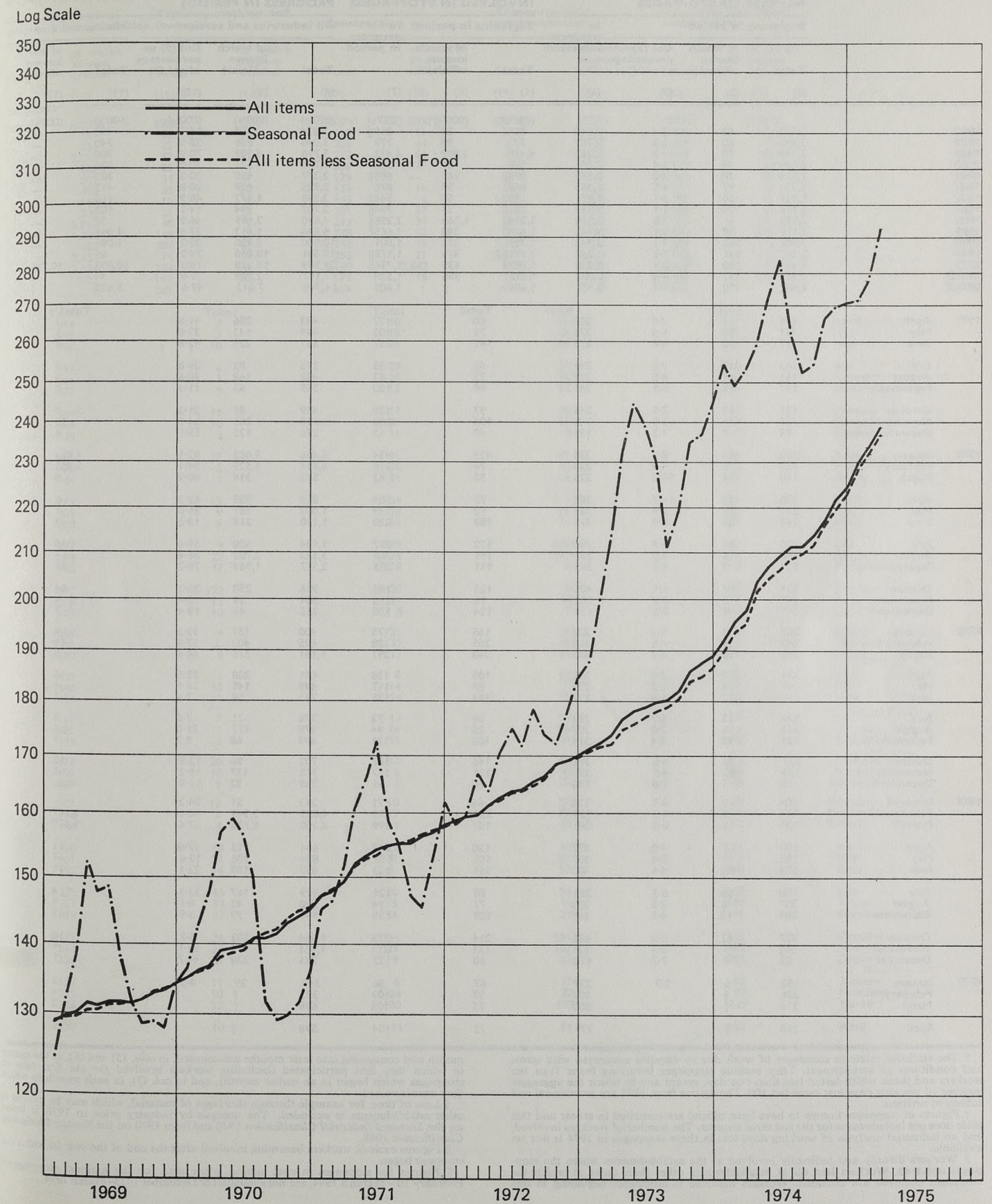
	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3				121.0				123.5			

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	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	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.2	105.9	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	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	139.5	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
JANUARY 16 1962 = 100											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	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	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2

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			In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)		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)	
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	814	24	3,024	497	16.4	495	—	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	3,046	861	28.3	740	—	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	1,755	527	30.0	326	—	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	2,277	690	30.3	309	42	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	2,925	607	20.8	413	—	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	2,787	394	14.1	108	—	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726	
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—	
1974	2,882	118	4.1	2,906	1,601	†	14,740	7,013	47.6	5,627	†	
					Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	
1971	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	493	206	41.8	2	2	
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	439	143	32.6	3	5	
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	537	229	42.6	4	4	
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	275	82	29.8	3	3	
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	438	169	38.6	3	7	
	September	197	12	6.1	245	99	569	65	11.4	7	7	
	October	183	13	7.1	241	138	409	87	21.3	9	9	
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	619	265	24.8	12	12	
	December	93	4	4.3	136	40	276	125	55.1	6	6	
1972	January	200	16	8.0	233	425	5,486	5,053	92.1	4,874	4,874	
	February	150	6	4.0	225	74	6,514	6,129	94.1	5,855	5,855	
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	522	314	60.2	8	8	
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	859	535	62.3	2	2	
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	1,003	361	36.0	1	1	
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	1,130	218	19.3	2	2	
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	1,184	608	51.4	18	18	
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	4	
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	11	
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	956	250	26.2	14	14	
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	364	39	10.4	4	4	
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	232	45	19.4	3	3	
1973	January	207	11	5.3	236	165	400	157	39.3	6	6	
	February	243	11	4.5	308	265	288	402	57.8	19	19	
	March	293	10	3.8	355	248	1,161	575	44.5	5	5	
	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	641	208	32.5	6	6	
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	499	145	24.1	4	4	
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	763	58	7.6	7	7	
	July	178	12	6.7	233	56	276	21	7.6	3	3	
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	378	117	31.0	16	16	
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	699	68	9.7	9	9	
	October	327	18	5.5	391	146	702	90	12.8	12	12	
	November	309	15	4.9	399	111	715	137	19.2	5	5	
	December	71	5	7.0	120	30	269	32	11.9	..	..
1974	January	104	9	8.7	128	66	213	51	24.2	..	..
	February	116	5	4.3	154	324	4,085	3,947	96.6	3,897	3,897	
	March	251	16	6.4	281	107	2,200	1,728	67.6	1,670	1,670	
	April	300	12	4.0	377	130	664	113	17.0	11	11	
	May	292	7	2.4	409	102	151	844	106	12.6	4	
	June	323	15	4.6	403	161	857	189	22.1	11	11	
	July	188	10	5.3	283	80	499	167	33.5	4	4	
	August	237	6	2.5	303	77	520	42	8.1	5	5	
	September	289	12	4.2	365	129	999	39	3.9	5	5	
	October	397	13	3.3	486	214	1,664	103	6.2	10	10	
	November	302	7	2.3	421	151	1,461	176	12.1	9	9	
	December	83	6	7.2	170	60	734	328	44.7	1	1	
1975	January	188	5	2.7	237	67	86	340	29	8.5	6	
	February	236	†	†	302	97	109	393	†	†	4	
	March	218	†	†	300	75	108	698	†	†	2	
	April	210	†	†	279	73	104	598	†	†	5	

* 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 from 1974 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. The number of workers involved, and an industrial analysis of working days lost in these stoppages in 1974 is not yet available.
‡ 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)	(23)
1960	1,450	317	25	3	110	15	636	1	308	162
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	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	32	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	1,422	2,010	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	3,363	1,229	140	7	278	12	559	41	438	112
1969	3,739	1,229	384	58	242	10	786	90	862	274
1970	4,540	587	384	58	255	21	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,836	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
1974	5,883	†	247	†	253	†	695	†	2,035	†
	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total	Total
1971	413	3	3	—	10	—	26	—	39	—
	332	3	3	—	19	—	28	—	51	—
	396	10	10	—	29	—	26	—	72	—
	191	6	6	—	29	—	12	—	24	—
	366	3	3	—	20	—	12	—	33	—
	473	9	9	—	15	—	12	—	53	—
	304	11	11	—	17	—	20	—	49	—
	468	10	10	—	27	—	67	—	35	—
	234	3	3	—	11	—	4	—	19	—
	440	17	17	—	31	—	41	—	84	—
	478	2	2	—	36	—	30	—	112	—
	344	3	3	—	54	—	16	—	98	—
	764	12	12	—	24	—	2	—	55	—
	825	9	9	—	32	—	10	—	125	—
	860	6	6	—	85	—	74	—	104	—
	577	9	9	—	389	—	105	—	87	—
	694	22	22	—	1,874	—	503	—	35	—
	692	47	47	—	1,618	—	6	—	144	—
	597	123	123	—	20	—	37	—	165	—
	258	15	15	—	21	—	48	—	22	—
	107	10	10	—	4	—	3	—	104	—
	259	4	4	—	31	—	11	—	89	—
	291	—	—	—	23	—	49	—	312	—
	592	8	8	—	1					

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)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973†	1974†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a	91.1	92.7	96.6	98.4	100.0	101.4	104.5	109.8	108.8
1b	102.6	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.0	98.0	98.7	(100.7)	
1c	88.8	91.6	95.9	97.8	100.0	103.5	105.9	(109.0)	
Costs per unit of output									
1d	84.2	86.5	89.5	92.8	100.0	110.4	121.1	132.0	150.4
1e	83.8	85.1	87.1	91.3	100.0	109.6	119.6	129.1	153.3
1f	82.0	84.0	86.3	90.0	100.0	109.0	118.6	127.7	152.5
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a	90.6	91.7	97.1	99.7	100.0	100.4	102.4	109.9	106.4
2b	105.6	102.8	101.5	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	(95.7)	
2c	85.8	89.2	95.7	98.2	100.0	103.6	108.2	(114.8)	(111.8)
Costs per unit of output									
2d	85.9	85.7	85.5	90.3	100.0	107.3	117.4	125.8	
2e	85.5	84.8	84.7	89.7	100.0	107.5	117.7	126.0	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a	89.2	89.8	95.7	99.4	100.0	99.6	102.0	110.5	107.9
3b	102.6	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	(94.2)	(94.2)
3c	86.9	90.0	96.7	99.1	100.0	102.9	108.9	(117.3)	(114.5)
Costs per unit of output									
3d	82.9	82.9	83.3	88.5	100.0	108.7	117.7	124.2	
3e	83.5	82.2	82.5	88.0	100.0	109.2	118.5	125.4	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a	115.3	114.5	111.4	104.9	100.0	99.7	84.0	93.6	83.8
4b	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.8	92.8	(88.4)	(85.5)
4c	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.6	100.0	103.0	90.5	(113.7)	(98.0)
Costs per unit of output									
4d	91.8	92.3	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.3	138.2	133.5	
4e	90.9	91.5	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.0	143.5	138.2	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a	97.7	92.0	97.9	100.3	100.0	90.8	90.8	99.5	91.5
5b	105.8	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	(87.5)	(87.1)
5c	92.3	91.4	99.2	101.0	100.0	96.2	103.9	(113.7)	(105.1)
Costs per unit of output									
5d	76.1	78.1	76.8	84.2	100.0	111.8	120.8	125.4	
5e	76.3	77.3	76.0	83.9	100.0	112.3	121.3	125.9	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a	84.7	87.5	91.2	96.7	100.0	101.1	100.5	111.5	110.2
6b	100.1	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	(92.4)	(93.0)
6c	84.6	88.5	93.4	97.6	100.0	104.6	109.1	(120.7)	(118.5)
Costs per unit of output									
6d	85.3	84.1	85.6	89.7	100.0	106.6	114.6	118.7	
6e	85.3	83.2	84.6	89.2	100.0	107.0	115.3	119.6	
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a	96.3	94.5	100.5	105.9	100.0	98.5	101.6	101.6	95.1
7b	101.4	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	(94.9)	(93.6)
7c	95.0	96.6	103.6	106.6	100.0	101.1	108.2	(107.1)	(101.6)
Costs per unit of output									
7d	77.1	78.1	80.3	84.1	100.0	110.3	123.2	142.5	
7e	77.4	77.6	79.6	83.7	100.0	110.5	123.9	143.3	
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a	85.9	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.6	100.0
8b	112.5	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	(87.7)	(84.5)
8c	76.4	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.7	116.3	(123.8)	(118.3)
Costs per unit of output									
8d	93.7	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.7	111.1	113.4	
8e	93.6	91.2	86.3	93.1	100.0	104.9	111.9	115.0	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a	83.0	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	117.8	117.5
9b	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.1	91.1	(88.1)	(86.9)
9c	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.1	122.1	(133.7)	(135.2)
Costs per unit of output									
9d	98.3	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	113.0	115.5	
9e	97.4	96.7	93.3	94.0	100.0	108.8	113.3	116.4	

* 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 434 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

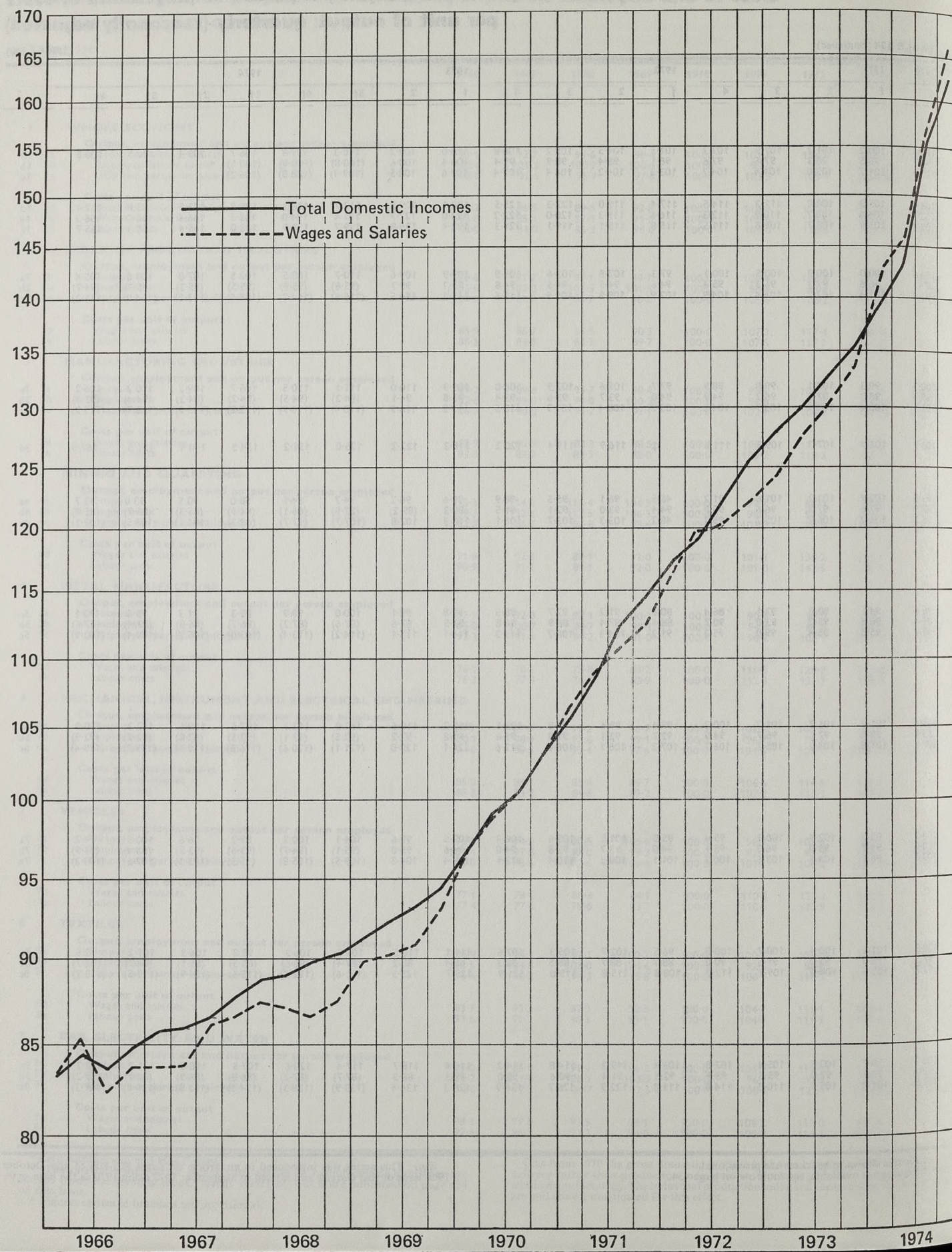
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1970 = 100)

1970	1971				1972				1973				1974				
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	
100.6	100.2	101.3	101.9	102.2	101.3	104.5	105.2	106.8	110.0	109.2	110.3	109.8	106.7	109.4	110.5	108.8	1a
99.7	98.5	98.3	97.6	97.6	98.1	98.4	98.9	99.4	100.4	100.6	(100.8)	(100.9)	(100.5)				1b
100.9	101.7	103.0	104.4	104.7	103.3	106.2	106.4	107.4	109.6	108.5	(109.4)	(108.8)	(106.2)				1c
103.6	105.8	108.8	112.3	114.5	117.4	119.0	122.3	125.5	128.1	129.8	133.7	136.3	139.8	143.5	155.8	162.4	1d
103.3	106.6	108.7	110.9	112.3	116.6	119.3	120.0	122.2	123.0	127.7	131.4	134.0	143.5	146.4	156.0	166.3	1e
103.4	105.9	108.7	109.8	111.5	115.8	118.1	119.1	121.3	122.4	125.8	129.7	132.9	143.0	145.4	155.3	165.7	1f
100.6	100.0	100.9	100.5	100.1	97.3	102.8	103.6	105.8	109.9	109.6	110.7	109.5	103.5	107.8	108.6	105.4	2a
99.2	98.6	97.3	96.3	95.4	94.6	94.5	94.5	94.8	95.3	95.7	(95.8)	(95.9)	(95.5)	(95.3)	(94.7)		2b
101.4	101.4	103.7	104.4	104.9	102.9	108.8	109.6	111.6	115.3	114.5	(115.6)	(114.2)	(108.4)	(113.1)	(114.0)	(111.3)	2c
100.9	99.3	100.1	99.8	98.9	97.7	101.6	102.9	106.0	109.9	110.0	111.5	110.5	105.7	109.3	110.2	106.2	3a
99.4	98.9	97.3	96.2	94.9	94.0	93.7	93.6	93.4	93.8	94.1	(94.2)	(94.5)	(94.2)	(94.3)	(94.4)	(93.8)	3b
101.5	100.4	102.9	103.7	104.2	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.5	117.2	116.9	(118.4)	(116.9)	(112.2)	(115.9)	(116.7)	(113.2)	3c
103.9	106.7	107.2	109.3	111.6	†	116.9	119.4	120.2	118.3	122.2	125.0	131.2	134.3	140.4	151.6	167.5	3d
93.5	102.7	103.2	101.6	91.2	45.5	96.1	95.5	98.9	99.6	96.2	94.7	84.1	58.0	90.5	93.0	93.7	4a
97.9	97.6	97.2	96.6	95.8	94.4	93.0	92.1	91.5	90.3	(89.2)	(87.9)	(86.1)	(84.9)	(85.3)	(85.7)	(85.9)	4b
95.5	105.2	106.2	105.2	95.2	48.2	103.3	103.7	108.1	110.3	107.8	(107.7)	(97.7)	(68.3)	(106.1)	(108.5)	(109.1)	4c
98.8	94.1	90.8	92.1	86.4	80.6	91.2	92.7	98.5	99.8	99.1	100.0	98.9	89.3	91.3	95.6	90.1	5a
99.4	98.5	95.2	93.0	90.7	88.4	87.4	86.9	86.8	87.5	87.6	(87.6)	(87.2)	(86.7)	(86.8)	(87.4)	(87.6)	5b
99.4	95.5	95.4	99.0	95.3	91.2	104.3	106.7	113.5	114.1	113.1	(114.2)	(113.4)	(103.0)	(105.2)	(109.4)	(102.9)	5c
100.6	101.2	101.7	101.2	100.3	99.4	99.6	99.8	103.1	111.2	110.6	112.0	112.3	107.6	110.1	112.3	110.9	6a
99.8	99.4	97.6	95.7	94.0	92.7	92.1	91.9	91.6	91.8	92.2	(92.5)	(93.1)	(92.5)	(92.8)	(93.7)	(92.9)	6b
100.8	101.8	104.2	105.7	106.7	107.2	108.1	108.6	112.6	121.1	120.0	(121.1)	(120.6)	(116.3)	(118.6)	(119.9)	(119.4)	6c
103.5	95.8	102.4	100.3	95.4	95.0	101.5	103.6	106.3	102.5	99.6	104.1	100.2	89.2	96.6	100.5	94.2	7a
100.0	99.7	98.0	96.8	95.1	94.0	93.7	93.8	94.0	94.6	95.0	(95.1)	(94.7)	(93.6)	(93.5)	(93.4)	(93.9)	7b
103.5	96.1	104.5	103.6	100.3	101.1	108.3	110.4	113.1	108.4	104.8	(109.5)	(105.8)	(95.3)	(103.3)	(107.6)	(100.3)	7c
100.9	101.1	100.4	100.7	100.8	96.5	102.7	105.3	107.6	111.1	110.5	106.3	106.3	98.8	106.3	101.2	93.6	8a
97.3	95.8	93.0	91.6	90.0	88.7	88.7	88.5	88.3	88.4	88.2	(87.4)	(86.6)	(85.5)	(85.1)	(84.7)	(82.7)	8b
103.7	105.5	108.0	109.9	112.0	108.8	115.8	119.0	121.9	125.7	125.3	(121.6)	(122.7)	(115.6)	(124.9)	(119.5)	(113.2)	8c
100.2	99.7	102.7	105.4	107.8	103.4	112.3	114.8	114.2	114.6	118.7	117.4	120.6	107.6	118.0	121.2	123.2	9a
98.7	97.9	97.0	95.6	93.9													

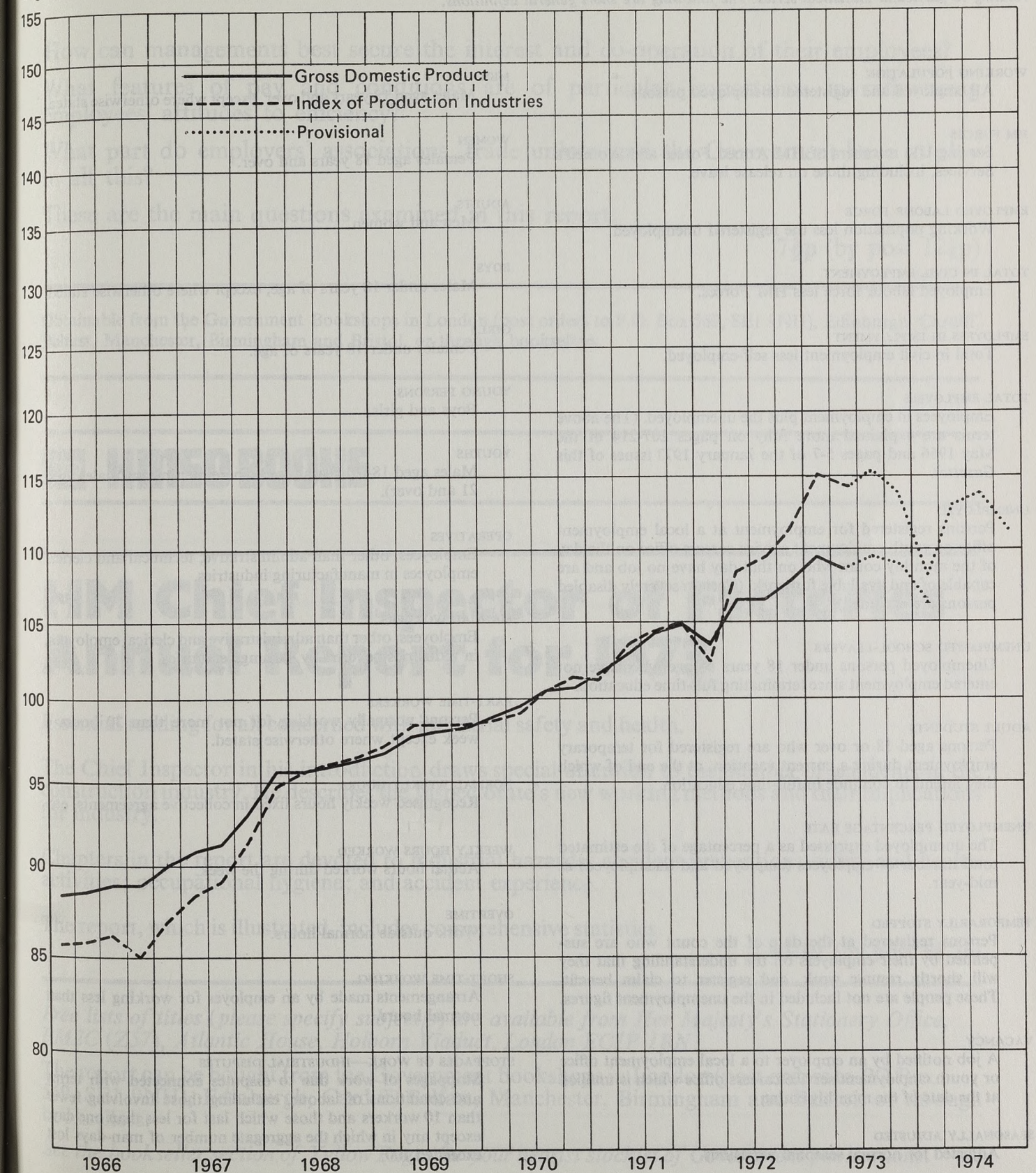
Costs per unit of output (1970=100): Seasonally adjusted.

Log Scale



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

Log Scale



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.	MEN Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
HM FORCES Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.	WOMEN Females aged 18 years and over.
EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE Working population less the registered unemployed.	ADULTS Men and women.
TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT Employed labour force less HM Forces.	BOYS Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT Total in civil employment less self-employed.	GIRLS Females under 18 years of age.
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).	YOUNG PERSONS Boys and girls.
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 are excluded).	YOUTHS Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	OPERATIVES Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
ADULT STUDENTS Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education.	MANUAL WORKERS Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.	PART-TIME WORKERS Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
TEMPORARILY STOPPED Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.	NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.
VACANCY A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment service careers office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	WEEKLY HOURS WORKED Actual hours worked during the week.
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	OVERTIME Work outside normal hours.
	SHORT-TIME WORKING Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

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