DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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Contents

SPECIAL FEATURES

- PAGE 619 Manpower planning
 - 619 A view of occupational employment in 1981
 - 623 Apprenticeship and after: agriculture
 - 627 Manpower planning in road transport
 - 633 Proposals for company reform in France
 - 636 The Attack on Inflation—the White Paper in full
 - 643 Annual census of employment, 1974. Regional and industrial analyses
 - Employment figures from the 1971 Census of Population
 - 661 Industrial disputes—incidence rates 1971-1974
 - 662 Unemployed coloured workers
 - 663 London Transport earnings Exemption certificates Wages and salaries per unit of output

NEWS AND NOTES

664 Safety signs for dangerous loads—Training research register—Training conference— Cash aid for moving to new jobs-Unfavourable attitudes to women-Unfair dismissals—Training divers—new research—Shipbuilding careers—Labour statistics year book—Training levy—Training board chairmen

EMPLOYMENT PEOPLE

668 Douglas Talintyre, new labour attaché in the USA

MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 670 Summary
- Overtime and short-time
- Employees in employment
- Unemployment and vacancies
- 692 Stoppages of work
- Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work 693
- 694 Retail prices

STATISTICAL SERIES

- 697 Employment
- 700 Unemployment
- 718 Overtime, hours of work, earnings and wage rates
- 730 Retail prices
- 734 Stoppages of work

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Guide to some major articles 1974-1975

1975 1974

January	Page	January
Graduate employment: international comparisons	3	Flexible working hours
Manpower resources in distributive trades	4	Role of graduates in industry
Defence manpower planning	6	Women and work
Female activity rates	8	Labour turnover
New Earnings Survey 1973—occupations	19	New Earnings Survey 1974—pay within the regions
1901-6		619 A view of ocuprons
February	407	February
New Earnings Survey 1973—further results	107	The Gazette—what readers think PER's new Executive Secretaries agency
March		Index of Retail Prices—some changes in its construct
Characteristics of the unemployed	211	New Earnings Survey, 1975—arrangements Earnings and hours of manual workers, October 197
Vacancy study	222	rofigure no augusto issuma - 1,40 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
sus of Papulation		March
April	295	The unemployment statistics and their interpretation
Improving manpower information	298	The Italian employment scene, 1974
Air transport manpower planning Voluntary leaving in industry	301	Retail Prices in 1974
Labour force projections to 1991	304	New estimates of employment on a continuous basis
May	270	April
Study of unemployment statistics	379 385	Professional engineers and scientists in engineering
Characteristics of the unemployed—occupations Employment prospects for new graduates	390	Employment prospects for new graduates in 1975
Employment prospects for new graduates	ment absol at	The Dutch employment scene, 1974-75
		The Employment Protection Bill
June	menon was	The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service
Characteristics of the unemployed—regions	495	
		May
July	naranni yara ista pakarani da i	Young people leaving school—projections to 1975-7
Job market for highly qualified	607	A view of industrial employment in 1981
Students' attitudes to nursing	610 613	The Scandinavian employment scene
Employment of post-graduates	SHORES OIS OR	Monthly index of average earnings, 1963-74
August		Luna is a restriction to
Progress towards equal pay	691	June HATMON
New sample for employment estimates	736	Who are the temporary workers?
and the second of the second o		Household spending in 1974 The Belgian employment scene, 1974-75
Santambar		Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, 1974
September	802	Annual census of employment, 1974
Unemployment flow statistics Tom Hudson, Editor	814	2017 San Unicippioyment and vaca
Tom Hudson, Editor	· · ·	
urs of work age was a sure to sur		to sold Julysa to assess 200
October	000	A view of occupational employment in 1981
Household spending in 1973	882	Apprenticeship and after: agriculture
Accidents which should not happen	888 892	Manpower planning in road transport
Local employment intelligence Manpower forecasting in engineering	895	Proposals for company reform in France
Task analysis—two examples	898	The Attack on Inflation—The White Paper in full
November		
Working women	982	
New Earnings Survey 1974—key results	986	
December		
Industrial disputes—international comparisons	1110	
Making work more interesting	1113	
New Fornings Survey 1974 holidays	1116	

A view of occupational employment in 1981

THE article A view of industrial employment in 1981 in the May 1975 issue of the Gazette gave a set of projections of employment in 37 industries in 1981, made by a group of research workers. Apart from their value in their own right, these projections represented the first of a two-stage exercise aimed at assessing the practicability of generating from industry projections a set of projections of employment in the main occupations. The article on these pages presents the results of the work on occupations undertaken by Mr V. H. Woodward, Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge University.*

It is important to appreciate that this work is still very much in the experimental stage. There are a number of important problems which cannot yet be satisfactorily resolved, partly owing to the paucity of regular data on occupational employment. These are explored in some detail in the article, and an attempt is made to assess their effect on the projections for particular occupations. For these reasons, the projections should be regarded as a starting point for further statistical analysis and informed discussion rather than as an end in themselves.

Data source

Page

The only comprehensive source of a series of data on occupational employment is the Census of Population. The basic data used consist of matrices of employment by 182 occupations and 39 industries, separately for males and females, extracted from the census of population for 1961. 1966 and 1971. Every attempt was made to ensure these matrices were consistent. This necessitated the merging of several occupations in arriving at the 182 occupations, but it is possible that definitional difference between the censuses still exist.

For projection purposes, these data were re-classified from 182 to 105 occupations, both to ease the computing problem, and to eliminate the numerically small occupations. These occupations can be summed to give totals for the 27 orders of the Registrar General's classification of occupations. All the figures used in this work give equal weight to part-time and full-time workers.

Method of projection

The projections have been made in three stages:

(i) The industrial projections described in the earlier rticle were disaggregated to give separate figures for male

and female employment in each industry in 1981. This was done by extrapolating the trend in the proportion of workers in each industry who are female.†

(ii) Projections of occupational proportions in each industry were made, also for males and females separately, using data for 1961, 1966 and 1971. The projection method used was that which gave the best results when used to make projections for 1971 using earlier data—namely a log linear trend through the proportion figures.

(iii) The projected occupational proportions were applied to the corresponding industry projections to give occupation totals in each industry for men and women separately. These totals were aggregated over all industries and, where appropriate, grouped to give broader occupation totals.

Problems of interpretation

There are, as mentioned earlier, a number of problems which complicate the interpretation of the projections. Firstly, the 1961-71 period was characterised by considerable cyclical fluctuation. In 1961 and 1966 the registered unemployment rate was 1.4 per cent, but in 1971 it was 3.4 per cent. The effect of the recession in 1971 might, in principle, be to depress proportions employed in occupations concerned with the processing of materials (such as the skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled manual occupations in manufacturing), and correspondingly exaggerate proportions in service-oriented occupations (such as the professional and administrative occupations). Similarly, over the 1966-71 period there were certain special effects brought about by such institutional changes as the introduction of selective employment tax and the abolition of resale price maintenance.

These effects, which might not be continued into the projections period, are likely to have particularly affected the proportions in the clerical, sales and service occupations.

The difficulties have been accentuated by two further factors. Firstly, there are only three census observations of the occupational composition of employment. Secondly, the method of extrapolating occupational proportions for 105 separate occupations has, for occupations which have grown very rapidly in the past, produced rather exaggerated projections. These tend to cancel out when summed to order group level, but even at this level their effect is still apparent, and a somewhat different picture emerges when projections are made on a more aggregated basis. It is possible to illustrate this with reference to a separate set of

^{*}A more detailed paper is available on request from: Unit for Manpower Studies, partment of Employment, Steel House, 11 Tothile Street, London SW1 H9LN, elephone 01-799 7777 ext. 214.

[†] An adjustment was required to bring these into line with the estimates of male and male employment implied by the Department's projections of the economically female employment implied by the Department's projections active population published in the April 1974 issue of this Gazette

Manpower planning

projections which were derived using the same method for only 12 occupation groups.* For example, the projected growth in employment in the occupational group "professional workers", which is included in order XXV in Table 1, is 4.9 per cent, compared with a growth of 6.2 per cent implied by summing the relevant disaggregated projections. The details are as follows:

	1971 (Actual) 000's	1981 (Projection) 000's	Growth in numbers 000's	Average annual growth
Professional Workers Aggregated Projection Disaggregated Projection	875 875	1,423 1,592	+548 +717	4·9 6·2

The projections

The projections of employment for 25 census occupation orders are shown in table 1 and in the chart. The principal features emerging from the table are:

(a) A continued fall in employment is shown in the primary occupations (farmers, foresters and fishermen; and miners and quarrymen), but at a somewhat slower rate than in the previous decade.

(b) Employment is shown to decline in most of the "material processing occupations" (Orders III-XIV) in many instances at significantly higher rates than in the previous ten years. One of the few exceptions is electrical and electronic workers, where the rapid growth in employment of the previous decade is shown as being sustained. As indicated earlier, employment in these occupations was particularly affected by the 1971 recession, and this may have affected the projections.

(c) Employment is also projected to fall in the construction and labouring occupations, again more rapidly than in the earlier decade. However, for transport and communications workers a reversal of the fall between 1961 and 1971 is indicated.

(d) Employment in the clerical occupations is shown as remaining fairly stable, which contrasts with the rapid expansion between 1961 and 1971. In the sales occupations, employment is projected to decline much more rapidly than in the previous ten years. As explained earlier these projections are complicated by the possible effects of SET and the abolition of resale price maintenance.

(e) The very rapid growth in employment in the administrative and professional occupations is shown as continuing, in the administrative and managerial occupations at a slightly lower rate than previously, but in the professional and technical occupations (which include doctors, nurses,

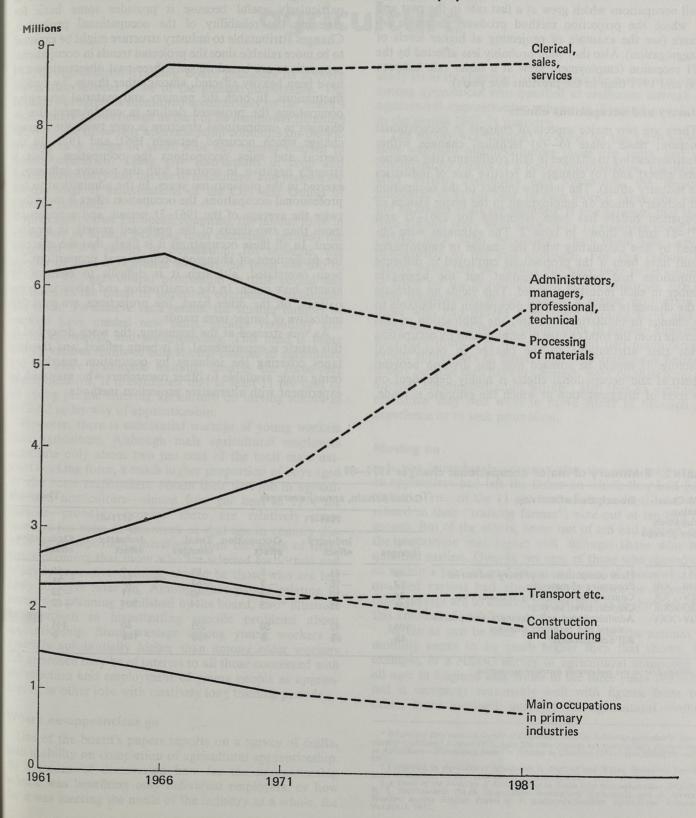
Table 1 Occupational distribution of employment 1961-81

Occup	ation order	1961 (000's)	1966 (000's)	1971 (000's)	1981 (000's)	Average annual change 1961–71 per cent	Average annual change 1971–81 per cent
1	Farmers, foresters, fishermen	948	863	740	623	-2·4	−1.7
11	Miners and quarrymen	504	366	237	125	−7.5	-6.4
III	Gas, coke and chemical makers	142	146	128	120	-1.0	-0.7
IV	Glass and ceramic makers	104	104	94	74	-1.0	-2.4
٧	Furnace, forge, foundry and rolling mill workers	236	212	159	109	-3.9	-3.7
VI	Electrical and electronic workers	446	510	515	577	+1.5	+1.2
VII	Engineering and allied trade workers	2,673	2,889	2,776	2,622	+0.4	-0.6
VIII	Woodworkers	445	469	411	359	-0.8	-1.3
IX	Leather workers	154	136	112	96	−3·1	-1.4
X	Textile workers	450	403	294	205	-4.1	-3.5
XI	Clothing workers	472	465	394	294	-1.8	-2.9
XII	Food, drink, tobacco workers	384	392	363	259	-0.6	-3.3
XIII	Paper and printing workers	331	337	311	287	-0.6	-0.9
XIV	Makers of other products	300	335	301	332	ossalmile o	+1.0
XV	Construction workers	548	590	546	531		-0.3
XVI	Painters and decorators	323	319	274	215	-1.6	-2.4
XVII	Drivers of stationery engines, cranes	318	318	300	274	-0.6	-0.9
XVIII	Labourers nec.	1,234	1,226	1,096	822	-1.2	-2.9
XIX	Transport communications workers	1,476	1,487	1,368	1,605	-0.8	+1.6
XX	Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers, bottlers	799	853	781	644	-0.3	-1.9
XXI	Clerical workers	3,055	3,401	3,549	3,589	+1.6	+0.1
XXII	Sales workers	2,243	2,378	2,222	1,980	-0.1	-1.1
XXIII	Service, sport, recreation workers	2,415	2,980	2,949	3,275	+2.0	+1.0
XXIV	Administrators and managers	630	768	942	1,317	+4.1	+3.4
XXV	Professional, technical workers and artists	2,036	2,386	2,720	4,442	+2.9	+5.0
Total i	n employment¹	23,2452	24,6512	23,910	25,000	+0.4	+0.5

¹ Including forces and inadequately described occupations.
2 The 1961 and 1966 totals have been obtained from the data in the published Census of Population volumes using adjustment factors provided by the Census Office to correct for bias

Employment by occupation 1961-81

Unbroken lines: actual - Broken lines: projected



^{*} The classification used corresponded more or less to the GRO's socio-economic

Manpower planning

teachers, scientists, engineers, other professions and technicians) at a considerably higher rate.

These projections probably show an exaggerated growth for a number of reasons. For instance, they include several small occupations which grew at a fast rate in the past and for which the projection method produces excessive increases (see the example of projecting at higher levels of disaggregation). Also they were probably less affected by the 1971 recession (employment grew at a faster rate between 1966 and 1971 than in the previous five years).

Industry and occupations effects

There are two major aspects of changes in occupational structure; these relate to—(a) technical changes within industries leading to changes in skill coefficients (the occupational effect) and (b) changes in relative size of industries (the industry effect). The relative impact of the occupation and industry effects on employment in the major groups of occupation orders has been estimated for 1961-71 and 1971-81 and is shown in table 2. The estimates were obtained by first calculating what the change in employment would have been if the proportions employed in different occupations had remained constant but the aggregate number in each industry changed. This yields an estimate of the change in employment by occupation attributable to the change in industrial structure; the subtraction of this estimate from the total change in employment by occupation yields that attributable to the change in occupational structure. It should be stressed that this division between industrial and occupational effects is highly dependent on the level of disaggregation at which the estimate is made.

The results of estimates made at order level are summarised in table 2.

The division between changes in employment attributable to changes in industrial and occupational structure is particularly useful because it provides some basis for assessing the reliability of the occupational projection. Changes attributable to industry structure might be expected to be more reliable since the projected trends in occupational proportions are based on only three past observations and have been heavily affected, among other things, by cyclical fluctuations. In both the primary and material processing occupations the projected decline in employment due to changes in occupational structure is over twice the average change which occurred between 1961 and 1971. In the clerical and sales occupations the occupation effect is strongly negative, in contrast with the positive influence it exerted in the previous ten years. In the administrative and professional occupations, the occupation effect is more than twice the average of the 1961-71 period, and accounts for more than two-thirds of the projected growth in employment. In all these occupations it is likely that the effect on the projections of changing occupational proportions has been overstated, although it is difficult to estimate by exactly how much. In the construction and labouring occupations, on the other hand, the projections are probably indicative of longer-term trends.

As was stressed at the beginning, the work described in this article is experimental. It is being refined, and the data tapes covering the industry by occupation matrices are being made available to other researchers who may wish to experiment with alternative projection methods.

Table 2 Summary of major occupational changes 1971-81

1970 Classi-	Description of activity	Great Brit		Thousand			
fication occupation			1961–71		177		
order groups		Total changes	Industry effect	Occupation effect	Total changes	Industry effect	Occupation effect
I- II	Main occupations in primary industries	-48	—43	_5	-25	_ 9	-16
III- XIV	Processing of materials	-27	-18	-9	-62	-37	-25
XV- XX	Construction, labouring transport etc.	-34	-10	-24	-40	-11	-29
XXI-XXIII XXIV- XXV	Clerical, sales, services Administrators and managers and profes-	101	95	5	44	104	-60
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	sional and technical workers	100	42	58	201	60	141
	All occupations*	68	68	0	108	108	0

^{*} Including forces and inadequately described occupations

Apprenticeship and after: agriculture

THE Agricultural Training Board considers its appren-I ticeship scheme to be of the greatest importance. The Scheme's progress is monitored continuously by the board's field officers and reviewed as part of its manpower planning activity. The three-year apprenticeship combines on-the-job training in a range of skills with day release courses in further education. These give instructions in crop and animal husbandry and the use of machinery, and prepare for various stage II examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute.

As in most other European countries, the labour force in agriculture in Britain has long been declining; between the 1961 and 1971 census of population, for example, the number of paid agricultural workers fell from 444,000 to 306,000. Yet agricultural production in this period has increased as the result of improved equipment, techniques and stock. To achieve such results, the smaller number of workers have needed new skills, greater versatility and deeper knowledge and understanding. This need is being met by various forms of educational courses in agriculture and by more systematic training, notably the three-year apprenticeships. It is estimated that at least 11 per cent of all young people entering agriculture on leaving school in 1972 did so by way of apprenticeship.

However, there is substantial wastage of young workers from agriculture. Although male agricultural employees constitute only about two per cent of the total male national working force, a much higher proportion of boys aged 18 who enter employment obtain their first job in agriculture and horticulture—almost four per cent in 1974 for instance-probably because there are relatively more openings for them in this work at that age in country districts. It is important, therefore, from the angle of manpower planning that those who are selected for formal and relatively expensive training, should be those who are less likely to leave later on. Among other papers relating to manpower planning published by the board, two* illustrate its approach in investigating specific problems about apprenticeship. Since wastage among young workers is generally substantially higher than among older workers this approach may be of interest to all those concerned with the selection and employment of young people as apprentices or in other jobs with relatively long training periods.

Where ex-apprentices go

One of the board's papers reports on a survey of craftsnan mobility on completion of agricultural apprenticeship. As a means of discovering how far the apprenticeship scheme was benefiting only individual employers, or how far it was meeting the needs of the industry as a whole, the study set as its objective: to determine the extent of mobility among apprentices who qualified as craftsmen through the agricultural apprenticeship scheme in England and Wales in the period 1967-71 inclusive.

The survey was intended to cover all the 1,270 apprentices who had qualified during those five years, and was conducted by means of a postal questionnaire. Eventually, after various reminders and follow-ups, the response amounted to 81 per cent, or even more if those who could not be traced at all are excluded. It was assumed that those who did not reply were more likely to resemble those who replied later, after persuasion, than those who replied immediately to the first approach. For this reason, the report warns that the results probably need to be adjusted to allow for the probability that non-respondents, like the later respondents, would include a higher proportion of those who had moved from their training farm and of those who had moved to occupations in no way connected with agriculture. The report points out that many farmers expect apprentices to move when their training is finished, if only because they have not enough work on their farm for another experienced adult worker; also that an ambitious craftsman may well want to move either to broaden his experience or to seek promotion.

Moving on

It was immediately apparent that the great majority of ex-apprentices had left the farms on which they had been trained. True, of the 11 per cent of respondents who were related to their "training farmer", nine out of ten had not moved. But of the others, seven out of ten had moved, and the proportion was higher still amongst those who had qualified earliest. Over 80 per cent of those who moved did so within a year of qualifying, and most of those who had qualified earliest had already moved twice or more. No other surveys are so directly comparable as to show whether this amount of mobility is high or not.

As far as can be seen from the results, the amount of mobility seems to be much higher than that shown, for example, in a NEDO survey of agricultural manpower of all ages in England and Wales in the three years 1967-70†, but it compares reasonably well with figures from two other, more localised, surveys‡ for agricultural workers

^{*} Where are they now—a Survey of Craftsman mobility following agricultural Apprenticeship (published August 1973, price 50p plus postage and packaging); Apprenticeship in Agriculture—Withdrawal from the Scheme in Cheshire 1971-2 (published November 1972).

† Published in Agricultural Manpower in England and Wales, Economic Development Committee for the Agricultural Industry (1972)

‡ A Study of the Mobility of Farm Labour in South East Nottinghamshire 1965-70 by R. I. Hawksworth (M.Sc dissertation—Nottingham University) and A Survey of Workers leaving Scottish Farms by F. McIntosh—Scottish Agricultural Economics Vol XXII, 1972.

aged under twenty-five and under twenty. The report comments that these comparisons suggest that agricultural ex-apprentices are more likely to move than other agricultural workers as a whole; however, while it finds no firm evidence that they are more likely to move than other agricultural workers of the same age, it considers this is a hypothesis still to be tested.

Related jobs

As will be seen from table 1, only 15 per cent of all the respondents were in jobs unrelated to their training at the time of the survey, although these proportions would probably be higher if information about non-respondents had been available.

The proportion who had moved to non-agricultural work by the time of the survey was higher than the corresponding proportion among those making their first change after qualifying. But almost two-thirds of those who moved outside the industry did so at once, and relatively fewonly one in seven—of these returned to agriculture later. Comparisons with other data are again difficult. However, looking at those who had qualified at least three years before the survey, the report suggests that, as might be hoped of those who had undertaken a formal training, the respondents seemed less likely to leave agriculture than other young agricultural workers; it prefers to regard this, too, less as a firm finding than as a hypothesis needing further testing.

The survey did seem, therefore, to offer useful support to the board's contention that the apprentice training scheme was of benefit, and of benefit to the industry as a whole rather than to individual employers.

For one in seven of all the respondents, their first move after completion of apprenticeship was to full-time courses of further education in agriculture. Most of these, naturally,

had finished their courses by the time of the survey and taken up various kinds of work in agriculture; but 18 of them—about one in eight—went on to work outside agriculture. A few, at the time of the survey, were in courses after having had jobs in agriculture since qualifying.

Those who remained in agriculture were distributed over a variety of occupations, both at the time of qualifying and at the time of the survey. Roughly half were still in their original occupations. The rest had changed, but the total distribution in both counts was similar in many ways, the largest groups—tractor drivers and cowmen/herdsmen each comprising about 10 per cent of the total at each stage. The proportion who were in the more independent positions (contractors, managers, farmers/growers and foremen) had increased, naturally perhaps, with time, from about 9 per cent to about 12 per cent. The occupational distribution of the substantial group who originally entered further education was much the same as those who did not.

Table 2 shows the occupations entered by those who had left agriculture by the time of the survey.* In some of these, it is possible that the ex-apprentices are using at least some of the knowledge obtained on courses, but in scientific or related fields. The rest of the jobs seemed to have little or no affinity to agricultural training, although some represent a move to different kinds of open-air work, and may be part of the drift of workers away from agriculture referred to earlier. Yet even here it could be that the description, for example, "sales representative" or "mechanic" covers the application in a different field of some of the knowledge gained as an apprentice.

"It is inevitable", says the report, "in an industry with a declining workforce, that some trained manpower is lost to jobs at which the training was not specifically aimed. Moreover, such workers are unlikely to return to the industry. Happily, however, this wastage is relatively low".

Occupations of trained craftsmen at the time of the national survey (1972/73)* Table 1

	Year of qualification											
	1967		1968	1968		1969		1970			Total	5
Still on "training farm"	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% 9·0 28·4	No.	%	No.	%
Relatives of farmer Others	12 27	7·9 17·8	11 33	6·1 18·4	12 40	6·8 22·6	19 60		45 104	16·4 37·7	99 264	10·0 26·6
Now in:	(2) survey	GEPE B	nt sile	MEES	Airw	ncerped					an dise	
Other farms	42	27-5	60	33.6	50	28.2	66	31.3	69	25.1	287	28.8
Associated industries†	20	13-2	22	12.3	28	15.8	13	6.2	15	5.5	98	9.9
Amenity horticulture	3	2.0	7	3.9	3	1.7	4	1.9	7	2.5	24	2.4
Agricultural further education	2	1.3	7	3.9	3	1.7	8	3.8	15	5.5	35	3.5
Overseas agriculture	8	5.3	10	5.5	6	3.4	7	3.3	4	1.5	35	3.5
Other jobs	38	25.0	29	16.2	35	19-8	34	16.1	16	5.8	152	15.3
TOTALS	152	100	179	100	177	100	211	100	275	100	994	100

Questionnaires were completed at various dates between July 1972 and early 1973.
This includes work in establishments such as experimental stations, agricultural merchants, agricultural machinery firms, university farms.

urce: 'Where are they now?' A survey by the Agricultural Training Board of Craftsman mobility following agricultural apprenticeship.

Table 2 Ex-apprentices working outside agriculture Occupations at the time of the survey (1972/73)*

	Nationa mobility craftsmo	ll survey on of trained en
cause apparently they sound	No.	%
Lorry/plant drivers	14	9.2
Forces, police, fire service	15	9.9
Milk/bread roundsmen Window cleaner	3	2.0
Building	13	8.6
Sales Representative	19	12-6
Shop work	2	1.3
Florist		0.7
Machine or process operator	9	5.9
Mechanic or similar	9	5.9
Tyre fitter	Adams of Toleral	Started to the second
Barman	2	1.3
Warehouseman, packer	4	2.6
Factory labourer	6 7	3.9
Labourer	tion notice	4.5
Nursing	2	1.3
Lecturer	3	2.0
Laboratory assistant	4	2.5
Technical/professional	11	7.2
Unspecified	28	18-6
TOTALS	152	100-0

A problem of wastage

The other survey related to a single county, Cheshire, an area where the proportion of school-leavers entering griculture and horticulture (including amenity horticulure) has been about twice the national average, and the proportion of apprentices among all young agricultural workers about four times the national average.

The problem the survey investigated was that over the period 1967-71 there had been an increase in the proportion apprentices in Cheshire who withdrew from trainingper cent in 1967 had done so, but the figure had risen to per cent and 36 per cent in the final two years. The Cheshire apprenticeship sub-committee of the board's Cheshire area training committee therefore decided, among other measures, to investigate the reasons why each of the 60 ex-apprentices for 1970-71 had withdrawn, and to see what might be done to reduce withdrawal rates.

As a background to the survey, a study was first made of the history of the apprenticeship scheme in Cheshire, of the iographical information held on the ex-apprentices, and of records of their attendance and performance on their courses. Information and opinions were obtained from representatives of the farming organisations and from the careers officers involved in the placement of apprentices. Then contact was made with the ex-apprentices, their parents and their employers. All but three of the employing armers were interviewed, and these three were contacted by elephone. Using a questionnaire, 27 of the ex-apprentices were interviewed personally and five others by telephone.

A short postal questionnaire was returned by 14 more. Information was obtained about seven more from their parents, and the other seven were found either not to have started, or to have withdrawn for reasons in no way connected with the scheme. In all the 53 cases investigated, contact was made with parents.

Since the survey was restricted to apprentices who had left the scheme, on most of the points investigated it was not possible to show how far certain of the features emerging were more characteristic of these young people than of those who had continued their training. It seemed likely also that there might have been a number of reasons for any individual's withdrawal.

Need for caution

The report therefore stresses the need for caution in interpreting its findings. Nevertheless, several factors seemed likely to have sufficient bearing on the problem to point to a need for special attention at the time of selection and during training. Among those discussed in the report are the following:

Over 40 of the boys left within the first year. This clearly was the most critical period.

Before starting their training, most of the ex-apprentices had had some experience of farm work, often on the farm where they later went for their training, in holidays, at weekends or in the evening; and this seems to have been in a variety of tasks. Almost all the boys claimed to have liked farm work, and most of the employers said their boys showed interest in it and a responsible attitude towards it. But quite a proportion of boys resented having to do more menial and less interesting tasks; and about half of them claimed to have been given no responsibility—perhaps understandably at this early stage of their training. In fact, a third of the ex-apprentices were still working in agriculture or horticulture, or in other jobs connected with farming, at the time of the survey, five of them on the same farms.

Of the ex-apprentices, 29 per cent came from broken homes, compared with only 12 per cent of all the 165 apprentices in the scheme in Cheshire at the time. The report points to the need for special care in placing such candidates.

Careful observation

The great majority (78 per cent) of the boys who left their apprenticeship had entered at the age of 15. Since the proportion of boys in the scheme aged 15 had changed from one-third to two-thirds in the short period 1969-70, careful observation was thought specially important on this account

Personal and family motivation were also examined. In most cases, the boys had had the idea of joining the scheme either themselves or through some form of careers advisory service, and almost half of the ex-apprentices had found their apprenticeship themselves. There had been contacts by personal visit between the farmers and the boys' parents in almost every case where the boys were not orphans or in

^{*} This analysis was derived from the survey the not included in the report.

the care of the local authorities. Only about a quarter of the parents were against the idea of their boys' entering agricultural employment, although half had no strong views one way or the other. However, parental influence appeared to be considerable on decisions to leave the scheme, and one in ten of the ex-apprentices were found to be working at the same establishment as their fathers. The report is emphatic that a thorough investigation is necessary, before commitment, both of the applicants' interest and experience in farm work and—in separate discussions—of the attitudes of

Reasons for leaving were discussed with both farmers and boys. Their separate points of view differed widely in many cases. For example, the farmers said they had dismissed 21 of the boys, mostly for unsatisfactory behaviour, but only one boy said he had been dismissed. However, apart from personality clashes, which would probably have been difficult to predict, and home-sickness, circumstances and conditions of employment frequently appear to have been significant: low pay and long hours (including work before or after attendance on days when classes were held at the college) were mentioned by a quarter of the boys.

Unsuitable farms?

With a high proportion of applicants for apprenticeship, compared with the national average, it is possible that some of the "training farms" in Cheshire may not have been fully suitable for inclusion in the scheme, because of the range of work offered, because the farmer did not have satisfactory methods of training, or for other reasons. The report points out that only half the farmers had regular discussions with the area training adviser about a planned and balanced programme of training.

The further education element of the course also appeared important. Some boys felt that the subjects dealt with were not well co-ordinated with what they were learning on the farm. The one girl interviewed dropped out because she would have been the only girl in her class. While the district apprenticeship committee recognised that inability to pass the City and Guilds examinations did not prevent a boy from becoming an efficient craftsman, so that applicants were not rejected on account of a low IQ, failure to keep up with studies was a main reason for withdrawal. Indeed every one of the boys who withdrew from the scheme but remained in farming had left because apparently they could not manage the further education requirements.

Key economic role

The numbers of agricultural apprentices are small even in proportion to the agricultural workforce. Nevertheless, the key economic role of British agriculture makes these potentially skilled workers a highly important element of manpower. These surveys recognise that the mathematics of supply and demand may be no less critical in manpower planning than the extent to which training is made use of or

The implications of the Cheshire survey are that monitoring details of selection and training can indicate points where special attention is likely to be most rewarding in obtaining the maximum return and the minimum wastage of time in a training scheme. The implications of the national survey provide a reassurance that, in general terms, the scheme is reaching the objectives intended, and that the great majority of those who enter the training in fact end up in a useful capacity somewhere in agriculture or an industry related to it.

The board's research department is now involved in a major five-year study of new entrants to agriculture and horticulture. The objectives of this project are: to identify and compare the principal social and economic factors affecting career decisions among young people entering agriculture and the board's new entrant training scheme; to study career decision-making in relation to the training and employment facilities available and the new entrants knowledge of them; to establish guidelines for the board in developing new entrant training; especially in promoting the new entrant training scheme with a view to reducing wastage to a minimum.

Manpower planning in road transport

IN 1974 nearly 49,000 companies and 850,000 employees were within the scope of the Road Transport Industry Training Board. Only 910 of the companies had over 100 employees, though more than half the industry's manpower was employed in one-fiftieth of its total number of enterprises. Nine-tenths of employees were in the three main sectors—road passenger transport, road haulage and motor vehicle retail and repair; the remainder were spread over six other sectors: vehicle body-building, motor factoring, agricultural machinery, furniture removals, public warehousing and driving schools. The size and structure of enterprises, occupational mix, rate and direction of change, training facilities and so on differ widely between sectors. This diversity and the very large number of small units presents the board with particular problems in assessing future manpower requirements and training needs.

The way in which the board tackles these problems can be seen from a series of reports it has published on its manpower researches. The most recent of these is Manpower 75: A Study of Manpower and Training Needs in the Road Transport Industry 1967-80 (June 1975)*. This article outlines the board's approach to manpower planning—one of the main tasks of their planning and intelligence division and shows the way it has taken account of how various economic, social, technical and legal factors are likely to influence output and productivity and, therefore, manpower requirements.

The planning and intelligence division works on the assumption that most changes take place gradually and are not very surprising, and that current trends operating at any time will continue; but where changes do operate very quickly, their causes should be so apparent that any reasonable feedback of information will enable them to be detected and taken into account. The division is therefore alert to as many quantifiable factors of change as can be identified and estimates their manpower effects, looking separately at each sector, subsector and occupation that is likely to be affected. Frequent and comprehensive monitoring of all relevant developments is an essential part of this strategy, as is the rapid processing of data and dissemination to the industry of projections and revisions. In particular, the board expects to publish its conclusions within a few months of the collection of each set of data—and some information much sooner. This pragmatic approach, it recognises, is most effective over a relatively short time cycle; but since much of the industry's training, apart from apprenticeship, does not take very long, this is not too serious.

When the board was set up in September 1966, there was very little information either on manpower or on training activities. The planning and intelligence division has therefore carried out a series of surveys and censuses in order to obtain the statistics needed as a basis for manpower planning. The most recent of these was in April 1974 and is the main statistical basis for Manpower 75. Questionnaires were sent by post to all 49,000 organisations within the board's scope and 30,000, or 62 per cent, of them were returned, covering 720,000 employees or 86 per cent of all those in the industry.

The information collected in successive surveys and censuses has varied in detail but has covered such topics as occupational structure; new engagements and engagements terminated; and numbers in various stages of apprenticeships. It has been supplemented by information derived from discussions between the board's training officers and company officials in course of preparing company training plans. The board has gradually moved to a system of monthly monitoring of the kinds and quantity of training in progress. All this information is accumulated and updated in a computerised overall manpower data bank.

Some of the more important developments in the three main sectors and their past and likely future manpower effects are outlined in the following paragraphs.

Changes in the transport pattern

The growth in the number of private cars and in passenger miles travelled by car has been accompanied by a fall in the number of passenger miles travelled on public transport. Between 1956 and 1973 public transport's share of all road passenger mileage fell from nearly half to just over oneeighth of the total. As a result manpower requirements in motor vehicle retail and repair have increased and there has been a reduction in the labour force in road passenger

But because the number of public service vehicles in operation, which is constrained by the requirements of peak load services, has not fallen at as fast a rate as traffic, the contraction of employment in road passenger transport has been relatively slow. There has also been a considerable time-lag between the contraction of activity and the rundown of manpower. Although the number of passenger journeys fell by a third between 1956 and 1968, employment fell by under 10 per cent—from 281,000 to 254,000.†

^{*}The most recent of the earlier reports is Manpower in the Seventies, published in April 1972 and based on data collected in 1971.

†Since, for example, industries covered by the board do not exactly match minimum list headings of the Standard Industrial Classification, statistics quoted in the report and in this article may differ from Department of Employment figures for particular sectors.

Manbower planning

But between 1968 and 1974 when passenger journeys fell by 17 per cent, manpower fell by 18 per cent—to just under

An exception to the general fall in the use of road passenger services has been the growth in the excursion and tour-operating sector. Between 1970 and 1974 the number of drivers employed in this sector increased by 75 per cent to over 9,000, and total employment slightly faster to 16,600. This development is one reason for expecting greater stability in road passenger transport generally during the remainder of the 1970s compared with the previous twenty years. Other more important reasons are the environmental pressures on city centre motoring; the possible effects of mounting fuel costs; and the extension of new concepts of public passenger transport such as "dial-a-bus" and pedestrian shopping precinct minibus systems.

Between 1956 and 1968 the car population nearly trebled and the labour force in motor vehicle retail and repair rose by 51 per cent, or 110,000, to 327,000. The increase in car population has slowed considerably since 1968 and employment in motor vehicle retail and repair, which amounted to 331,000 in 1974, has stabilised. Part of this stability, despite the continued rise in the vehicle population and in demands for workshop and other services, derives from the pressure of rising labour costs. This was accentuated by the introduction of SET which coincided with the period of relatively low activity and led to some shake-out of labour.

With a smaller likely future growth in car population than had previously been forecast, the board does not expect employment in motor vehicle retail and repair, together with the closely associated motor factoring sector, which together totalled 355,000 in 1974 to rise above 375,000 by 1980. This may be compared with earlier predictions of an increase to 400-450,000.

However, the major determinant of the demand for workshop services and therefore for skilled craftsmen is the number of cars under three years old, rather than the total vehicle population. Four years of high registrations from 1971 to 1974 will mean a high level of demand for workshop services up to the later part of the 1970s; this is likely to be accentuated by new pressures for regular maintenance as a means of reducing costs. The report estimates therefore that the demand for servicing facilities will grow by about seven per cent between 1974 and 1977. Improving methods of labour utilisation suggest that productivity may rise at about one per cent a year. This implies a demand for three per cent (or 3,000) more skilled craftsmen by 1977, and at least six per cent by 1980.

Employment in road haulage is, of course, related to the level of demand for the transport of freight by road, which is determined by the overall pattern of economic growth and the relative popularity of road and rail transport. In 1956, freight ton mileage hauled by road and rail were similar, but by 1968 freighting by rail had decreased and freighting by road had increased to the extent that road haulage accounted for three-quarters of a greatly increased total. But by 1970 there were signs, which have persisted, that these trends are levelling off, with rail transport holding its own, especially for some longer hauls. The proportion of road freight traffic that is carried by specialist hauliers rather than in industrial and commercial companies' own vehicles has increased.

The report indicates that while the volume of freight carried by professional hauliers doubled between 1956 and 1968, manpower in road haulage rose by a little over onefifth—from 177,000 to 215,000. It then rose to a peak of just under 250,000 in 1970. Between 1970 and 1974 the increase in freight carried was only three per cent, and by April 1974 manpower had fallen to just under 220,000. Two-thirds of this decrease occurred as a result of reorganisation and rationalisation amongst a small number of major national companies in the public sector.

The report suggests that, as the economy revives, employment in road haulage will increase again, perhaps returning to the 1970 level by 1980. One component of that increase is expected to be a one per cent a year growth in the demand for heavy goods vehicle (HGV) drivers, on the assumption that the national economy will be growing at an average annual rate of three per cent.

Technical changes

In garages and workshops, improved techniques have raised productivity steadily enough to counteract a substantial part of the increased need for craftsmen arising from the growing numbers of vehicles and the consequent expansion of work. In road haulage, the move towards using very large, articulated vehicles has significantly changed the balance of skills among drivers: the numbers holding licences to drive articulated vehicles (Class I) grew between 1971 and 1973 while the numbers with licences to drive rigid vehicles (Class II for vehicles with more than four wheels and Class III for vehicles with four wheels) fell. The use of self-service petrol pumps has contributed greatly to the run-down of forecourt staff in petrol and service stations.

The high proportion of small units among motor vehicle repair workshops has resulted in the failure of one possible manpower change to materialise. Some years ago many people expected that the change from older methods to unit replacement in maintenance and repair work, and also the possibility of a reorganisation of work into smaller more specialised tasks, would increase the proportion of straightforward jobs that could be entrusted to semi-skilled men; craftsmen would deal only with more difficult tasks, and fault detection would be the responsibility of an even smaller number of highly trained technicians. Such an organisation is functioning now, in fact, in only a small number of the large units; elsewhere, any advantages it could offer were felt to be outweighed by the practical difficulties of organising a smooth flow of work and full use of labour in such a degree of specialisation. Workshop staff

remain predominantly skilled craftsmen, even though they are becoming increasingly scarce.

In road passenger transport, the most important change affecting manpower has been the move towards one-man bus operation, which has been stimulated by a combination of high labour costs and severe labour shortages. (This trend can easily be monitored by the board from reports of orders for new buses regularly published in the trade press). As a result the number of conductors has decreased ince 1964 at an accelerating rate: between then and 1972 the number had dropped from 82,600 to 52,000, and then in the two years to 1974 to 37,500. However the board points out that this leaves less scope for further reductions. This. ogether with the trends in vehicle operation referred to above, suggests that the overall rate of contraction in manpower in road passenger transport will probably slow down and that employment is unlikely to fall much below 200,000 by the end of the decade, as compared with 208,000 in 1974.

Changes in legislation

Legal requirements for vehicle testing have not only reated more work in the actual testing, but more maintenance work. This has affected the numbers of operatives and craftsmen needed in the motor vehicle retail and repair sector, and of mechanics in road haulage. This sector has been subject over the last 10 years to a number of other major legislative changes, including, in particular, statutory cuts in drivers' hours. Adherence from 1976 onwards to EEC regulations limiting daily driving hours to eight could mean that 15,000 more HGV drivers would be required in the latter part of the seventies, in addition to the 8,000 needed as a result of the projected expansion of the national economy referred to above. But part of the overall increase n demand may be offset by some further contraction and rationalisation within the major national companies.

Labour supply

The board has set its estimates of changes in labour emands in the various sectors against an assessment of kely changes in the supply of workers with the requisite skills. One of the most important factors it had to consider n making this assessment has been the extent to which workers with such skills are employed outside road transort. For example, in 1974 110,000 HGV drivers were mployed in road haulage, and virtually all the 12,000 rivers of light commercial vehicles in that sector also held HGV licences. There were a further 7,500 HGV drivers in other sectors of road transport, together with 35,000 other people needing to possess an HGV licence, such as heavy vehicle mechanics. But other industries employed 320,000 HGV drivers and a further 45,000 people needing the icence though not employed as drivers. At least 300,000 other people, many of whom were employed as drivers of ight commercial vehicles, had HGV licences but were not ising them. The report notes that throughout the last two decades there have been lengthy and frequent periods during

which there were serious shortages of HGV drivers, though the position can change rapidly as the economy fluctuates. It is expected that shortages of drivers will re-appear when the economy expands again.

Given the problems which labour turnover can cause in an industry with large numbers of workers in occupations that are in demand wherever transport fleets exist, it is not surprising that the board has paid considerable attention to labour turnover and that its surveys have regularly returned to this topic. The picture emerging has been relatively re-assuring. The board's investigations show that most turnover is between companies in the industry, not to firms outside, which means that skills and experience are mainly being retained. This leaves the problem of "poaching" of skilled craftsmen, a perennial difficulty for the retail and repair sector, which used to do almost all the training and lose many men to other sectors. This is diminishing as a result of the growth of training schemes, particularly in road haulage, where firms employing half the sector's labour force now belong to group training schemes. As in other industries, turnover is highest among the less skilled occupations. It is also encouraging to see that, while turnover in general has tended to reflect economic conditions, rising when jobs were easier to get, the unusually high turnover rate for heavy goods vehicle drivers of 56 per cent in 1967 has now fallen to about 35 per cent, a change attributed largely to better recruitment and training methods. Turnover in most other occupations has also fallen or at least stabilised. Only among managerial and supervisory staff has there been a major increase, a doubling to about 11 per cent; but this figure is still comparable with that for similar grades in other industries, and rose from an exceptionally low one.

Apprentice recruitment

With the 1974 total of 88,000 craftsmen in motor vehicle retail and repair and an 11.8 per cent loss during 1973-74 through retirements, deaths and net wastage to other industries, the board estimates that, assuming a 10 per cent wastage rate among apprentices themselves, apprentice recruitment will need to be raised to 10,000 a year, compared with a current level of around 8,000. To achieve the projected increase of 6,000 by 1980 in the number of craftsmen, apprentice recruitment would have to rise to 11,500 a

Manpower in the Seventies had already given warning of increasing difficulties over the supply of craftsmen. Manpower 75 presents the industry with a measure of the challenge it faces in the light of the growing reluctance of boys to come forward. More and more of those who would be suitable are voluntarily continuing at school and obtaining qualifications opening up more attractive career prospects to them. The board expects this long-term trend to be reinforced by the raising of the school-leaving age to 16 in

Against this, the board points out that wastage of apprentices has been heavy in the past-nearly half failed

[‡] The board have used forecasts of car population and the demand for garage service prepared by the Motor Vehicle Distribution and Repair Economic Development Committee.

to complete their training in the retail and repair sector; but there has been much lower wastage amongst apprentices on "intergrated" courses.* Since the number of apprentices on integrated courses has risen by 50 per cent in the last three years, to 7,500, well over a quarter of all apprentices under training in 1974, this represents a compensation equivalent to several hundred additional recruits every year.

Value of manpower planning

In 1971 and 1972 the board recruited a total of 1,800 boys to its own apprenticeship award scheme, at a time when a temporary recession, and firms' reluctance to recruit apprentices, would have aggravated the problem of future shortages of craftsmen. This is one example of the value of the board's manpower planning in an industry where, in its view, individual company manpower planning is often more difficult than industry-wide planning. Each company, particularly in recent times, is affected by short term considerations that are often too powerful to be ignored, so that manpower policy has to fluctuate, even

when management is well aware of the value of long-term planning. On the other hand, the board's overview often reveals compensatory fluctuations in different parts of the industry, so that it can more clearly distinguish overall trends and help each enterprise to see its own position in perspective.

To help companies to compare their own manpower and training plans with the general standard, much of the information in the board's reports is presented by region as well as by sectors. In addition, the appropriate parts of the considerably greater volume of unpublished data which the board has collected and sifted and the advice of its specialist staff are made readily available to any company that needs them. At the same time, as part of their "feedback" method, the board checks its projections constantly with the actual plans of the most important units of each sector of the industry.

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World employment news



Company reform in France

Proposals in the Sudreau report

DURING his election campaign for the French presidency last year, M. Giscard d'Estaing described the subject of company reform as being of fundamental importance. After his election he appointed M. Pierre Sudreau, a centrist deputy and former minister under President de Gaulle, chairman of a committee of inquiry into the matter. The committee was a small one drawn from the range of academic, trade union and employer opinion and included the managing director of a large industrial combine and an official of the French Democratic Confederation of Labour (CFDT), the most left-wing of the union confederations, the doctrine of which is "autogestion" (or "workers' control"). (The communist-led General Confederation of Labour (CGT) declined to be represented.) All members served in a personal capacity. The committee was concerned with private industry only.

Range of opinion

Having taken evidence from a wide range of opinion, the committee reported earlier this year. Its report was awaited with a good deal of eagerness. Workers' occupation of the Lip watch factory during 1973 had served, among other things, to stimulate interest in the idea of workers' participation or control (although Lip itself was never intended as an example for the committee's study), and foreign experience and thinking had been widely reported. Public and press were perhaps most interested in the report as likely to provide a test of the sincerity of the government's declared intention to go for radical change in industry's social structure.

Various employer groups had contributed to the debate. The Young Managers' Centre (CJD), an association of "young" employers, for instance, a would-be progressive group within the French National Council of Employers (CNPF), had produced a "White Book" advocating experiment in management organisation. Among the unions, the CGT and CFDT stuck to their own ideologies, both rejecting the idea of helping to run a capitalist society. The General Confederation of Labour—Workers' Force (CGT—FO), the breakaway from the CGT with a, generally speaking, reformist socialist outlook, believed that manage-

ment and unions each had their own job to do, and that there was no point in blurring the distinction. The General Confederation of Supervisory and Technical Staff (CGC), advocated "concertation" between management and supervisors—a closer degree of consultation, but not a sharing of decision-making. Only the small French Confederation of Christian Workers (CFTC), which still regards the christian ethic as the desired basis of labour-management relations, came out in favour of "co-gestion" (workers' representation in the boardroom) on the German model.

The size and scope of the report came as a general surprise. The committee went into much more detail on environmental and other matters than had been expected. As it happened, its findings on the crucial point of worker participation were not firm and, apart from indicating a general line of action, posed the options rather than a recommended solution.

The report, of which a short summary follows, is realistic and pragmatic in its approach, in that it accepts the existence of a conflict of interest, if not ideological hostility, between management and labour, and the need for companies to operate in an unfavourable economic climate.

Vital question

On the vital question of participation in management, it rejects forthrightly any dilution of management's ultimate responsibility for decision-making. It advocates a minority representation of the workpeople on management/supervisory boards in order to achieve what it describes as "co-surveillance". It recommends early legislation to enable this arrangement to be introduced on a voluntary basis, leaving it to the "national debate" to decide whether it should eventually become compulsory (on which point the committee admitted itself divided).

The report was generally well received, only the CGT showing outright hostility, describing it as a gimmick intended to divert attention from the real issue—the need to reform the whole structure of society, not just that of the firm. But even the CGT could not condemn proposals for greater powers for the trade unions and better physical conditions.

The CFDT said roughly the same things in more cour-

World employment news.

teous language. The other three main groups all found aspects to approve. The main employers' organisation, the CNPF, reserved judgment while sounding out its members' views, while the "young" employers found the general trend in accordance with its own thinking. No government view has yet emerged. Its intention is that the national debate should run for a few months in the hope that a consensus will show itself on sufficient essential points to form a basis for legislation. The National Economic and Social Council has endorsed most of the committee's recommendations, but on the crucial issue of union participation in management, it has found no point in the committee's recommendations, since nearly all the organisations concerned are opposed.

The report—introduction

At a press conference M. Sudreau said that the committee had not produced a formula of reform but rather a series of propositions for study by government, companies and public opinion. Its conclusions would inevitably be regarded either as too radical or as too reactionary, but they represented the limit to which the committee was prepared to go without provoking a major conflict.

The report first sets out its general principles. The need for reform resulted as much from progress in public opinion as from any shortcomings in the institution (the company or undertaking) itself. The commercial and industrial undertaking was central to all economic and social life; social wealth depended on it and it provided the place of activity of most French people.

Any attempt at reform was faced with the obstacle of the confrontation of attitudes in firms; employers were suspicious of demands of any kind emanating from trade unions dedicated to a complete change in society, while the trade unions rejected the market philosophy and put forward claims determined by ideologies.

Further complications were the great diversity in size and type of undertakings in France, and the difficult economic situation. In the past 20 years, the country had made immense progress in industrialisation. The time had come to add a qualitative dimension. Periods of great upset in national life in the past had given rise to social measures limited to certain aspects of reform. The committee was making the first attempt ever to reconcile the economic, social and financial problems of the undertaking.

The undertaking was a human community, and must come to form a real human collectivity like a town or village. The problems of authority and participation arose at all levels, and progress must be achieved at all levels, from material conditions on the shop floor to management organisation.

The fundamental idea of the report was negotiation. Collective bargaining was the major instrument of social change. As in relations between nations, some way must be found of making a breakthrough and going beyond a state of confrontation.

The detailed recommendations are given under ten

subject headings. A rather condensed summary of some of the main points is given below.

Daily life at work

This chapter makes the point that the quality of life in the workplace is a consideration of the first importance. and that efforts to achieve improvements in working conditions have led to violent conflicts within firms. A change in conditions of employment must be achieved and be patent to all.

The report recommends that a "balance sheet" should be drawn up in each company showing progress over the year according to a series of social indicators such as hours of work. A forward programme for improving working conditions over a number of years should also be established.

A higher value should be placed on manual work, and shift work and night work should be reduced in amount. A number of less exacting jobs should be identified to be held by people coming up to retirement.

The study of labour relations and working conditions should be included in higher education syllabuses; the teaching of industrial medicine should be improved in status; and the rights and status of works' doctors redefined. The existing National Agency for Conditions of Employment should be provided with a very substantial staff and

Decision-making should be devolved to the nearest point possible to the man doing the job, firms should be encouraged to undertake a real decentralisation of their organisation, and the flow of information to workpeople should be increased.

Pay criteria should be clarified, and principles governing promotion made available to everyone. Sex discrimination should be eliminated, notably by a policy of capital investment and training.

The human element

This is the most important chapter, insofar as it includes the findings on "participation". The recommendations are based on certain general considerations. The most important is that efficiency requires that there shall be a management with the power of final decision, whatever the degree of advance consultation. Authority cannot be devolved by some mechanism aping that of political democracy. The idea of electing the managing director was rejected unanimously by the committee. Interests of management and workpeople are in some way complementary, in others antithetical. Company organisation must accept this by recognising trade unions, developing machinery for negotiation, and representative institutions, and also by allowing unions into administrative or supervisory boards.

The detailed proposals concern: trade union recognition, collective bargaining and training of trade union officials; observance of the existing law providing for works' committees (comités d'enterprise)—nearly half the firms which should have these committees do not, though the larger ones do-and the extension of these committees' responsibilities; the setting up of special economic "delegations" within the committees to study economic questions affecting the firm; and the representation of workers at group or holding-company level. Foreign multinational companies should be compelled to maintain a representative in their French subsidiaries to answer

A new form of participation, "co-supervision" (cosurveillance) should be started. Steps should be taken to allow representatives of the workers to sit on management or supervisory boards of companies which so desired.

questions on group strategy.

The report recognises that, with the exception of the CGC and the CFTC, none of the trade union confederations supports the idea of participation in the management of private firms, but all demand the right to be kept informed and to have the power of contesting management decisions. The presence of workers' representatives on management boards should not be regarded as necessarily equivalent to German-type "co-gestion", which requires the intervention of a third party arbitrator in the event of a deadlock. A minority representation of the workpeople on management and supervisory boards would fulfil the committee's intention regarding "co-supervision" and not "co-gestion". It would not diminish the independence of the worker representatives and would respect the power of decision of management. The representatives would occupy a third of seats on the boards. Board membership would need to be made compatible in law with status as an employee, and special protection would have to be given against discharge.

The four electoral "colleges"—manual workers, clerks, junior and senior staff—used for works elections would be maintained. Four possible methods of electing workers' representatives are suggested. The committee agreed that co-supervision should be voluntary in small or mediumsized firms, but was divided on the question of making it compulsory in establishments with over 1,000 workers.

Company law, shareholders and profit-sharing

Among proposals in these chapters are a reduction in the number of directorships any one person may hold. The number is limited to eight at present. Board appointments should be for three years, renewable twice only. Company chairmen and managing directors aged 60 should hold only three appointments of three years each and retire compulsorily at the age of 70.

Estate duty law should be changed to enable the duty to be discharged by transferring capital holdings, and shares should be allowed to be transferred in this way to the collective employees of a company—a new form of participation. The employees should be given voting rights equal to twice the value of the shares.

To encourage investment by private savers, changes are suggested in their treatment for tax, and improvements in the information they should be given. Specially favourable treatment should be given to longstanding shareholders.

Improvements are also suggested in the present system of

profit-sharing by a company's employees and their right to

realise the cash value of their share-holdings.

World employment news

Company organisation

Workers' production co-operatives have established themselves in France, but to a limited extent, mainly because of lack of capital. A number of recent proposals have suggested new forms of company constitution in which authority would not be linked directly with ownership of

The report suggests legislation to permit some experiments in a new type of company constituted by an association of people without a company capital. Two other new forms of company are suggested: one with "participative management" and joint representation of shareholders and workpeople, and another, intermediate between a company and an association—an undertaking not carried on for profit.

New companies

The formation of new companies should be made easier because it is in this way that innovation and a dynamic economy is encouraged.

The report suggests, among other things, legislation for single-person companies with limited responsibility, a special form of finance for smaller undertakings and an obligation on institutional investors, such as insurance companies, to devote a percentage of their annual increase in assets to reinforcing the funds of the smaller undertakings. State and local authorities should be urged to settle their debts within respectable periods.

Companies in trouble

At present, neither shareholders nor workers have any power or opportunity to anticipate bankruptcy and other company difficulties or to take preventive action. The report suggests various ways of making it possible for representatives of the workpeople and other people concerned to get more information about a firm's economic situation and of giving minority shareholders, workpeople and creditors the right to seek intervention by the authorities. A new agency for assisting companies in difficulty should also be set up.

Needs of society

After recommending some ways of encouraging the modernisation of procedures for settling industrial disputes, the report concludes with a chapter on the reconciliation of the objects of the undertaking with those of society in general. Among its proposals here is that the influence of consumer organisations should be increased. Consideration should be given to the allocation to them of profits of publicity concerns. Financial incentives to firms should be limited to investment which respects current environment

State decision-making bodies should take into account the needs of the undertaking as an institution. And some national body or council should be created to be responsible for keeping under review the general problems of the undertaking.

The Attack on Inflation

The Government announced their policy for attacking the rise in prices in a White Paper*, published on July 11. For the convenience of readers, the White Paper is reproduced here in full.

1 In his statement on 1 July the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:

"A sharp reduction in the rate of inflation is an overriding priority for millions of our fellow citizens, particularly the housewives and pensioners. It is also a pre-condition for the reduction of unemployment and the increase in investment which the Government, the TUC and the CBI all want to see."

Our rate of inflation has been much higher in the 1970s than in earlier periods and recently it has accelerated sharply. In common with many countries we have experienced in the past two years a big increase in the rate at which costs and prices have risen. Like other countries we suffered in 1972-73 the great increase in the cost of imported food and raw materials, and in 1973-74 the even greater increase in oil prices which have together cut back what is available to us to maintain and improve our national standard of living. But whereas most other countries have succeeded in bringing down their rate of inflation, we have not. Our prices are 25 per cent above those a year ago. The figures for our competitors are nearer 10 per cent.

2 This must not go on. The country insists that inflation must be curbed: the Government are determined to achieve this, and believe they will have the support and co-operation of the whole nation in doing so. But there can be no solution to the problem of inflation which relies on the creation of mass unemployment and under-utilisation of our productive equipment. This would be wasteful, socially evil and against our long-term economic interests. The direct and sensible solution is to reduce our rate of increase in wages

and salaries. The Government, the TUC and CBI are agreed that this rate should be brought down to a level which will ensure that by the late summer of next year, the year-onyear increase in prices will be no more than 10 per cent. and that by the end of next year it will be down to single figures. They have also agreed on the pay limit needed to achieve this objective.

3 The problem is not just one for the next year: the Government intend to maintain policies which, over a number of years, will control domestic inflation and prevent any resurgence of the present rates of price increase. We have to get down to inflation rates no higher than those of our competitors and stay there. But the next twelve months will be critical, and for the emergency situation which the country faces now there has to be a straightforward approach which is seen to be just but rightly gives preference to the lower-paid in a period of national difficulty. This is why the Government are supporting the TUC's proposal for a universal pay limit of £6 per week.

4 The sacrifices called for will not be easy: this will be particularly true in the early months of the policy because of the price increases already in the pipeline. But the alternative is much worse: a continuation of present rates of inflation would greatly increase unemployment, threaten us with external bankruptcy and gravely damage the social and economic fabric of the nation. To try to cure inflation by deliberately creating mass unemployment would cause widespread misery, industrial strife and a total degeneration of our productive capacity. The only sensible course is to exercise pay restraint and reduce our domestic inflation without sacrificing our long-term economic goals.

The limit on incomes

- 5 The Government are determined to bring the rate of domestic inflation down to 10 per cent by the third quarter of 1976 and to single figures by the end of 1976.
- 6 To achieve this within the framework of the development of the Social Contract, the TUC have agreed that there should be a limit of £6 per week on pay increases. This is the maximum increase in pay compatible with the objective of achieving the 10 per cent rate of inflation by the third quarter of 1976. The £6 is however a maximum within which negotiations will take place; some employers may not be able to pay it.
- 7 Annexed to this White Paper is an extract from the TUC statement "The Development of the Social Contract" which was adopted by the TUC General Council on 9 July. This extract sets out the requirements which should be observed by those determining pay over the whole period from the date of this White Paper until 1 August 1976. The Government recommend only one modification of this guidance. The Government consider that the upper limit for the £6 increase should be £8,500 a year rather than
- 8 The transition to a new policy may give rise to inequity in a few cases where groups have been expecting shortly to implement their annual agreements under the existing TUC guidelines, and the Government think it right to provide some transitional easement. To that end they accept

that Wages Council proposals and the awards from formal arbitration references made before this White Paper should he implemented; and that settlements may also be implemented for groups which, before the date of publication of this White Paper, have reached agreements for annual settlement dates not later than 1 September, provided that they have had no principal increase under the existing TUC guidelines within the last 12 months.

9 The Government have made and will continue to make every possible effort to achieve the necessary restraint on incomes by consent. They are opposed to criminal sanctions on work people. It has been amply demonstrated that these do not work. Nor do the Government favour detailed intervention in collective bargaining. They are very glad therefore that it has been possible to reach agreement with the TUC on new guidance to negotiators within the framework of the Social Contract, which is consistent with the anti-inflation target.

10 Strict adherence to the £6 upper limit is crucial to the achievement of the objective. If it is not observed the economy will be seriously damaged and we shall all suffer. The Government will ensure strict observance throughout the public sector. Private sector employers will be expected

similarly to observe the limit. The Government do not believe that it would be acceptable if de-centralised collective bargaining were to lead to accelerating inflation; or if those who settle early in the round within the limit have no assurance that the policy will be applied strictly throughout. The Government therefore propose to support the guidance given by the TUC to negotiators with effective sanctions. These will include some further powers in the public sector to ensure that the Government can discharge fully their responsibility for securing observance of the pay limit in that area. They also intend to introduce measures to secure compliance in the private sector, and to legislate to relieve employers of contractual obligations which might compel them to increase pay by more than the pay limit.

11 The Government have already announced that in line with the limit on pay increases, increases on dividends must be limited to 10 per cent. An Order to give effect to this was made on 1 July. The powers necessary to enforce this limit are already available to the Government, but under present legislation they expire on 31 March 1976 and the Government will in due course ask Parliament to extend them. The charges and profits of the self-employed will continue to be subject to the price control.

The pay limit and its application in the public sector

The Government as employer

12 The Government are directly involved as employer in pay settlements affecting two million people. These include the civil service, the national health service, and the armed forces. In these fields the Government will ensure that settlements comply with the pay limit.

13 The Government will be asking the review bodies for the armed forces, for doctors' and dentists' remuneration, and for top salaries in the public sector, to comply in their recommendations with the pay limit. It will also be necessary to suspend the operation of pay research in the civil service for the period of the policy.

Local authorities

14 Local authorities and public transport authorities employ about three million people. Within this total the Government are directly concerned with pay settlements for teachers and the police. But there is no other major group of local authority employees whose pay comes under direct Ministerial control. Nevertheless it is necessary that local authorities should abide by the policy set out in this White Paper.

15 To this end the Government will have discussions with the new joint Consultative Council and with the Convention of Scottish Local Authorities. It will be a major tem in the new approach that rate support grant payable to ocal authorities will be restricted so that if there is any national pay settlement in excess of the limit, no grant will be payable on the excess. Moreover legislation will be prought before Parliament to enable the Government to restrict payment of rate support grant to individual local

authorities so that no grant is paid for any part of a settlement which they make in breach of the pay limit.

16 As regards the rate support grant settlement for next year, 1976-77, the calculation of the grant will be on the basis that pay settlements both in the remainder of this year and in next year conform to the pay limit. No extra grant will be payable either in the main settlement for 1976-77 or in increase orders on account of that part of any general pay settlements which exceed the limit. In addition, unless staff numbers are tightly restricted, the Government will have to reconsider the scale of provision

17 In addition the Government will be prepared to use its powers of control over local authority borrowing, including access to the capital market, to reduce the capital programmes of particular local authorities if this proves necessary to offset any excess expenditure on pay settle-

The nationalised industries

18 The Government intend that the policy should be strictly applied by the nationalised industries, by other public corporations and boards, and by Governmentowned companies. The Government will be discussing with the chairmen of the nationalised industries and with the unions concerned how this will be achieved. Together these industries are responsible for pay settlements affecting about two million people.

19 The Government will not foot the bill for excessive settlements in the nationalised industries through subsidies,

^{*} The Attack on Inflation, Cmnd. 6151, HMSO, price 25p net.

by permitting extra borrowing, or by allowing excess costs to be loaded on the public through increased prices or charges. The existing arrangements for financial control and budgeting will be strengthened so as to ensure that no additional funds are made available to these industries in

order to finance pay settlements outside the limit. The price control sanction described in paragraph 21 will apply to excessive pay settlements in the nationalised industries as in the private sector. All this means that excessive pay settlements will affect employment in the industry concerned.

The pay limit and its application in the private sector

20 The Government have no direct control over pay in the private sector. But there is a legal price control over most goods and services produced for the home market. Moreover the Government purchase a substantial part of the output of some industries and provide extensive assistance to industry. This gives the Government a number of economic weapons with which to support the pay policy. The great majority of employers will adhere to the policy and will not be affected, but the weapons will be used against those who breach the policy by exceeding the pay limit.

The price code

21 The Government will not allow firms which make excessive pay settlements to reflect these settlements in higher prices to the consumer. With every application to the Price Commission for a price increase, employers will have to notify details of any pay settlement underlying the application. The Government will certify to the Commission whether any of these settlements exceed the limit. Where an employer breaks the pay limit, the whole pay increase will be disallowed for price increases. (This will also apply to any settlements implemented between the date of this White Paper and 1 August in breach of the 12 months rule). This disallowance, which will require new legislation, will apply even if the employer is covered by one of the low profit safeguards in the Price Code. Similar arrangements will be applied to nationalised industry prices. A consultative document will be published on the consequential changes in the price code.

Assistance to industry

22 From now on the Government, in handling applications for assistance under the Industry Act 1972, will interpret the national interest as including observance of the pay limit. The Government will not give discretionary assistance under the Industry Act to companies which have broken the pay limit. When it is in full operation the National Enterprise Board, in discharging its duties, will also take these considerations into account. Corresponding policies will be followed in Northern Ireland.

Public purchasing

23 The Government will also take account of a firm's record of observance of the pay limit in its general purchasing policy and in the awarding of contracts.

The self-employed

24 Last year self-employed people whose expenses amount to less than 10 per cent of turnover were exempted from the price code. They will now be brought back under the code. A number of self-employed groups who are remunerated in part from public funds—chemists, opticians and subpostmasters—will continue to be outside the price code, but in settling their remuneration the Government will take account of the pay limit.

Reserve powers

25 The Government believe that the measures described above will be adequate to secure compliance with the policy by all employers. If however they find that the policy needs to be enforced by applying a legal power of compulsion they will not hesitate to do this.

26 Legislation has therefore been prepared which, if applied in particular cases, would make it illegal for the employer to exceed the pay limit. The Government will ask Parliament to approve this legislation forthwith if the pay limit is endangered with resultant unfairness to the great majority of those who are prepared to observe it.

Progress of the policy

27 The pay limit must be given effect in pay settlements and the effect of lower pay increases must be carried through to prices. On several grounds the Government need to know what is happening on pay settlements under the

28 The Government intend to undertake jointly with the TUC and CBI a regular review of developments in the economic situation in order to determine progress towards the objectives of this policy. For this purpose the parties will need to be accurately informed of the true facts on

pay settlements. Information on pay settlements and intended settlements would also be valuable in giving early warning of potential breaches of the pay limit and in some cases in enforcing the price control sanction. Timely notification of intended settlement will be needed. The Government therefore welcome the TUC intention to consider with the CBI arrangements for the collection of relevant information about pay settlements, and hope that they will be able to devise an effective scheme for these purposes on a voluntary basis.

Prices and the protection of the consumer

29 The Government recognise and share the concern, to which the TUC refer in their statement, that if pay is restrained prices must also be restrained. They would like to be able to freeze prices but an immediate price freeze is simply not possible after nearly three years of strict price control without depressing investment and causing additional unemployment. At any time there are in the pipeline many increases in costs which are coming through in prices and this is particularly true at present following the big increases in pay and other costs of recent months. It takes time for these costs to affect prices in the shops. Similarly if pay increases are slowed down it takes some time before price increases slow down also. Nevertheless, if pay increases do not slow down, there can never be a slow down in price

30 Although the Government cannot freeze prices at this time they intend to take the following measures to keep price increases to a minimum and to protect the consumer.

Price controls

31 The Government will continue the present strict price control enforced by the Price Commission under the Price Code. They will legislate in due course to extend the control powers beyond 31 March 1976, when price control would otherwise end under the existing law. The price control already ensures that a lower rate of increase in pay is reflected in a lower rate of price increase. However, particularly with present levels of unemployment, the Government do not intend to push price control to the point where it would endanger employment and investment.

Better consumer information

32 The Government propose to finance through a special Exchequer grant more consumer advice centres in local authority areas to assist consumers who have complaints or queries about particular retail prices in their district. There are now 60 centres, there will be 80 by the end of 1975 and the Government will discuss a plan to open many more by the end of 1976 with the local authorities. The Government will encourage more work on local price comparisons indicating best value for money and will accelerate the programme of price display and unit pricing.

Family budgets

33 Certain goods are of special importance in family expenditure. Large price increases on such goods bear especially harshly on low income families. Once it is clear that the pay limit is being effectively observed, the Government intend to ensure that the rate of price increase for a range of these goods will be held to about 10 per cent. The CBI and the Retail Consortium are concerned about the extent to which their margins have been narrowing and the Government recognise that this trend cannot continue without seriously endangering investment and employment. But the CBI and the Retail Consortium fully support the Government's fight against inflation and they are therefore prepared to enter forthwith into discussions with the Government to achieve—subject to unforseen increases in the costs of materials—price restraint on selected products of special importance in family expenditure. If this price limitation programme cannot be agreed, the Government intend to take action which will achieve similar results. such as extending the present three months' interval between price increases.

Food subsidies

34 The present subsidy programme saves over 6p in the £ on food prices and benefits in particular the elderly and others on low incomes. The Chancellor of the Exchequer announced in the April Budget that it would be necessary to phase out the food subsidies over a period, starting early in 1976. As a contribution to protecting the living standards of low income families and pensioners during the period of the policy the Government propose to spend £70 million more on food subsidies during 1976-77 than the amount envisaged in the April Budget.

35 Local authority rents were frozen by the Government between March 1974 and March 1975, but increases are now in the pipeline because of pay increases and other inflationary costs. For 1976-77 the Government propose to limit rent increases so that rents do not rise faster than prices generally. This will mean that, on average, rent increases next spring should be of the order of 60p per week rather than £1 a week or more. The Government will provide an extra £80 million to meet the cost of this.

Nationalised industry prices

36 It has been necessary to make particularly steep increases in nationalised industry prices this year because most of the industries were deeply in deficit. The phasing out of these deficits is not yet complete. However, the substantial progress already made, and the fact that the pay limit provides for a lower rate of pay increase, together offer good prospects that the rate of price increase in the nationalised industries as a whole should be markedly lower next year.

Import costs

37 We must do all we can to keep down costs and prices which are within our own control. Some prices, like the cost of imported oil, food and raw materials, are not within our control, however. A big increase in import prices would impose on us a further reduction of our standard of living and it would then take longer for this policy to achieve our inflation target.

Action on employment

38 The world is currently in the middle of a major depression and unemployment is high in all industrial countries. The Government are committed to bring the rate of unemployment down; they have been prevented from taking further action to do so this year by the excessive rate of inflation. As the rate of inflation moderates and upturn in our economy takes place, the expansion must be founded on adequate competitiveness of British firms. That expansion when it comes must not be based on an increase in public or private consumption which leaves inadequate scope to increase investment and eliminate the present deficit in our balance of payments.

39 The Government are determined, in their planning for the medium term, to base the growth of the economy on a proper allocation of resources. As the CBI and the TUC have constantly stressed, we must increase the level of productive investment if our standard of living is to be adequate in the future. The passing of the Industry Act will give the Government powerful new weapons in support of investment. They include the National Enterprise Board and, under other powers, the Scottish and Welsh Development Agencies. But increased investment whether public or private has to be paid for, and in a mixed economy the investment of the private sector has mainly to be paid for out of profits. The present level of profits is much lower than in the past. Last year profits were so low that they were insufficient to finance stocks and work in progress and replace existing capital, let alone expand it. If both the public and the private sectors are to increase their investment in the future, they will need adequate resources for the purpose; otherwise the necessary improvement in job prospects and living standards will be put at risk.

- 40 Success in reducing the rate of inflation will itself improve employment by restoring confidence, promoting investment and increasing export competitiveness. The Government share the views expressed in the TUC statement: The Development of the Social Contract on the need for action meanwhile to alleviate the effects of the current high level of unemployment: they agree with them too on many of the measures required. The Chancellor announced in April increased opportunities for training and retraining; steps to assist people to move to new employment, and to strengthen the employment services; and a plan for a temporary employment subsidy to help firms located in areas of high unemployment which face large redundancies.
- 41 The Government will introduce the temporary employment subsidy as soon as possible; the subsidy will not be available to companies who exceed the pay limit Details of the scheme will be announced by the Secretary of State for Employment. Because unemployment is particularly harsh in its effect on young people, the Government will introduce further measures to increase training opportunities for young people and will be consulting the TUC and CBI about special temporary measures to encourage their employment in industry.
- 42 Inflation has seriously shackled the Government in their efforts to take action against unemployment. The policies put forward in this White Paper are designed to reduce inflation to a level where the Government can employ effectively all the weapons they have at their disposal to end the present unacceptable level of unemployment: and this the Government pledge themselves to do.

Public expenditure and cash limits

43 The paramount need to move resources into exports and investment makes it essential to contain the demands on resources made by public expenditure programmes. The Government are currently reviewing public expenditure in the medium term, with a view to continuing the reduction of the public sector borrowing requirement which was initiated in the April budget. The April budget measures for public expenditure will reduce the borrowing requirement by about £1,200 million in 1976-77 at the prices of that year. These are orderly processes for reducing the borrowing requirement. Failure to control inflation would mean massive and indiscriminate cuts in public expenditure with crippling damage to the social services. Success in controlling inflation is the best guarantee against this.

44 However, as the Chancellor indicated in his statement on 1 July, the recent rate of inflation has emphasised the need not only to limit increases in money earnings throughout the economy, but to look more carefully at the cash requirements of the public sector. The present system of planning and control of public expenditure puts the main emphasis on the volume of resources used rather than the cash cost and has substantial advantages, especially for

control in the medium term. However, at a time of rapid inflation, and with important changes in relative prices, this system needs reinforcing in appropriate programmes by placing a limit on the amount of money which the Government are prepared to pay in the year ahead towards the purchase of the planned volume of resources.

45 Cash limits already apply to a number of services financed by central government and they were recently extended to several construction programmes in central and local government. They are not a suitable method of controlling services such as social security benefits where expenditure must depend on the rate of benefit and the number of claimants. But there is a range of expenditure where they can impose greater financial discipline and precision, and where they can contribute to countering inflation by making it clear both to programme managers and to suppliers that the Government's purchases of goods and services will have to be cut back if prices rise too high. Experience with the programmes to which cash limits already apply have shown that their application needs careful preparation to be effective. Work is in hand to bring about the extensive use of cash limits in 1976-77.

Monetary policy

46 It will be important to ensure that in the period ahead the price targets which the Government have set are not endangered by too loose a control over the expansion of bank credit. The Government have substantially reduced the growth of the money supply in the past year and a half.

They will continue to use the full range of instruments available to them to keep the growth of the money supply under firm control. At the same time they will, through the Bank of England's guidance to the banking system, see that priority in lending is given to the essential sectors of the economy.

Conclusion

47 The Government seek the support of the nation in breaking the inflation which threatens our economy. The measures the Government, the TUC and the CBI are taking are designed to last right through the next pay round until price inflation has been brought down to single figures and we have reached agreement on how to arrange our affairs so as to avoid a resurgence.

48 This is a plan to save our country. If we do not, over

the next 12 months, achieve a drastic reduction in the present disastrous rate of inflation by the measures outlined in this document, the British people will be engulfed in a general economic catastrophe of incalculable proportions. If we do succeed, as we are resolved to do, we can turn with fresh energy and hope to tackle the fundamental problems which will still face us in constructing an economy in which high pay is earned by high output.

Annex **Extract from the TUC document "The development** of the Social Contract"

1 Adopting a flat rate approach, fixing the pay limit at 0 per cent would give £6 a week to all full time adult aged 18 and above—pro rata for part-timers and juveniles) up to a cut-off point. A flat rate approach has the advanages of focusing increases on the low paid and preventing anduly large cash increases being obtained by the high paid. It is clear and simple, most emphasises the General Council's iew about the gravity of the economic and industrial ituation, and cuts through the complication of separate provisions for particular groups which, via comparability claims, had helped to weaken the previous policy. The General Council therefore conclude that there should be a universal application of the figure of £6 per week. The TUC will oppose any settlement in excess of this figure.

2 The General Council fully appreciate the problems which may arise from interfering with differentials based on skill and responsibility, and emphasise that this is a temporary policy put forward for the coming year to arrest the inflationary process, prevent massive unemployment and enable the Labour Government to carry out its industrial programme. It is certainly not envisaged as a permanent policy for continually eroding differentials either between or within negotiating groups.

3 The policy will operate from the beginning of the next bay round, which is about 1 August. Those who have settlement dates before then should settle within the existing guidelines. There should be no anticipation of their normal settlement date by other groups.

4 Given problems arising from the fact of different pay structures, the cash amount should be applied as a straightforward supplement to earnings. This should be the total increase over the year, however the earnings are determined. The policy will entail the temporary suspension of systems of pay determination based on traditional links in the private and public sector, and the suspension in particular of civil service comparability exercises. Already established incremental and wage-for-age scales are payable provided that this does not raise the overall wage bill by more than £6 per head. The General Council would, if it is considered necessary, agree to legislation to relieve employers of contractual obligations which would compel them to increase pay above the limits set out in this document. This is necessary to enable this policy to be applied voluntarily in every case.

5 The 12 month interval between major pay increases must continue to apply. This rule means that when a new settlement is negotiated thereafter, it should be on a flat rate basis of £6. Where current agreements provide payments in the 12 month period, any new agreement should ensure that only the balance between the amount paid and the £6 should be applicable in the period up to 1 August

6 However, final steps towards the attainment of equal pay for women by the end of 1975, in line with the equal pay legislation and TUC policy objectives, will be in addition to the £6 figure.

- 7 Negotiators will be expected to offset any improvement in non-wage benefits against the pay figure. In this period of high unemployment, negotiators should of course continue to give priority to improving job security.
- 8 In the current situation there may be understandable pressure for work-sharing arrangements. To be effective these must take the form of a cut in actual hours worked per employee. They should not be used as a method of obtaining a disguised increase in incomes out of line with the pay limit. Negotiators should therefore give priority to securing actual reductions in hours, and to reducing normal hours to 40 in sectors where this has not been attained. The 35 hour week remains a longer term objective.
- 9 There may be isolated instances of negotiators experiencing difficulties in applying or observing the pay limit. The existence of any such difficulty does not remove from

negotiators and their executives the responsibility of doing all they can to ensure that the limit is observed. Where unions and employers both agree that there is a serious difficulty, they can make a joint submission to the TUC and the CBI, who will jointly examine the problem and determine whether this should be submitted to ACAS for arbitration.

10 In this process of reducing the rate of inflation, the more prosperous can more easily bear the burden of helping the economy and should be prepared to take a cut in their current standards of consumption; those with incomes over £7,000 a year should forego any increase in their incomes in the present period of difficulties. The Government should apply this principle in the public sector. Top pay review bodies will need to take this fully into account. And unions will be looking for a definite response from executives in companies with whom they negotiate.

Inquiry point on pay negotiations

To assist private sector employers and members of the public on the pay aspects of the White Paper, The Attack on Inflation, the Department of Employment has set up a special inquiry point with nine telephone lines.

Guidance and advice will be available on the implementation of the policy and on pay negotiations in particular circumstances.

The special unit is in operation between the hours of 09.00 and 18.00 on weekdays. The telephone numbers, which are all on the same exchange are:

01-214 6212, 6336, 6361, 6694, 6796, 8006, 8187, 8634, and 8682.

Annual census of employment: June 1974

Great Britain: Regional analysis by industry
United Kingdom: Industrial analysis

The first results of the annual census of employment for June 1974, conducted by the Department of Employment, were published in the June issue of this *Gazette* at pages 522-528. Information was shown for Great Britain as a whole analysed by Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification. Table 1 below shows similar information for the standard regions current at the date of the census.

A similar census was conducted in Northern Ireland by the Department of Manpower Services, and in table 2 below the figures for Great Britain and Northern Ireland have been combined to provide figures for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Table 1 Employees in employment at June 1974: Regional analysis by industry

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION	7 7 8	4		Harris I	T. St. Committee			The same	San San		CHARLES.	P PURE
Classification 1700)	South Ea	ıst††		East Anglia	South West	West	East Midlands	York-	North	North	Wales	Scotland	
TEST TEST	Greater London	Rest of South East	Total	Angna	††	Midiands	††	shire and Hum- berside††	West ††	11			Britain
Total, all industries and services†							9.h	1	95	8/18	ymanic gard	namenia ne du Sua collea	emunite respects
Males, full-time	2,166	1,916	4,081	379	857	1,312	852	1,156	1,529	740	597	1,172	12,675
Males, part-time*	129	137	266	25	55	60	45	59	72	28	24	55	689
All males	2,294	2,052	4,347	404	913	1,372	898	1,214	1,600	768	621	1,227	13,363
Females, full-time	1,033	819	1,851	149	354	536	361	452	689	304	240	576	5,512
Females, part-time*	520	650	1,170	112	252	339	224	325	412	174	132	281	3,421
All females	1,553	1,469	3,022	261	607	875	585	777	1,101	477	371	857	8,933
Total, males and females	3,847	3,521	7,368	665	1,519	2,247	1,483	1,991	2,702	1,245	992	2,084	22,297
Total, Index of Production					.,	-,:	1,100	.,,,,	2,102	1,215	breits box	garristen a	,-/
industries	1,148-7	1,362-2	2,511.0	262-0	585.5	1,242.8	788-3	991-6	1,289.0	635-1	464-5	908-7	9,678-6
Total, all manufacturing industries	901-8	1,119-4	2,021-2	204-8	448-1	1,080-9	616-6	764-4	1,090-3	467-1	335-5	676-1	7,705.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡	2.1	84-6	86.7	46.2	50.9	33-1	38-5	35.4	18-0	17-4	27-2	50.5	403-8
Agriculture and horticulture‡ Forestry Fishing	2.0	81·9 ** **	83·8 2·7 **	44·4 ** **	49·4 1·3 **	32·6 ** **	38·1 ** **	30·0 ** 4·9	17·5 ** **	16.0	25·5 1·6 **	43·5 4·5 2·5	380·9 13·2 9·7
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	3·6 1·7	8·1 3·4	11·6 5·1	2.4	11.7	25·4 22·7	70·7 64·8	81·0 77·5	15·3 13·0	51·9 48·5	42·7 38·8	33·9 29·0	346·8 299·6
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	**	**	**	**	4.4	1.4	2-9	1.1	**	1.8	2.9	1.7	17-5
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	**	3.9	4.5	1.3	5.8	1.4	1.6	1.8	**	**	**	**	19-2
Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	1.2	**	1.2	1.0	1.4	**	1.3	**	**	1.2	**	2.1	4·6 5·9
Food, drink and tobacco	99.5	73.0	172-5	41.7	64-1	59-8	50-6	84-4	114-3	34-3	19-4	98-7	739-7
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	4·1 14·1	3·2 11·6	7·3 25·7	2.6	1·8 8·7	11.3	2·4 7·0	1·6 9·9	4·6 19·7	7.9	4.9	1·7 14·0	22·1 111·6
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish pro-	7.5	2.7	10.2	**	1.6	**	2.1	3.6	15.3	**	5 ** 5 ** ** ** **	7.3	43.2
ducts Milk and milk products	11·8 9·9	9·0 6·0	20·7 15·9	10·6 1·5	11·2 11·7	7·6 5·8	7·1 3·6	16·5 4·1	13·7 7·5	4·6 3·2	1·7 3·5	19·4 5·0	113·2 61·8
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar con-	3.5	**	3.9	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	11.9
fectionery Fruit and vegetable products	7·0 6·7	7·2 5·1	14·3 11·7	2·5 12·0	5·3 1·5	12·0 3·7	2·3 7·7	22·5 9·2	9·0 7·8	2.3	2:1	3·1 6·0	75·3 63·9
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and	**	2.9	3.7	2.5	3.9	1.4	4.5	3.0	3.7	**	**	3.1	26.2
fats Food industries not elsewhere	**	**	1.3	**	**	**	**	1.6	3.4	**	**	**	8-1
specified Brewing and malting	7·8 15·0	7·6 7·3	15·4 22·3	2·1 2·8	1·3 4·7	1·5 10·2	1.0	1.9	7.8	1.1	**	2.1	34·8 70·5
Soft drinks Other drink industries	5.9	3.5	9.4	**	1.7	2.6	2·8 1·4 **	6·8 2·5	8·6 4·5 **	4·8 2·2 **	2.6	4·8 3·8	29.5
Tobacco	3.4	2.2	5·5 5·3	**	1.8	**	**	**	**	**	**	23.5	33·9 33·5
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured	2.3	7.8	10-0	**	**	1.5	2.5	5.9	8-4	2.6	5.6	2.7	39-3
Mineral oil refining	**	**	7.8	**	**	**	**	4.2	**	**	3.0	2:3	11·5 20·3
Lubricating oils and greases	1.5	**	2.2	**	**	1.0	**	**	2.5	**	**	**	7.5
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and	56·6 10·3	72·4 10·8	129·0 21·1	9·9 1·8	16·5 4·0	21·0 7·2	28·2 2·8	35·5 11·1	96.6 40.9	50.9 30.0	16·7 6·3	27.9 7.9	432·1 133·1
Toilet preparations	12·4 7·1	22·7 10·2	35·1 17·3	**	1.1	**	12·8 2·3	2·5 1·6	13-1	**	1.8	3.3	76·4 27·1
Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics	7·0 2·2	3·7 1·0	10·7 3·2	1.3	**	2.6	1.6	2.1	5·8 8·3	2·2 1·3	**	1.0	27·4 15·8
Dyestuffs and pigments	3·5 1·0	6.7	10·3 1·3	1.9	3.2	5.1	2.3	1·2 9·0	10·2 6·8	8·6 1·5	3.2	3·2 **	49·4 23·4
Fertilisers Other chemical industries	**	**	1.4	1.6	2.6	**	**	2.2	2.0	**	**	1.2	11.7
chemical industries	12.5	16.2	28-8	1.8	2.3	4.0	4.9	5.3	8.6	1.2	3.1	8.0	67.8

Industry (Standard Industrial	REGION	N	191 4659 15			東 部 部 事業		CON 188	100 CE 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		THE RES	TALL STREET	
Classification 1968)	South Ea	ast††		East Anglia	South West	West	East Midlands	York-	North West	North ††	Wales	Scotland	Great
	Greater London	Rest of South East	Total	Aligila	††		††	and Hum- berside	††				Britain
Metal manufacture	19-1	19.0	38-1	2.1	7.3	126·1 25·9	39·9 6·4	92·3 70·6	25·3 8·8	48.9	83.1	43-4	506-6
Steel tubes	1·9 ** 5·3	2·7 2·0 4·5	4·6 2·8 9·8	**	1·4 ** 2·0	18·4 27·1	16·0 15·5	11.0	** 3·7	37·1 3·4 3·7	66·9 2·2 3·0	22·2 5·7 9·6	244·3 51·3
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	4-3	6.1	10.5	**	1.1	21.7	1.1	**	3.5	2.7	8.4	4-1	85·7 54·2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	1·8 4·9	1·2 2·5	3·0 7·4	**	1.4	26·5 6·5	**	7·0 2·1	6·1 2·5	1.4	** 2·2	1.5	48·0 23·1
Mechanical engineering	88-2	157-3	245-5	29.8	62.7	132-1	89-2	94.0	124-8	65-2	27-2	94-3	964-7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	**	5.9	6.4	6.5	2.3	3.7	**	2.4	1.8	**	**	3.2	29-0
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	4·6 3·7 **	10·9 16·0	15·5 19·7	1·4 3·8 **	3·9 12·2 **	20·8 10·9	5·8 4·6	8·5 7·6 **	3·5 8·5 **	3·7 2·3 **	** 2·7 **	3·1 13·1 **	66·9 85·3
Industrial engines Textile machinery and access-	**	3.0	3.3	**	**	5.8	6·2 7·5			**	**		25-2
ories Construction and earth-moving			1.0		3-0		7.9	6.9	15.2			1.5	35.1
equipment Mechanical handling equipment	1.1	4·4 12·4	5·5 19·3	2.4	3·4 **	4·3 8·6	7.0	2·0 5·9	3·4 8·0 **	3·8 4·1 **	1·6 1·3	5·8 4·5	39·6 62·9
Office machinery Other machinery	9·1 28·5	5·3 41·4	14·4 69·8	** 7·3	13.7	2·1 19·3	2·4 20·4	1·8 23·6	39.2	12.8	5.3	6·6 18·4	29·7 229·8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	15-4	17-4	32.8	2.8	4.8	25-1	7.7	11.7	20.3	23.5	6.7	26.4	161-8
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering	2.1	**	3.0	**	42.0	5.0	**	**	**	**	**	**	20.4
not elsewhere specified	15.7	39.0	54.7	3.5	13.8	25.5	16-5	20.9	16-8	10.0	7.1	10.3	179-0
nstrument engineering Photographic and document	31.6	49.0	80.6	4.9	16.3	7.5	4.8	5.7	11-0	5.3	4.6	17-9	158-6
copying equipment Watches and clocks	2·0 2·2	4.8	6·8 2·9	**	4.5	**	**	**	310,1**	**	**	** 8·4	12·7 15·0
Surgical instruments and appli- ances	7.7	8-1	15.9	a	1.5	1.8	12 **	2.3	1.9	**	1.7	1.7	28-9
Scientific and industrial instru- ments and systems	19.6	35-5	55-2	3-3	9.8	5-1	3-8	3.1	8.9	3.3	1.8	7.7	102-1
lectrical engineering	149-6	165-9	315-6	24-1	47-8	112-0	41-3	31-1	107-2	56-0	35-3	59-6	830-0
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	9·6 10·6	16·9 6·5	26·6 17·2	4.0	11.7	33.1	11·6 1·4	12.3	18·5 20·1	13·4 2·1	4.0	7·5 1·4	142·8 45·2
Telegraph and telephone appara- tus and equipment	16-0	7.9	23.9	**	1.0	18-0	8.6	**	12.3	12.8	4.8	4.9	86-6
Radio and electronic components	23.9	37-0	61-0	8.0	15-3	8-1	8.8	2.4	17.8	9.5	8-4	14-1	153-3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	21.5	14-3	35-7	3.8	8-1	3.6	1.1	5.5	**	2.2	**	50 d ***	63-5
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic	7.5	14-8	22.3	**	**	3.9	**	**	7.2	**	**	9-2	44-5
capital goods Electric appliances primarily for	23.6	37.5	61-1	2.7	4-3	1.5	3.0	**	4.2	**	1.8	6.4	86.5
domestic use Other electrical goods	7·9 29·0	12·6 18·3	20·6 47·3	4·1 1·4	3·4 3·0	8·1 34·8	6.0	4·1 5·4	8·5 17·7	5·6 8·9	8·6 3·8	8·4 7·3	71·8 135·6
hipbuilding and marine engin-													
eering	4.6	34.9	39.5	3.5	19-5	**	1.5	7.3	10.0	48-3	1.6	43.0	175-1
ehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing	55.2	149.6	204·8 4·4	18.0	60.7	203-1	51.6	44.9	122.2	12.4	26.4	39.6	783 ·4
Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal	44-8	96-6	141-4	8-7	14.9	169-9	12.0	18-9	76.9	8.4	22.3	21-4	494-7
cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufac-	**	**	1.1	**	5 tall **	5.3	**	**	**	**	Livery box	times valo	14-5
turing and repairing Locomotives and railway track	8-0	42.0	50-1	**	42.8	19-2	24.7	9.6	36.1	**	3.3	15.6	203-4
equipment Railway carriages and wagons	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	5.4	**	3 ** **	op bas ** /d	16-1
and trams	**	**	**	**	88 **	1.2	110 **	3.2	2.5	**	**	adox 6.** di	24-2
letal goods not elsewhere specified	67.8	64-7	132-5	6.0	20-1	184-8	32.3	77-1	53.7	15-7	23-2	32.0	577-3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	6.3	10.9	17-2	**	4.0	16-1	4-3	14.9	4.8	**	**	3.7	66.7
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and	**	1.3	2.2	**	**	5.6	**	10-1	1.3	**	**	***	21.2
plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	2·3 2·3	2.9	2·6 5·2	**	**	1·7 24·0	1.3	7·4 2·0	2.0	**	1.7	2.2	14·3 38·9
Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes	3·0 5·0	2·3 2·3	5·3 7·3	**	1.6	5·7 1·7	2.2	9·3 2·5	7·7 5·8	2.6	1.9	4·7 1·7	40·3 31·4
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere	10.0	1.8	11.8	**	**	6.4	**	1.9	**	**	bas ** 0	min (**)	22-4
specified	38-0	42.7	80.8	3.7	13.0	123-7	18-5	29.0	31.4	8.8	14-5	18-8	342-1
extiles Production of man-made fibres	11-2	11.7	22.9	2.9	13-1	27·5 3·9	114-2	119·5 7·3	133·4 7·2	26.2	16.7	69·4 1·6	545·9 38·7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	**	**	**	**	**	1.7	3.9	3.4	37-5	3.4	**	5.7	59-5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	**	**	1.4	**	**	**	** 6	3.9	34.7	1.9	**	2.6	47-1
Woollen and worsted Jute	**	1.0	1.3	**	2.0	1.4	1.8	69.6	6.1	4.7	1.4	12·8 8·4	101-1
Rope, twine and net	** 1·5	**	1.0	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	1.3	7·1 124·9
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets	**	3.3	4.8	**	**	3·2 **	76·8 3·6 **	5.4	8.0	5.6	2.4	17·3 1·0	5.1
Narrow fabrics (not more than	**	**	**	**	1.5	11.7		12.9	5.0	1.4	**	8-9	14-2
30 cm wide) Made-up textiles	1.7	1.6	3.2	**	1.2	2.5	1.3	1.4	3·1 8·4	1.5	::	2.8	22.5
Textile finishing Other textile industries	2·1 2·4	1·3 2·0	3·4 4·4	**	1.6	1.1	13·4 3·3	8·9 4·2	14·5 7·6	1.3	**	6.2	24-1
eather, leather goods and fur	8-4	2.9	11-3	**	3.3	5-2	3.6	5.2	6.7	2.1	1.3	2.7	42-3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1.1	1.5	2.5	**	2.7	**	3.0	3.1	2.9	**	**	1.7	18-3
Leather goods Fur	4·3 3·0	1.3	5·6 3·2	**	**	4.3	**	1.9	3.6	1.2	**	**	19-4

Table 1 Employees in employment at June 1974: Regional analysis by industry (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	REGION	1									Serve subs		Parama.
Classification	South Ea	ast††	ation arida ele	East Anglia	South West	West	East	York-	North	North	Wales	Scotland	Great
and the second second	Greater London	Rest of South East	Total	Aliglia	††	- Indiands	Midlands ††	and Hum- berside††	West ††	##			Britain
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outer-	61-1	27.8	88·9 1·5	11:3	21.9	19.8	62.4	45.4	70·2 10·5	33·9 1·8	16-4	34·1 2·0	404-3
wear Women's and girls' tailored	7-1	4.4	11.5	1.9	1.9	5.1	4.8	26.7	9.7	11.2	4.5	7.6	85-0
Overalls and men's shirts,	16-6	4.5	21.1	**	**	**	1.8	3.1	5.2	2.6	2.5	6.3	44-5
underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear,	4.4	2.4	6.8	**	3.4	1.3	2.5	3.5	9.0	3.0	**	6.6	37-8
etc Hats, caps and millinery	24.3	6·5 2·1	30·8 3·1	**	2.1	4.1	15-0	7.5	19-2	8.2	3.9	5.5	97-0
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	3.7	4.0	7.7	**	4.3	2.7		**	1.2	**	**	**	5.6
Footwear	3-2	3.1	6.4	6-3	9.5	4.5	4·7 33·1	2.6	3·0 12·4	** 6·2	2·0 1·6	4·6 1·4	31·8 83·9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,													
etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory	15.7	41 7	57-4	6.8	13-2	73.0	24-1	32-1	41.2	15.4	11.8	20.2	295-1
goods Pottery	**	7·5 1·1	8·4 1·4	2.5	** 2·7	** 47·9	6·2 2·6	7.2	3·9 2·2	2.9	2.2	5.7	46.9
Glass Cement	4.7	6.6	11·3 7·0	**	**	7.5	3.7	14.1	21.7	6.0	2.6	3.5	59·2 72·3
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	8.8	20-5	29-3	2.7	8.0	9.2	11-1	8.7	12-6	5.9	5.2	9.5	14·6 102·1
									120	3,	3.7	7.3	102-1
Timber, furniture, etc	45·3 9·6	56·2 19·4	101·5 29·0	10·3 4·7	19·1 9·0	19·8 6·2	18·4 7·5	28·5 11·3	35·8 9·7	12.7	8.8	22.9	277-9
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc	17·7 3 1	22·2 2·4	39·9 5·5	3.4	4·1 1·4	5·8 1·9	4·7 1·4	8.9	12-1	6·1 3·4	2·9 3·5 **	10·1 4·0	96·4 89·8
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets	9·8 1·9	5·0 4·1	14·8 6·0	**	1.6	3·0 1·7	1.9	2·6 2·7 1·4	4.7	1.1	**	1·6 2·5	21·3 33·5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	3.2	3.2	6-4	**	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.6	2.3	**		2.9	17.9
Paper, printing and publishing	138-7	122-4	261-2	19-6	40-1	32-4	29.3	36-0	79.3	21.8	12-8	1.7	19-1
Paper and board Packaging products of paper,	3.0	19.8	22.8	**	6.2	2.4	1.0	2.4	13.5	2.7	4.0	49·8 12·5	582·2 68·3
Manufactured stationery	8·4 9·2	17·2 8·5	25·6 17·7	2·5 1·2	9·7 1·5	5·5 4·8	8·0 2·0	5·2 3·5	19·2 5·6	3.8	1.9	7.7	88-9
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	2.1	6.9	9.0	1.9	1.2	**	**	2·1	7.0	3.9	**	4-1	41.8
Printing, publishing of news- papers Printing, publishing of period-	62-5	23-6	86-1	3.1	6.0	7.0	4.0						27.8
icals Other printing, publishing,			00 1	31	0.0	7.0	4.0	6.2	17-1	4.1	2.7	10-6	146.9
bookbinding, engraving, etc	53.5	46.5	99.9	10-1	15-4	12-3	13-6	16-6	16.9	6.5	2.9	14-2	208-5
Other manufacturing indus-												112	200 5
tries Rubber	46·7 12·2	63-1	109-9	13.0	22.3	54-5	22.8	19-8	50.0	15-5	24.7	18-0	350-5
Linoleum, plastics floor-cover- ing, leathercloth, etc	**	12.7	24.9	1.7	8-8	31.7	6.9	4.8	22.9	4.0	5.5	7.3	118-6
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carri-	1.5	2·0 2·1	2·2 3·6	1.3	**	1.2	**	**	6.5	**	1.4	**	16·2 10·4
ages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods	8·5 2·6	8.4	16.9	1.5	1.8	3.0	3.7	4.7	3.8	**	6.4	3.3	45.7
specified specified	15-1	31.4	5.7		**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	9.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing in- dustries	6.6	3.3	46.5	7.4	9.0	15.9	9.8	8.0	13.9	6.3	6.8	3.7	127-2
		2.3	10.0			2.4	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	**	22-8
Construction	188-5	183-0	371-6	45.2	97-3	106-8	77-2	112-7	145.0	96-3	67-0	170-3	1,289-7
Gas, electricity and water	54.9	51-7	106-6	9.5	28-3	29-6	23.7	33-5	38-4	19-8	19-3	28-4	337-0
Electricity Water supply	24·3 25·7	15·4 27·8	39·7 53·5	1·8 6·3	6·1 17·9	8·7 16·9	6·7 13·8	10·0 18·2	12·2 20·3	7·4 9·5	4·3 11·4	7·3 17·6	104·2 185·5
rater supply	4.9	8.5	13.3	1.4	4.3	4.0	3.2	5.3	5.8	2.8	3.6	3.5	47.3
Transport and communication Railways	404-5	223-0	627-5	40-5	87.7	99.3	72.6	110-3	179-8	66.0	60.8	138-5	1,483·1
Road passenger transport	60·5 33·4	26·2 27·8	86·7 61·2	6·1 4·2	11·2 13·1	11·6 17·6	13·7 12·8	21·9 19·9	23·3 30·0	11·7 14·9	11·8 10·6	21·6 27·3	219·5 211·6
general hire or reward Other road haulage	28.9	29-1	58-0	8-4	14.4	21.8	17.5	21.1	28.0	12-1	10.4	24.4	216-1
Sea transport Port and inland water transport	4·5 33·8	2·8 20·6	7·2 54·4	1·0 1·4	1.9	1.6	**	2·9 2·9	2·0 11·0	1·2 3·7	**	2·2 8·2	21·5 86·2
Air transport Postal services and telecom-	14·0 53·3	15·2 12·7	29·2 66·0	2.6	4·5 1·1	1.0	**	7·0 **	17·8 3·7	3.6	4.6	5·7 3·4	76·1 78·0
munications Miscellaneous transport services	126-9	65-4	192-3	12.7	32.7	36-3	21.2	25.4	47-6	14-3	16-2	35-5	434-2
and storage	49-3	23-2	72.6	3.7	7.9	8.7	5.2	8-9	16-4	3.8	2.6	10.3	140.0
Distributive trades												.03	1100
Wholesale distribution of food	520-9	461-3	982-2	84-3	209-9	235-6	158-6	225.7	327-0	141-2	100-2	242-1	2,706-9
Wholesale distribution of	44.9	35-4	80-3	8-4	18-9	18-1	13.0	19-2	28.3	9.6	8-8	19-0	223-6
Other wholesale die u	10·3 89·8	5·3 35·2	15·7 125·0	** 4·6	3·6 15·6	2·3 24·3	** 17·7	2·0 18·8	4·0 39·7	** 7·9	1.5	3.0	34.4
drink distribution of food and	94.0	117-5	211.5	18-5	47.2	53-3	34.9	50-5	63.4		6.0	21.0	280.6
Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders'	228-9	221.2	450-1	40.0	100.1	105.0	73.9	109.3	160.0	37·1 72·7	25·8 44·9	65·7 114·5	607·9 1,270·5
tural sup-live and agricul-	13.8	27.0	40.8	6-8	14-2	9-4	8-4	9.5	10.2	E.C	60		400.0
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	39.1	19-8	58.9	5-3	10.4	23-1	9.9	16.3	10.3	5.9	6.9	8.0	120-2
The second secon	7-37				10	23 1		10.3	21.4	7.1	6.3	10.9	169.7

Industry (Standard Industrial	REGION		1-10-12							HDBS	dailyana big	Land Contract	
Classification 1968)	South Ea	st††		East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	York- shire	North West	North ††	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
nusir9	Greater London	Rest of South East	Total	31	++	11	++	and Hum- berside††	++	Acesio shred			
Insurance, banking, finance and	450-3	155-0	605-2	25.0	57.9	73.0	41-6	58-8	109-9	31.3	25-3	72-5	1,100-
business services	90.2	39.0	129.2	9.3	15.4	18-0	8.9	14.7	31.0	7.9	6.3	20.8	261
Insurance Banking and bill discounting	120.1	39.4	159.5	5.8	17-7	16.5	13-1	15.7	31.0	10.8	9.1	25-1	304
Other financial institutions Property owning and managing,	44.6	10-5	55-1	1.4	6.0	7.7	5.8	8.8	8.4	3.2	2.9	5.0	104
etc	28.8	16.1	44.8	2.4	6.7	5.5	4.0	4.1	8.6	2.9	2.3	5.3	86-
Advertising and market research Other business services	19·3 98·4	39.0	23·1 137·4	3.8	10·5	1·4 20·3	7.4	11.3	2·3 20·3	5.6	4-1	1·0 12·0	31.8 232.8
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	48-9	7.2	56.0	1.8	**	3.7	1.6	3.0	8-2	**	**	3.2	79-1
Professional and scientific ser-	FF2.0	427.4	1,181-1	105-5	237-9	276-4	186-1	291-2	373-3	162-8	146-8	323-1	2 204
vices	553·9 27·5	627·1 9·4	37.0	1.8	5.0	6.7	4.0	6.4	8.5	2.8	2.6	6.6	3,284: 81:
Accountancy services Educational services§§	243.7	327.5	571.2	60.4	121.7	155.6	106-1	162.0	200.5	86.0	78.3	151.4	1,693
Legal services	27.8	16.6	44.5	3.1	8.9	7.8	5.3	7.3	10.7	3.9	3.8	10.7	105.
Medical and dental services	190.5	195-4	385.9	31.1	83.7	88.6	61.1	104-1	129.7	61.2	55.7	128.9	1,130
Religious organisations	7.4	4.5	11.9	**	2.1	1.9	1.2	2.0	2.8	**	1.4	4.5	29.6
Research and development ser- vices	9-2	49.9	59·1	4-4	8.3	5-4	4.3	3.3	9.9	2.4	1.0	7.9	106-0
Other professional and scientific services	47.7	23.8	71.5	3.9	8-1	10.4	4.2	6-1	11-2	5.6	4.1	13.0	138-
Miscellaneous services†	418-1	346-1	764-1	67-8	175.0	169-4	105-5	163-6	237-3	109-5	91.5	204-2	2,088
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	44.8	14.4	59.2	1.9	4.6	5.0	2.5	5.6	6.5	4.2	4.3	6.0	99.
Sport and other recreations	13.5	14.7	28.2	3.6	5.3	6.2	4.2	6.6	10.5	4.2	3.4	8.2	80-
Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential	19-6	7.8	27.4	1.4	4.3	6.0	3.7	8.6	20.1	7.0	4.6	8.3	91:
establishments	43.3	37.7	81.0	9·1 4·9	38·2 16·9	11·0 9·9	9·5 8·1	13·9 12·4	17·2 15·6	10.9	15·5 7·4	46·2 17·4	252·! 162·9
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	38·2 34·7	25·1 31·6	63·4 66·3	4.2	13.1	28.9	12.4	20.5	33.2	15.6	7.2	19.9	221-
Public houses Clubs	8.3	8.2	16.5	1.3	4.8	9.3	6.3	12.1	14.7	13.1	7.3	9.0	94.
Catering contractors	18.3	11.9	30.2	**	4.7	7.0	2.9	4.2	6.0	1.6	1.9	4.8	64
Hairdressing and manicure	13.6	18-2	31.8	3.0	7.8	7.7	5.7	7.4	10.5	4.4	2.8	7.7	88-8
Laundries	14.2	11.8	26.1	1.7	4.7	4-1	2.7	4.5	5.7	3.0	1.7	4.7	58-7
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	4.8	4.3	9-2	**	2.1	3.8	2.0	2.0	3.0	**	1.2	2.1	27-0
Motor repairers, distributors,		00.7	1400	4/5	27.0	44.0	24.0	20.4	44.9	20.0	17-2	36.7	426-
garages and filling stations	60.2	80.7	140·9 1·6	16.5	37.8	41.9	31.9	38-1	**	20.0	17.7	36.7	426
Repair of boots and shoes Other services	103-7	78-9	182-6	18.4	30.3	28-2	13.5	27.1	48.9	17.3	16-6	32.6	415
Public administration and					41.	21			4475	7.5	70.0	1447	4 550
defence	348-5	261.7	610-2	33.6	114-6	117.0	91.4	114-7	167-2	82·1 33·7	75·5 29·0	144·6 48·5	1,550 573
National government service Local government service§§	159·1 189·4	103·0 158·7	262·1 348·1	12·1 21·5	54·6 60·0	32·8 84·2	22·2 69·1	30·9 83·8	47·4 119·8	48.4	46.4	96.1	977

Notes: The figures have been analysed according to the revised standard regions for statistical purposes effective from April 1, 1974: therefore, the figures for the regions marked with a double dagger (††) are not comparable with those for previous years.

Because the figures have been rounded independently rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. Also the totals include a small number of employees (about 800), whose industrial classification could not be ascertained.

* Part-time workers are defined as those normally employed for not more than 30 hours per week (excluding main meal breaks and overtime), but for agriculture see footnote ‡.

† Excludes private domestic service.

‡ The estimates for agriculture are taken from June censuses of agriculture, and exclude a small number of employees of agricultural machinery contractors. It should also be noted that the figures for full-time male and female workers include seasonal and

temporary workers and that the definition of part-time is that used in the agricultural censuses.

§ At present only combined figures are available for "Printing, publishing of newspapers" and "Printing, publishing of periodicals". Also, the figures for June 1974 and the changes from June 1973 are affected by the reclassification of some 3,000 employees (in Great Britain as a whole) into these industries (about half from within the same industry Order) and the inclusion of about the same number of employees not previously reported in the census.

|| Excluding members of HM Forces.

** Under 1,000 or not available due to small number of firms in this classification.

§§ The figures for these industries are estimates and may have to be revised (see page 522 of the June 1975 issue of this Gazette).

Table 2 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES	25699 (n-250) (sp	da karanin	TOTAL	
San Later San Tarris and employed	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Males and females	
Total, all industries and services† Total, Index of Production Industries Total, all manufacturing industries	12,956 7,206·2 5,370·4	703 99·1 85·5	13,659 7,305·3 5,455·9	5,658 1,947-7 1,822-2	3,473 642·1 593·0	9,131 2,589·8 2,415·3	22,790 9,895·1 7,871·2	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡ Agriculture and horticulture‡ Forestry Fishing	273·8 250·9 13·2 9·7	35·8 35·3 0·2 0·2	309·5 286·3 13·4 9·8	64·1 63·0 0·9 0·2	43·5 42·9 0·5 0·1	107·6 105·9 1·4 0·3	417·1 392·2 14·8 10·2	
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction** Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying**	334·3 289·5 17·9 4·0 23·0	0·6 0·2 0·2 	335·0 289·7 18·1 4·0 23·3	11·1 7·6 1·1 — 0·6 1·8	3·0 2·3 0·3 —	14·1 9·9 1·4 — 0·7 2·2	349·1 299·6 19·5 — 4·6 25·4	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks	440 · 2 17·7 69·7 15·6 58·5 46·5 9·1 32·6 28·6 23·3 6·4 19·4 57·4 18·0	11·3 0·2 4·3 0·2 2·3 0·9 — 0·5 0·4 0·4 0·1 0·3 0·4	451·6 18·0 74·0 15·8 60·8 47·4 9·1 33·1 29·0 23·7 6·5 19·6 57·8	201·4 3·9 22·0 13·3 34·6 14·3 2·3 20·2 23·9 3·9 1·2 10·4 11·0 7·7	113·0 0·8 20·1 14·4 22·3 4·2 0·5 22·1 11·4 1·2 0·5 4·9 2·2 3·6	314·4 4·7 42·1 27·7 56·9 18·5 2·8 42·3 35·3 5·2 1·7 15·3 13·2 11·3	765·9 22·7 116·1 43·5 117·7 65·9 11-9 75·4 64·3 28·9 8·2 34·9 71·1 30·4	
Other drink industries Tobacco Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	20·1 17·4 35·0 11·1 18·1 5·8	0·1 — 0·1 — 0·1	20·3 17·4 35·1 11·1 18·1 5·9	12·4 20·0 3·7 0·4 2·0 1·3	1·4 3·5 0·7 0·1 0·3 0·3	13.8 23.5 4.4 0.5 2.3 1.7	34·1 40·9 39·5 11·6 20·4 7·5	
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	304·1 111·2 40·8 9·4 19·1 9·7 42·4 19·7 10·4 41·5	2.6 0.4 0.4 0.2 0.5 0.1 0.3 0.1 0.1	306·7 111·6 41·2 9·6 19·6 9·8 42·7 19·8 10·5 42·0	97-8 17-6 26-9 13-1 5-8 4-2 5-9 3-0 1-5 19-7	30·2 4·4 8·5 4·4 2·1 1·9 1·8 0·6 0·3 6·3	128·0 22·0 35·4 17·5 7·9 6·1 7·7 3·7 1·8 26·0	434·7 133·6 76·6 27·1 27·5 15·9 50·4 23·4 12·2 68·0	
fetal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	445·2 223·3 43·8 76·6 45·0 38·1 18·4	3·1 0·6 0·3 1·2 0·4 0·4	448·2 223·8 44·1 77·7 45·5 38·6 18·5	46·1 17·1 5·4 6·5 6·6 7·0 3·5	12·7 3·5 1·8 1·7 2·2 2·4 1·1	58·8 20·5 7·2 8·2 8·8 9·5 4·6	507·0 244·4 51·3 85·9 54·3 48·0 23·1	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery** Other machinery** Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	811·1 25·0 56·8 69·0 21·5 33·3 35·2 55·0 212·7 144·2 16·2 142·1	8·6 0·4 0·5 0·6 0·1 0·4 0·1 0·5 ———————————————————————————————————	819·7 25·4 57·3 69·7 21·6 33·7 35·4 55·5 214·9 145·4 16·3 144·7	123·2 3·0 7·4 13·1 3·2 4·7 3·7 6·2 	33·3 0·8 2·2 2·8 0·5 1·2 0·7 1·6 — 10·5 3·7 0·7 8·5	156·5 3·8 9·6 16·0 3·7 5·9 4·4 7·9 48·3 17·1 4·1 35·7	976·2 29·2 66·9 85·6 25·3 39·6 39·8 63·3 263·2 162·5 20·4 180·4	
strument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	97·9 9·0 6·1 16·7 66·0	2·1 0·1 0·1 0·6 1·3	100·0 9·2 6·2 17·3 67·3	45·9 2·9 6·5 9·3 27·3	14·6 0·6 2·3 4·1 7·6	60·6 3·5 8·8 13·4 34·9	160·6 12·7 15·0 30·7 102·2	
ectrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Boundard receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	494·1 105·2 33·5 51·5 66·8 28·1 33·3 62·0 45·0 68·6	4·3 0·7 0·2 0·2 1·0 0·3 0·1 0·5 0·9	498-4 105-9 33-8 51-6 67-8 28-4 33-5 62-5 45-4 69-5	253·7 30·2 10·1 32·5 57·6 24·2 11·1 18·8 21·8 47·5	90·9 8·6 2·3 7·3 28·8 12·3 1·6 5·5 5·9	344·6 38·8 12·4 39·8 86·4 36·5 12·6 24·2 27·7 66·2	843·0 144·7 46·1 91·4 154·2 64·9 46·1 86·7 73·1 135·8	
hipbuilding and marine engineering	172-3	0.7	172.9	9.7	2.7	12:4	185-3	
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	690·1 28·2 432·2 10·5 181·3 15·1 22·9	2·4 — 1·7 0·2 0·4 —	692·5 28·2 433·9 10·7 181·6 15·1 22·9	84·8 2·0 53·5 2·5 25·0 0·7 1·0	14·7 0·4 9·2 1·3 3·4 0·2 0·2	99·5 2·4 62·7 3·8 28·4 0·9 1·3	792.0 30.6 496.6 14.5 210.0 16.1 24.2	

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL	
Section Sectio	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Males and females	
Ad to locate and clean hora specified	398-7	9.4	408:1	125.0	48.6	173-6	E01.7	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	52.3	1.0	53-2	10.2	3.6	13.8	581·7 67·0	
Hand tools and implements	13·3 7·8	0·4 0·5	13·8 8·3	5·8 4·5	1·7 1·8	7·4 6·3	21.2	
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	26.1	0.3	26.4	9-4	3.2	12.5	14·6 38·9	
Wire and wire manufactures	31·0 16·3	0·5 0·2	31·5 16·5	7·1 8·9	2·3 6·3	9·4 15·2	40·8 31·7	
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	14.2	0.4	14.6	5.7	2.1	7.8	22.4	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	237-9	5.9	243.8	73.5	27-6	101.1	345.0	
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	310·4 41·3	8·1 0·1	318·5 41·4	212·0 5·3	54·9 1·0	266·9 6·3	585·3 47·7	
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	34·6 28·2	1·1 1·0	35·7 29·2	23·4 18·9	7.5	30.9	66.6	
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted	54.1	2.1	56.2	34.7	3·9 11·3	22·8 46·0	52·0 102·2	
Jute Rope, twine and net	5·8 3·4	0·2 0·2	6·0 3·6	2·8 2·9	0·6 1·0	3·4 3·9	9·4 7·5	
Hosiery and other knitted goods	44.2	1.2	45.3	71.4	15.7	87.1	132.4	
Lace Carpets	2·2 28·2	0·2 0·4	2·4 28·6	2·0 13·0	0·8 3·1	2·7 16·1	5.2	
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	6.1	0.3	6.3	6.3	1.9	8.3	44·6 14·6	
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	8·0 36·5	0·4 0·8	8·4 37·3	14·4 12·2	3·3 3·4	17·7 15·6	26.1	
Other textile industries	17.9	0.5	18.1	4.8	1.2	6.0	52·9 24·1	
eather, leather goods and fur	22.8	1.0	23.9	14-1	4.8	18-9	42.8	
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods	13·9 6·7	0·6 0·3	14·5 7·0	3·0 9·5	1·0 3·1	4·0 12·6	18·5 19·7	
Fur	2.2	0.1	2.4	1.6	0.7	2-3	4.6	
lothing and footwear	97-4	4.3	101.7	268-5	56-3	324-8	426-5	
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boy's tailored outerwear	3·6 19·2	0·2 0·9	3·8 20·1	12·5 55·0	2·7 12·9	15·2 67·9	19·0 88·0	
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	11.8	0.3	12.4	26.9	5.6	32.6	44.9	
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	6·3 13·0	0.8	6·6 13·8	35·2 71·8	6·2 15·9	41·4 87·7	48·0 101·6	
Hats, caps and millinery	1.6	0.2	1.8	3.0	1.0	4.0	5.7	
Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	5·9 36·0	0·3 1·0	6·2 37·0	21·5 42·8	5·5 6·3	27·0 49·1	33·2 86·1	
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	230-3	2.8	233-1	53-4	14:3	67-7	300-8	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	42.4	0.6	43.0	3.5	1.0	4.6	47.5	
Pottery Glass	28·3 55·3	0·6 0·6	28·9 55·9	25·5 12·9	5·5 3·9	31·0 16·8	59·8 72·7	
Cement	13.9	0.1	14.0	1.0	0.2	1.2	15.2	
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	90-4	1.0	91-4	10.4	3.7	14.1	105-6	
imber, furniture, etc	223.9	4.9	228-8	41-1	13-2	54-3	283-1	
Timber	84.0	1.9	85.9	9.8	3.3	13·1 18·0	99·0 91·4	
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc	72·2 10·9	1·2 0·4	73·4 11·3	13·9 8·2	4·1 2·0	10.2	21.5	
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets	29.1	0.5	29.6	3·0 3·2	1·3 1·0	4·3 4·2	33·9 18·0	
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	13·4 14·2	0·4 0·6	13·8 14·8	3.0	1.6	4.6	19.4	
aper, printing and publishing	378-2	15-6	393-9	148-6	46.2	194-8	588-7	
Paper and board** Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	53.0	0.9	53.9	27.3	9.8	37-2	91.0	
Manufactured stationery	21-6	0.4	22.0	15.0	4.8	19-8	41.8	
Manufacturers of paper and board not elsewhere specified** Printing, publishing of newspapers \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	71.7	0.7	72.4	18-6	5.4	24.0	96.4	
Printing, publishing of periodicals	101-2	10.5	111.6	28.6	8.7	37.3	148-9	
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	130-7	3.3	134.0	59.0	17.5	76-5	210.5	
ther manufacturing industries Rubber	218·7 94·0	4·3 0·8	223·0 94·8	93·3 22·9	41·9 7·5	135·2 30·4	358·2 125·1	
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms	13-2	0.1	13.3	2.4	0.5	2·9 5·9	16·2 10·6	
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	4·5 16·7	0.6	4·8 17·3	4·1 18·4	1·7 10·0	28.4	45.7	
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified	4.2	0.1	4.3	4.0	1.3	5·3 50·9	9·6 128·0	
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	75·1 11·0	1·9 0·5	77·0 11·5	33·5 8·0	17·4 3·5	11.4	22.9	
onstruction	1,219-8	12:1	1,232.0	64.7	31.6	96.3	1,328-3	
as, electricity and water	281-7	0.8	282-5	49-7	14-4	64-1	346-6	
Gas	80-4	0.2	80.7	19-5	5.6	25.1	105-7	
Electricity Water supply	157·6 43·7	0·5 0·2	157·9 43·9	26·2 4·0	7·6 1·2	33·8 5·2	191·7 49·2	
ransport and communication	1,217-3	25.7	1,243.0	209:1	54-3	263-4	1,506.4	
Railways Road passenger transport	203-3	0.5	203-8	15.5	1.2	16.8	220·5 215·2	
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	173·9 196·7	8·5 4·3	182·4 201·0	27·2 12·3	5·6 6·2	32·8 18·5	219.5	
Other road haulage Sea transport	19-2	0.3	19.5	1.6	0.5	2.2	21.7	
Port and inland water transport	78·9 72·4	0·4 1·2	79·4 73·6	6·7 3·7	0·8 1·0	7·5 4·7	86·9 78·3	
Air transport	57.8	0.2	58.0	20.1	0.6	20.7	78.8	
Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	324·7 90·5	6·3 4·1	330·9 94·5	83·7 38·1	28·8 9·5	112·5 47·6	443·5 142·2	
stributive trades	1,081-2	139-8	1,221.0	796-8	743-0	1,539-8	2,760-8	
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	155-6	5.8	161.4	47-9	21.2	69.2	230-5	
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution	29·1 159·1	0·1 8·7	29·3 167·8	5·4 84·1	0·5 33·9	6·0 118·0	35·2 285·8	
Retail distribution of food and drink	185.0	42.7	227.7	172-9	218-5	391-3	619-0	
Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural	335-1	75-2	410-3	434.0	447-4	881.5	1,291.7	
supplies	88-3	3.8	92.1	21.9	10-9	32.8	124-9	
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	129-1	3.4	132-5	30.6	10.5	41.0	173.6	

Table 2 Employees in employment in the United Kingdom at June 1974 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES	THE REAL PROPERTY.		FEMALES			TOTAL
HAT IN LIGHTLY BUT ASSESSED.	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Males and females
nsurance, banking, finance and business services	505-6	30-5					
Insurance	143.8	4.3	536-1	417-5	162-1	579-6	1,115-7
Banking and bill discounting	137.5		148-1	93.3	24-2	117-5	265-6
Other financial institutions		2.6	140.1	142-9	26.1	169-0	309-1
Property owning and managing, etc	50.8	1.9	52.8	44-3	8.8	53.1	105.8
Property Owing and managing, etc	43.0	5.5	48.5	25.5	15.4	40.8	
Advertising and market research	17.0	0.5	17-5	11.6	2.8	14.5	89.3
Other business services	66-1	15.0	81.0	73.5	80.2		32.0
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	47.5	0.7	48-1	26.3	4.6	153-8	234.8
			BURNES OF STREET	20.3	4.6	30-9	79.1
professional and scientific services	957-2	153-6	1,110-8	1,229-8	4 000 4		
Accountancy services	45.8	1.4	47.2	25.1	1,033-4	2,263.2	3,373.9
Educational services††	456.5	107-7	564-3		10-4	35.5	82-6
Legal services	30.2	2.5	32.7	551.3	624-4	1,175-7	1,740-0
Medical and dental services	245.0	32.8		56-2	18-8	75.0	107-7
Religious organisations	11.3		277-8	535-4	354.0	889-4	1,167-2
Research and development services	78-3	6-3	17-6	4.2	8-4	12.6	30.2
Other professional and scientific services		0.5	78-8	22.2	5.0	27.2	106.1
Other professional and scientific services	90-1	2.4	92.5	35-3	12.4	47.7	140.2
tiscellaneous services†	765-6	470 7					1102
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc		170-7	936-2	564-3	624-5	1,188-8	2,125-1
Sport and other recreations	51.4	5.8	57-1	26-3	17.6	43.9	101-1
Betting and gambling	33.5	15.4	48-9	12-6	20.2	32.8	81.7
	25-6	10.4	36-1	24-9	31.4	56.3	92.4
Hotels and other residential establishments	86.5	16.0	102-6	91.1	61.7	152.8	
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	47-3	10.8	58-1	43.9	63.2		255-3
Public houses	37.0	41-4	78-3	41.6	104.2	107-1	165-2
Clubs	17-1	20.7	37.7	13.9		145-8	224-2
Catering contractors	13.9	1.8	15.6	32.2	43.7	57.5	95.3
Hairdressing and manicure	9.1	0.8	9.9		17-3	49.5	65-2
Laundries	14.5	1.5		57.6	22-2	79-8	89.6
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	5.9	0.5	16.0	25.6	18-2	43.8	59-9
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	313.0		6.4	12-1	9.0	21.1	27.5
Repair of boots and shoes	2.9	25.0	337-9	65-4	31.7	97-1	435.0
Other services		0.2	3.2	0.9	0.9	1.8	5.0
Other services	108-0	20.5	128-4	116-3	183-1	299-4	427.9
ublic administration and defence	040.0						12/
National government servicell	949-2	47.7	996-9	428-5	170-2	598-7	1,595-6
	352-8	3.9	356-7	227-4	25.7	253.1	609-8
Local government service††	596-4	43-8	640-2	201-1	144-4	345.5	985-8

Notes: Because the figures have been rounded independently rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. Also the totals include a small number of employees (about 800), whose industrial classification could not be ascertained. *Part-time workers are defined as those normally employed for not more than 30 hours per week (excluding main meal breaks and overtime), but for agriculture see former ## 1.

30 hours per week (excluding main meal breaks and overtime), but for agriculture see footnote \$\frac{1}{2}\$. † Excludes private domestic service. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Excludes private domestic service. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ The estimates for agriculture are taken from the June censuses of agriculture and exclude a small number of employees of agricultural machinery contractors. It should also be noted that the figures for full-time male and female workers include seasonal and temporary workers and that the definition of part-time is that is used in the agricultural censuses. Family workers are included in the figures for Great Britain but not for Northern Ireland.

§ At present only combined figures are available for "Printing, publishing of news-

papers" and "Printing, publishing of periodicals". Also, the figures for 1974 and the changes from June 1973 are affected by the reclassification of some 3,000 employees in Great Britain into these industries (about half from within the same industry Order) and the inclusion of about the same number of employees not previously reported in the census.

|| Excluding members of HM Forces.
| ** For Northern Ireland, and therefore for the United Kingdom as a whole, only combined figures are available for certain industries. The details are:

"Other mining and quarrying" includes "Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction".

"Other machinery" includes "Office machinery".

"Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified" includes "Paper and board".

board".

†† The figures for these industries include estimated Great Britain figures and may have to be revised (see page 522 of the June 1975 issue of this Gazette).

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Employment figures from the 1971 census of population

THE tables on the following pages present information on the economically active population derived from the 1971 Census of Population. Information from the 1971 census already available in published form includes:

- (i) A limited amount of economic activity information from the 100 per cent count of the enumerated population. (Census 1971 Great Britain, Economic Activity Part I (100%), HMSO, £1.90 net).
- (ii) A wider range of information obtained from a 1 per cent sample of the economic activity data. (Census 1971 Great Britain, Summary Tables (1% sample). HMSO, £3.60 net).
- (iii) The 1971 census volumes containing the main economic activity tables give information from a 10 per cent sample of the census schedules which has been coded for occupation and industry and thus permits a wider range of analyses than are possible with the 100 per cent data; and more detailed and accurate analyses than are possible with the 1 per cent data. The figures presented in this article are a selection from these 10 per cent sample tables. (Census 1971 Great Britain, Economic Activity Part II (10% sample), HMSO, £5.45 net).

It is hoped to publish further articles on material from the 1971 census of population in this Gazette.

Definitions

The census definition of the economically active population comprises:

- (a) those in employment at the time of the census, i.e. all employees (including family workers), together with the self-employed (including employers, workers on their own account and home workers-or out-
- (b) Those out of employment at the time of the census, i.e. people who were looking for work, or were waiting to start a job which they had already obtained, or who would have been looking for work but for temporary

Anyone who was away from work for any reason such as holidays, sickness or on strike was included as in employment (although the post-enumeration survey conducted by the Office of Population, Censuses and Surveys to assess the accuracy of replies to the census questions, suggests that some people who were in employment but sick, wrongly marked the "out of employment, sick" box on their schedules). Anyone temporarily laid off or on short-time was counted as in employment. (This has been the census practice since the out of employment were first identified, in 1931).

The remainder of the population over the age of 15 comprises those economically inactive at the time of the census

- (1) Students aged 15-54. Any older student is classified as "other economically inactive".
- (2) Retired people aged 35 and over. Anyone younger than 35 and recorded as retired is classified in the same way as the older students.
- (3) Those people who stated that they were not seeking work because of permanent sickness or disability.
- (4) Others economically inactive, including ,as well as older students and younger retired people, such categories as women engaged solely on home duties, long-term prisoners, trainees at Training Service Agency skill centres, au pair girls, people of independent means, etc.

Because the census of population depends for its information on the answers recorded on the schedules, it is not possible to say either how many women who were shown as retired in 1971 might more properly have been shown as engaged on "home duties" or the extent to which these two terms have become interchangeable as far as women are concerned. Recent studies in which information from the 1971 General Household Survey (GHS) was compared with a corresponding sample of respondents in 1971 Census, showed that the census gave a significantly higher proportion of women as "retired" than was the case in the GHS.

Comparison with DE statistics

Some of the problems involved in comparing previous census estimates of civilian employees in employment with Department of Employment estimates, were discussed in Appendix A to British Labour Statistics-Historical Abstract 1886-1968 (HMSO, 1971). It is hoped to publish another article in this Gazette in which the 1971 census of population employment data will be reconciled with similar Department of Employment information.

Census figures for the total economically active population given in tables 1, 2 and 3 in this article include armed forces employment as well as civilian employment. However, the coverage of armed forces is different from the figure for "HM Forces" in Department of Employment figures for the working population (see table 101 in this Gazette). The census of population economically active include all members of the armed forces in this country on census night irrespective of whether they are HM Forces or foreign or commonwealth forces. The Department of Employment figures of the working population on the other hand, include only HM Forces but without regard to where they are stationed. Similarly the working population includes all seamen employed by British firms. The census of population includes only those in the country at the time of the census.

THOUSANDS

What the tables show

- Table 1 This table presents the basic economy activity statistics from the 1971 10 per cent sample and compares them with those 100 per cent and 1 per cent figures to which reference has been made in preceding paragraphs. The differences between the three sets of figures are attributable to sampling variation.
- Table 2 The 1971 10 per cent sample figures are comparable with similar 10 per cent sample figures from the 1961 census and the 1966 10 per cent sample census. Figures for the economically active and inactive from the three censuses are shown in this table.
- Table 3 The economically active components in employment at the time of the census may be analysed into employers and self-employed, civilian employees and armed forces. This table compares such information from the 1971 10 per cent sample with similar data from the 1961 and 1966 censuses.

- Table 4 This table analyses the 1971 10 per cent sample to show people in employment (employees and selfemployed) at the time of the census by the industry order groups of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
- Table 5 This table gives a similar analysis to Table 4 but for employers and self-employed only.
- Table 6 This table analyses the 1971 10 per cent sample to show persons in civil employment (employees and self-employed) classified by the occupational order groups as defined in Classification of Occupations. 1970, HMSO.
- Table 7 A more detailed occupational breakdown of numbers in civil employment in the 1971 census into occupation unit groups, is shown in this table. Additionally, employees are shown separately from employers and self-employed.
- Table 8 This table shows the occupied/economically active population by age group with activity rates from 1891 to 1971.

Table 1 Economic activity: 1971 Census of Population, Great Britain

	Males			Females		
	100 per cent data	1 per cent sample	10 per cent sample	100 per cent data	1 per cent sample	10 per cent sample
TOTAL POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER	19,560,100	19,474,000	19,496,090	21,487,840	21,353,100	21,438,930
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE						
In employment	15,057,925	14,998,600	15,031,550	8,738,620	8,705,200	8,701,060
Out of employment, total	858,940	867,900	852,350	447,430	430,900	436,470
Out of employment, sick	192,000	188,600	190,170	103,705	95,300	101,180
Out of employment, other	666,940	679,300	662,180	343,725	335,600	335,290
Total	15,916,865	15,866,500	15,883,900	9,186,050	9,136,100	9,137,530
ECONOMICALLY INACTIVE	msz gathdolfaetta	rateinw	erial from the	articles on mai	ubush further	g of began u
Students	954,005	935,700	932,580	830,925	827,400	812,240
Permanently sick ¹	282,920	275,500		221,250	215,500	
Retired	2,302,230	2,282,900	2,303,610	{ 11,249,620	3,063,300	3,042,890
Others	104,085	113,400	376,000	11,247,020	8,110,800	8,446,270
Total	3,643,235	3,607,500	3,612,190	12,301,795	12,217,000	12,301,400

¹ In the 10 per cent sample figures, the permanently sick have been included in "others economically inactive"

Table 2 Economic activity: 1961, 1966 and 1971 Censuses of Population, Great Britain THOUSANDS

	Males			Females		
	19611	1966	1971²	19611	1966	1971²
TOTAL POPULATION AGED 15 AND OVER	18,811	19,030	19,496	20,758	21,011	21,439
	10,011	17,030	17,470	20,730	and work double	dojadanah et
CONOMICALLY ACTIVE						
n employment	15,748	15,574	15,032	7,590	8,595	8,701
Out of employment, total	484	420	852	192	268 82 186	436
Out of employment, sick	216	133	190 662	81 110		101
Out of employment, other	268	287				335
Total Total	16,232	15,994	15,884	7,782	8,863	9,138
CONOMICALLY INACTIVE	radiants in s	vikosezeni	Ant leaker to	Walter Lines	tion, Cepsuse	Office of Popula
Students	540	675	933	454	591	812
etired	1,808	1,911	2,304	639	500	3,043
Others	230	450	376	11,883	11,058	8,446
Total	2,578	3,036	3,612	12,976	12,148	12,301

¹ In 1961 there was a 100 per cent count of the population but the economic activity questions were put to only 10 per cent of respondents. The figures from this sample were found to be subject to some bias and correcting factors were published which could be applied to certain sub-totals in the tables of the Occupation, and Industry volumes. The 1961 figures in Table 2 have not been so adjusted (but see table 3).
² The 1971 figures are from the 10 per cent sample of the economically active.

Census of Population, Great Britain, components of the economically active population in 1961, 1966 and 1971

	1961				1966²			1971				
	As published		Corrected by published bias factors		Traine .		gravita bro		company to the	1,720,2438 15. 10. 10.		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Employers and self-employed	1,385	331	1,717	1,342	326	1,668	1,231	355	1,586	1,472	371	1.843
Civilian employees in employment	14,047	7,247	21,293	13,929	7,209	21,138	14,105	8,227	22,332	13.320	8.318	21,638
Total in civil employment	15,432	7,578	23,010	15,272	7,535	22,806	15,335	8,582	23,918	14.792	8.689	23,481
Armed forces	316	12	329	313	12	325	239	12	251	240	12	252
Total in employment	15,748	7,590	23,339	15,585	7,547	23,132	15.574	8,595	24,169	15.032	8.701	23.733
Out of employment	484	192	676	486	193	679	420	268	688	852	436	1,289
Total economically active	16,232	7,782	24,014	16,071	7,740	23,810	15,994	8,863	24,857	15,884	9,138	25,021

¹ Figures from the 1951 census are given in table 104 of British Labour Statistics—Historical Abstract 1886–1968 HMSO, 1971.
² The 1966 figures have not been adjusted to take account of any possible under-enumeration.

Table 3

Table 4

1971 Census of Population, 10% sample, Great Britain, persons in civil employment, by industry order

THOUSANDS

Industry order	Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	525	110	635	
Mining and quarrying	375	17	391	
Food, drink and tobacco	448	290	738	
Coal and petroleum products	52	7	59	
Chemicals and allied industries	328	131	459	
Metal manufacture	483	68	551	
Mechanical engineering	938	187	1,125	
nstrument engineering	94	51	145	
lectrical engineering	526	318	844	
hipbuilding and marine engineering	169	11	180	
/ehicles	684	105	789	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	418	168	586	
extiles	316	275	591	
eather, leather goods and fur	31	22	53	
Clothing and footwear	126	345	470	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement etc.	239	67	306	
imber, furniture, etc	250	53	302	
aper, printing and publishing	414	198	612	
Other manufacturing industries	206	119	325	
Construction	1,572	97	1,669	
Sas, electricity and water	301	61	362	
ransport and communication	1,298	266	1,564	
Distributive trades	1,454	1,562	3,016	
nsurance, banking, finance and business services	475	477	952	
Professional and scientific services	1,042	1,859	2,901	
1iscellaneous services	1,045	1,290	2,335	
ublic administration and defence	901	441	1,342	
ndustry inadequately described	78	92	170	
lace of work outside the UK	6	and another area	7	
Total in civil employment	14,792	8,689	23,481	10.00

he order groups correspond to those of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification. This table is similar to table 108 in British Labour Statistics—Historical Abstract 1886–1968 where gures from the 1951, 1961 and 1966 censuses of population are given.

Sources: 1961: General Register Offices, London and Edinburgh: Census 1961 England and Wales; Scotland; Occupation Tables. 1966: General Register Offices, London and Edinburgh: Sample Census 1966 Great Britain; Economic Activity Tables, Part I. 1971: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys: 1971 Census of Population Great Britain, Economic Activity Tables Part II (10% sample).

1971 Census of Population, 10% sample, Great Britain, employers and self-employed by industry order

THOUSANDS

Industry order		Males	Females	Total	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	L. Serbilding and be	235.6	30-9	266-5	
Mining and quarrying		0.5	0.0	0.5	
Food, drink and tobacco		5.3	1.2	6.5	
Coal and petroleum products		0.0	element = strike	0.0	
Chemicals and allied industries		0.4	0-2	0.7	
Metal manufacture		1.1	0.0	1.1	
Mechanical engineering		9.9	0.6	10-5	
Instrument engineering		2.0	0.2	2.2	
Electrical engineering		3.6	0.5	4.1	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering		1.4	0.1	1.5	
Vehicles		1.8	0.1	1.9	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		13.8	1.2	15.0	
		2.5	2.0	4.5	
Textiles		1.7	0.7	2.4	
Leather, leather goods and fur		7.1	9.1	16.2	
Clothing and footwear		3.1	0.6	3.7	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc		35.6	1.2	36.7	
Timber, furniture, etc.		7.2	1.8	9.0	
Paper, printing and publishing		2.7	1.2	3.8	
Other manufacturing industries		319.8	2.4	322-2	
Construction		3170	Harristan Amerikan Karaman	3222	
Gas, electricity and water		66-6	3.2	69-8	
Transport and communication		316.0	149.9	465.9	
Distributive trades		33.7	14.6	48.3	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services		153.0	32.3	185-3	
Professional and scientific services		242.8	114.7	357.5	
Miscellaneous services		242.0	114-7	331.3	
Public administration and defence		4.3		-	
Industry inadequately described			2.6	6·9 0·4	
Place of work outside the UK	servers to industry of	0.3	0.0	U·4	
Total		1,471-8	371-3	1,843-1	

This table is similar to table 107 in British Labour Statistics—Historical Abstract 1886-1968 where figures from the 1951, 1961 and 1966 censuses of population are given.

Table 6

1971 Census of Population, 10% sample, Great Britain, persons in civil employment by occupation order

Occupa	ation order	Males	Females	Total
1	Farmers, foresters, fishermen	623	95	718
II	Miners and quarrymen	234	1	235
III	Gas, coke and chemical makers	122	13	135
IV	Glass and ceramics makers	61	28	89
V	Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers	152	9	161
VI	Electrical and electronic workers	515	86	601
VII	Engineering and allied trades workers nec	2,405	288	2,693
VIII	Woodworkers	398	12	410
IX	Leather workers	55	56	111
X	Textile workers	135	161	296
XI	Clothing workers	75	321	396
XII	Food, drink and tobacco workers	250	110	360
XIII	Paper and printing workers	214	93	307
XIV	Makers of other products	198	106	304
XV	Construction workers	517	2	519
XVI	Painters and decorators	260	8	268
XVII	Drivers of stationary engines, cranes, etc	291	4	295
XVIII	Labourers not elsewhere classified	964	133	1,097
XIX	Transport and communications workers	1,209	153	1,362
XX	Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers, bottlers	478	287	765
XXI	Clerical workers	1,043	2,449	3,492
XXII	Sales workers	1,147	1,044	2,191
XXIII	Service, sport and recreation workers	865	1,997	2,862
XXIV	Administrators and managers	830	77	907
XXV	Professional, technical workers, artists	1,651	1,047	2,698
XXVII	Inadequately described occupations	100	109	209
	Total in civil employment	14,792	8,689	23,481

Table 7 1971 Census of population, 10% sample, Great Britain, Numbers in civil employment by occupation Unit Group 1971

Occupation	Employers self-emplo		Employee	•
Males Females Plains For I.	Males	Females	Males	Female
Farmers, foresters, fishermen	245-8	32.6	377-6	62-3
Fishermen Farmers, farm managers, market gardeners	4·5 209·8	25.0	11·7 24·0	3.0
Agricultural workers (nec) Agricultural machinery drivers	6·7 3·9	7·1 0·1	198.9 20·5	56·8 0·1
Gardeners and groundsmen Foresters and woodmen	. 16·5 4·4	0.5	107.7	2.2
Miners and quarrymen			14-8	0.2
Coal mine—workers underground Coal mine—workers above ground	0.5 0.2		233·4 188·7	0.5
Workers below ground (nec) Surface workers (nec)—mines and quarries		三	25·8 4·0	0.3
Gas, coke and chemicals workers	0.3	- Advances	14.9	0.2
Furnacemen, coal gas and coke ovens	0.3	=	121·8 6·9	12.8
Chemical production process workers (nec)	0.3	- anne	114-9	12.8
Glass and ceramics makers Ceramic formers—	1·1 0·4	0·5 0·3	59· 7 12·0	27·7 7·0
Glass formers, finishers and decorators Furnacemen, kilnmen, glass and ceramic	0.6	0.1	23.9	6.6
Ceramics decorators and finishers Glass and ceramics production process workers (nec)	0.1	0.1	10·2 2·5	0·4 8·5
Furnace, forge, foundry, rolling mill workers		_	11.2	5.2
Furnacemen—metal	3·1 0·1	<u>-</u> /(%)	148·4 26·4	8·6 0·3
Rolling, tube mill operators, metal drawers Moulders and coremakers (foundry)	0.3	19 , 10 <u>1</u> 10 , 100	22·5 44·5	0·9 3·7
Smiths, forgemen Metal making and treating workers (nec)	2·6 0·1		23·5 10·7	0·4 0·3
Fettlers, metal dressers	0.1	Track States being	20.9	3.0
Electrical and electronic workers Radio and radar mechanics	26.8	0.4	487-8	85.8
Installers and repairmen, telephone Linesmen, cable jointers	4·5 0·1		36·4 98·7	0·9 2·2
Electricians	0·2 18·8	0.1	21·6 250·9	0·3 13·6
Electrical and electronic fitters Assemblers (electrical and electronic)	1·6 0·2	0.2	49·2 12·1	3·3 65·2
Electrical engineers (so described)	1.4	-	19.0	0.3
Engineering and allied trades workers (nec) Foremen (engineering and allied trades)	98.0	1.0	2,306.9	286-8
Apprentices (engineering and allied trades) Sheet metal workers	=		74·1 46·6	7·4 0·5
Steel erectors: riggers Metal plate workers: riveters	5·4 3·3		76·8 32·0	0.8
Gas, electric welders, cutters: braziers Turners	0·3 2·4	salinos = 51% bes	58·6 121·4	1·9 7·7
Machine tool setters, setter-operators (nec)	0·7 1·1		64·4 169·8	0·8 8·6
Machine tool operators Tool makers, tool room fitters	1·4 1·6	0.1	204·5 88·4	68·8 0·5
Motor mechanics, auto engineers Maintenance fitters, maintenance engineers, millwrights	23·4 4·4		163·8 204·5	0·5 0·8
Fitters necm machine erectors, etc Electro-platers, dip platers and related workers	5·8 0·2	Park To Layers	361-0	3.8
Plumbers, gas fitters, lead burners Pipe fitters, heating engineers	26.3	0.1	14·6 111·8	2·0 0·3
Press workers and stampers Metal workers nec	6·5 0·1	_	48·0 32·0	0·2 32·3
Watch and chronometer makers and repairers	4·0 4·0	0·2 0·1	61·6 3·4	22·0 0·6
Precision instrument makers and repairers Goldsmiths, silversmiths, jewellery makers	1·2 1·7	0·1 0·2	41.6 6·2	9·0 2·2
Coach, carriage, wagon builders and repairers Inspectors (metal and electrical goods)	2·6 0·2	abrau	26·9 122·8	55.2
Other metal making, working: jewellery and electrical production process workers	1.6	0.2	172.0	61.0
Woodworkers Carpenters and joiners	62·8 54·6	0.2	334·7 225·4	11.9
Cabinet makers Sawyers and wood working machinists	2.8		19-5	1.0
Pattern makers Woodworkers nec	1·3 0·5	=	44·8 12·5	4·5 0·1
Leather workers	3.7	0.1	32.5	5.4
Tanners: leather, fur dressers, fellmongers	6·7 0·1	0·8 0·1	48·5 10·4	55·4 3·4
Shoemakers and shoe repairers Cutters, lasters, sewers, footwear and related workers	4·9 0·6	0.3	3·9 28·7	0·3 42·2
ceather products makers nec	11	0.4	5.6	9.5
Fibre preparers	1.9	1.3	133-6	159-7
Spinners, doublers, twisters Winders, reelers	0.1		12·9 15·0	13.6
Warpers, sizers, drawers-in Weavers		entres — centre	4·2 5·4	26·5 4·4
Knitters	1.0 0.2	0·1 0·5	20·9 16·9	20·7 25·6
Bleachers and finishers of textiles Dyers of textiles		616 - W AN	15·3 9·3	8·3 0·7
Textile fabrics and related products makers and examiners (nec) Textile fabrics etc., production process workers (nec)	0.4	0·5 0·2	17·4 16·4	33·0 20·2
Clothing workers	12.5	13-1	62.9	308-2
Upholsterers and related workers	5.4	5.9	10.8	34.8
Hand and machine sewers and embroiderers, textile and light leather products Clothing and related products makers (nec)	3·4 0·8	0·5 4·9	18·7 8·5	7·0 217·9
	2.9	1.8	24.8	48-5
ood, drink and tobacco workers Bakers and pastry cooks	33·6 3·6	3·5 0·9	216·9 47·2	106·8 30·3
Butchers and meat cutters Brewers, wine makers and related workers	24.6	1.6	83·4 13·5	6.6
Food processors nec	5.4	1.0	69.0	58.9

Table 7 (continued) 1971 Census of population, 10% sample, Great Britain, Numbers in civil employment by occupation Unit Group 1971

Occupation		Employers self-emplo		Employee	es
	235.6	Males	Females	Males	Female
Paper and printing workers		6-3	1.0	207-7	92-4
Makers of paper and paperboard		0.2	0.2	23·6 23·9	6.2
Paper products makers Compositors		0.5	0.1	34.7	27·4 0·9
Printing press operators Printers (so described)		0·5 3·1	0.3	38·0 34·4	7·3 6·5
Makers of other products		10-8	1.6	187-4	104-6
Printing workers (nec)		2·1	0.4	53-2	44.0
Workers in rubber Workers in plastic		0·2 0·9	0·1 0·2	40·5 35·4	13·5 22·6
Craftsmen nec Other production process workers		8·3 1·4	0.4	44·9 66·4	23·5 45·1
		153-5	0.4	363-8	
Construction workers Bricklayers, tile setters		39.8	28. Sycuration (nuc)	95-2	1·1 0·1
Masons, stone cutters, slate workers Plasterers, cement finishers, terrazzo workers		4·0 17·6	\equiv	12·8 24·3	100 300 -
Builders (so described); clerks of works Bricklayers, etc., labourers nec		50·0 2·1	0.2	22·9 14·1	0.2
Construction workers nec		40.1	0.1	194-5	0.8
Painters and decorators		62·1 2·1	0.2	197·8 32·2	8.0
Aerographers, paint sprayers Painters, decorators nec		59.5	0.2	159-2	3·3 4·7
Coach painters (so described)		0.5	announced dates	6.4	POST NEWS
Drivers of stationary engines, cranes, etc Boiler firemen		2.8	Talmack .	288·3 34·8	3.7
Crane and hoist operators, slingers Operators of earth moving and other construction machinery nec		2.8	(50a) 1 0.110w	72·7 59·2	0·7 0·1
Stationary engine, materials handling plant operators nec; oilers and greasers		_	=	121.6	2.8
_abourers (nec)		22.5	0-4	941-8	132-8
Railway lengthmen Chemicals and allied trades		=		22·7 24·4	5-3
Engineering and allied trades Foundries in engineering and allied trades			=	209-4	26·2 0·5
Textiles (not textile goods)		_	G-MADE	38·1 9·3	13·2 0·5
Coke ovens and gas works Glass and ceramics		1961 and 196 - and	os or policient	24-4	3.2
Building and contracting Other		16·1 6·4	0.4	202·3 390·1	1·6 82·4
Fransport and communications workers		67-8	2.0	1,141-3	150-6
Deck engineering officers and pilots, ship Deck and engine room ratings, barge and boatmen		1·8 0·9	=	16·8 24·6	0.1
Aircraft pilots, navigators and flight engineers		0.1	anattand (87	6·7 36·8	0.1
Drivers, motormen, second men, railway engine Railway guards			Anal an 	14.2	_
Drivers of buses, coaches Drivers of other road passenger vehicles		1·7 29·2	0·1 1·4	93·7 43·3	0·4 2·6
Drivers of road goods vehicles Inspectors, supervisors, transport		33·1 0·9	0.5	525·6 34·0	12·9 0·6
Shunters, pointsmen Signalmen and crossing keepers, railways				8·8 13·4	0-3
Traffic controllers and dispatchers, transport Telephone operators			THE PROPERTY OF THE PERSON OF	7·1 17·8	0·3 0·5 91·4
Telegraph and radio operators		_	_	11·0 119·0	9·1 9·6 4·4
Postmen, mail sorters Messengers			sieses out enesis	28-1	4-4
Bus conductors Porters, ticket collectors, railway		三	and the Total	38·6 29·8	16:0
Stevedores, dock labourers Lorry drivers' mates, van guards		0.1	risger and regain	43·3 18·0	0-3
Workers in transport and communications occupations nec		0.1	ng tellamat an	11.0	1.1
Warehousemen, storekeepers, packers, bottlers		0-8 0-6	0·6 0·1	477·4 402·6	286·3 78·0
Warehousemen, storekeepers and assistants Packers, labellers and related workers		0.2	0.5	74.8	208-
Clerical workers		7.4	23-3	1,035-3	2,426
Office managers nec Clerks, cashiers		6.8	12.3	62·9 894·3	1,507-
Office machine operators Typists, shorthand writer, secretaries		0·1 0·5	0·6 10·4	22·0 8·7	145·0 748·
Civil Service executive officers		-	-	47-4	14-
ales workers		313-4	146·8 132·9	833·2 233·4	897 · 92 ·
Proprietors and managers, sales Shop salesmen and assistants		231.5	-	179-9	762
Roundsmen (bread, milk, laundry, soft drinks) Street vendors, hawkers		21.2	5.6	43·2 31·9	3.
Garage proprietors Commercial travellers, manufacturers' agents		16·5 14·8	1·6 1·7	198-4	9.
Finance, insurance brokers, financial agents Salesmen, services; valuers, auctioneers		7·3 22·1	0·4 4·6	19·5 126·8	18
					1,899
ervice, sport and recreation workers Fire brigade officers and men		147-6	97.9	717·1 32·9	0.
Police officers and men Guards and related workers (nec)		1.2	0.1	109·8 108·8	11.
Publicans, innkeepers Barmen, barmaids		32·5 0·3	14·7 0·8	16·9 26·2	11· 73·
Proprietors and managers, boarding houses and hotels		16·1	19-3	11.0	11· 73· 6· 29· 34· 23· 79· 286·
Housekeepers, stewards, matrons and housemothers Domestic housekeepers			-	0.4	34
Restaurateurs		27·4 0·3	16·3 0·4	16·5 29·4	79.
Waiters and waitresses					
Waiters and waitresses Canteen assistants, counter hands			1.9	10·4 53·7	286· 118·
Waiters and waitresses		3·5 	1·9 3·7	10·4 53·7 16·3 15·9	118- 101- 423-

Table 7 (continued) 1971 Census of population, 10% sample, Great Britain,
Numbers in civil employment by occupation Unit Group 1971

					self-employed		
A CONTROL A Proper translation of Acron Sets and	Maria Maria	platinger Temperature	Secure 3	Males	Females	Males	Femal
rvice, sport and recreation workers—(continued)							
lairdressers, manicurists, beauticians				20.8	29-5	12-4	92-0
Jamore dry cleaners and pressers				1.7	0.8	17-2	65.
Lieur sportsmen and related workers				2.1	0-3	6.7	0.0
				18:3	9.2	33·7 16·5	24-8
roprietors and managers, services, sports and recreation neceptice, sport and recreation workers (nec)				19.3	3.7	72.0	64
						720	7
ministrators and managers				_	_	829-9	77.
dinisters of the Crown; M.P.S (nec); senior government official	S				-	38-3	5.
acal authority senior officers					-	37.1	6.
fanagers in engineering and allied trades						141·1 70·5	4-
lanagers in building and contracting lanagers in mining and production (nec)						133.6	11.
ersonnel managers						14.5	6-
ales managers				<u> </u>		134-5	6-
fanagers (nec)					_	260-4	34-
fessional, technical workers, artists				179-5	40.3	1,471.8	1,006
ledical practitioners (qualified)				20·6 9·7	3·0 0·7	31·5 2·6	9
pental practitioners				0.7	4.0	36.2	389
lurses harmacists				5.2	0.7	8.7	3
adiographers (medical and industrial)						2.7	6
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians				2.7	0.2	2.6	1
hiropodists				2.3	1.9	0.7	1
hysiotherapists				0.6	0.7	0.9	7
occupation therapists				- 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10	-	0.6	4
ublic health inspectors				1.2	0.5	7·2 4·4	13
ledical workers nec				12	0.3	24.1	3
niversity teachers rimary and secondary school teachers				0.8	3.5	179.8	311
eachers nec				2.7	8.7	97-1	48
ivil, structural, municipal engineers				2.7		46.2	0
echanical engineers				3.7	-	92.6	0
lectrical engineers				0.8	-	42-0	0
lectronic engineers				0.7		23.7	0
Vorkstudy, progress engineers				0·5 0·2		20·8 27·5	0
lanning production engineers				0.6		35.2	Ö
ngineers nec letallurgists				0.1	_	7.8	Ö
echnologists				0.4		16.5	0
hemists				0.3		35-1	2
hysical and biological scientists				0.4	0.1	26.2	3
uthors, journalists and related workers				6.0	3.3	31.5	8
tage managers, actors, entertainers, musicians				11·7 8·2	3·2 2·8	10·3 17·7	13
ainters, sculptors and related creative artists				15.8	0.4	57.4	2
ompany secretaries and registrars				0.6	1.0	30.3	17
urveyors				8-6	_	54.2	0
rchitects, town planners				7.8	0.4	29.4	1
lergy, ministers, members of religious orders				29.1	1.6	6.4	3
idges, barristers, advocates, solicitors				19-8	0.6	15.9	39
ocial welfare and related workers						21·1 7·1	35
Officials of trade or professional associations rofessional workers nec				8.6	2.2	33.4	21
raughtsmen				6.0	0.5	131.8	16
aboratory assistants, technicians				0.1	0.1	74-2	47
echnical and related workers				0.3	-	178-2	17
dequately described occupations				4-3	3.5	95-3	105

Notes: Occupational groups of less than 50 persons have been excluded.

"Not elsewhere classified" abbreviated to "nec"

The unit groups in the above table, based on the Classification of Occupations 1970 do not exactly correspond to those in the similar table for 1966 (table 106) in the British Labour Statistics Historical Abstract 1886-1968. Certain of the 1966 classifications have been either expanded or amalgamated in the unit groups used in this table. (For further details see Classification of Occupations 1970 page vi).

Source: Office of Population Censuses and Surveys. Census of Population 1971, 10% Sample Occupation Tables.

	Under 20			20–24			25-44		
and the second	Occupied/ economically active	Population	Activity rate	Occupied/ economically active	Population	Activity rate	Occupied/ economically active	Population	Activity rate
MALES AND FEMALES 1891 1901 1911 1921 1931 1951 1961 1961 1966 1971	3,617 3,574 3,593 3,620 (b) 4,140 (c) 2,494 (e) 2,627 (e) (f) 2,606 (e) (g) 2,804 (e) 2,157 (e)	(a) (a) (a) (a) 6,491 (b) 5,338 (c) 3,066 (e) 3,575 (e) 3,575 (e) 4,088 (e) 3,706 (e)	(a) (a) (a) (55-8 77-6 81-3 (j) 72-9 68-6 58-5	2,323 2,701 2,830 2,804 2,536 (d) 2,624 2,487 (f) 2,467 (g) 2,662 3,095	3,010 3,554 3,595 3,580 3,143 (d) 3,292 3,211 3,211 3,452 4,122	77-2 76-0 78-7 78-3 80-7 79-7 (j) 76-8 77-1 75-1	5,441 6,394 7,577 7,528 8,266 9,677 9,412 (f) 9,331 (g) 9,449 9,683	8,732 10,469 12,144 12,454 13,226 14,511 13,436 13,436 13,006 13,013	62·3 61·1 62·4 60·4 62·5 66·7 (j) 69·4 72·6 74·4
MALES 1891 1901 1911 1921 1931 1951 1961 1966 1971	2,073 2,101 2,078 2,039 (b) 2,250 (c) 1,265 (e) 1,364 (e) (f) 1,350 (e) (g) 1,467 (e) 1,155 (e)	(a) (a) (a) 3,227 (b) 2,657 (c) 1,508 (e) 1,809 (e) 1,809 (e) 2,077 (e) 1,896 (e)	(a) (a) (a) 63·2 84·7 83·8 (j) 74·6 70·6 60·9	1,395 1,639 1,659 1,601 1,483 (d) 1,518 1,480 (f) 1,465 (g) 1,598 1,864	1,421 1,683 1,704 1,651 1,555 (d) 1,600 1,594 1,594 1,726 2,073	98-1 97-4 97-3 97-0 97-2 94-9 (j) 91-9 92-6 89-9	4,099 4,907 5,723 5,618 6,099 7,017 6,653 (f) 6,587 (g) 6,385 6,416	4,185 5,002 5,811 5,741 6,202 7,141 6,705 6,705 6,504 6,554	97-9 98-1 98-5 97-9 98-3 98-3 (j) 98-2 98-2 97-9
ALL FEMALES 1891 1901 1901 1921 1931 1951 1961 1961 1966 1971	1,544 1,473 1,515 1,580 (b) 1,890 (c) 1,229 (e) 1,262 (e) (f) 1,256 (e) (g) 1,337 (e) 1,011 (e)	(a) (a) (a) 3,265 (b) 2,681 (c) 1,558 (e) 1,765 (e) 1,765 (e) 2,011 (c) 1,810 (e)	(a) (a) (a) 48-4 70-5 78-9 (j) 71-1 66-5 55-9	928 1,061 1,171 1,203 1,053 (d) 1,106 1,008 (f) 1,002 (g) 1,064 1,231	1,589 1,871 1,891 1,929 1,617 (d) 1,692 1,618 1,618 1,618 1,726 2,049	58-4 56-7 61-9 62-4 65-1 (j) 62-0 61-6 60-1	1,342 1,486 1,855 1,910 2,167 2,659 2,759 (f) 2,744 (g) 3,064 3,267	4,547 5,468 6,333 6,713 7,024 7,370 6,731 6,731 6,502 6,459	29·5 27·2 29·3 28·4 30·9 36·1 (j) 40·8 47·1 50·6
1ARRIED EMALES 1911 1921 1931 1951 1961 1961 1966 1971	3 (e) 5 (e) 15 (h) 26 (i) 47 (i) (f) 47 (i) (g) 69 (i) 65 (i)	23 (e) 36 (e) 79 (h) 67 (i) 114 (i) 158 (i) 156 (i)	12-6 14-6 18-7 38-1 (j) 41-0 43-6 41-6	54 65 86 (d) 290 384 (f) 381 (g) 436 557	451 514 467 (d) 796 923 923 1,003 1,218	12·1 12·5 18·5 36·5 (j) 41·3 43·5 45·7	426 415 569 1,487 1,949 (f) 1,939 (h) 2,381 2,624	4,301 4,557 4,879 5,926 5,775 5,775 5,690 5,660	9·9 9·1 11·7 25·1 (j) 33·6 41·8 46·4
INGLE, WIDO NDD DIVORCE EMALES 1911 1921 1931 1951 1961 1961 1966 1971	1,512 1,575 (b) 1,875 (c) 1,875 (c) 1,203 (e) 1,215 (e) (f) 1,209 (e) (g) 1,268 (e) 947 (e)	(a) 3,229 (b) 2,602 (c) 1,491 (e) 1,651 (e) 1,651 (e) 1,655 (e)	(a) 48-8 72-1 80-7 (j) 73-2 68-4 57-2	1,117 1,139 966 (d) 816 624 (f) 621 (g) 627 674	1,440 1,414 1,151 (d) 896 694 694 723 831	77-6 80-5 84-0 91-0 (j) 89-4 86-7 81-2	1,428 1,495 1,598 1,173 809 (f) 805 (g) 683 643	2,032 2,156 2,145 1,444 956 956 812 799	70·3 69·3 74·5 81·2 (j) 84·2 84·2 80·4

Notes: This table updates table 109 in British Labour Statistics—Historical Abstract 1886–1968.

Some differences occur between the figures given in this table for the total occupied population and those in table 102, Historical Abstract 1886–1968 for the years 1891, 1901, 1911 and 1921. They arise from differences in the allocation of certain small groups whose status is marginal between "occupied" and "unoccupied" eg—apprentices, articled clerks, farmers' female relatives, retired clergymen, retired medical practitioners and service officers retired on half pay.

a) Because of the uncertainty as to the ages at which juveniles commenced work in 1891, 1901 and 1911, the population and activity rates cannot be given for the "under 20" age groups, and for all ages in these years.

(b) Aged 12 to 19 years.

(c) Aged 14 to 20 years.

(d) Aged 15 to 19 years.

(e) Aged 15 to 19 years.

(f) As published.

(g) Corrected by published bias factors.

(h) Aged 16 to 20 years.

(i) Aged 16 to 19 years.

(j) Activity rate not calculated because of the bias in the number of the economically active.

Source: General Register Office, England and Wales and Scotland, Census of Population Reports 1891, 1901, 1911, 1921, 1931, 1951 Occupation tables; 1961 Age, Marital Condition, General and Occupation tables; 1966 Great Britain, Economic Activity Tables (Part 1).

Office of Population Censuses and Surveys, Census 1971 Great Britain, Economic Activity Part 1 (100%)

Table 8 (continued) Occupied/economically active population by age group with activity rates 1891-1971

45-64			65 and over			All ages			
Occupied/ Economically active	Population	Activity rate	Occupied/ Economically active	Population	Activity rate	Occupied/ Economically active	Population	Activity rate	
2,703 3,051 4,606 5,275 6,968 8,716 (f) 8,640 (g) 9,098 9,348	4,737 5,499 6,569 8,229 9,638 11,706 13,093 13,093 13,064 13,067	57·1 55·5 56·2 56·0 54·7 59·5 (j) 66·0 69·6 71·5	592 592 660 799 838 846 773 (f) 766 (g) 845 810	1,576 1,734 2,136 2,583 3,316 5,332 6,045 6,045 6,431 7,140	37·6 34·1 30·9 30·9 25·3 15·9 (j) 12·7 13·1 11·3	14,676 16,312 18,351 19,357 21,055 22,610 24,014 (f) 23,810 (g) 24,857 25,103	(a) (a) (a) 33,339 34,662 37,908 39,360 39,360 40,041 41,048	(a) (a) (a) 58-1 60-7 59-6 (j) 60-5 62-1 61-2	MALES AND FEMALES 1891 1900 1991 1991 1991 1991 1951 1961 1961 1966 1971
2,085 441 ,948 ,746 ,746 ,275 ,165 ,167 ,165 (f) ,968 ,952	2,226 2,609 3,132 3,950 4,532 5,426 6,252 6,252 6,252 6,274 6,301	93·7 93·5 94·1 94·9 94·3 95·2 (j) 97·6 95·1 94·5	451 460 520 650 683 681 570 (f) 565 (g) 576 530	690 749 915 1,103 1,425 2,187 2,317 2,317 2,448 2,737	65-4 61-4 56-8 58-9 47-9 31-1 (j) 24-4 23-5 19-4	10,104 11,548 12,927 13,656 14,790 15,649 16,232 (f) 16,071 (g) 15,994	(a) (a) (a) 15,672 16,341 17,862 18,677 18,677 19,030 19,560	(a) (a) (a) 87-1 90-5 87-6 (j) 86-0 84-0 81-4	MALES 1891 1901 1911 1921 1931 1951 1961 1966 1971
618 611 743 860 1,000 1,801 2,537 (g) 1,130	2,511 2,890 3,437 4,280 5,106 6,280 6,841 6,841 6,790 6,766	24·6 21·1 21·6 20·1 19·6 28·7 (j) 37·1 46·1 50·2	141 132 140 148 155 165 202 (f) 201 (g) 269 280	886 985 1,221 1,480 1,892 3,728 3,728 3,728 3,728 4,404	15-9 13-4 11-5 10-0 8-2 5-3 (j) 5-4 6-7 6-4	4,573 4,763 5,424 5,701 6,265 6,961 7,782 (f) 7,740 (g) 8,863 9,186	(a) (a) (a) 17,667 18,320 20,045 20,683 20,683 21,011 21,488	(a) (a) 32·3 34·2 34·7 (i) 37·4 42·2 42·7	ALL FEMALE: 1891 1901 1911 1921 1931 1951 1961 1961 1966 1971
209 228 264 826 436 (f) 478 (g) 102 452	2,243 2,853 3,430 4,347 4,996 4,996 5,076 5,157	9·3 8·0 7·7 19·0 (j) 29·6 41·4 47·5	18 20 18 30 42 (f) 42 (g) 76 101	375 474 636 1,092 1,261 1,261 1,370 1,539	4·9 4·2 2·9 2·7 (j) 3·3 5·5 6·5	712 733 953 2,658 3,908 (f) 3,886 (g) 5,063 5,799	7,393 8,434 9,492 12,228 13,070 13,070 13,296 13,729	9·6 8·7 10·0 21·7 (j) 29·7 38·1 42·2	MARRIED FEMALES 1911 1921 1931 1951 1961 1961 1966 1971
533 631 736 976 ,065 (f) ,059 (g) ,028 944	1,194 1,427 1,675 1,933 1,845 1,714 1,610	44-7 44-3 43-9 50-5 (j) 57-4 60-0 58-7	122 128 137 136 161 (f) 160 (g) 193 179	847 1,006 1,256 2,053 2,468 2,468 2,612 2,864	14·4 12·7 10·9 6·6 (j) 6·5 7·4 6·3	4,712 4,968 5,312 4,303 3,874 (f) 3,853 (g) 3,799 3,387	(a) 9,232 8,828 7,818 7,613 7,613 7,715 7,758	(a) 53.8 60.2 55.0 (i) 50.6 49.2 43.7	SINGLE, WIDOWED A DIVORCED FEMALES 1911 1921 1931 1951 1961 1961 1966 1971

Further analysis of			es aged 45-59 ar	d 60 and over				4011	4074	THOUSANDS
	1931		1951		1961 (f)	1961 (g)	1966	1971	
Aged 45-59	840		1,602		2,242	2,230		2,698	2,925	
Aged 60 and over	315		364		511	508		700	751	
Additional age ana	lysis of the ecor	omically ac	tive in 1971							THOUSANDS
Auditional age ana				25-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-64	65 and over	All ages
	Under 18	18-20	21-24	25–29 2.465					65 and over 810	All ages 25,103
Males and females Males				25-29 2,465 1,717	30-39 4,646 3,108	40–49 5,331 3,264	50–59 4,851 3,011	60–64 1,738 1,268		

TAKE SEVEN

Race Relations at Work

A factual record of interviews with people of different races in seven firms, and with managers, supervisors, trade union officials and community relations officers.

It demonstrates the advantage of a clearly defined and carefully monitored race relations policy communicated to staff at all levels, and is published for the benefit of all concerned with the employment of immigrants.

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Essential reading for all concerned with industrial safety and health.

The Chief Inspector in his introduction draws special attention to the number of accidents in the construction industry. He describes the Inspectorate's new working methods and their implications for industry.

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See the bookseller section of Yellow Pages for your nearist stockist of Government publications.

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes: incidence rates, 1971-1974

An article giving detailed statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom in 1974 was published in the June 1975 issue of this Gazette (pages 536–547). It was not then possible to include, in table 2, incidence rates expressing loss of working time in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees because estimates of employees in employment in the United Kingdom derived from the 1974 censuses of employment were not then available. These estimates are now available (see pages 672–683 of this issue). In the following table the incidence rates for 1974, together with rates for 1971–73, have been calculated in each case on the basis of the census of employment estimates for the appropriate year.

Statistics of stoppages in 1971 and 1972, published in the issue of this *Gazette* for May 1972 and June 1973 respect-

ively, included incidence rates calculated on employment estimates derived, in both cases, from the 1971 count of national insurance cards pending the first census results becoming available. Subsequently the 1971 census produced rather lower estimates than the card count (see the article on pages 739–740 of this *Gazette*, August 1973). Consequently the rates for 1971 and 1972 in the present table vary from those published earlier, but permit a valid comparison with rates from 1973 since all are census-based.

Incidence rates should be used with caution when comparing one group with another. Total numbers of days lost comprise those lost at the establishments concerned by workers indirectly involved as well as those directly involved, and rates calculated on this basis cannot, therefore, be regarded as a satisfactory measure of "strike-proneness".

NDUSTRY GROUP Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1971	1972	1973	1974		INDUSTRY GROUP (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1971	1972	1973	1974
Agriculture, forestry, fishing		122		55	226	Footwear	50	10	200	10
Coal mining	175	32,750	275	18,800		Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	150	1,300	1,150	60
other mining and quarrying	40	35	5	60		Pottery	5	35	100	175
Grain milling	10	125	125	45		Glass	5	600	100	850
read and flour confectionery, biscuits	175	250	100	1,450		Cement, abrasives and building materials not				
other food industries	225	250	60	325		elsewhere specified	60	95	200	275
Orink	250	700	550	700		Furniture, bedding, upholstery	60	20	150	25
obacco	200	350	90	3,000		Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork	40	150	275	125
Coal and petroleum products	450	450	375	1,700			50	275	175	600
chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilisers, etc	125	200	250	225		Paper and board, cartons, etc	100	70	125	375
harmaceutical and toilet preparations	80	20	15	300		Printing, publishing, etc				
aints, soap and other chemical industries	70	100	175	90		Other manufacturing industries	425	1,050	650	650
ron (including castings) and steel (including		-	1000			Construction	200	3,200	125	200
tubes)	750	1,450	1,200	1,550		Gas, electricity, water	15	50	900	175
Il other metal manufacture	175	650	450	2,450		Railways	20	100	225	175
Mechanical engineering	550	1,400	850	650		Road passenger transport	80	225	175	1,450
nstrument engineering	200	700	175	800		Road haulage contracting	80	70	175	750
lectrical engineering	900	1,650	650	1,500		Sea transport	45		20	35
hipbuilding and marine engineering	2,900	4,300	1,450	3,750		Port and inland water transport	1,750	8,400	1,950	1,550
Notor vehicles	6,150	2,750	4,100	3,550		Other transport and communication	9,850	15	70	60
	2,200	3,150	850	1,100		Distributive trades	15	5	5	40
erospace equipment	1,300	900	2,250	550		Insurance, banking, finance and business services	5	400000000000000000000000000000000000000	1000	5
fetal goods not elsewhere specified	175	550	375	375		Professional and scientific services	15	35	100	70
Cotton flax and man-made fibres—preparation	1/3	330	3/3	3/3		Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport,	13	33	100	,0
	175	225	175	950		catering, etc)	15	5	10	20
and weaving	60	50	25	125		Public administration and defence	5	20	125	125
Voollen and worsted	70	1,300	650	150		r ubite administration and defence	3	20	123	123
losiery and other knitted goods	60	100	100	225					-	-
Il other textile industries	20	100	100	50		Total, all industries and services	600	1,100	325	650
Clothing other than footwear	20	100	100	50		Total, all industries and services	000	1,100	323	030

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 count on May 12, 1975 showed an increase of 6,251 compared with the figures for February 10, 1975, and represented 3.4 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: May 12, 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):	12,207	204	489	6,679	3,394	1,675	2,391	162	158	214	27,573
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed Area of origin	6-9	0-9	0.7	8-5	7-0	2.4	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.2	3-4
East Africa*	4 200	20	37	525	4 224	00	9 44	e orony	27 A 918 0		
Males Females Other Africa*	1,386 370	28	6	226	1,236 507	83 11	161 37	13	27	25 9	3,521 1,179
Males	1,090	5	20	82	39	51	232	13	12	7	1,551
Females	328	7	9	25	26	9	25	3	3	2	437
West Indies†											
Males	4,425	60	231	1,844	326	319	553	8	34	27	7,827
Females	1,215	5	46	821	115	65	55		5	2	2,329
India											
Males	1,254	31	55	1,063	683	308	455	26	14	72	3,961
Females	361	5	10	759	265	52	54	9	4	4	1,523
Pakistan											
Males	600	47	45	888	100	598	529	51	18	45	2,921
Females	55	1.	1	61	6	36	24	4	2	3	193
Bangladesh											
Males	232	3	5	237	30	58	72	5	4	5	651
Females	31	-	2	1	- 55	4	1	<u> </u>	_	_	39
Other Commonwealth											
territories‡											
Males	752	2	19	108	44 17	66	183	20	33	12	1,239
Females	108	1	3	39	17	15	10	6	2	gre of the bea	202
Persons born in UK of parents		d countries (i	included in	figures above)							
Males	332	5	22	180	65	39	134	10	9	16	812
Females	111	3	4	108	8	17	15	3	5	2	276
TOTAL (all listed countries)											
February 10, 1975	9,633	154	432	5,042	2.275	1,472	1,875	138	113	188	21,322
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

^{*} The figures for East Africa relate to Kenya, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and

London Transport Executive: earnings of manual workers

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

The Executive has collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the second pay-week in April 1975.

Figures for October 1973 were published in the March 1975 ssue of this Gazette (page 220).

Average hours worked for all classes of manual workers combined have been estimated as $45\frac{1}{2}$ for males and $43\frac{1}{4}$ for females in April 1974, 441 for males and 421 for females in October 1974 and 44 for males and 41½ for females in April 1975.

Earnings of manual workers-London Transport Executive

	Numbe	er of wor	kers	Averag earning	e weekly s		
	Males	Female	es	Males	Female	es	
		full- time	part- time		full- time	part- time	
organical and business		de gradient	100000	£	£	£	
PAY-WEEK INCLU	DING AP	RIL 3. 19	974				
Road staff	22.345	2.352	94	42.83	35-31	12.13	
Rail staff	12,574	1,105	41	42.05	31.98	11.02	
Common services	1,549	110	114	42.18	21.72	10.30	
All classes	36,468	3,567	249	42-54	33-86	11-11	
PAY-WEEK INCLU	DING OC	TOBER	9, 1974				
Road staff	23,169	2,446	54	55-20	45-82	16-67	
Rail staff	13,114	1,177	23	54.48	44.77	14-61	
Common services	1,635	163	97	51.54	26.80	14.76	
All classes	37,918	3,786	174	54-80	44-67	15-33	
PAY-WEEK INCLU	DING AP	RIL 9. 19	975				
Road staff	24,803	2,630	61	68-14	54.76	25.59	
Rail staff	13,969	1,215	19	62-57	49.24	20.53	
Common services	1,695	169	96	61.39	36-11	21.01	
All classes	40,467	4.014	176	65-94	52-30	22-55	

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 May 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†	29,278	1,178	2,224	32,680
Double day shifts ‡	43,463	2,865	2,692	49,020
Long spells	13,013	343	1,323	14,679
Night shifts	48,649	1,534	-	50,183
Part-time work§	20,798	36	16	20,850
Saturday afternoon work	7,009	331	403	7,743
Sunday work	47,949	1,301	2,011	51,261
Miscellaneous	4,102	418	222	4,742
Total	214,261	8,006	8,891	231,158

The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual umbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however,

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

HIS 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 739.

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

4	970	=	1	0

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	86·1 94·2 105·4 113·1 118·7 134·5 175·0	86·4 95·6 107·0 * 118·3 134·9 176·1	86·7 96·8 107·5 115·6 119·2 135·1 179·4	86·8 98·2 107·3 116·3 121·2 138·1	86·5 99·2 106·7 116·7 122·6 140·0	86·8 100·0 107·3 117·6 123·3 144·3	87·6 100·7 108·3 118·4 123·6 147·7	89·0 101·6 109·2 119·5 124·6 152·0	90·4 102·3 110·4 120·1 125·7 156·8	91·2 103·1 111·3 120·6 127·6 162·9	91·9 103·9 111·8 120·3 131·4 170·0	92-9 104-7 112-3 119-8 134-0 173-2

^{*} 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. he indices calculated for January and March 1972 are less reliable than usual.

^{*} The figures for East Africa relate to Kenya, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) and Uganda.

The other Commonwealth countries in Africa (shown as Other Africa) include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St. Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

† The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St Christopher (St Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and 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. ¶ 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.

ary from time to time.

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

[‡] Includes 17,592 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.

News and notes

Safety signs for dangerous loads

A new voluntary scheme of safety signs for road tankers carrying dangerous substances was introduced throughout the country on July 1. The scheme is regarded as representing a significant development in public safety.

The scheme has been primarily designed to give emergency information to police and fire services attending an incident the appropriate sign on their vehicles. involving fire or spillage of a dangerous load. The composite sign contains a code enabling emergency services to decide immediately on the correct action to be

The new signs do not mean that the general public should attempt emergency action on site. If they see an incident involving a vehicle carrying these signs, all they should do is telephone the police and fire brigade by dialling 999, keep well clear parts:of the vehicle and tell others to do likewise, particularly if there is fire or any sign of a spillage.

The scheme has been evolved by a working party originally set up by the Home Office and subsequently transferred to the Health and Safety Executive. A pilot scheme has been operating successfully in drain or contained, and whether there may the county of Cleveland since June last

The Health and Safety Commission welcomes the introduction of this voluntary scheme and hopes that all firms responsible for the carriage of dangerous substances will co-operate fully and display

The Health and Safety Executive is preparing regulations to require the marking of transport vehicles used to carry dangerous goods.

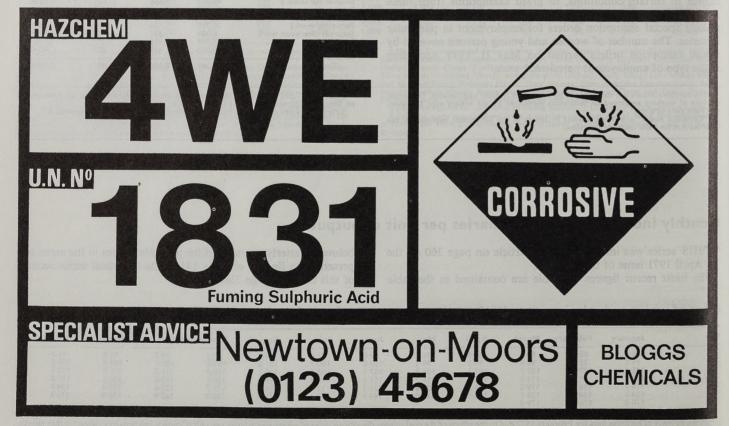
The new composite sign to be displayed on road tankers measures 70 cm, wide by 40 cm. high. Its basic colours are orange, black and white, although other colours may be used for the diamond warning section. The sign is divided into four main

 Hazchem section The code symbols give information to the police and fire brigades on the appropriate initial action—which fire-fighting medium should be used. whether spillages should be washed down a

be a need to consider evacuating the public from the scene of an incident. The code also indicates the nature of the hazard, For example, whether protective clothing or breathing apparatus should be worn and whether there is a risk of violent reaction One main advantage of the Hazchem code is its simplicity. The code symbols can be interpreted from a pocket card carried by members of the emergency services, avoiding the need for complicated reference

- United Nations number section This is an internationally agreed number which identifies the chemical being carried. Firemen, police and ambulance personnel can obtain information on the properties of the chemical by giving this number to their operational control.
- Diamond warning section The diamond hazard sign is an internationally agreed warning that a particular type of dangerous

(Continued on next page)



An example of the new composite sign (shown here in black and white only)

Training research register

The 1974-75 edition of the Training Services Agency's annual Training Research Register, has just been published to provide a classified guide to over 700 current and recently completed research projects in industrial and commercial training and related fields such as mannower planning, occupational choice and

The aims of the register are to keep training and personnel specialists informed of research projects both in general and within their own area of work; to assist research workers to identify other work within their own sphere of interest or allied to it; and to suggest gaps in existing research coverage, or pinpoint areas of possible overlap.

Classification is according to a revised version of the classification, "Training Information", which was developed by the Department of Employment from an analysis of the training function.

As in previous editions, the classified section lists research projects under a title, followed by a brief abstract of objectives and procedures: location and principal investigations; period of research; and sponsors. The addresses of the organisations undertaking the listed research, and the names of investigators, are separately indexed and cross-referenced to the projects in the classified section.

Research projects listed in the register have been financed from a number of sources, including the Department of Employment, TSA, other government departments and agencies, and various industrial training boards. Much of the work is undertaken by universities and specialised research organisations, but some is being carried out by individual firms, and TSA would be particularly interested to learn of further examples of direct initiative of this kind. Such information or further inquiries, should be addressed to Training Services Agency, Directorate of Training (Research) 162-168 Regent Street, London W1R 6DE.

Training conference

The Industrial Training Research Unit of University College, London is holding its biennial conference in Cambridge from

Papers will be given at the conference on the latest ITRU research developments including training in social and life skills, general problems of training the young unemployed, the composition of management teams and autonomous working groups. There will also be discussion sessions on major training issues.

The unit is financed mainly by a grant from the Training Services Agency to conduct an authorised research programme into problems related to industrial selection and training.

The fee for the conference is £50. Further details can be obtained from the conference secretary, Industrial Training Research Unit, 32 Trumpington Street, Cambridge CB2 1QY.

(Continued from opposite page)

substance is being carried. It is this sign which warns the general public as well as the emergency services.

Over the last few years tankers transorting three categories of hazardous substances—inflammables, corrosives and organic peroxides—have been obliged by aw to carry these signs. In this new scheme, the use of the diamond symbols is being extended to cover other major categories or example, poisonous substances.

Specialist advice section The emergency services can obtain further advice on the action to be taken from the source given, usually a telephone number of the consignor of the load. This number will be manned continuously while the load is in transit. In some cases specialist equipment can also be obtained.

The name of the substance and the manufacturer's name may also appear on the composite sign. At present about 170 dangerous substances are covered and more will be included in the immediate future.

Full information about the new scheme has been given to all emergency services. The Chemical Industries Association has produced a brochure describing the scheme in detail. It is available from CIA, Alembic House, 93, Albert Embankment, London SE1 7TU, price £1.50.

Cash aid for moving to new jobs

Not enough people are taking advantage of the Employment Transfer Scheme (ETS) to get jobs in new areas, according to the Employment Service Agency. The ETS could help many people who are now unemployed to move to a new job in a new

Since the ETS was introduced in April 1972 some 48,000 people have benefited from it. In the last 12 months, fewer than 15.000 people used the scheme, but over £4 million was paid out in aid covering travelling, lodgings and moving house.

Financial assistance

The scheme gives financial assistance over £1,000 in some cases—to the unemployed and people facing redundancy who move home to take a new job, providing certain conditions are satisfied. People do not qualify for ETS help if they are taking a new job that will pay more than £3,300 gross a year, if they are going to be selfemployed or if they are taking up seasonal employment. In addition, for people living in a non-assisted area, there must be no

suitable work available in the home area, and no unemployed suitable people in the new area.

Scotland East and North proved the most popular area for workers taking new jobs under ETS. Figures for the last financial year show that 3,147 people moved there, followed by London (1,715), Southern (1,512) and East Pennine (1,050). Only 451 people moved to jobs in the South East.

But while Scotland East and North proved the biggest attraction to migrant job seekers, it also provided the largest number of people moving to take a new job-2,622 in the last year, although the majority moved to jobs within the area. Second highest was Scotland West (2,144), and then the North East (1,786). About 120 people left London and 205 left the South East.

Leaflet

Advice about the scheme and an explanatory leaflet can be obtained from employment offices and job centres which are located throughout the country.

News and notes.

Unfavourable attitudes to women

job. This was revealed by a survey* published recently. The survey report shows that the predominant attitude towards women workers is that they are ourable opinions. likely to be inferior to men.

The survey, Management attitudes and practices towards women at work, was conducted by the Office of Population Attributes Censuses and Surveys for the Department of Employment. It was carried out in over 200 firms with more than 100 employees in selected industries, and at each establishment the person responsible for formulating personnel policy towards women, and the person responsible for implementing it, were interviewed.

Mainly men

The survey found that these formulators and implementors of policy are mainly men, older on average than working men as a whole and of higher educational level.

These are the people on whom the success of anti-discrimination measures will largely depend. One of the main conclusions of the survey is that many of them have inbuilt attitudes towards the roles of the sexes, which will, maybe subconsciously, affect the ways in which they would approach such measures.

Three main aspects

equal pay, more women in senior positions, and more training for women. Attitudes to each of these were examined in detail and a "discrimination index" was built up. Over three-quarters of those questioned said that on the whole they were in favour of equal pay; the majority of them were in favour of more training for women: but less than half thought it would be a good thing if more women occupied senior positions. Overall, only one-quarter of policy makers and one-third of implementors were in favour of all three.

The survey went beyond the direct questions in order to discover underlying attitudes. For example, the conclusion to attitudes. For example, the conclusion to be drawn from the answers on equal pay is that the attitude of management as a *Employment Policy Survey: Management attitudes and practices towards women at work by Audrey Hunt. Office of Population Censuses and Surveys on behalf of the Department of Employment. HMSO price £5.00.

Most personnel managers think that a whole is likely to be less favourable than man is more likely than a woman to have appears from the stated attitudes. Either the qualities required in an applicant for a the views of other managers as described by the formulators are less favourable than their own views, or they themselves have been reluctant to admit openly to unfav-

Personnel managers were asked in detail about the attributes they considered necessary for a wide range of jobs. For every single attribute a greater percentage of them thought that it would be more likely found in a man than thought it more likely to be found in a woman. This was the case even when the facts were known to contradict such a view, such as 'O'-level passes, as well as subjective attributes such as "good appearance" or "pleasant personality" which common sense would indicate are as likely to be found in women as in men. The only job category where preference would be given to a woman was that of catering and domestic work.

Special arrangements

The survey investigated many other aspects of women's working lives, such as facilities and fringe benefits, part-time working, shift work and working hours in general, appointments and promotions, employee performance and the types of jobs done by men and women. A general The three main aspects of equality at conclusion was that only a minority of work on which questions were asked were employers make special arrangements to take account of the necessarily different pattern of women's working lives. The majority view appears to be that the male working pattern is the norm and that women who do not conform to it should accept the disadvantages which this entails.

Overall, the survey finds that the principle of equal opportunity is likely to meet with considerable opposition in practice. There is evidence of a fairly widespread traditionalist attitude, which not only covers senior jobs but also extends to apprenticeships.

Unfair dismissal*

The number of complaints of unfair dismissal dealt with in the quarter from December 28, 1974 to March 28, 1975 was 3,300. Of these, 652 (19.8 per cent) were withdrawn during conciliation and 385 (11.7 per cent) were withdrawn outside conciliation but before a tribunal hearing, Of the latter group there were 152 cases (4.6 per cent) in which there was a private settlement.

In 1,104 cases (33.5 per cent) the parties reached an agreed settlement at the conciliation stage. These included 36 cases in which the applicant received more than one remedy. Twenty-eight of these settlements involved reinstatement, 59 re-engagement, 988 an agreement on compensation. 33 an agreement on a redundancy payment and in 12 some other remedy was agreed. A breakdown of the compensation settlements shows that in 734 the sum involved was less than £200, in 220 cases between £200 and £1,000, and in the remaining 34 cases over £1,000, with two settlements in excess of £5,000. A breakdown of the 33 redundancy payments at conciliation shows that there were eight payments under £200, eight between £200 and £1,000 and two over £1,000; in the remaining 15 cases it is not known how much the applicant received.

Of the completed cases, 1,159 (35.1 per cent) went on to a tribunal hearing of which 465 (14·1 per cent) were successful and 694 (21.0 per cent) dismissed. There were 29 cases in which the applicant obtained more than one remedy. The tribunals recommended re-instatement in nine cases and re-engagement in 17 cases; they awarded compensation for unfair dismissal in 351, a redundancy payment in 60 cases and a combination of both in 20 cases. Of the remaining cases there were five in which some other remedy was awarded and 23 in which the dismissal was found to be unfair but no other remedy was awarded by the tribunal.

A breakdown of the 351 awards of compensation for unfair dismissal shows that n 170 of these cases the applicant was awarded less than £200, in 155 cases between £200 and £1,000, and in 26 cases over £1,000. A breakdown of the 80 redundancy payments awarded shows that 32 of these payments were for less than £200, 27 between £200 and £1,000 and four over £1,000; in the remaining 17 cases it is not known how much was awarded.

Training divers—new research

Stirling University has been commissioned by the Training Services Agency to carry out a two year research project to help improve the non-medical criteria used in the initial selection of trainee divers.

Previous research has produced much information about medical and physiological factors related to diving, but there is a significant lack of information about such other relevant factors as personality characteristics, mechanical aptitude and diving skills. It is essential to take these into account in both the selection and training of divers.

The project, costing £17,127, is to be under the direction of Professor N. P. Moray, Professor of Psychology, University of Stirling, assisted by Dr H. Ross, Senior Lecturer, University of Stirling and will be conducted jointly with the Medical Research Council Applied Psychology Unit, Cambridge.

The research project will make an important contribution to the advancement of knowledge in the commercial diving field. It will also be of practical assistance in the development of selection procedures and training standards at the underwater training centre currently being established. This will undertake shallow, deep and specialised diver training. The research team will be seeking the co-operation of the diving industry, including commercial schools.

TSA has already undertaken work on the development of basic training standards, and a training standard for commercial air diving and underwater working will be published later this year.

Labour statistics year book

The British Labour Statistics Year Book 1973, the fifth volume in the series of year books setting out labour and industrial statistics has just been published (HMSO

The subjects covered include wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial disputes, membership of trade unions, industrial accidents and output per person employed. Regional analyses of many items are also included.

The year covered is 1973, but, where appropriate, series for up to 10 years are included. In addition, some of the tables incorporate new material which became available after they were originally published in this Gazette.

The Year Books are designed to supplement the information in British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968, the standard work of reference, published in June 1971.

Training board chairmen

Mr J. Phillips has been appointed as chairman of the Distributive industry training board. He will succeed the present chairman, Mr J. Christie-Miller on August

Mr Phillips has been a member of the board since its inception in 1968 and he is at present chairman of the training and planning committee. He is the assistant general secretary of the Union of Shop, Distributive and Allied Workers, with which he has worked over the past 40 years. He is the leader of the trade union side of a number of wages councils in the retail trade.

Mr Phillips is the second trade unionist to be appointed to the chairmanship of a

major industrial training board in the past few months. Mr Hugh Scanlon was appointed chairman of the Engineering industry training board in March.

Mr T. F. Honess has been appointed as chairman of the Rubber and plastics processing industry training board from July 1, 1975. He succeeds Mr C. C. Hawkins who has been chairman of the board for the past eight years.

Mr Honess was appointed chairman and chief executive of GKN Sankey Ltd in 1972. He is a director of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds (UK) Ltd and a member of the main board of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd.

Shipbuilding careers

A new careers booklet, describing the variety of careers offered in shipbuilding and ship-repairing, has been produced jointly by the shipbuilders' and repairers' national association and the shipbuilding industry training board.

As well as dealing with the crafts, it also covers managerial and professional oppor-

Free booklet

Copies of the booklet, which are free, have been distributed by the Careers and Occupational Information Centre of the Employment Service Agency to selected secondary schools and careers offices. The shipbuilding industry training board has covered polytechnics and universities.

Copies can also be obtained from the information office of the Shipbuilders' and Repairers' National Association, 21 Grosvenor Place, London SW1X 7JE.

Training levy

Proposals for a levy on employers within the scope of the Cotton and allied textiles industry training board have been approved by the Secretary of State for Employment.

From July 21, those employers will be liable to a levy equal to 0.75 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5,

Where the levy is assessed at less than £10 it will not be collected. Employers with payrolls of less than £41,334 are to be exempt from the levy.

Training criteria

Employers who satisfy the training criteria and conditions laid down by the board may obtain exemption from levy. Those employers not exempted may qualify for grants for the training of specified groups of workers, the employment of training staff and the assessment of training needs.

Employers may appeal to independent tribunals against assessment.

^{*} Provisional figures. Revised figures will be published

JULY 1975 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

Employment people

Douglas Talintyre-new labour attaché in the USA

MR Douglas Talintyre, at present an assistant secretary at the Training Services Agency, has been appointed British labour attaché in Washington, D.C. He takes over from Mr John Garcia as Counsellor (Labour) at the British Embassy towards the end of August.

The specialist post of labour attaché overseas was created in 1942 when Ernest Bevin, later to become Foreign Secretary, was Minister of Labour in the wartime government. The job is an important one, the attaché being a specialist adviser to the Ambassador, and through him to the British government, on a wide range of employment, social and economic matters.

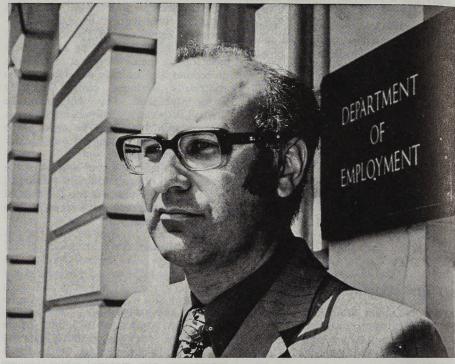
No simple job

It is not a simple job. As well as giving out information abroad about British developments in the employment field. arranging visits for British Ministers, trade unionists and others, the attaché is called upon to report on a much wider range of subjects than most home civil servants have to deal with at any one time.

He has, for instance, to assess the general state of the economy in the country he deals with and its likely effect on employment; to study how "his" country runs its employment services, helps young people to start their careers, provides for disabled people, does its planning and forecasting of labour needs and supply and runs its regional policies; to take an interest in what is happening in industrial relations, negotiations, disputes and methods of solving them; to report on new legislation on indusprovisions and the like; to assess any policies on prices, incomes and inflation, progress towards equal pay, incentive payment systems, threshold agreements, fringe benefits, holidays with pay, race relations, others. and many other matters.

A depth of knowledge and understanding of economic and industrial matters, as of manpower, personnel management, well as a ready pen, is therefore an indispensable qualification for the job. And Mr Talintyre certainly has that, having specialmany years, both within and without the quarters as head of manpower planning civil service

Born in 1932, he left school at 16 and spent a year or two working for an insur-



London School of Economics, where he industry than he could possibly have acgraduated B.Sc.(Econ) in 1956.

The next 10 years he spent working in various capacities for the National Coal Board. He started as a management trainee, another, housing, welfare and a host of and spent three years training in every aspect of the mining industry, from the basic three-week training at a colliery which every new adult mineworker starts with, to trial health and safety, social security attending meetings of the National Board.

His first executive job was in the marketing department of the NCB's Durham division, spending two years dealing with sales to local industry, coal merchants and

In 1961 he moved on to the personnel side, and has been dealing with problems industrial relations and negotiations practically every since.

First he joined the NCB's industrial ised particularly in industrial relations for relations department at its London head- and rehoused far from their original homes. and intelligence, becoming deputy head of Board's north west division as the man the whole manpower branch in 1962.

These jobs probably gave him a much ance company before doing his national ser- wider experience of the whole range of vice in the army. He then studied at the personnel problems in this nationwide in particular disputes and so on. This was

quired in any small concern. He had to deal with policies on recruitment, redeployment of miners from one area to other matters.

Difficult time

It was, of course, a difficult time for the coal industry, with its output and manpower being run down and many pits being closed in some areas, but with parts of other coalfields and particular collieries being expanded. Mr Talintyre had to plan for the solution of the many human problems of redundancy, removal, rehousing and limited or expanded recruitment—the whole process of contraction being carried out with remarkably little serious friction at the time. In some cases, whole communities were virtually moved

In 1964 Mr Talintyre moved to the responsible for negotiating with the unions on wages and conditions, applying national agreements in particular cases, conciliating

eader of the Lancashire miners. But Mr Talintyre's concern was not only with the NUM. The Coal Board employs a good many people apart from mineworkers, and he had to deal, for instance, with the Transport and General Workers on the conditions of drivers of the fleet of over 1,000 lorries owned by the Board in Lancashire.

Time for a change

In 1966 Mr Talintyre decided it was time for a change, and joined the civil service as a principal under the direct entry scheme for people with outside experience. He joined the Ministry of Defence (Navy Department) with responsibility for looking after rates of pay and pensions in the Royal Navy—a rather different business from negotiating with the miners, but still an important job in the personnel field. The job also involved close working with his counterparts in the Army and Air Departments and in the Treasury—a useful introduction to Whitehall.

It was, perhaps, in 1969 that Mr Talintyre's industrial relations experience really came into its own, when he joined the newly-formed Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) under Mr George Woodcock.

The work he did there, for nearly five years, looking into particular cases of difficulty in an extraordinary variety of industries he has perhaps found his most interesting and exciting work so far. He worked first as a "reference officer", later renamed "senior industrial relations officer", (SIRO), heading an inquiry team, then as a director of industrial relations, responsible for a number of SIROs and taking part in the general management of the commission

The scope of his work can be illustrated on the dispute at BSR, the record-changer firm in Scotland, where a union recognition dispute had reached complete deadlock

taken up. Working with the late Leslie Blakeman, the former labour director at Ford's and at that time a commissioner of the CIR, whom he regarded as an outstanding conciliator, Mr Talintyre and his team got talks going within days, and the dispute was settled within a few weeks, with great subsequent benefit to the firm's success.

Mr Talintyre also produced a major report on the problems of the ship-building and ship-repairing industry and a general report on possible improvements in training in industrial relations, its organisation outside the normal further education set-up, and the part the TUC, CBI and government might play in it.

Publicans' dispute

After the commission's role was changed in some respects by the 1971 Industrial Relations Act, Mr. Talintyre took on responsibility for the conduct of ballots on union recognition questions. Among other problems he dealt with were: a union recognition case among white-collar workers at ICI: an inter-union recognition dispute over public house managers employed by Allied Breweries; the first important race relations case in the industrial relations field, where Asian workers at Mansfield Hosiery Mills claimed they were being discriminated against in matters of pay and promotion; and the problems of what can only be called the football industry, where important recommendations were made on how methods of negotiating pay and conditions for professional footballers could be improved.

Obviously, all these different problems called for a great variety of solution, and Mr Talintyre did not approach any of them with any preconceived prescription. But he did find, on the whole, that the width of the experience which he and his colleagues brought from their study of by a few examples. His very first report was different industries could instil a wider only to dealing with its own problems. By adapting fairly general principles on, for amid scenes of some violence and the help instance, procedures for pay negotiations, negotiate their pay.

at the time when Mr Joe Gormley was of the DE conciliators was not being to meet the needs of new situations, considerable progress could be made.

Employment people

Extending training

Mr Talintyre left the CIR early in 1974, and after a course at the Henley Administrative Staff College, joined the newly created Training Services Agency (TSA). Until the agency was set up in April last year, the government's responsibility and assistance for industrial training within employment was carried out almost entirely through the Industrial Training Boards for particular industries, which cover some 60 per cent of all workers in Britain. Mr Talintyre's new job was to lay the foundations for closer relations between government and industry in the training field in the industries and services in which the other 40 per cent work—some 10 million people, from thatchers and fishermen to local authority and insurance and banking

He has spent the last year establishing relations between the agency and this large section of the country's commercial and industrial life, and exploring ways in which government, employers and unions can co-operate in improving training. This is completely new work, which is still continuing, but Mr Talintyre is confident that some fairly solid results of it will appear before long.

American problems

When he goes to the USA, Mr Talintyre, from his own experience, will naturally be particularly interested in observing how the American industrial relations system works in practice, and in looking at areas where developments are taking place on both sides of the Atlantic-for example, antidiscrimination provisions in the employment field and measures to combat unemployment, particularly among the disadvantaged groups. And, apart from all the other questions which he, like all labour perspective into a firm or industry used attachés, will have to deal with, it will be surprising if he does not take some slight interest in the way baseball players

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Employment in Production Industries

A revised series of employment estimates analysed by industry from July 1973 onwards is shown at pages 672-683. This series also shows the latest estimates which are for May 1975. The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-May 1975 was 9,357,400 (6,976,900 males and 2,380,600 females). The total included 7,429,900 (5,224,600 males and 2.205.400 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,232,300 (1.137,700 males and 94,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 36,200 lower than that for April 1975 and 317,000 lower than in May 1974. The total in manufacturing industries was 54,100 lower than in April 1975 and 277,600 lower than in May 1974. The number in construction was 14,400 higher than in April 1975 and 50,900 lower than in May 1974. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 91.6 (91.9 at mid-April) and for manufacturing industries 91.1 (91.8 at mid-April).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on June 9, 1975 was 810,106. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 863,700, representing 3.8 per cent of all employees, compared with 816,700 in May 1975. In addition, there were 18,367 unemployed school-leavers and 2,849 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 831,322, a rise of 18,267 since May. This total represents 3.7 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in June, 297,038 (35.3 per cent) had been recorded for up to 8 weeks, 178,528 (21.2 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 108,478 (12.9 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 4, 1975 was 158,996; 5,108 lower than on May 7, 1975. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 141,300, compared with 155,600 in May. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on June 4, 1975 was 34,811; 2,660 lower than on May 7, 1975.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on June 9, 1975 was 79,687 a fall of 11,410 since May 12.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended May 17, 1975 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,617,300. This is about 29.8 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of $8\frac{1}{2}$ hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 13.16 millions (14.13 millions in April). In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 240,400 or about 4.4 per cent of all operatives, each losing $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At June 30, 1975, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 180·1 and 181·1, compared with 174·9 and 175·8 at May 31.

Index of retail prices

At June 17, 1975, the official retail prices index was 137-1 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 134.5 at May 13. The index for food was 135.9 compared with 132.7 at May 13.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in June which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 218, involving approximately 101,000 workers. During the month approximately 140,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 924,000 working days were lost, including 358,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended May 17, 1975, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,617,300 or about 29.8 per cent of all operatives. each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 240,400 or 4.4 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 sample of employers.

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 May 17, 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial	OPERATION OVERTI		ORKING		OPERA	TIVES C	N SHO	RT-TIME					
Classification 1968)	Number	Percent- age of all	Hours o worked	f overtime	Stood of whole w		Workin	g part of	week	Total		AVERS DISCO	A CONTRACTOR
	opera- tives	орега-	Total	Average	Number			Hours los	it			Hours los	st
100 100	(000's)	tives (per cent	(000's) t)	per opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	number of hours lost (000's)	of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	of opera- tives (000's)	age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	176·2 132·7 41·1 2·7	31·9 30·4 45·2 11·1	1,652·1 1,263·2 379·6 12·6	9·4 9·5 9·2 4·6	1·1 1·0 0·1	43·7 41·4 2·1	12·5 7·0 0·4 5·0	90·2 55·1 3·5 30·9	7·2 7·9 8·0 6·2	13·5 8·1 0·5 5·0	2·5 1·8 0·6 20·3	133·9 96·6 5·7 30·9	9·9 12·0 11·4 6·2
Coal and petroleum products	7.5	30-3	72-1	9-5	_	0.7	_	_	_	_	0.1	0.7	40.0
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	70·1 23·5	26·7 29·4	585·5 201·7	8·4 8·6	0.8	31.7	2·5 0·4	19·7 3·6	7·8 8·4	3·3 0·4	1·3 0·5	51·3 3·6	15·5 8·4
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	119·4 41·7 49·2 28·9	31·5 22·3 46·6 33·4	1,036·5 373·0 428·9 238·1	8·7 8·9 8·7 8·3	0·4 0·2 0·2	14·1 0·2 7·1 6·7	17·1 3·3 7·9 6·0	173·7 38·0 72·0 63·7	10·1 11·5 9·2 10·6	17·5 3·3 8·1 6·2	4·6 1·8 7·6 7·1	187·7 38·2 79·1 70·3	10·7 11·5 9·9 11·4
Mechanical engineering	296-5	46-4	2,482.0	8.4	1.2	49-4	9.5	89.5	9-4	10.8	1.7	138-9	12.9
nstrument engineering	27.0	28-0	176-5	6.5	_	_	1.0	7.8	8-1	1.0	1.0	7.8	8-1
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	137·8 39·3	26·3 40·8	1,069·8 311·5	7.8 7.9	2.8	109-9	25·2 2·1	287·0 41·8	11·4 19·8	28·0 2·1	5·3 2·2	396·9 41·8	14·2 19·8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	73-6	53-2	781-4	10-6	4.094	_	0.1	1.1	7.7	0.1	0.1	1:1	7.7
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	155·9 78·9	27·1 21·9	1,071·1 564·5	7·3 7·2	6·2 6·8	247·8 245·1	44·0 41·9	568·4 546·8	12·9 13·1	50·3 47·8	9·3 13·2	816·2 791·9	16·2 16·6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	42-2	37-9	305-1	7.2	_	_	0.3	2.4	7.3	0.3	0.3	2.4	7.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	142-0	33-5	1,105-9	7.8	0.3	14-2	23.0	229.0	10.0	23-4	5.5	243-2	10.4
Production of man-made fibres (411)	89·7 6·3	21·6 23·9	747·3 60·6	8·3 9·5	0.9	37.9 0.6	22·0 0·1	224·0 0·9	10·2 8·8	22·9 0·1	5·5 0·4	261·9 1·3	11·4 12·8
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	15-3	17-6	121-9	8.0	0.1	4.7	4-3	41.5	9.5	4.4	5·2 5·5	46·2 51·3	10·3 11·9
Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	20·0 9·5	25·3 9·8	176·9 61·4	8·8 6·5	0·2 0·5	7·4 20·9	4·1 7·3	44·0 78·0	10·6 10·6	4·3 7·9	8.2	98.9	12.6
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.6	27-4	76-2	8.0		1.7	1.0	6.4	6.8	1.0	2.8	8-1	8.2
	23-8	7-2	130-9	5.5	0.4	16-9	24.9	198-2	8-0	25.3	7.6	215-1	8-5
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449)	18-8	7.0	107-6	5.7	0.1	5.7	9.8	102·4 95·3	10·5 6·3	9·9 15·3	3·7 23·2	108·0 106·5	10·9 7·0
Footwear (450)	5.2	7-8	23.3	4.5	0.3	11.2	15.0				4.1	105-7	11-6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	69-0	31-1	660-7	9.6	0.8	33.3	8.3	72-4	8.8	9.1			
limber, furniture, etc	73-2	36-6	549-3	7.5	0.3	10.8	3.8	40-4	10-5	4.1	2-1	51.3	12.5
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	95·9 37·7 58·2	24·6 22·5 26·2	735·2 308·6 426·8	7·7 8·2 7·3	1·0 0·9 0·1	40·2 35·6 4·5	12·0 11·4 0·5	139·3 129·6 9·5	11·7 11·3 18·8	13·0 12·4 0·6	3·3 7·4 0·3	179·5 165·3 13·9	13·8 13·4 22·7
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	58·5 19·2	23·7 23·8	471.5 154.8	8·1 8·1	0·9 0·1	37·7 3·9	16·4 3·8	166·4 31·8	10·1 8·3	17·3 3·9	7.0 4.9	204·0 35·6	11·8 9·1
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,617-3	29.8	13,415-4	8.3	17:2	688-8	223-2	2,309.0	10.3	240-4	4.4	2,997.9	12.5

Notes: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included.
The figures in this table are provisional and may have to be revised.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment

The tables on pages 672–683 provide an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production each month from mid July 1973 to mid May 1975. All figures have been revised to take account of information derived from the mid-1974 census of employment.

The estimates from July 1974 will be subject to further revisions when estimates derived from the annual census of employment at June 1975 become available.

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	July 197	3		August	1973		Septem	ber 1973	oni am
	MLH of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†		7,262.3	2,485·4	9,747-5	7,275-5	2,488-8	9,764-2	7,265-2	2,495-4	9,760-7
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,388.0	2,317-8	7,705-8	5,403·1	2,320-8	7,723-9	5,397-4	2,326-6	7,724-1
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	344.6 303.0	13·8 9·9	358·4 312·9	343·0 301·3	13·8 9·9	356·9 311·3	340·0 298·2	13.8	354·0 308·3
Food, drink and tobacco	III	446-4	302-3	748-7	448.0	304-3	752.4	420.4	202 7	
Grain milling	211	18-4	5.0	23.4	18-3	5.0	752.4 23.3	439·4 18·3	302·7 4·9	742·1 23·1
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits	212 213	75·9 16·9	44·4 28·0	120·3 44·8	76.4	44.5	120.9	74.8	43.1	117-9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	59-9	54.3	114.2	16·9 59·9	28·1 54·4	45·0 114·3	16·6 58·4	28·4 53·8	45.0
Milk and milk products	215	45.5	17.0	62.5	45.5	16.9	62-4	43.8	16.5	112·2 60·3
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	216 217	9·5 34·6	3·0 41·6	12·5 76·2	9·4 34·7	2.9	12.4	9.4	2.9	12-3
Fruit and vegetable products	218	29.7	33.6	63.3	29.7	42·0 34·2	76·7 63·8	34·0 28·6	42·4 34·2	76.4
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.6	4.3	25.9	21.8	4.4	26.1	21.7	4.5	62·8 26·2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified	221 229	6·4 18·5	1·8 13·7	8·1 32·2	6·4 18·5	1.8	8.2	6.4	1.8	8.2
Brewing and malting	231	56.7	12.6	69.3	57.5	13·9 12·8	32·5 70·3	18·3 57·3	14·1 12·9	32·4 70·3
Soft drinks	232	18-9	11.5	30.4	19.0	11.6	30-7	18-2	11.1	29.3
Other drink industries Tobacco	239 240	19·2 14·7	12·4 19·1	31·6 33·7	19·4 14·7	12·6 19·1	32·0 33·8	19·1 14·6	13·1 19·0	32·3 33·6
Coal and petroleum products	IV	35.6	4.4	40-0	35-5	4-4	39.9	35-5	4.2	20.0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11-2	2.2	11.7	11.2	•	11.7	11.2	6	39·8 11·7
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	18·7 5·8	2·2 1·7	20·8 7·5	18·7 5·7	2·2 1·7	20·9 7·3	18·5 5·9	2·1 1·6	20·6 7·5
Chemicals and allied industries	٧	302-4	124-6	426-9	303-8	125-4	429-2	202.5	425.2	420.0
General chemicals	271	113.6	21.7	135-3	113.8	21.8	135-6	303·5 112·4	125·3 21·7	428-8 134-1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations	272	39.6	33-3	73.0	39.8	33.6	73.5	41.0	34-0	75.0
Paint Preparations	273 274	9·7 19·6	17·7 7·7	27·4 27·3	10·0 19·8	17.9	27·9 27·5	9.6	17.6	27-3
Soap and detergents	275	9-3	5.9	15.1	9.4	7·7 5·9	15.3	19·6 9·5	7·7 5·8	27·3 15·3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments	276	39-8	7.6	47-4	39.9	7.6	47-4	40.2	7.6	47.7
Fertilisers	277 278	18·5 9·0	3·4 1·6	21·9 10·7	18·7 9·1	3·5 1·7	22·2 10·8	18·8 9·2	3·5 1·7	22.3
Other chemical industries	279	43.3	25.6	68-8	43-3	25.7	69.0	43.3	25.7	10·8 69·0
1etal manufacture	VI	460-1	58-6	518-7	460-7	59-2	519-9	460-2	59-0	519-2
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	311 312	230·3 44·2	20.2	250·5 50·8	230-4	20-5	250-8	230-0	20-5	250-5
Iron castings, etc	313	79.0	6·6 8·9	87.9	44·5 79·1	6·8 8·8	51·3 87·9	44·9 79·1	6·8 8·9	51·7 88·1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	45.8	8.6	54-5	45.7	8-6	54-4	45.8	8.7	54.5
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	322 323	40·1 20·7	9·3 4·9	49·4 25·6	40·2 20·8	9·3 5·2	49·5 26·0	40·0 20·4	9·3 4·9	49·2 25·3
lechanical engineering	VII	805-6	150-3	955-9	808-3	150-6	959-0	812-3	151-9	964-2
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	24.5	3.5	28-0	24.7	3.6	28.3	24.6	3.6	28.2
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	332 333	56·6 65·4	9.1	65.6	57.0	9-1	66.0	57.4	9.2	66.6
Industrial engines	334	22.8	14·8 4·1	80·1 26·9	65·9 22·9	14·8 4·0	80·7 26·9	66·4 22·9	15·1 4·0	81·5 26·8
Textile machinery and accessories	335	30-3	5.1	35.4	30.6	5.1	35.7	30.7	5.2	35.9
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	336 337	33·3 54·8	4.1	37.4	33.7	4.2	37.9	34.3	4.2	38-5
Office machinery	338	20.4	7·8 8·6	62·6 29·0	55·2 20·4	7·8 8·6	63·0 29·0	55·5 20·5	7·8 8·6	63·4 29·1
Other machinery	339	189-4	37.5	227-0	190-7	37-6	228-2	191-9	38-1	230.0
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	341 342	144·2 15·2	16·1 4·0	160-3	143.8	16.1	159-9	144.0	16.2	160-2
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	148.7	35.8	19·1 184·5	15·3 148·3	4·0 35·8	19·2 184·1	15·5 148·5	4·0 36·0	19·5 184·5
strument engineering	VIII	101-5	57-2	158-7	101-4	57-2	158-6	101-3	58-1	159-5
Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks	351	9.8	3.9	13.7	9.8	4.0	13.8	9.8	4.0	13.7
Surgical instruments and appliances	352 353	5·9 15·8	7·3 11·6	13·2 27·4	6·0 15·7	7.5	13·4 27·1	5·9 15·7	7.7	13·6 27·2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	70.0	34-3	104.3	69-9	11·4 34·4	104.3	70.0	11·6 35·0	104.9
ectrical engineering	ix	479-8	320-3	800-0	482-4	321-8	804-2	484-6	325-1	809-7
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361	101.0	33.5	134-5	102-0	34-3	136-2	102-3	34.8	137-1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and aguirment	362 363	32·0 49·7	11·2 38·3	43·3 88·1	32·2 49·9	11·4 38·1	43·5 88·0	32·4 50·1	10·5 38·0	42·9 88·1
Kadio and electronic components	364	63.4	75.4	138-8	63.9	75.8	139.7	64.1	77-1	141.2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365	29-1	39-4	68-6	29.2	39-3	68.5	29.0	39-1	68.0
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366 367	33·4 57·9	11·9 22·2	45·3 80·0	33·3 58·2	12.0	45.3	33.5	12.1	45·6 82·0
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	41.4	24.4	65.8	41.9	22·4 24·6	80·6 66·5	59·1 42·3	22·9 25·8	68-1
Other electrical goods	369	71.8	63.8	135-6	71.8	64.0	135-9	71.9	64.8	136-7

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 July 1974 onwards are based on a new sample of employers (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette).

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

October	1973		Novemb	per 1973		Decemb	er 1973		January	1974		February	1974		Order or
1ales	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	MLH of SIC
,248-5	2,518-2	9,766-6	7,259-8	2,545-4	9,805.0	7,258-8	2,554.0	9,812-7	7,195.9	2,515.7	9,710-9	7,185-9	2,511.9	9,697-7	
392-4	2,349·0	7,741-4	5,402-4	2,376-2	7,778-6	5,415-5	2,384-0	7,799-4	5,374-2	2,345·1	7,719-3	5,359-8	2,341-3	7,701.0	e (eliverando) Hwy bung beliyy and bengs ball
337·4 295·4	13·8 9·9	351·3 305·4	335·0 292·8	13·8 9·9	348·8 302·7	332-7 290-3	13·8 9·9	346·6 300·2	331·8 289·3	13·8 9·9	345·7 299·2	331·4 288·9	14·0 9·9	345·5 298·8	101
438·2 18·1 73·9 16·6 57·8 42·7 10·4 33·6 28·2 21·8 6·5 18·4 58·7 17·7 17·7 19·5 14·4	306·1 4·9 43·9 28·8 54·2 16·5 3·0 42·5 34·8 4·4 1·8 14·2 13·4 11·2	744·3 23·0 117·8 45·3 112·0 59·2 13·4 76·1 62·9 26·2 8·2 32·6 72·1 29·0 32·8 33·5	437-7 18-0 73-6 16-6 58-0 42-5 10-5 33-7 28-3 21-7 6-5 19-3 57-2 17-8 19-4	311-5 4-9 44-8 28-7 55-7 16-4 3-0 43-4 36-0 4-5 1-8 15-0 13-4 10-9 13-7 19-3	749·2 22·9 118·4 45·4 113·7 59·0 13·5 77·1 64·3 26·2 8·3 34·2 70·6 28·7 33·9	439-5 18-1 73-5 16-6 58-5 42-7 10-6 33-8 28-7 22-0 6-4 19-4 57-6 17-7 19-4 14-6	310-4 4-9 44-6 28-2 56-1 16-5 3-0 43-0 36-0 4-5 1-7 15-7 15-7 15-5 10-9 13-2 19-3	749·9 22·9 118·0 44·8 114·6 59·2 13·6 76·9 64·6 26·5 8·1 34·3 71·1 28·6 32·7 33·9	436-6 18-1 72-5 16-5 58-5 42-6 10-4 33-3 28-4 22-1 6-4 19-2 57-3 17-5 19-2 14-5	304·4 4-9 42·7 27·5 56·0 16·3 2·9 42·5 35·3 4·6 1·7 14·8 13·3 10·3 12·7 19·1	741·0 22·9 115·2 43·9 114·5 58·9 13·3 75·8 63·7 26·7 8·1 34·0 70·6 27·9 31·9 33·6	436·0 18·0 71·7 16·3 58·7 42·7 9·6 33·4 28·8 22·2 6·4 19·3 57·7 17·5 19·4 14·5	305-8 4-9 42-0 27-6 56-3 16-4 2-7 42-9 36-0 4-6 1-7 15-0 13-3 10-4 13-0 19-2	741-8 22-8 113-7 43-9 115-0 59-0 12-2 76-3 64-7 26-8 8-1 34-2 71-0 28-0 32-5 33-7	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 227 229 231 232 239 240
35·2 11·0 18·4 5·8	4·2 § 2·1 1·6	39·4 11·5 20·5 7·4	34·8 11·0 18·0 5·7	4·2 § 2·1 1·6	39·0 11·5 20·1 7·3	34·8 11·0 18·0 5·8	4·2 § 2·1 1·6	39·1 11·5 20·1 7·4	34·8 11·0 18·0 5·8	4·2 § 2·1 1·6	39·0 11·5 20·1 7·4	34·7 10·9 18·0 5·8	4·3 § 2·1 1·6	39·0 11·4 20·1 7·4	1V 261 262 263
303·8 113·1 40·9 9·6 19·5 9·4 39·9 18·9 9·3 43·0	126-9 21-9 34-2 18-1 7-8 5-8 8-0 3-5 1-7 26-0	430·8 135·0 75·2 27·7 27·3 15·3 47·9 22·5 11·0 69·0	305·2 113·2 41·1 9·7 19·5 9·5 40·6 19·2 9·4 42·9	128·9 22·2 35·3 18·4 7·8 5·9 8·0 3·6 1·7 26·1	434·1 135·4 76·4 28·1 27·3 15·4 48·6 22·8 11·1 69·0	306·4 113·1 41·3 9·7 19·5 9·7 41·4 19·3 9·5 42·8	129·2 22·3 35·4 18·2 7·8 5·8 8·1 3·6 1·7 26·3	435·6 135·5 96·7 27·9 27·3 15·5 49·5 22·9 11·2 69·1	305·2 112·5 41·4 9·6 19·5 9·5 41·1 19·3 9·6 42·7	125·8 22·0 34·9 17·8 7·7 5·5 7·7 3·6 1·7 24·9	431·1 134·5 76·3 27·4 27·2 15·0 48·8 22·9 11·4 67·6	304·8 112·3 41·4 9·6 19·5 9·7 40·8 19·3 9·8 42·5	126·8 22·0 35·0 17·7 7·7 5·8 7·6 3·6 1·7 25·7	431·7 134·3 76·4 27·3 27·2 15·5 48·5 22·9 11·5 68·2	V 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279
458·6 229·2 44·6 79·2 45·8 39·7 20·2	58·9 20·4 6·9 8·8 8·7 9·3 4·8	517·5 249·6 51·5 88·0 54·4 49·0 25·0	457·5 228·3 44·5 79·3 46·0 39·5 19·9	59·1 20·5 6·9 8·7 8·8 9·5 4·7	516·6 248·7 51·5 87·9 54·8 49·0 24·7	456·9 228·1 44·5 79·2 45·9 39·5 19·7	59·1 20·4 7·0 8·6 8·8 9·5 4·7	516·0 248·5 51·4 87·8 54·7 49·1 24·5	453·0 226·2 44·3 78·7 45·5 38·8 19·4	58·3 20·3 6·9 8·5 8·7 9·3 4·6	511·3 246·5 51·2 87·2 54·2 48·2 23·9	451·6 225·1 44·5 78·7 45·6 38·7 19·1	58·1 20·3 6·9 8·4 8·7 9·3 4·6	509·8 245·4 51·4 87·2 54·2 47·9 23·6	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323
811-4 24-6 57-5 66-2 22-6 31-0 34-5 55-7 20-5 191-7 143-8 15-8 147-3	153·3 3·6 9·2 15·5 4·0 5·3 4·2 7·9 8·6 38·3 16·3 4·0 36·4	964-6 28-2 66-8 81-7 26-6 36-3 38-7 63-6 29-1 230-0 160-1 19-8 183-7	816·3 27·5 58·0 66·9 22·5 31·2 34·4 55·7 20·6 192·7 143·6 15·8 147·4	154-6 4-1 9-4 15-6 4-0 5-4 4-2 7-9 8-6 38-6 16-5 4-0 36-2	970·8 31·6 67·4 82·4 26·6 36·5 38·6 63·6 29·2 231·4 160·0 19·9 183·6	816·7 27·7 58·4 67·1 22·5 31·2 34·4 55·8 20·5 192·6 143·5 15·9	155·3 4·1 9·5 15·6 4·0 5·4 4·2 8·0 8·7 38·8 16·7 4·0 36·3	972-0 31-8 68-0 82-7 26-5 36-6 38-7 63-8 29-2 231-4 160-2 20-0 183-3	806 7 24·5 57·4 67·0 22·3 30·9 34·6 55·4 20·6 192·0 141·0 16·0 145·1	153·6 3·6 9·4 15·5 4·0 5·3 4·2 7·9 8·7 38·4 16·7 4·0 35·8	960·3 28·1 66·8 82·5 26·3 36·2 38·8 63·3 29·2 230·4 157·7 20·0 180·9	806 6 24 6 57 2 67 4 22 2 30 4 34 8 55 4 20 8 191 5 140 7 16 1 145 5	153·6 3·6 9·4 15·5 4·0 5·3 4·3 7·9 8·7 8·4 16·8 4·0 35·6	960·2 28·2 66·6 82·9 26·2 35·7 39·2 63·3 29·6 229·9 157·5 20·1 181·1	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349
100·9 9·7 6·0 15·7 69·6	59·0 3·9 8·0 11·7 35·5	160·0 13·6 14·0 27·3 105·1	101·2 9·8 5·9 15·8 69·7	60·0 3·9 8·1 12·0 36·0	161·1 13·7 14·0 27·8 105·7	101·2 9·8 6·0 15·9 69·5	60·1 3·8 8·1 12·1 36·1	161·3 13·6 14·1 28·0 105·6	100·5 9·6 6·0 16·0 68·8	59·4 3·8 8·2 12·0 35·5	160·0 13·4 14·2 28·0 104·3	100·2 9·6 6·1 16·1 68·5	59·4 3·7 8·2 12·2 35·3	159-6 13-2 14-3 28-3 103-8	VIII 351 352 353 354
485-3 102-2 32-8 50-0 64-3 28-7 33-6 59-2 42-5 72-1	330·3 35·6 10·8 38·2 79·3 39·6 12·2 23·0 25·9 65·6	815·6 137·8 43·5 88·2 143·6 68·3 45·8 82·2 68·5 137·7	489·2 102·8 32·9 50·7 65·2 28·8 33·4 59·8 43·3 72·4	337·4 36·5 10·9 38·5 81·7 39·9 12·4 23·6 26·8 66·9	826·6 139·3 43·8 89·2 147·0 68·7 45·8 83·4 70·1 139·3	490·9 102·0 32·9 50·6 66·2 29·4 33·5 60·2 43·8 72·2	340·0 36·7 11·2 38·7 83·0 39·9 12·5 23·9 26·9 67·2	830·9 138·7 44·1 89·3 149·1 69·2 46·0 84·2 70·8 139·4	491·0 102·9 32·9 50·3 66·4 28·9 33·4 60·6 43·8 71·8	335-9 36-6 11-3 38-3 82-3 38-7 12-4 23-9 26-7 65-8	826·9 139·5 44·2 88·6 148·6 67·6 45·8 84·5 70·4 137·6	490·5 103·3 32·9 50·2 66·9 28·4 33·4 60·9 43·7 70·9	333-8 36-9 11-3 37-9 83-2 37-0 12-4 24-1 26-2 65-0	824·3 140·1 44·2 88·1 150·1 65·4 45·7 85·0 69·8 135·9	363 364 365 366 367 368

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	July 197	3	a sexale a	August	1973		Sentem	ber 1973	OUSAND
gent and envisory thrown to the analysis in	or MLH of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males		Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	×	161-9	11.7	173-6	161-8	11-6	173-5	165-6	11.9	177·5
Vehicles	ΧI	692-7	97.0	789-7	694-7	97-2	791.9	693-8	97-3	No. Lab
Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	380 381	25·8 444·9	2·3 63·7	28·1 508·6	26.0	2.3	28.2	26.3	2.3	791·0 28·6
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	13.0	3.9	16.9	446·5 12·3	63·6 3·8	510·1 16·1	443·5 12·7	63·5 3·7	507.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment	383 384	170·6 15·2	24·9 1·0	195·5 16·1	171-2	25.3	196-5	172.5	25.5	16·5 198·0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	23.3	1.3	24.6	15·3 23·4	1.2	16·2 24·7	15·3 23·4	1·0 1·2	16·3 24·6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	399-8	167-5	567-3	401-2	167-6	568-8	401-1	168-3	569-3
Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements	390 391	51·1 13·5	12·8 7·1	63·9 20·6	51·2 13·5	12·8 7·1	64·0 20·6	52·0 13·5	13-1	65-1
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	392 393	8·3 26·8	6.3	14.5	8.2	6.2	14.4	8-3	7·1 6·2	20·6 14·5
Wire and wire manufactures	394	30.0	12·7 8·5	39·4 38·4	26·8 30·3	12·7 8·5	39·5 38·8	26·7 30·3	12·7 8·5	39.5
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	395 396	15·4 12·5	13·4 7·0	28·8 19·5	15.4	13.5	29.0	15.3	13.5	38·8 28·8
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	242.4	99.8	342.2	12·7 243·0	7·1 99·8	19·7 342·8	12·9 242·1	7·1 100·0	20·0 342·1
Textiles	XIII	301-5	256-0	557-4	301.7	254-3	556-0	299-7	253.9	553-5
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	411 412	30·6 33·6	5·5 28·2	36·1 61·8	30·0 34·2	5·4 28·0	35.3	30-3	5.4	35.7
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	27.8	20.9	48.7	27.9	20.8	62·2 48·7	33·8 27·7	28·1 20·8	61·8 48·5
Woollen and worsted Jute	414 415	59·1 5·5	48·1 3·4	107·2 8·9	59·2 5·5	47·5 3·4	106.7	58-4	47.1	105.5
Rope, twine and net	416	3.1	3.6	6.7	3.2	3.6	8.8	5·5 3·2	3·4 3·7	8·9 6·9
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	417 418	43·5 2·4	83·9 2·7	127·4 5·1	43·5 2·5	83·3 2·7	126·8 5·1	43·0 2·4	83-2	126-1
Carpets	419	27-4	15.9	43.2	27-4	15.7	43.1	27.3	2·7 15·6	5·1 42·9
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles	421 422	6·4 8·6	7·8 14·5	14·2 23·1	6·4 8·5	7·9 14·6	14·3 23·1	6·4 8·2	7.8	14.2
Textile finishing Other textile industries	423 429	36·2 17·2	15·5 6·0	51·7 23·2	36·1 17·3	15·4 6·2	51·5 23·5	36·1 17·4	14·6 15·4 6·2	22·9 51·5 23·6
eather, leather goods and fur	XIV	24.9	10.0	42.7	24.0	1.0	4.07	851		3.7
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	15.1	18·8 4·2	43·7 19·3	24·8 15·0	18·7 4·2	43·5 19·2	24·5 14·9	18·8 4·3	43·3 19·1
Leather goods Fur	432 433	6·9 2·9	12·1 2·5	19·0 5·4	7·0 2·8	12·0 2·5	19·0 5·4	6.9	12·1 2·5	19.0
Clothing and footwear	xv	103-3	242.4	445.7	402.0		0.00	-		
Weatherproof outerwear	441	4.1	312·4 15·5	415·7 19·6	102·8 4·1	309·7 15·3	412·6 19·4	102·6 4·0	309·3 15·1	412·0 19·0
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443	21·0 13·7	67·1 34·6	88-1	21.3	66.7	87-9	21.1	66.5	87.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.1	32.4	48·3 37·5	13·6 5·1	34·1 32·0	47·7 37·1	13·6 5·1	34·2 32·3	47·7 37·4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery	445 446	13·6 1·9	84·9 4·4	98.5	13.4	84-2	97.7	13.4	83.6	96.9
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	6.3	25.6	6·4 31·9	1·9 6·2	4·3 25·2	6·3 31·4	1·9 6·2	4·3 25·3	6·2 31·5
Footwear	450	37-6	47.9	85.5	37-2	47-9	85-1	37-4	48.0	85.4
ericks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	XVI 461	236-2	64.8	301.0	236-2	65-4	301-6	234-7	65-6	300-3
Pottery	462	44·7 27·4	4·3 29·0	49·0 56·4	44·4 27·8	4·4 29·5	48·8 57·2	44·0 27·5	4·4 29·6	48·4 57·1
Glass Cement	463 464	56·3 13·5	16·9 1·1	73·2 14·6	56.4	17-0	73-4	56.6	16.9	73.5
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	469	94.3	13.4	107.7	13·6 94·0	1.2	14·8 107·4	13·5 93·1	1·2 13·5	14·7 106·6
imber, furniture, etc	XVII	232-4	55-4	287-8	232-9	55-2	288-1	233-2	55-7	288-8
Timber Furniture and upholstery	471 472	85·8 77·1	12·6 18·8	98·4 95·9	86·1 76·9	12.7	98.8	86-1	12.7	98.9
Bedding, etc	473	11.5	11.3	22.8	11.5	18·8 11·1	95·7 22·5	77·4 11·4	19·1 11·1	96·5 22·5
Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets	474 475	29·2 13·6	4·3 3·9	33·5 17·5	29·5 13·8	4·2 3·9	33·7 17·7	29·8 13·4	4·1 4·0	33·9 17·4
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	15.1	4.5	19-6	15.2	4.5	19.7	15.1	4.6	19.7
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board	XVIII	386-0	187-8	573-8	387-5	188-9	576-4	387-3	190-4	577-7
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	481 482	56·8 51·9	12·2 35·1	69·0 87·0	56·7 51·8	12·2 35·5	68·9 87·2	56·1 51·6	12.0	68·1 87·1
Manufactured stationery	483	19.7	17.9	37.6	20.4	18.2	38.5	20.5	35·5 18·4	39.0
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers	484 485 \ , ,	15.2	11.4	26.6	15.4	11.5	26-9	15.6	11.7	27-3
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486 🕅	105.7	34.2	139-9	106-7	34.6	141-3	107-2	35.2	142-2
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	136.7	77.0	213.7	136-5	77:1	213.5	136-1	77-6	213.7
ther manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	218·0 89·0	128-8	346.9	219-4	129.0	348-4	218-0	129-3	347-4
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	13.2	27·3 2·9	116·4 16·1	89·4 13·2	27·3 3·0	116·6 16·2	89·4 13·1	27·3 2·9	116·6 16·0
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	493	4.8	5.6	10.4	4.7	5.3	10-1	4.6	5.4	10-1
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	494 495	17·1 4·3	27·3 5·1	44·4 9·4	17·5 4·4	27·8 5·1	45·3 9·6	17·9 4·5	28·3 5·2	46·2 9·7
Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	76·2 13·4	47·6 13·0	123·8 26·4	76·5 13·6	47·8 12·7	124·3 26·4	75·4 13·1	47·9 12·3	123·3 25·4
onstruction	500	1,254-2	94.0	1,348-2	1,254-4	94-1	1,348-5	1,252-6	94-1	1,346-7
as, electricity	XXI	275-5	59-8	335-1	275.0	60-1	334-9	275-2	60.9	335-9
Gas Electricity	601 602	82.9	23.2	106-1	82-3	23.4	105-7	82-1	23.5	105-6
	002	153-6	32.1	185-7	153-3	32.2	185.5	153-6	32.8	186.5

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

October 1	1973	3207 - 15	Novemb	er 1973	3793-14-6	Decembe	er 1973	STEE days	January 1	1974		February	1974	tar kusta	Order or
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC
165-3	11.9	177-2	165-2	11.9	177-1	165-2	11.9	177-1	164-0	12.0	176-1	163-8	11-9	175-7	×
695.4	97·5 2·3	792.9 28.9	692·3 27·0	98·0 2·3	790·3 29·4	694·8 27·2	98·6 2·4	793 ·4 29·6	691·3 27·3	97·4 2·4	788·7 29·7	687·6 27·3	96·9 2·4	784·5 29·7	XI 380
444·1 12·8	63·6 3·7 25·7	507·7 16·6 198·7	441·4 11·1 174·1	64·0 3·6 25·8	505·3 14·7 199·9	443·3 10·9 174·4	64·2 3·7 26·1	507·4 14·6 200·5	440·8 10·5 174·3	63·2 3·6 26·1	503·9 14·1 200·3	436·7 10·4 174·7	62·5 3·6 26·3	499·2 14·0 200·9	381 382 383
26·6 444·1 12·8 173·1 15·3 23·5	1·0 1·2	16·3 24·7	15·4 23·3	1.0	16·3 24·6	15·4 23·5	1.0	16·4 24·8	15·0 23·4	1.3	16·0 24·7	15·0 23·4	1.3	16·0 24·7	384 385
401-8	170-4	572-2	404-3	172-6	576.8	406-6	173.9	580-4	402-6	170-7	573-4	402-1	169-5	571-7	XII
52·2 13·6 8·2 26·7	13·2 7·1 6·4	65·4 20·7 14·5	52·6 13·8 8·2	13·6 7·3 6·4	66·2 21·0 14·6	53·0 13·8 8·3	13·6 7·4 6·3	66·6 21·2 14·6	52·5 13·5 8·2	13·5 7·2 6·1	66·0 20·8 14·3	52·4 13·7 8·2	13·4 7·2 6·0	65·8 20·9 14·2	390 391 392
26·7 30·4	12·8 8·6	39·5 39·1	26·8 30·6	12·9 8·8	39·7 39·4	26·8 31·0	12·9 8·9	39·7 39·9	26·6 30·9 15·7	12·7 8·9	39·4 39·8	26·6 31·0	12·7 9·0	39·3 40·0	393 394
30·4 15·5 13·2 242·1	13·7 7·3 101·2	29·2 20·4 343·2	15·6 13·3 243·3	14·0 7·4 102·3	29·6 20·7 345·6	15·8 13·5 244·5	14·2 7·5 103·0	30·0 21·0 347·5	15·7 13·7 241·5	13·6 7·5 101·1	29·4 21·1 342·5	15·8 13·8 240·7	13·8 7·5 99·9	29·6 21·3 340·6	395 396 399
207.3	253·8 5·5	551-1	298-1	255-1	553-2	298-7	257-0	555-6			549-2	295-5	251-5	547-0	XIII
30·6 32·9 27·5 57·8 5·6 3·2	5·5 28·1 20·8	36·1 60·9 48·2	31·0 32·9 27·4	5·6 28·2 20·9	36·6 61·1 48·3	31·3 33·1 27·2	5·6 28·2 20·6	36·9 61·3 47·9	296·6 31·5 32·7 26·7	252·6 5·5 27·9 20·3	37·0 60·5 47·0	31·7 32·5 26·7	5·5 27·7 20·3	37·2 60·1 46·9	411 412 413
57·8 5·6	46·8 3·4 3·7	104·7 9·0	57·3 5·7	46·7 3·4	104·0 9·2 7·0	57·4 5·8	48·8 3·5	47·9 106·2 9·3	56·8 5·8	46.2	102·9 9·2	56·3 5·8	20·3 45·7 3·4	46·9 102·1 9·2	414 415
42.4	83.0	6·9 125·4	3·3 42·9	3·7 83·6	126.5	3·3 42·7	3·8 83·1	9·3 7·0 125·8	56·8 5·8 3·2 42·0	3·4 3·7 82·4 2·7	6·9 124·4	3·2 41·9	3·6 82·5	6·9 124·4	416 417
2.4	2·7 15·8 7·9	5·1 43·1	2·4 27·4	2·7 15·9	5·1 43·3	27.6	2·7 15·8 8·2	5·0 43·4	27.5	2·7 15·8 8·1	5·0 43·3 14·6	2·4 27·3	2·7 15·5	5·0 42·8	418 419
6·3 7·9 36·0	7.9 14.6 15.3	14·2 22·5 51·3	6·3 7·8 35·9	8·0 14·9 15·3	14·3 22·6 51·3	6·5 7·8 35·9	15·0 15·5	14·7 22·8 51·4	6·4 7·7 36·1	15·1 15·5	14·6 22·8 51·6	6·3 7·7 36·0	8·1 15·0 15·4	14·4 22·8 51·4	421 422 423 429
17.5	6.2	23.6	17.7	6.2	23.9	17.8	6.2	24.0	17.8	6.1	23.9	17.8	6.1	23.8	
24·3 14·8 6·9 2·7	18·9 4·2 12·3	43·2 19·0 19·1	23·9 14·3 7·0	19·0 4·3 12·3	42·9 18·5 19·3	24·3 14·6 7·1	18·9 4·1 12·3	43·2 18·8 19·4	24·2 14·5 7·1	18·8 4·1 12·4	43·0 18·6 19·5	24·1 14·5 7·1	18·9 4·1 12·5	42·9 18·6 19·6	XIV 431 432
2.7	2.4	5.1	2.7	2.4	19·3 5·1	2.6	2.4	5.0	7·1 2·5	2.3	4.9	2.5	2.3	4.8	433
101.7	311·1 15·1	412·8 19·1	101·8 3·9 20·5	312·9 15·2 67·5	414·7 19·1 88·0	101·6 3·9 20·5	313·7 14·9 67·5	415·2 18·8 88·0	100·6 3·8 20·3	309·1 14·8 66·4	409·7 18·6 86·6	99·8 3·8 20·1	307·7 14·6 66·5	407·4 18·4 86·5	XV 441 442
20·6 13·4 5·2	66·8 34·4 32·3	87·4 47·7 37·5	20·5 13·3 5·3	34·6 32·7	88·0 47·9 38·0	13·3 5·3 13·5	34-4	47·7 38·1	13·2 5·3	34·0 32·6	47·2 37·9	13·1 5·4	33·4 32·6	46·5 37·9	443 444 445
13.4	84.0	97·4 6·1	13·3 1·9	83.9	47·9 38·0 97·3 6·1 31·9	1.8	32·8 85·0 4·1	98·5 5·9	13·2 1·9	83·2 4·1	96·4 5·9	13·2 1·9	83·1 4·1	96·3 5·9	446
6·2 37·1	4·3 25·5 48·7	31·7 85·8	6·2 37·5	4·2 25·8 48·9	31·9 86·5	6·2 37·1	25·8 49·2	31·9 86·2	6·1 36·8	25·7 48·5	31·8 85·3	6·0 36·4	25·3 48·3	31·3 84·7	449 450
233·7 43·4	65·6 4·4	299·3 47·9 57·1	233·9 43·5 27·8	66·5 4·5	300·4 48·0	234·3 43·7 28·0	66·5 4·5	300·7 48·2	231·1 42·7	64·3 4·4	295·5 47·2	228·7 42·2	65·4 4·4	294·0 46·6	XVI 461
27·6 56·7	4·4 29·5 17·0	13.1	56.8	29·9 17·2	48·0 57·7 74·0	56.8	30·1 17·0	48·2 58·1 73·8	42·7 28·1 56·4	28·4 16·6	56·5 73·0	28·1 55·4	4·4 29·6 16·4	46·6 57·7 71·9	462 463
13·4 92·5	1·2 13·5	14·6 106·0	13·4 92·4	1·2 13·7	14·6 106·1	13·5 92·3	1·2 13·8	14·6 106·1	13·4 90·6	1.2	14·5 104·3	13·3 89·6	1·2 13·7	14·5 103·3	464 469
232·6 85·6	56·0 12·8	288·7 98·4	232·7 86·2	56·3 13·1	289·0 99·3	232·7 85·9	56·5 13·1	289·2 99·0	228·1 84·9	55·0 13·0	283·1 97·9	227·0 84·5	54·6 13·0	281·6 97·5	XVII 471 472
77·6 11·4	19·3 11·2	96·9 22·6	77·5 11·5	19·3 11·0	96·8 22·5	77·5 11·6	19·4 11·1	96·9 22·6	75·2 11·2	18·7 10·6	93·9 21·7	74·2 11·2	18·4 10·4	92·6 21·6	473
29-8 13-4	4·2 4·0	34·0 17·3	29·6 13·5	4·3 4·1	33·9 17·6	29·6 13·7	4·3 4·1	33·9 17·8 19·0	29·1 13·4 14·3	4·2 4·1 4·4	33·3 17·6 18·7	29·1 13·6 14·4	4·3 4·2 4·3	33·4 17·8 18·7	474 475 479
14.8	4.6	19-4	14.5	4.5	19.0	14.6	4.4			-					
388·8 56·0 52·0	192·7 12·1 36·0	581·5 68·1 88·0	389·1 56·0 52·6	194·5 12·2 36·4	583·6 68·3 89·0	391·0 56·0 52·9	195·0 12·3 36·3	586·0 68·3 89·2	390·6 55·7 53·0	193·3 12·2 36·0	583·8 67·9 89·0	390·9 55·9 52·8	193·6 12·3 36·3	584·5 68·2 89·1	481 482
20·6 15·8	18·8 12·0	39·3 27·8	20·4 15·8	19·1 12·3	39·6 28·1	20·8 15·9	19·3 12·2	40·1 28·1	21·0 15·9	19·4 11·8	40·5 27·7	21·2 16·0	19·6 11·7	40·8 27·8	483 484
108-7	36.0	144-6	109-3	36-6	145-8	110-6	37-1	147.7	111-3	37-1	148-4	111.9	37.7	149.6	{ 485 486 489
135-8	77.9	213.7	134.9	77.9	212-8	134-8	77.8	212.6	133.8	76-6	210-4	133-1	76.0	209-1	
218·1 89·4 13·2	132·4 27·7 2·9	350·5 117·1 16·1	219·2 89·3 13·1	134·0 28·2 2·9	353·2 117·5 16·0	219·9 89·7 13·3	133·8 28·7 2·9	353·7 118·5 16·2	217·3 89·4 13·2	130·1 28·6 2·9	347·4 118·0 16·0	215·9 88·7 13·1	129·3 28·5 2·9	345·2 117·2 16·0	XIX 491 492
4·6 17·8	5.5	10·1 47·1	4·7 17·9	5·5 29·1	10·2 47·1	4·7 17·7	5·5 27·9	10·2 45·5	4·6 17·2	5·4 26·5	10.0	4·6 17·1	5·4 26·5	10·0 43·6	493 494
4·5 75·7 13·0	27·7 2·9 5·5 29·3 5·5 49·2 12·3	10·0 124·9 25·3	4·5 76·7 12·9	5.5 50.5 12.2	10·1 127·2 25·1	4·6 77·4 12·5	5·6 51·1 12·1	10·2 128·4 24·7	4·4 76·1 12·4	5·2 49·6 11·8	43·7 9·7 125·7 24·1	4·3 75·7 12·3	5·1 49·2 11·7	9·4 125·0 24·0	495 496 499
1,243.9	94.2	1,338-1	1,248-1	94.2	1,342.4	1,237.0	94.3	1,331.3	1,216.0	94-3	1,310-3	1,221.7	94-4	1,316-1	50
274-8	61-2	335-8	1366 A336	61.2	335-2	273-7	61-8	335-4	273-2	62-4	335-6	272.8	62.3	335-1	xx
81·9 153·4	23.5	105·4 186·4	274·3 81·3 153·3	23·6 32·7	104·8 186·1	80·9 153·4	24·0 33·0	104·9 186·5	80·6 153·3	24·3 33·2	335·6 104·9 186·5	80·3 153·2	24·4 33·0	104·7 186·2	600

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	March 1	1974	1987/189	April 19	74	1021 7519	May 197		OUSAND
Industry (Standard Industrial Standard Industrial Industr	MLH of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production Industries†	0 t) 0 tet	7,150-9	2,508.9	9,659-8	7,151-1	2,511-3	9,662-2	7,146-1	2,528-3	9,674-4
Total, all manufacturing industries‡	NO	5,347-8	2,337-9	7,685-7	5,351.0	2,339.7	7,690-7	5,350-6	2,356-9	7,707-5
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	II 101	330·1 287·3	13·9 9·9	344·0 297·2	331·8 288·9	13.9	345·7 298·8	332·8 289·6	14.0	346-7
	I s in the	THE RE	- 10				2,00	20/0	,,,	299.5
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling	111 211 212	434·8 17·8	305·8 4·9	740·6 22·7	433·3 17·7	304·8 4·9	738·0 22·5	432·6 17·4	306·2 4·7	738·7 22·1
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits	212 213 214	70·7 16·0	41·4 27·4	112·1 43·5	70·3 16·0	41·3 27·9	111·7 43·9	69·8 16·1	41·1 28·1	110·9 44·2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products	215 216	58·2 42·8	56·2 16·5	114·3 59·3	57·7 42·9	55·4 16·8	113·1 59·8	57·7 43·4	55·6 17·6	113·3 61·0
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217 218	9·7 33·4	3·1 43·0	12·8 76·3	9·5 33·2	3·0 42·7	12·5 75·9	9·2 33·1	2·9 42·5	12·1 75·6
Fruits and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	219	28·8 22·1	36·0 4·6	64·8 26·7	28·7 21·9	35·9 4·6	64·6 26·5	28·8 21·6	35·8 4·7	64·6 26·4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified	221 229	6·4 19·6	1·7 14·9	8·1 34·5	6·3 19·5	1·7 14·8	8·0 34·4	6·4 19·5	1·7 15·1	8·1 34·6
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	231 232	57·9 17·7	13·4 10·4	71·4 28·2	57·2 18·0	13·1 10·3	70·3 28·3	56·9 18·2	13·1 10·7	70·0 28·9
Other drink industries Tobacco	239 240	19·4 14·5	13·1 19·1	32·5 33·6	19·6 14·5	13·4 19·1	33·6	19·8 14·5	13·5 19·0	33·4 33·5
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	IV 261	34·6 10·8	4.3	38·9 11·3	34·7 10·9	4.3	39·0 11·4	34·8 11·0	4.4	39·2 11·5
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	18·0 5·8	2·2 1·6	20·1 7·4	18·0 5·8	2·2 1·6	20·2 7·4	18·1 5·8	2·2 1·6	20·3 7·5
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals	V 271	304·1 111·8	126·8 22·0	430·9 133·8	304·5 111·6	127-0	431-4	304-6	128-1	432-7
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations	272 273	41·3 9·8	35·3 17·4	76·6 27·1	41·3 9·7	22·1 35·2	133·7 76·6	111·5 41·2	22·1 35·4	133·6 76·6
Paint Soap and detergents	274 275	19·4 9·5	7·7 5·6	27·2 15·2	19·3 9·8	17·4 7·8	27·1 27·0	9·6 19·4	17·8 7·8	27·4 27·2
Synthetic resins and plastic materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments	276 277	40·9 19·4	7.6	48·5 23·0	41.1	5·9 7·6	15·7 48·7	9·8 41·4	5·9 7·7	15·8 49·1
Fertilisers Other chemical industries	278 279	9·8 42·2	3·6 1·7 25·8	11·5 68·0	19·5 9·8 42·2	3·6 1·8 25·7	23·1 11·6 68·0	19·7 9·9 42·0	3·7 1·7 26·0	23·4 11·6 68·0
1etal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	VI.	449.5	58-1	507-6	448-7	58-3	507.0	446-9	58-4	505-3
Steel tubes	311 312	223·4 44·5 78·6	20·3 7·0	243·6 51·4	223·0 44·4	20·3 7·0	243·3 51·3	222·4 44·0	20·4 7·0	242·8 51·0
Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	45.6	8·8 8·8	86·8 54·4	78·4 45·5	8·8	86·8 54·3	77·7 45·4	8·2 8·9	85·9 54·2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	322 323	38·6 18·8	9·3 4·5	48·0 23·3	38·8 18·6	9·3 4·5	48·2 23·1	38·7 18·6	9·5 4·5	48·2 23·2
1echanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	VII 331	805·7 24·8	153·7 3·7	959·4 28·4	807·8 24·8	154·2 3·7	962·1 28·5	809·0 25·0	154·7 3·7	963-8
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves, and compressors	332 333	57·1 67·8	9·4 15·6	66·4 83·3	57·0 68·4	9.2	66·2 84·2	57.2	9.6	28·7 66·8
Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	334 335	22·1 30·0	3.9	26.0	22.3	15·8 4·0	26.3	68·9 22·2	15·9 3·9	84·7 26·2
Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment	336	34.7	5·3 4·3	35·4 39·1	29·9 35·0	5·3 4·4	35·2 39·4	30·0 35·1	5·3 4·4	35·3 39·5
Office machinery Other machinery	337 338 339	55·2 20·9	8·0 8·8	63·2 29·7	55·3 21·1	7·9 8·9	63·2 29·9	55·2 21·3	7·8 8·9	63·0 30·2
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	341	190·6 141·9	38·7 16·6	229·3 158·5	191·1 142·6	38·6 17·3	229·6 159·9	190·8 143·3	38·8 17·0	229·5 160·3
Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	342 349	16·1 144·5	4·1 35·2	20·3 179·8	16·3 144·1	4·1 35·2	20·4 179·3	16·2 143·9	4·1 35·4	20·3 179·3
nstrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment	VIII 351	99·8 9·5	59·3 3·7	159·1 13·2	99·9 9·4	59·1 3·6	158·9 13·0	98·9 9·2	59·4 3·5	158·2 12·8
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	352 353 354	6·0 16·0 68·4	8·2 12·4 34·9	14·2 28·4 103·3	6·1 16·3 68·2	8·3 12·5 34·6	14·4 28·8 102·8	6·1 16·2 67·3	8·4 12·6 34·8	14·5 28·9 102·1
lectrical engineering	IX	490-8	333-8	824-6	491-5	333-7	825-2	491-4	337-3	828-7
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	103·6 32·8	37·4 11·4	141·0 44·2	104·0 32·8	37·8 11·6	141·8 44·4	104·4 33·0	38·3 11·8	142·7 44·8
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components	363 364	50·0 67·2	37·7 83·8	87·7 151·0	49·9 67·4	37·2 84·2	87·1 151·6	49·9 67·4	36·9 85·7	86·8 153·1
Broadcasting receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers	365 366	28·1 33·2	36·4 12·3	64·6 45·5	28·2 33·1	35·4 12·3	63·6 45·4	27·9 32·6	36·0 12·4	63·9 44·9
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	367 368	61·4 43·9	24·0 26·1	85·4 70·0	61·8 44·2	24·2 26·2	86·0 70·4	62·1 44·5	24·3 26·7	86·4 71·2
Other electrical goods	369	70-6	64-6	135-2	70.1	64.8	134.9	69.7	65.2	135.0
hipbuilding and marine engineering	×	163/1	12.0	175-1	163-0	12-1	175-1	162-3	12.0	174-3
ehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing	XI 380	685·7 27·4	96·5 2·4	782·2 29·8	686·1 27·7	97·0 2·4	783·1 30·2	685·4 28·1	97·8 2·4	783·1 30·5
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	381 382	434·2 10·5	61·7 3·6	496·0 14·1	434·0 10·5	62·0 3·7	496·0 14·2	432·9 10·6	62·3 3·8	495·2 14·4
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment	383 384	175·3 15·1	26·5 §	201·8 16·0	175·6 15·1	26·6 §	202·3 16·0	175·7 15·1	27.1	202·8 16·0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	23.3	1.3	24.5	23-2	1.3	24.5	23-0	1.3	24.3

Great Britain—Estimated numbers	of emp	loyees	in emp	loyment	(continued)	
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une 1974	1	100000	July 1974	(*	2 Y 6 3 3 5 5 5 1	August 1	974*	eta ta ana	Septemb	er 1974*	100000	October	1974*		Order or MLH
1ales	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC
152.5	2,526.0	9,678-6	7,173-2	2,538-9	9,712-2	7,194-4	2,550-3	9,744-5	7,186-8	2,542-4	9,729.0	7,181-4	2,544.9	9,726-3	
,350-6	2,354-4	7,705.0	5,374-9	2,367-3	7,742-2	5,395-8	2,378-1	7,774-0	5,389.7	2,369-3	7,758-9	5,388-1	2,370-7	7,758-8	
332·8 289·6	14·0 9·9	346·8 299·5	332·1 288·9	14·0 9·9	346·1 298·8	333·4 290·2	14·0 9·9	347·4 300·1	333·8 290·6	14·0 9·9	347·8 300·5	333·5 290·3	14·0 9·9	347·5 300·2	II 101
434-3	305·4 4·7	739·7 22·1	442·5 17·5	309·4 4·8	751·9 22·3	443·9 17·5	310·6 4·8	754·5 22·3	437·6 17·4	309·0 4·8	746·6 22·3	436·7 17·4	309·5 4·9	746·1 22·3	III 211
434·3 17·4 70·5 15·7 57·7 44·1 9·1	41·2 27·5	111.6	17·5 71·5 16·0	41·9 27·7	113·4 43·7	72·0 16·1	42·4 27·9	114·4 44·0	70·7 16·0	41·8 28·1	112·6 44·0	70·2 16•0	42·3 28 5	112·5 44·5	212 213
57.7	55.5 17.7	43·2 113·2 61·8	58.7	55·1 18·2 2·8	113.8	59·2 45·1	54·6 17·6	113·9 62·7	57·7 44·2	54·5 17·0	112·2 61·3	57·8 43·9	53·5 17·0	111·4 60·8	214 215
9.1	2·8 42·2	11.9	45·3 9·1 33·6	2·8 42·7	63·5 12·0 76·4	9·3 33·8	2·9 43·5	12·1 77·3	9·0 33·7	2·7 43·9	11·8 77·5	10·1 33·6	2·9 44·1	13·1 77·7	216 217
33·1 28·8 21·4 6·4 19·5	35·1 4·8	75·3 63·9 26·2	30·4 21·5	36·2 4·8	66·5 26·3	30·4 21·3	36·1 4·7	66·5 26·0	29·7 21·3	35·9 4·7	65·6 26·0	29·3 21·3	36·3 4·7	65·6 26·0	218 219
6.4	1·7 15·2	8-1	6·4 19·9	1·7 15·6	8·1 35·4	6·4 19·9	1·7 15·7	8·1 35·6	6·4 19·9	1·7 15·8	8·1 35·6	6·3 19·8	1·5 15·9	7·8 35·7	221 229
5/.4	13·1 11·1	34·8 70·5 29·5	58·3 19·2	13·2 11·5	71·5 30·7	58·8 19·4	13·4 11·3	72·2 30·7	58·6 18·5	13·4 10·9	72·0 29·5	58·3 18·2	13·4 10·8	71·7 29·0	221 229 231 232
18·4 20·1 14·5	13·8 19·0	33·9 33·5	20·4 14·7	13·8 19·4	34·3 34·0	20·0 14·7	14·1 19·9	34·1 34·6	20·0 14·5	14·2 19·5	34·3 33·9	20·1 14·4	14·3 19·4	34·5 33·8	239 240
34.9	4.4	39.3	35·1 11·1	4.4	39·5 11·6	35·2 11·3	4.4	39·7 11·8	35·3 11·3	4.4	39·7 11·8	35·5 11·4	4.5	40·0 11·9	IV 261
11·0 18·0 5·9	2·2 1·7	11·5 20·3 7·5	18.0	2·3 1·7	20·3 7·6	18·0 5·9	2·3 1·7	20·3 7·6	18·1 5·9	2·3 1·7	20·3 7·6	18·2 5·9	2·3 1·7	20·4 7·6	262 263
304-5	127·7 21·9	432·1 133·1	306·6 111·8	129·9 22·2	436·5 133·9	308·4 112·4	131·8 22·5	440·2 134·9	308·7 112·7	131·4 22·7	440·1 135·4	309·4 112·9	131·5 22·8	440·9 135·6	V 271
111-2	35·3 17·5	133·1 76·4 27·1	41·5 9·7	35·9 17·9	77·3 27·6	41·7 9·5	36·5 18·8	78·2 28·2	42·0 9·3	36·3 18·4	78·3 27·7 27·8	42·0 9·2	36·5 18·4	78·5 27·6	272 273
9·6 19·6	7·8 6·1	27·4 15·8	19·7 9·7	7·9 6·2	27·7 16·0	20·0 9·9	8·0 6·3	28·0 16·2	19·8 10·0	8·0	27·8 16·3 50·2	19·9 9·9	8·1 6·3	28·0 16·3	274 275
9·7 41·8	7.6	49.4	42·3 20•0	7·8 3·7	50·1 23·7	42·5 20·2	7·8 3·8	50·2 24·0	42·4 20·3	7·7 3·8	50·2 24·1	42·6 20·4	7·8 3·8	50·4 24·1	276 277
19·7 10·0 41·9	3·7 1·7 25·9	11·7 67·8	10·0 41·9	1·7 26·6	11·7 68·4	10·0 42·3	1·7 26·4	11·7 68·8	10·0 42·2	1·7 26·5	11·7 68·7	10·0 42·4	1·8 26·1	11·8 68·6	278 279
447-8	58.7	506·6 244·3	450·4 224·9	58·6 20·7	509·0 245·5	451·8 225·6	59·1 21·0	510·9 246·6	451·7 225·9	59·9 21·6	511·7 247·5	453·1 226·6	59·7 21·9	512·8 248·5	VI 311
223·8 44·1 77·5	20·5 7·2	51·3 85·7	44·6 77·7	7·3 8·1	51·8 85·8	44·5 78·3	7·2 8·1	51·7 86·4	44·5 77·9	7·4 8·3	51·9 86·3	44·6 78·4	7·2 8·1	51·8 86·5	312 313
45.4	8·2 8·8 9·5	54.2	45.8	8·6 9·4	54·3 48·2	45·8 38·8	8·6 9·5	54·5 48·3	45·5 39·0	8·4 9·6	53·9 48·6	45·7 38·9	8·2 9·6	54·0 48·5	321 322
38·5 18·5	9·5 4·6	48·0 23·1	38·7 18·8	4.5	23.3	18.7	4.7	23.4	18.9	4.6	23.6	19-0	4.6	23.6	323
809·8 25·2	155·0 3·8	964·7 29·0	813·1 25·4	156·3 4·0	969·4 29·4	816·3 25·6 57·6	157·4 3·9	973·7 29·5	820·0 25·5	157·5 3·9	977·5 29·5	820·4 25·6 58·4	157·9 3·9 9·8	978·4 29·6 68·2	VII 331 332
57·2 69·4	9·6 15·9	66·9 85·3	57·5 70·0	9·6 16·2	67·1 86·2	70.2	9·8 16·3	67·4 86·5	58·2 70·9	9·8 16·4	68·0 87·4	70·6 21·9	16.6	87·1 25·7	333 334
21·5 29·8	3·7 5·3	25·2 35·1	21·5 29·9	3·7 5·3	25·2 35·2	21·6 29·9	3·8 5·4	25·4 35·3	21·8 29·6	3·8 5·4	25·6 35·0	29.5	5·3 4·6	34·8 40·6	335 336
35·2 55·1	4·4 7·8	39·6 62·9	35·2 55·4 21·0	4·4 7·9	39·6 63·3	35·4 55·9	4·5 8·0	39·9 63·9	35·8 56·2	4·6 8·0	40·4 64·2	36·0 56·2	8·0 8·7	64·2 29·6	337 338
20·8 190·9	8·9 38·9	29·7 229·8	191.9	8·9 39·4	29·9 231·3	21·3 192·2	8·9 39·6	30·2 231·8	21·3 193·1	8·9 39·4	30·2 232·4	20·9 193·1	39·4 17·6	232·5 163·8	339 341
144·7 16·3 143·6	17·1 4·1 35·4	161·8 20·4 179·0	145·1 16·2 144·0	17·2 4·1 35·6	162·4 20·3 179·5	145·1 16·2 145·2	17·4 4·2 35·7	162·5 20·4 180·9	145·8 16·4 145·4	17·4 4·2 35·8	163·1 20·6 181·2	146·2 16·3 145·6	17·6 4·3 35·9	20·6 181·6	
98-8	59.8	158-6			158-8	99-5	60.0	159-6	99.0	59.9	158-9	99-3	60-1	159-4	VIII
9.2	3·5 8·8	12·7 15·0	99·4 9·2 6·2	59·5 3·5 8·8	12·7 15·0	9·2 6·2	3·5 8·8	12·7 15·0	9·2 6·3	3·5 8·8	12·7 15·1	9·2 6·3	3·5 8·9	12·7 15·2	351 352
16·3 67·2	12·7 34·9	28·9 102·1	16·3 67·6	12·6 34·6	29·0 102·1	16·6 67·5	12·7 35·0	29·3 102·5	16·6 66·9	12·8 34·7	29·4 101·6	16·5 67·4	12·9 34·7	29·4 102·0	353 354
491-6	338-4	830·0 142·8	494·3 105·1	340·3 38·8	834·7 143·9	497 ·5 106·0	341·2 39·1	838·7 145·1	498·3 106·9 33·8 50·3 68·3 28·2 32·9	339·1 39·3	837·4 146·2	498·1 107·7	339·0 39·4 12·5	837·1 147·2	1 X 361
33.1	12.1	45.2	33·4 49·8	12·3 36·7	143·9 45·7 86·5	33·7 50·0	39·1 12·4 37·0	46·1 87·0	33·8 50·3	12·5 37·3	46·3 87·6	33·5 50·3	37.6	46·0 87·9	362 363
67.6	85.8	86·6 153·3	68-1	86·4 35·3	154·5 63·5	68-9	86·2 35·0	155·1 63·3	68·3 28·2	85·0 34·4	153·3 62·5	67·3 28·2	83·8 34·6	151·1 62·8	364 365
32.2	38·5 12·1 36·8 85·8 35·5 12·3	44.5	32·5 62·2	12·3 24·2	44·8 86·4	33.7 50.0 68.9 28.3 32.8 62.7	12.5	45·2 87·2	07.7	273	45·3 87·2	33·0 62·8	12·2 24·5	45·1 87·3	367
491·6 104·3 33·1 49·8 67·6 27·9 32·2 62·4 44·8 69·4	24·2 27·0 66·2	63·5 44·5 86·5 71·8 135·6	62·2 44·8 70·3	27·1 67·2	72·0 137·4	44·8 70·4	24·5 27·3 67·3	72·1 137·6	44.5	27·4 66·6	/1/	44·4 71·0	27·6 66·7	72·0 137·7	368
163-1	12-0	175-1	161-8	12-2	174-0	164-1	12-1	176-2	166-6	12-1	178-6	164-7	12-3	177-0	×
684-8	98.6	783-4	684-2	99·2 2·5	783·3 30·7	685·9 28·5	99·2 2·5	785·1 31·0	687-9	99.7	31.4	28.9	2.6	31.	5 380
684·8 28·2 432·1 10·7 175·7 15·1 22·9	2·4 62·6	30·6 494·7	431.1	62.9	494.0	431-3	2·5 62·7	494-0	431.5	62.6	494.1	431.5	62·7 3·9	494-1	2 38 9 38
10·7 175·7	3·8 27·7	14·5 203·4	175.9	27.8	14·7 203·8	10·8 176·7 15·4	3·8 28·0 1·0	204-7	177.9	28.4	1 206-3	178-5	28·7	207-	2 38 5 38
15.1	1.3	16·1 24·2	15·1 2 22·9	1 · 2	16·0 24·1			24.5	3 15·-	4 1.3	2 24.6			3 24	9 38

THOUSANDS	T	H	0	U	SA	N	De
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Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1969)	Order or MLH	March 1	974	THE WHILE	April 19	74		May 197	4	3781
to the series Permulas Trees to the	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	401-4	168-9	570-3	402.2	470.0				
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	52.6	13.4	66.0	403·2 52·9	170·3 13·6	573·5 66·5	404·3 53·0	172-1	576-4
Hand tools and implements	391	13.4	7.2	20-6	13.7	7.3	21.0	13.8	13·7 7·4	66.8
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	392 393	8.1	6.1	14-2	8.0	6.0	14.0	8-1	6.2	21·1 14·3
Wire and wire manufactures	394	26·3 31·2	12·5 9·0	38·8 40·1	26·4 31·2	12·6 9·0	39.0	26-5	12.7	39.2
Cans and metal boxes	395	15.9	14-1	30.0	16.0	14.4	40·2 30·4	31·4 16·3	9.1	40.5
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	396 399	14·0 239·9	7·5 99·2	21·6 339·1	14·3 240·7	7·6 99·8	21·9 340·6	14.4	14·9 7·7	31·2 22·1
- All Sales	18 3.76		1366		0.323	8.000	340.6	240.7	100-4	341.1
Textiles Production of man-made fibres	XIII 411	294·1 32·0	250·5 5·5	544.6 37.5	294·7 32·2	250·8 5·5	545·5 37·7	295·2 32·7	251·6 5·6	546-8
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	412	31.9	27.5	59.4	32.1	27-4	59.5	32.2	27.4	38·3 59·6
Woollen and worsted	413 414	26·7 55·9	20·2 45·4	46·9 101·3	26·6 55·9	20.2	46.8	26.6	20.2	46-8
Jute	415	5.9	3.4	9.3	5.9	45·5 3·4	101·4 9·3	55·9 6·0	45·7 3·4	101-
Rope, twine and net	416	3.2	3.7	6.9	3.3	3.7	7.0	3.4	3.7	7.
Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace	417 418	41.9	82.7	124.5	42.0	83.0	124.9	42.0	83-4	125.
Carpets	419	2·4 27·4	2·6 15·4	5·0 42·8	2·4 27·4	2.6	5.0	2.4	2.6	5.1
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	6.3	8-1	14.4	6.3	15·3 8·1	42·8 14·4	27·3 6·3	15·5 8·2	42.8
Made-up textiles Textile finishing	422	7.6	14.8	22.4	7.6	14.9	22.5	7.7	14.9	14·5 22·6
Other textile industries	423 429	35·2 17·7	15·1 6·0	50·3 23·8	35·2 17·8	15·1 6·0	50·3 23·9	34·9 17·9	14·8 6·0	49.7
eather, leather goods and fur	XIV	23.9	18-9	42-8	22.0	10.0	42.0	22.6		
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.2	4.0	18-3	23·9 14·4	18·9 4·0	42·8 18·4	23·9 14·3	18·9 4·0	42-8 18-3
Leather goods Fur	432 433	7·2 2·4	12·6 2·3	19·8 4·7	7·2 2·4	12·6 2·2	19·8 4·6	7·2 2·4	12·6 2·3	19-8
lothing and footwear	VII							Suc	- 53	4.0
Weatherproof outerwear	XV 441	99.3	306-9	406.2	99.3	306-4	405.8	99-2	308-6	407-
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	3·7 20·0	14·5 66·6	18·2 86·6	3·7 19·9	14.5	18.2	3.7	14-7	18-
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	12.9	33.1	46.0	12.8	66·3 33·1	86·2 45·8	19.7	66.3	86-0
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear etc	444	5.3	32.4	37.8	5.4	32.4	37.8	12·7 5·4	33·0 32·5	45·1
Dresses, lingerie, infants wear etc Hats, caps and millinery	445	13.1	82.8	95.9	13.3	82.5	95.8	13-3	83.9	97.
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	446 449	1·8 6·0	4·0 25·4	5.8	1.9	3.9	5.8	1.8	3.8	5.7
Footwear	450	36-4	48.0	31·4 84·5	6·0 36·5	25·6 48·0	31·6 84·5	6·0 36·6	25·9 48·5	31·9 85·0
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	227-9	65-5	293-3	228.0	65-6	293-5	220.2	"	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	42.4	4.4	46.8	42.6	4.5	47.0	228·2 42·4	66·3 4·5	294 ·5
Pottery Glass	462	28-1	29.9	58.0	28-2	30.0	58-2	28.4	30.4	58.9
Cement	463 464	55·3 13·3	16.3	71.7	55.2	16.5	71.7	55.8	16-6	72.4
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	469	88.7	1·2 13·6	14·5 102·3	13·3 88·6	1·2 13·5	14·5 102·1	13·3 88·2	1·2 13·5	14·5 101·7
mber, furniture, etc	XVII	226.0	54-2	280-2	225-4	53-5	270.0	225.4	F2.F	270
Timber	471	84.2	13-1	97-3	84.2	12.9	278·9 97·1	225·1 83·6	53·5 12·9	278·6 96·5
Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc	472	73.5	18.3	91.8	73.2	18.0	91.2	73.0	17.9	90.9
Shop and office fitting	473 474	11.1	10-1	21.2	11.1	9.9	21.0	11.3	10.0	21.2
Wooden containers and baskets	475	29·1 13·6	4·2 4·2	33·4 17·8	28·8 13·6	4.2	33.0	29.0	4.1	33.2
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.4	4.4	18.7	14.5	4·1 4·4	17·7 18·8	13·6 14·5	4·1 4·5	17·7 19·0
per, printing and publishing	XVIII	390-8	192-9	583-7	389-9	192-8	582-7	201.4	404.5	FOF (
Paper and board	481	55.9	12.1	68-1	55.9	12.1	68.0	391·4 56·1	194·5 12·1	585 ·9
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery	482	52.7	36.1	88-8	52.7	36-1	88-8	52.7	36-6	89.3
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	483 484	21·6 16·0	19·6 11·6	41·2 27·7	21.9	19.8	41.6	21.9	20.0	41.9
rrinting, publishing of newspapers					16.0	11.7	27.7	16.1	11.7	27-8
Printing publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving etc	485 486 489	112·2 132·3	37·9 75·6	150·1 207·9	111·0 132·5	38·0 75·1	148·9 207·6	111.5	38.1	149-6
					.52.5	7.5/1	207.0	133.0	76-1	209-0
ther manufacturing industries	XIX 491	216·1 88·9	130·0 28·6	346·1 117·6	217·1 89·4	131·1 28·8	348·2 118·2	217-5	133-2	350-8
inoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather cloth, etc	492	13.1	2.9	16.0	13.1	26.8	16.0	89·5 13·2	29·2 2·9	118·7 16·1
Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	493	4.6	5.4	10.0	4.7	5.5	10.2	4.7	5.7	10.4
discellaneous stationer's goods	494 495	17.0	26.7	43.7	17.5	27.2	44.6	17-2	27.7	44.9
lastics products not elsewhere specified	496	4·3 76·1	5·1 49·6	9·4 125·7	4·3 76·4	5·1 50·2	9·5 126·5	4·3 76·9	5·3 51·0	9·6 127·9
discellaneous manufacturing industries	499	12.1	11.6	23.7	11.8	11.5	23.2	11.7	11.4	23.1
nstruction	500	1,200-3	94-4	1,294-7	1,193-8	94.5	1,288-3	1,188-7	94.5	1,283-2
s, electricity and water	XXI	272-7	62-7	335-4	274-5	63-2	337-5	274-0	63.0	337.0
	601	80-0								
lectricity Vater	602	153.2	24·7 33·1	104·7 186·3	80·1 153·2	24·9 33·2	104·9 186·4	79·6 152·8	24·8 33·1	104·3 185·9

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

lune 1974	eyse esta		July 1974		a Granda a D	August 1	974*	isto years	Septemb	er 1974*	(8898)	October	1974*	ANT TO SEE SHIP	Order or MLH
1ales	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC
404·8 52·9 13·8 8·1 26·4 31·2 16·3 14·6 241·5	172·5 13·8 7·4 6·2 12·5 9·1 15·1 7·8 100·6	577·3 66·7 21·2 14·3 38·9 40·3 31·4 22·4 342·1	407·3 53·2 13·8 8·1 26·6 31·1 16·5 14*7 243·2	174-2 13-9 7-6 6-3 12-6 9-1 15-4 7-9 101-4	581·5 67·1 21·5 14·4 39·2 40·2 31·9 22·6 344·6	407-6 53-6 13-9 8-1 26-7 31-0 16-6 14-8 242-8	172.9 13.7 7.6 6.3 12.5 9.1 15.2 8.0 100.6	580·5 67·3 21·5 14·4 39·2 40·0 31·8 22·8 343·5	407·6 53·7 14·0 8·1 26·8 31·1 16·3 14·9 242·7	171·7 13·7 7·6 6·2 12·6 9·1 14·6 8·0 99·8	579·3 67·4 21·6 14·4 39·3 40·2 30·9 23·0 342·5	408·7 53·8 14·1 8·1 27·2 31·5 16·4 15·1 242·5	171 4 13 7 7 5 6 2 12 8 9 1 14 8 8 0 99 4	580·2 67·5 21·6 14·3 39·9 40·6 31·2 23·2 341·9	XII 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399
295·3 33·0 32·2 26·7 55·7 6·0 3·4 41·8 2·4 27·1 6·2 7·7 34·9 18·1	250·7 5·7 27·3 20·3 45·4 3·7 83·1 2·6 15·4 8·1 14·8 14·9 6·0	545·9 38·7 59·5 47·1 101·1 9·4 7·1 124·9 5·1 42·5 14·2 22·5 49·8 24·1	295-7 33-1 32-1 26-9 55-9 6-0 3-4 41-5 2-4 27-2 6-0 7-8 35-1 18-2	250·2 5·7 27·0 20·3 45·4 3·3 3·7 83·1 2·6 15·4 8·0 14·8 14·9 6·0	545-9 38-7 59-1 47-2 101-3 9-3 7-1 124-5 5-0 42-6 14-0 22-6 50-0 24-2	297·1 33·1 32·8 27·3 55·5 5·9 3·4 42·1 2·4 27·3 6·1 7·9 35·0 18·2	251·5 5·7 27·2 20·4 45·3 3·3 3·6 84·0 2·6 15·4 8·0 14·9 15·0 6·1	548-6 38-8 60-0 47-7 100-8 9-2 7-1 126-1 5-0 42-7 14-1 122-8 50-0 24-2	294·7 32·9 32·4 27·1 54·6 5·8 3·4 42·0 2·4 27·0 6·1 7·8 34·9 18·1	249-9 5-6 27-1 20-3 44-6 3-2 3-7 84-2 2-6 15-0 7-8 14-5 15-2 6-0	544·6 38·6 59·5 47·4 99·2 9·1 7·1 126·2 5·0 42·0 13·9 22·3 50·1 24·2	291-5 32-7 32-2 26-8 53-7 5-7 3-4 41-7 2-4 26-9 6-0 7-6 34-5 18-0	248·4 5·6 27·1 20·3 44·0 3·2 3·7 2·6 14·9 7·8 14·4 15·0 6·1	539·9 38·3 59·3 47·1 97·7 8·9 7·1 125·4 5·0 41·8 13·8 22·1 49·4 24·1	XIII 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429
23·6 14·4 7·0 2·3	18·7 4·0 12·5 2·2	42·3 18·3 19·4 4·5	23·7 14·3 7·1 2·3	18·5 4·0 12·3 2·2	42·2 18·3 19·4 4·5	23·6 14·5 6·8 2·3	18·5 4·0 12·3 2·2	42·2 18·6 19·1 4·5	23·4 14·5 6·6 2·3	18·2 3·8 12·2 2·2	41·6 18·3 18·9 4·5	23·6 14·6 6·8 2·3	18·3 3·8 12·3 2·2	41·9 18·3 19·0 4·5	XIV 431 432 433
98·7 3·8 19·7 12·3 5·5 13·4 1·7 6·1 36·2	305·6 14·9 65·3 32·2 32·3 83·6 3·9 25·8 47·7	404·3 18·6 85·0 44·5 37·8 97·0 5·6 31·8 83·9	98·9 3·9 19·7 12·3 5·5 13·4 1·7 6·1 36·2	304·7 14·6 65·2 32·1 32·1 83·8 3·9 25·8 47·3	403·6 18·5 84·9 44·4 37·6 97·2 5·6 31·9 83·5	99·1 3·9 19·8 12·3 5·5 13·5 1·7 6·2 36·2	306·4 14·7 65·9 31·8 32·4 84·4 3·9 25·8 47·5	405·6 18·6 85·7 44·1 37·9 97·9 5·6 32·0 83·7	98·5 3·8 19·5 12·5 5·6 13·4 1·7 6·0 35·8	306·2 14·7 66·1 32·0 32·4 84·1 3·9 25·8 47·1	404·6 18·6 85·7 44·5 38·0 97·5 5·6 31·9 82·9	98·2 3·9 19·6 12·5 5·5 13·4 1·7 6·1 35·5	306·2 14·6 66·0 32·1 32·3 84·7 3·8 25·9 46·9	404-4 18-5 85-7 44-5 37-7 98-1 5-6 32-0 82-4	441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450
228·1 42·4 28·5 55·6 13·3 88·3	67·0 4·5 30·7 16·7 1·2 13·8	295·1 46·9 59·2 72·3 14·6 102·1	228·6 42·7 28·6 55·8 13·6 87·9	67·0 4·5 30·7 16·8 §	295·5 47·2 59·4 72·6 14·5 101·9	229·7 42·4 29·3 56·2 13·7 88·1	68·4 4·6 31·8 16·9 1·2 13·9	298·1 47·0 61·1 73·1 14·9 102·0	228·4 42·0 29·1 56·4 13·6 87·3	67·4 4·6 31·0 16·9 1·2 13·8	295·8 46·6 60·1 73·2 14·8 101·1	226·7 41·9 29·0 56·3 13·6 85·9	67-6 4-6 31-0 17-0 1-2 13-8	294·3 46·4 60·0 73·3 14·9 99·7	XVI 461 462 463 464 469
224·2 83·5 72·0 11·2 29·3 13·7 14·6	53·7 12·9 17·7 10·1 4·2 4·2 4·5	277-9 96·4 89·8 21·3 33·5 17·9 19·1	222-6 83-4 70-9 11-0 29-2 13-6 14-6	53·6 13·0 17·4 10·1 4·2 4·4 4·5	276·2 96·4 88·2 21·1 33·4 18·0 19·1	223·1 83·1 71·1 11·0 29·5 13·8 14·7	53·0 13·1 17·3 9·9 4·2 4·1 4·4	276·1 96·1 88·4 20·9 33·7 17·9 19·1	221·7 81·1 71·4 11·0 29·7 13·9 14·7	53·2 13·1 17·5 9·8 4·1 4·1 4·5	274·9 94·2 89·0 20·8 33·8 18·0 19·2	221·7 80·9 71·8 10·7 29·8 13·6 14·9	52·6 12·7 17·8 9·5 4·0 4·1 4·5	274·3 93·6 89·6 20·2 33·9 17·7 19·5	XVII 471 472 473 474 475 479
389·7 56·1 52·7 22·0 16·0 110·2 132·7	192·5 12·2 36·2 19·8 11·7 36·8 75·8	582·2 68·3 88·9 41·8 27·8 146·9 208·5	391·4 56·7 53·2 22·0 16·3 110·5	193·6 12·3 36·4 19·6 11·8 37·0 76·5	584·9 69·0 89·6 41·6 28·2 147·5 209·1	392·3 56·7 53·7 21·9 16·6 110·6 132·7	194·8 12·4 36·7 19·8 11·9 37·2 76·8	587·1 69·1 90·4 41·7 28·5 147·9 209·5	391·6 56·5 53·1 22·0 16·3 110·4 133·2	194·6 12·3 36·6 19·9 11·7 37·4 76·8	586·3 68·8 89·7 41·9 28·0 147·8 210·0	392·3 56·8 53·2 22·4 16·3 110·1 133·4	194·9 12·1 36·2 20·3 11·4 37·5 77·4	587·2 69·0 89·4 42·7 27·7 147·6 210·8	XVIII 481 482 483 484 485 486 489
216·8 89·3 13·3 4·7 17·3 4·3 76·5 11·4	133-7 29-2 2-9 5-7 28-4 5-3 50-7 11-4	350·5 118·6 16·2 10·4 45·7 9·6 127·2 22·8	219·5 90·0 13·4 4·6 17·8 4·4 77·8 11·4	135·8 29·4 2·9 5·7 29·6 5·2 51·6 11·4	355·3 119·4 16·3 10·4 47·4 9·6 129·4 22·8	220·5 90·2 13·3 4·7 17·9 4·3 78·6 11·6	136·7 29·5 2·9 5·7 30·0 5·3 51·7 11·6	357·3 119·6 16·3 10·4 47·9 9·7 130·3 23·2	218·6 89·7 13·1 4·6 17·9 4·5 77·4 11·5	135·0 29·4 2·9 5·6 29·8 5·3 50·6 11·6	353·6 119·1 16·0 10·2 47·6 9·7 128·0 23·0	219·1 90·4 13·1 4·6 17·7 4·3 77·6 11·4	136·6 29·3 2·8 5·5 30·9 5·6 50·5	355·7 119·7 16·0 10·2 48·6 9·9 128·1 23·3	XIX 491 492 493 494 495 496
1,195-1	94-6	1,289.7	1,193.0	94-6	1,287-6	1,192-6	94.6	1,287-2	1,189-9	94-6	1,284-5	1,186-6	94-6	1,281-2	500
274·0 79·4 152·5 42·1	63·0 24·9 33·0 5·2	337·0 104·2 185·5 47·3	273·2 78·5 152·1 42·1	63·1 25·0 33·0 5·2	336·3 103·9 185·1 47·4	272·6 78·6 151·9 42·1	63·6 25·0 33·2 5·2	335·9 103·5 185·1 47·4	273·4 78·8 152·5 42·1	64·5 25·4 34·0 5·2	337·8 104·0 186·5 47·3	273·2 78·6 152·5 42·1	65·6 26·2 34·0 5·2	338·8 104·7 186·8 47·4	XX 601 602

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	Novem	ber 1974*		Decemb	er 1974*		January		OUSA
12 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2 1 2	MLH of SIC	Males		Total	Males		Total	Males	Females	1000000
Total, Index of Production Industries†	1724 2786	7,144-3	2,540·3	9,684-6	7,113-4	2,518-7	9,632-2	7,073.9	2,479·1	-
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,382-2	2,366-8	7,749.0	5,365-7	2,344-7	7,710-4	5,333-6	2,304-8	7,553
Mining and quarrying	11	333-9	14.0	347-9	333-7	14.0	347-7	1000	1533	7,638
Coal mining	101	290.7	9.9	300-6	290.5	9.9	300.4	333·8 290·6	14·0 9·9	347 -300
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling	III 211	437·1 17·5	308·8 4·9	745·9 22·4	435·2 17·4	307·6 5·0	742·8 22·4	434·4 17·5	300·6 5·0	735
Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits	212 213	70 3 16·1	42 4 28·7	112·7 44·8	69·5 15·9	42·6 28·3	112-1	69.3	40.7	110
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	58-1	53-1	111-3	57.9	53.2	44·2 111·2	17·1 57·5	27·8 52·0	109
Milk and milk products Sugar	215 216	43·7 10·2	17·0 3·0	60·7 13·1	43·3 10·2	16·8 2·9	60·2 13·1	43·4 9·6	16.4	59
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	217 218	33·8 29·5	44.1	77-8	33.4	43.5	76.9	33.5	2·8 42·1	12 75
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.2	36·2 4·7	65·6 25·9	28·9 21·4	35·6 4·7	64·4 26·1	28·8 21·3	35·0 4·6	63
Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified	221 229	6·3 20·0	1·4 15·8	7.7	6.2	1.4	7.6	6.2	1.4	25 7
Brewing and malting	231	58-1	13.5	35·8 71·6	19·9 58·4	15·9 13·6	35·8 72·0	19·6 58·2	16·0 13·8	35 72
Soft drinks Other drink industries	232 239	17·7 20·3	10·6 14·2	28·4 34·4	18·0 20·2	10·8 14·0	28-8	17.8	10.3	28
Tobacco	240	14-4	19.4	33.8	14.5	19-3	34·1 33·8	20·1 14·5	13·5 19·2	33
oal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	IV 261	35·7 11·5	4.5	40·2 12·0	35·7 11·5	4·5	40·3 12·0	35·8 11·5	4.5	40-
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	18·3 5·9	2·3 1·7	20·6 7·6	18·3 5·9	2·3 1·7	20·6 7·6	18·3 5·9	2·3 1·7	12- 20- 7-
hemicals and allied industries General chemicals	V 271	309-8	130-6	440-4	310-0	129.7	439-6	309-4	128-8	438
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	113·8 42·1	22·9 36·5	136·6 78·6	113·5 42·3	22·8 36·5	136·3 78·8	113·3 42·1	22·8 36·0	136
Toilet preparations Paint	273 274	8·9 19·7	17·6 8·0	26.5	9.5	17-1	26.5	9.9	17-4	78 27
Soap and detergents	275	10.0	6.3	27·7 16·3	19·6 10·0	7·9 6·2	27·5 16·2	19·6 10·0	7·7 6·3	27 16
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments	276 277	42·5 20·3	7·8 3·8	50·4 24·1	42·4 20·3	7·8 3·8	50·2 24·1	42·0 20·1	7.7	49
Fertilisers Other chemical industries	278 279	10·1 42·4	1·8 26·0	11·8 68·4	10·0 42·3	1·8 25·8	11·8 68·1	10·0 42·4	3·7 1·8 25·4	23 11 67
letal manufacture	VI	454-6	59-5	514-1	455-7	59-1	514-7	453.9	58-0	511
Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes	311 312	227·9 44·6	21·6 7·2	249·5 51·8	229·0 44·7	21·7 7·2	250·6 51·9	229.0	21.7	250
Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313	78.8	8.3	87-1	79.0	8-1	87-1	44·5 78·9	7·1 8·0	51 86
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	321 322 323	45·5 38·8 19·0	8·3 9·6 4·6	53·8 48·3 23·6	45·3 38·7 19·0	8·3 9·3 4·5	53·6 48·1 23·5	44·5 37·9 19·1	7·6 9·2 4·4	52 47 23
echanical engineering	VII	820-8	157-7	978-5	818-9	157-5	976-4			
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	25.7	3.9	29.6	25.6	3.9	29.5	816·8 25·5	156·1 4·0	972 29
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	332 333	58·2 70·8	9·9 16·1	68·1 87·0	58·7 70·6	10·0 16·0	68·7 86·6	58·5 69·8	9·9 15·7	68 85
Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories	334 335	22.0	3.9	25.9	22.2	3.9	26.1	22.2	3.9	26
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	29·3 35·8	5·3 4·6	34·6 40·3	29·3 35·7	5·3 4·6	34·6 40·3	29·3 35·5	5·2 4·6	34 40
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	337 338	56·4 21·0	8·0 8·6	64·4 29·6	56·3 21·0	8.1	64.4	56.2	8-1	64
Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	339	193.4	39.5	232-9	191.7	8·7 39·2	29·7 230·8	20·6 190·9	8·3 38·7	29 229
Ordnance and small arms	341 342	145·3 16·8	17·5 4·3	162·8 21·1	144·4 16·8	17·7 4·4	162·1 21·2	145·4 16·8	17·7 4·4	163
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	146-3	35.9	182-2	146.6	35.8	182.4	146.2	35.5	181
strument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks	VIII 351	99·7 9·2	59·8 3·6	159·4 12·8	99·6 9·2	59·3 3·6	158·9 12·8	99·1 9·2	58·7 3·5	157 12
Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	352 353 354	6·4 16·6 67·5	9·0 12·8 34·3	15·4 29·4 101·9	6·4 16·5 67·5	9·0 12·7 34·0	15·4 29·3 101·5	6·3 16·6 66·9	8·8 12·6 33·8	15 29 100
ectrical engineering	ıx	407.5	225.7				100	200	7187	3000
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361	497 · 5 107·8	335·7 38·7	833·2 146·6	494·6 108·0	329·1 38·4	823·7 146·4	489·1 107·5	321·6 37·2	810 144
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	362 363	33·5 50·3	12·5 37·6	46·0 88·0	33·6 49·8	12·6 36·8	46·1 86·6	33·3 49·5	12·4 36·2	45 85
Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	364	67.5	82.7	150-2	67.0	81.3	148-3	64.6	78.5	143
Electronic computers	365 366	28·2 32·9	34·6 12·1	62·8 44·9	27·0 32·8	31·9 12·0	58·9 44·9	26·7 32·2	31·6 11·7	58 43
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	367 368	63·2 43·3	24·7 27·5	87.9	63-1	24.8	87.9	63.1	24.5	87
Other electrical goods	369	70.7	65.2	70·8 136·0	42·5 70·8	27·1 64·2	69·6 135·1	42·0 70·2	26·6 62·9	133
ipbuilding and marine engineering	×	166-7	12-4	179-1	165-9	12-1	178-0	165-7	12-1	177
hicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing	XI 380	689·0 29·1	100.7	789-7	692.7	100-2	792.9	688-6	99-1	787
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	431.2	2·6 63·1	31·7 494·3	29·2 433·2	2·6 62·5	31·8 495·7	29·2 430·1	2·6 61·5	31 491
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacture Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	382 383	11·1 178·3	3·9 28·8	15·1 207·1	11.1	3.9	15.0	11.1	3.8	14
ocomotives and railway track equipment. Railway carriages and wagons and trams	384	15.5	1.0	16.5	179·7 15·5	29·0 1·0	208·7 16·5	178·7 15·5	28·8 1·0	16
	385	23.8	1.3	25.1	23.9	1.3	25.2	23.9	1.3	25

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

ebruary	1975*		March 197	/5*		April 1975	*		May 1975*			Order or MLH of SIC
Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC
,045-9	2,450-3	9,496.5	7,016-7	2,426·5	9,443-5	6,993-5	2,399-7	9,393-6	6,976-9	2,380·6	9,357-4	
,308-5	2,276-0	7,584-5	5,284.0	2,252.1	7,536·1	5,258-9	2,225-4	7,484-3	5,224-6	2,205.4	7,429-9	
334·7 291·5	14·0 9·9	348·7 301·4	336·2 293·0	14·0 9·9	350·2 302·9	337·4 294·2	14·0 9·9	351·4 304·1	337·1 293·9	14·0 9·9	351·1 303·8	11 101
431·6 17·6 68·9 17·1 57·3 43·6 9·1 33·3 28·5 21·1 6·3 19·6 57·7 17·4 19·8 14·3	295-5 5-0 39-8 27-2 50-8 16-6 2-8 40-2 34-8 4-5 1-7 15-7 13-7 9-9 13-8 19-0	727-1 22-5 108-8 44-3 108-1 60-1 11-8 73-5 63-3 25-6 8-0 35-2 71-4 27-4 33-6 33-3	428-5 17-2 68-3 15-9 56-7 43-6 9-3 32-9 28-4 20-8 6-3 19-7 57-8 17-3 19-8 14-3	290-9 4-8 39-5 26-9 50-2 16-6 2-9 38-8 34-2 4-5 1-7 14-5 13-9 9-6 13-6 19-0	719·3 22·0 107·9 42·8 106·9 60·2 12·2 71·8 62·6 25·4 8·0 34·3 71·7 26·8 33·4 33·3	428·9 17·1 68·2 17·0 57·2 44·2 8·9 32·3 28·2 20·9 6·3 19·7 57·7 17·4 19·6 14·3	286-2 4-8 39-3 26-3 50-5 17-0 2-7 37-2 33-0 4-5 1-7 14-1 13-3 9-8 13-2 18-9	715·1 21·9 107·4 43·3 107·6 61·2 11·6 69·5 61·2 25·3 8·0 33·8 71·0 27·1 32·7 33·2	429·1 17·0 69·0 17·0 57·0 44·3 8·9 32·0 28·1 20·7 6·3 19·4 57·5 17·7 19·8	284.7 4.8 39.4 26.1 49.8 16.9 2.6 36.3 32.5 4.4 1.7 14.6 13.5 10.0 13.2	713·8 21·8 108·5 43·1 106·8 61·2 11·5 68·3 60·6 25·2 8·0 34·0 71·0 27·7 33·0 33·0	211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 221 229 231 232 232 239 240
35·8 11·6 18·3 5·9	4·5 § 2·3 1·7	40·3 12·1 20·6 7·6	35·7 11·5 18·3 5·9	4·5 § 2·3 1·7	40·2 12·0 20·6 7·6	35·8 11·6 18·3 5·9	4·5 § 2·3 1·7	40·2 12·1 20·6 7·5	35·7 11·6 18·2 5·9	4·5 § 2·3 1·7	40·2 12·1 20·5 7·6	261 262 263
308·5 113·2 42·0 9·8 19·5 10·0 41·7 20·1 10·0 42·2	127·8 22·9 35·7 17·0 7·6 6·3 7·6 3·7 1·7 25·3	436·3 136·1 77·6 26·9 27·1 16·3 49·3 23·8 11·8 67·5	306·8 112·8 42·0 9·5 19·5 9·9 41·0 19·9 10·0 42·2	127·3 22·8 35·6 16·7 7·6 6·3 7·4 3·7 1·7 25·3	434·0 135·6 77·6 26·2 27·1 16·2 48·4 23·6 11·7 67·5	305.6 111.6 41.7 9.6 19.8 10.0 40.7 19.8 10.0 42.4	124·9 21·5 35·4 16·0 7·8 6·3 7·3 3·7 1·7 25·2	430·5 133·0 77·1 25·6 27·6 16·3 48·0 23·5 11·8 67·6	304·0 111·4 41·4 9·3 19·6 9·9 40·5 19·6 10·0 42·2	123·9 21·4 34·7 15·8 7·7 6·2 7·3 3·7 1·7 25·4	427·9 132·7 76·2 25·1 27·4 16·1 47·8 23·3 11·7 67·5	V 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279
452·9 229·8 44·8 78·0 43·9 37·4 19·0	57·7 21·6 7·1 8·0 7·5 9·1 4·4	510·6 251·5 51·8 86·0 51·4 46·5 23·4	452·3 230·7 44·9 77·4 43·6 36·8 18·9	57·2 21·6 7·0 8·0 7·4 8·8 4·3	509·4 252·3 52·0 85·4 51·0 45·6 23·2	449·3 229·1 45·1 76·2 42·9 37·2 18·8	57·3 22·0 7·0 7·8 7·3 8·9 4·3	506-6 251-1 52-1 84-1 50-2 46-1 23-1	447·9 229·4 45·2 76·1 42·2 36·1 18·8	56·5 21·7 7·0 7·8 7·1 8·6 4·2	504·3 251·2 52·3 83·9 49·2 44·7 23·0	VI 311 312 313 321 322 323
816·0 25·4 58·2 69·6 22·3 29·2 35·3 56·6 20·6 190·9 145·1 16·9 145·9	154·7 3·9 9·9 15·7 3·8 5·2 4·6 8·2 7·9 38·1 17·8 4·5 35·2	970-6 29-3 68-1 85-2 26-2 34-3 39-9 64-8 28-4 229-0 162-9 21-4 181-1	813·0 25·3 58·0 69·5 22·5 29·0 35·1 56·2 20·3 190·2 144·7 17·0 145·3	153.5 3.9 9.8 15.4 3.8 5.1 4.6 8.1 7.8 37.7 17.7 4.5 35.0	966·5 29·2 67·8 84·9 26·3 34·1 39·7 64·2 28·2 227·9 162·5 21·5 180·2	808-3 25-7 57-8 69-1 22-6 28-6 34-9 55-5 20-1 187-9 144-9 17-0	152·1 3·9 9·7 15·2 3·9 5·1 4·6 8·1 8·2 37·0 17·7 4·5 34·2	960-4 29-6 67-5 84-3 26-4 33-7 39-5 63-6 28-3 225-0 162-6 21-5 178-3	804·5 25·6 57·7 68·1 22·5 28·4 34·9 55·6 20·1 186·8 144·5 16·9	150·4 3·9 9·6 14·8 3·9 5·0 4·6 7·9 8·1 36·8 17·5 4·5 33·8	955·0 29·5 67·3 83·0 26·4 33·4 39·5 63·5 28·2 223·5 162·0 21·4	VII 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 341 342 349
98·5 9·2 6·3 16·5 66·6	57·5 3·5 8·4 12·5 33·1	156·0 12·7 14·7 29·0 99·6	98·2 9·2 6·3 16·4 66·4	57·1 3·5 8·3 12·5 32·8	155·4 12·7 14·5 29·0 99·2	97·9 9·1 6·2 16·6 66·1	56·2 3·5 8·0 12·6 32·1	154·1 12·6 14·2 29·1 98·2	96·9 8·8 6·1 16·3 65·7	55·2 3·4 7·9 12·3 31·6	152·1 12·3 14·0 28·6 97·3	VIII 351 352 353 354
487-3 107-4 33-1 49-3 64-4 26-0 32-2 63-2 42-2 69-5	316·2 36·8 12·2 36·1 76·8 30·6 11·8 24·4 26·7 60·9	803·6 144·2 45·3 85·4 141·2 56·6 44·0 87·6 68·9 130·4	487-5 107-4 32-9 49-7 64-4 26-3 32-2 63-1 42-7 68-8	311·2 36·4 12·0 36·3 73·4 30·6 11·7 24·8 26·4 59·6	798-7 143-8 44-9 86-0 137-8 56-9 43-9 87-9 69-1 128-4	484·3 107·4 32·8 49·3 64·1 26·0 32·1 62·8 41·7 68·1	303·9 35·6 11·9 35·3 72·2 29·6 11·7 24·3 25·3 58·0	788·2 143·1 44·6 84·6 136·3 55·6 43·8 87·2 67·0 126·1	480·1 107·2 32·6 49·1 62·4 25·6 31·6 62·6 41·5 67·5	298-7 35-4 11-8 34-9 69-9 29-1 11-4 24-0 24-7 57-4	778-9 142-6 44-4 84-0 132-3 54-8 43-0 86-7 66-3 124-9	1X 361 362 363 364 365 366 368 368
165.0	12.0	177-0	164-6	12-4	177-0	164-4	12-2	176-6	163.9	12-2	176-1	>
683·2 29·3 424·7 11·0 178·6 15·5 24·0	97·7 2·6 60·3 3·7 28·8 1·0 1·3	780·9 31·9 485·1 14·7 207·4 16·5 25·3	676·8 29·2 418·3 10·9 178·4 15·6 24·2	96·4 2·5 59·4 3·7 28·7 1·0 1·3	773·2 31·7 477·7 14·6 207·1 16·6 25·5	674·4 30·0 415·9 10·9 177·7 15·7 24·2	95·8 2·6 58·4 3·6 28·9 1·0 1·2	770·1 32·6 474·2 14·5 206·6 16·7 25·5	665 1 30 0 407 2 10 7 177 4 15 7 24 2	94·8 2·6 57·4 3·6 28·9 1·0 1·2	759·9 32·6 464·6 14·4 206·3 16·7 25·4	X 38/ 38 38 38 38

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or	Novem	ber 1974*		Decemb	er 1974*		January	1975*	
-17010 1500 s Machinol (of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	407-2	171-8	579-1	405-4	170-5	575-9	401-7	166-8	F/0
Engineers small tools and gauges	390	54.0	13.9	67-8	53.9	13.9	67.9	53.6	13.7	568 . 67.
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	391 392	13·9 8·0	7·4 6·1	21·3 14·2	13·9 8·0	7·4 6·2	21·3 14·2	13.8	7.4	21
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	27.2	12.8	40.0	27.1	13.0	40.1	8·0 27·0	6·1 12·7	14- 39-
Wire and wire manufacturers	394	31.6	8.9	40.5	31.5	8.9	40.4	31.2	8.8	40-
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	395 396	16·5 15·2	15·0 8·0	31·5 23·2	16·7 15·2	14·9 7·9	31·5 23·2	16·5 15·3	14·5 7·9	31
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	240.8	99.6	340.5	239.1	98.3	337.5	236.2	95.8	332
Textiles Textiles	XIII	288-6	247-5	536-2	285-3	245.0	530-3	281-5	240-3	521
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	411 412	32·0 31·7	5·5 26·9	37·5 58·7	31·3 31·4	5·4 26·7	36·8 58·1	31·0 30·9	5.2	36-
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	26.8	20.1	46.8	26.7	20.0	46.7	26.6	26·2 19·9	57 46
Woollen and worsted	414	52.9	43.7	96.6	51.9	42.9	94.9	51.0	42.3	93
Jute Rope, twine and net	415 416	5·7 3·4	3·2 3·7	8·9 7·1	5·7 3·5	3·2 3·6	8·9 7·1	5·5 3·4	2·9 3·7	8 7
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	41.5	83.9	125.4	41.4	83.3	124.7	40.3	81.0	121
Lace	418 419	2.4	2.6	5-0	2.4	2.6	5.0	2.4	2.6	5
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	26·6 6·1	14·9 7·8	41·5 13·9	26·4 6·1	14·6 7·7	40·9 13·7	26·1 6·0	14·5 7·6	40 13
Made-up textiles	422	7.5	14.4	21.9	7.5	14.8	22.3	7.5	14.5	22
Textile finishing Other textile industries	423 429	33·9 18·0	14·7 6·0	48·7 23·9	33·7 17·3	14.6	48-3	33.5	14.4	47
Other textile illustries	727	10.0	6.0	23.7	17:3	5.6	23.0	17-3	5-6	23
eather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	XIV 431	23·5 14·5	18·5 4·0	42·1 18·6	23·5 14·6	18·5 4·0	42·0 18·6	23·6 14·6	18 0 3·8	41 18
Leather goods	432	6.7	12.3	19.0	6.7	12-2	18-9	6.7	12.0	18
Fur	433	2.3	2.2	4.5	2-3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.2	4
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear	XV 441	98·4 3·8	307·6 14·9	406.0	97.5	306-3	403-8	96.6	302.0	398
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	19.7	66.3	18·7 86·0	3·8 19·7	14·8 65·8	18·5 85·5	3·8 19·5	15·1 65·4	18 84
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	12.6	32.3	44.9	12-5	32-1	44.6	12.5	31.6	44
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	444 445	5·5 13·4	32·5 85·2	38.0	5.5	32.6	38-1	5-3	32.1	37
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.8	3.8	98·6 5·6	13·1 1·7	85·1 3·9	98·2 5·6	12·9 1·7	83·2 3·8	96
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	6.1	25.9	32.1	6.1	25.9	32.0	6.0	25.5	31
Footwear	450	35.4	46.7	82.1	35-1	46.2	81.3	34.8	45.2	80
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI 461	224·8 40·6	67-8	292.6	220.3	67-3	287.6	221.3	67.0	288
Bricks, fireclay and retractory goods Pottery	462	29.1	4·6 31·2	45·2 60·3	37·6 29·2	4·4 31·1	41·9 60·3	39·6 29·0	4·5 31·0	60
Glass	463	56.1	16.9	73.1	56.0	16.9	72.8	55.9	16.8	72
Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	464 469	13·6 85·4	1·2 13·8	14·8 99·2	13·5 84·1	1·2 13·7	14·7 97·8	13·3 83·5	1·2 13·5	14 97
imber, furniture, etc	XVII	219-2	52-6	271-8	217-1	52.4	260.4	242.7	54.2	244
Timber	471	79.6	12.6	92.2	78.1	12.4	269·4 90·5	213·7 76·7	51·2 12·0	264 88
Furniture and upholstery	472	71.2	17.9	89-2	70.9	18-0	88.9	70.1	17.4	87
Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting	473 474	10·6 29·3	9·5 4·1	20·1 33·4	10·5 29·2	9·3 4·1	19·8 33·3	10·1 28·7	9·6 4·0	19
Wooden containers and baskets	475	13.5	4.1	17.5	13.7	4.0	17-7	13.5	3.9	17
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	14.9	4.5	19-5	14.7	4.6	19-3	14.5	4.4	18
aper, printing and publishing	XVIII	392-3	195.5	587-7	391-6	193-8	585-4	388-6	191-7	580
Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	481 482	57·1 53·0	12·1 36·1	69·2 89·1	57·1 52·5	12·0 35·4	69·0 88·0	56·6 52·4	11·6 34·9	68 87
Manufactured stationery	483	22.4	20.3	42.7	22-3	19.8	42.1	22.2	19-8	42
Manufactures of paper and board, not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers	484	16.5	11.8	28.3	16-6	11.8	28-4	16.4	11.8	28
Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals	485	109 8	37.6	147.5	109-6	37.7	147-4	108-8	37-5	146
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	133-4	77-5	210-9	133-4	77-1	210-5	132-2	76-2	208
ther manufacturing industries	XIX	217-2	135-9	353-1	216-8	131-9	348-7	214.0	128-2	342
Rubber	491	90.3	29.1	119.4	90-3	29.0	119-3	89-1	28.5	117
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms	492 493	12·7 4·7	2·8 5·6	15·5 10·3	12·6 4·7	2·8 5·6	15·3 10·3	12·4 4·6	2·7 5·5	15
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.7	30.4	48-1	17.3	28-1	45.4	17.1	27-4	44
Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified	495	4.3	5.6	9.9	4.3	5.3	9.6	4.4	5-4	122
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	496 499	76·2 11·4	50·4 11·9	126·7 23·2	76·4 11·2	49·7 11·4	126·1 22·7	75·2 11·1	47·0 11·7	122
onstruction	500	1,154-1	94-6	1,248-7	1,140-0	94-6	1,234-6	1,132-6	94.6	1,22
as, electricity and water	XXI	274-1	64.9	339.0	274.0	65-4	339-5	273-9	65.7	33
Gas	601	79.1	25.7	104.7	79.0	26.1	105-3	79.0	26.3	10
Electricity Water supply	602 603	152·9 42·1	34.1	187·0 47·4	152·7 42·1	34·2 5·2	186·9 47·4	152·8 42·1	34·3 5·2	187
	003	47.1	5.2	7/14	42.1	2.7	7/17	47.1	2.7	7/

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

ebruary	1975*		March 197	5*		April 1975	•		May 1975*			Order or MLH
lales	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	of SIC
399·5 53·4 13·7 8·0 26·6 31·0 16·5 15·3 234·9	164·1 13·5 7·2 6·0 12·6 8·5 14·4 7·9 93·9	563·6 66·9 20·9 14·0 39·2 39·5 31·0 23·2 328·8	397·2 53·1 13·6 8·0 26·5 30·7 16·5 15·3 233·5	161·3 13·4 7·2 6·0 12·1 8·3 14·2 8·0 92·1	558·5 66·5 20·8 13·9 38·6 39·0 30·7 23·3 325·6	394.6 53.2 13.5 7.9 26.1 30.6 16.5 15.3 231.4	159·0 13·3 7·1 5·9 11·8 8·3 14·0 7·9 90·8	553·7 66·5 20·7 13·8 38·0 38·8 30·4 23·2 322·2	390.7 52:6 13:4 7:9 25:8 30:2 16:4 15:3 229:1	156:3 13:2 7:0 5:9 11:6 8:0 13:7 7:9 89:0	547·0 65·8 20·4 13·8 37·4 38·3 30·1 23·2 318·1	XII 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 399
278·9 30·7 30·3 26·2 50·6 5·4 3·4 39·9 2·4 25·7 6·0 7·4 33·1 17·8	237·5 5-1 25·5 19·7 41·8 2·9 3·6 79·9 2·6 14·2 7·7 14·5 14·2 5·8	516-4 35-8 55-8 45-9 92-4 8-4 7-0 119-8 5-0 39-9 13-7 21-9 47-3 23-6	275·9 30·3 29·8 26·1 50·6 5·4 3·4 38·9 2·4 25·4 6·0 7·3 32·9 17·4	234.7 5-0 24.9 19.5 41.7 2.9 3.6 78.7 2.6 14.1 7.7 14.4 14.0 5.6	510-5 35-4 54-6 45-5 92-3 8-3 7-0 117-6 5-0 39-5 13-7 21-7 46-9 22-9	274-7 30-0 29-4 26-0 51-1 5-4 3-4 38-4 25-4 25-4 5-9 7-4 32-8 17-2	233·9 5·0 24·4 19·4 42·1 2·9 3·6 78·3 2·6 14·1 7·6 14·5 14·0 5·5	508-6 34-9 53-8 45-3 93-2 8-3 6-9 116-7 5-0 39-5 13-5 21-8 46-8 22-7	273·5 29·6 29·5 25·9 51·4 5·4 3·3 38·0 2·4 25·3 5·9 7·4 32·4	233·4 4·8 24·6 19·4 42·1 3·0 3·6 77·9 2·6 14·2 7·6 14·3 13·9 5·5	506-8 34-4 54-1 45-2 93-5 8-5 6-8 115-9 5-0 39-5 13-5 21-7 46-3 22-4	XIII 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 421 422 423 429
23·5 14·6 6·6 2·3	18·1 3·8 12·1 2·2	41·6 18·3 18·7 4·5	23·3 14·4 6·7 2·3	18·4 4·0 12·2 2·2	41·8 18·4 18·9 4·5	23·1 14·1 6·7 2·3	18·1 3·9 12·0 2·2	41·3 18·0 18·8 4·5	23·1 14·2 6·7 2·3	18·2 3·8 12·1 2·2	41·3 18·0 18·8 4·5	XIV 431 432 433
96·3 3·7 19·4 12·5 5·3 12·7 1·7 6·2 34·8	299·8 15·0 64·9 31·4 31·3 83·1 3·8 25·1 45·1	396·1 18·7 84·3 43·9 36·6 95·7 5·6 31·3 79·9	95·7 3·8 19·6 12·5 5·3 12·8 1·7 5·9 34·2	298·2 15·2 65·0 31·3 31·0 82·7 3·8 24·9 44·4	393·9 18·9 84·5 43·7 36·3 95·5 5·6 30·8 78·6	95·5 3·7 19·5 12·6 5·2 12·9 1·7 5·9 33·9	297·5 15·1 65·6 31·4 31·2 81·8 3·8 24·8 43·8	393·0 18·8 85·1 44·0 36·4 94·7 5·6 30·7 77·7	95·2 3·7 19·5 12·5 5·3 12·7 1·8 5·9 33·9	296-4 15-0 65-3 31-4 31-2 81-1 3-9 24-6 44-0	391·5 18·7 84·8 43·8 36·5 93·8 5·6 30·4 77·9	441 442 443 444 445 446 449 450
220·9 39·7 29·0 55·1 13·3 83·8	67·3 4·4 31·1 16·8 1·2 13·8	288·1 44·2 60·1 71·9 14·4 97·5	220·0 39·5 28·9 54·4 13·2 84·0	66·8 4·4 31·0 16·6 1·2 13·5	286·8 43·9 60·0 71·0 14·3 97·6	217·8 39·5 29·1 53·7 13·1 82·5	66·0 4·4 31·2 16·4 1·2 12·8	283·8 43·9 60·3 70·1 14·3 95·3	216·6 39·1 28·9 53·1 13·0 82·5	65·3 4·3 30·9 16·2 1·1 12·8	281·9 43·5 59·8 69·3 14·1 95·3	XVI 461 462 463 464 469
213·6 76·7 70·5 10·3 28·4 13·3 14·3	51·0 12·1 17·6 9·3 3·9 3·8 4·3	264·6 88 8 88·1 19·6 32·4 17·1 18·7	213·2 76·4 70·7 10·5 28·2 13·1 14·4	51·4 12·2 17·7 9·5 3·9 3·9	264·6 88 5 88·4 19·9 32·0 17·0 18·7	213·2 76 2 71·6 10·3 27·8 13·0 14·3	50·8 12·0 17·6 9·2 3·9 3·9	264·0 88·3 89·2 19·6 31·7 16·9 18·4	211-4 75-3 71-3 10-3 27-6 13-0 13-9	50·7 11·7 17·8 9·3 3·9 3·9 4·2	262-1 87-0 89-0 19-6 31-5 16-9 18-0	XVII 471 472 473 474 475 479
385·9 56·0 52·0 22·2 16·1 108·3 131·4	190·4 11·7 34·1 20·0 11·4 37·3 75·9	576·3 67·7 86·1 42·2 27·4 145·5 207·3	385-8 56-0 51-2 22-3 15-9 109-1	188·7 11·5 33·3 19·9 11·1 37·3 75·7	574·5 67·5 84·5 42·2 27·0 146·3 207·0	384·2 55·8 50·9 22·2 16·1 107·6 131·6	186·5 11·5 32·3 19·8 10·8 36·9 75·2	570·8 67·3 83·2 42·0 26·9 144·5 206·8	382·1 55·4 50·1 22·3 16·0 107·3 130·9	185·2 11·4 31·7 19·9 10·7 36·6 74·9	567·3 66·8 81·9 42·2 26·7 43·9 205·9	XVIII 481 482 483 484 485 486 489
211·3 88·3 12·3 4·6 16.9 4·4 73·7 11·0	124·3 28·3 2·7 5·3 26·1 5·3 45·3 11·2	335·5 116·6 15·0 10·0 43.0 9·7 119.0 22·3	209·6 87·8 12·3 4·6 16·6 4·4 73 0 11·0	122·2 27·7 2·6 5·3 25·6 5·3 44·8 10·9	331·8 115·5 14·9 9·9 42·2 9·6 117·7 21·8	206·8 85·8 12·2 4·6 16·7 4·4 72·2 11·0	120·5 27·0 2·6 5·3 25·2 5·2 44·2 11·1	327·3 112·8 14·8 9·8 41·8 9·6 116·4 22·1	204·9 85·2 12·1 4·6 16·3 4·3 71·4 11·1	118·9 26·4 2·6 5·2 25·0 5·1 43·5	323·8 111·6 14·7 9·7 41·3 9·5 114·9 22·1	XIX 491 492 493 494 495 496 499
128-8	94-6	1,223.4	1,122-6	94.6	1,217-2	1,123·3	94.6	1,217-9	1,137.7	94-6	1,232-3	500
273·9 79·0 152·8 42·1	65·7 26·3 34·3 5·2	339·9 105·3 187·1 47·4	273·9 79·0 152·9 42·1	65·8 26·4 34·3 5·2	340·0 105·5 187·2 47·4	273·9 78·8 153·0 42·1	65·7 26·3 34·3 5·2	340·0 105·3 187·3 47·4	277·5 78·8 153·0 45·9	66·6 26·4 34·3 6·1	344·3 105·2 187·3 52·2	XXI 601 602 603

^{*} Figures in these columns are subject to further revision when the results of the 1975 census of employment are available.
† Industries included in the Index of Production, namely, Order II (Mining and Quarrying)—Order XXI (Gas, Electricity and Water) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
\$ Under 1,000.
|| At present only combined figures are available for "printing, publishing of newspapers" and "printing and publishing of periodicals".

Unemployment on June 9, 1975

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on June 9, 1975, was 810,106, 11,310 more than on May 12, 1975. The seasonally adjusted figure was 863,700 (3.8 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 47,000 between the May and June counts, and by an average of 47,400 per month between March and June.

Between May and June the number unemployed rose by 18,267. This change included a rise of 4,108 school-leavers, and a rise of 2,849 adult students seeking vacational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on June 9, 1975 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 12.9 per cent, 21.2 per cent, and 35.3 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in May were 11.7 per cent, 21.4 per cent, and 35.8 per cent respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain*: duration analysis: June 9, 1975

Duration in weeks*	Males	Females	Total
One or less	36,201	11,305	47,506
Over 1, up to 2	47,881	13,091	60,972
Over 2, up to 3	23,815	7,240	31,055
Over 3, up to 4	30,507	8,488	38,995
Over 4, up to 5	27,581	7,362	34,943
Over 5, up to 8	65,617	17,950	83,567
Over 8	457,817	86,302	544,119
Total, unadjusted	689,419	151,738	841,157
Total, adjusted	681,584	149,738	831,322

* See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: June 9, 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-l				3.40		. Marie	250	100	107	0.797	7-10		-	
Seasonally adjusted	180,069	86,448	21,026	63,180	81,439	47,792	69,294	131,853	68,801	49,572	97,080	810,106	36,011	846,117
Number Percentage rates*	192,900 2·6	=	22,900 3·5	69,600 4·5	85,300 3·7	50,600 3·4	74,300 3·7	137,800 5·0	72,900 5·6	53,600 5·2	104,600 4·9	863,700 3·8	37,700 7·4	901,400
School-leavers (included in uner	mployed)†													
Males Females	1,366 848	337 231	203 121	615 366	508 530	609 427	996 641	2,487 1,623	1,997 1,131	703 496	1,728 972	11,212 7,155	946 625	12,158 7,780
Adult students (included in une	mployed)†													
Males Females	193 49	95 15	13 5	=	174 48	100 20	29 8	132 103	94 25	29 17	1,257 553	2,021 828	494 430	2,515 1,258
Unemployed														
Total Males Females Married females†‡	182,525 153,233 29,292	87,126 73,968 13,158	21,368 17,606 3,762	64,161 53,024 11,137	82,699 66,150 16,549	48,948 40,150 8,798	70,968 59,478 11,490	136,198 114,231 21,967	72,048 58,514 13,534	50,817 41,460 9,357	101,590 77,738 23,852	831,322 681,584 149,738	38,506 27,557 10,949	869,828 709,141 160,687
	8,292	3,136	1,528	4,360	6,001	3,395	4,077	8,559	4,767	3,433	11,333	55,745	5,921	61,666
Percentage rates* Total														
Males	2·5 3·4	2·2 3·1	3·2 4·3	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.5	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.7	3.7	7.6	3.7
Females	1.0	0.9	1.5	5·6 1·9	4·6 1·9	4·3 1·5	4·7 1·5	6.8	7·1 2·8	6·3 2·5	6·0 2·8	4·9 1·7	8·7 5·6	5.0
Length of time on register Males							0.000	- 1		222.5	10		30	
Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to 8 weeks Over 8 weeks	23,316 14,061 24,073 94,370	11,146 7,179 11,730 45,431	2,275 1,440 2,479 11,956	6,121 3,828 7,159 36,593	8,064 5,398 10,064	4,513 3,004 5,130	7,202 4,601 8,259	11,501 7,804 14,533	6,370 4,344 6,566	4,250 2,638 5,490	10,470 7,204 9,445	84,082 54,322 93,198	3,116 1,940 3,734	87,198 56,262 96,932
Total (unadjusted)†	155,820	75,486	18,150	53,701	42,862 66.388	28,173 40,820	39,993 60,055	81,121 114,959	41,669 58,949	29,392 41,770	51,688 78,807	457,817 689,419	19,101 27,891	476,918 717,310
Females Up to 2 weeks	E cor	2 (75	400			and the same			30,747	11,770	70,007	007,417	27,071	
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to 8 weeks Over 8 weeks	5,985 3,535 5,478 14,868	2,675 1,665 2,581 6,632	632 427 683 2,131	1,774 1,137 1,918 6,510	2,196 1,624 2,979 9,904	1,327 962 1,563 5.044	1,813 1,190 2,047 6,595	3,746 2,190 3,697 12,626	2,017 1,436 2,185 8,003	1,216 723 1,408 6.089	3,690 2,504 3,354 14,532	24,396 15,728 25,312 86,302	1,552 896 1,645 6,922	25,948 16,624 26,957 93,224
Total (unadjusted)†	29,866	13,553	3,873	11,339	16,703	8,896	11,645	22,259	13.641	9,436	24,080	151,738	11,015	162,753

Industrial analysis of the unemployed at June 9, 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED							
Industry (Co.	GREAT BRI	TAIN		UNITED KINGDOM				
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Total all industries and services (adjusted*) Total all industries and services (unadjusted*) Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry	06,75 65) 128 56,7 166,1 178 186,0 186,0 186,0 186,0 186,0 186,0	681,584 689,419 377,186 207,606 13,367 10,431 467 2,469	149,738 151,738 51,690 49,634 1,355 1,325 18 12	831,322 841,157 428,876 257,240 11,756 485 2,481	709,141 717,310 392,314 212,854 	160,687 162,753 56,246 54,052 	869,828 880,063 448,560 266,906 16,868 13,792 526 2,550	
Fishing Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying		15,329 13,828 558 334 315 294	154 101 17 7 11 18	15,483 13,929 575 341 326 312	15,476 13,832 667 358 316 303	157 101 20 7 11 18	15,633 13,933 687 365 327 321	
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries		21,954 562 5,176 742 3,309 1,351 553 1,470 1,543 1,445 370 843 1,730 1,548 622 690	6,739 73 929 420 1,303 311 90 678 1,112 159 35 384 179 340 430 296	28,693 635 6,105 1,162 4,612 1,662 643 2,148 2,655 1,604 405 1,227 1,909 1,888 1,052 986	23,004 593 5,483 753 3,599 1,440 554 1,480 1,617 1,535 374 847 1,750 1,600 635 744	7,390 82 990 425 1,437 367 90 683 1,177 173 35 394 187 359 432 559	30,394 675 6,473 1,178 5,036 1,807 644 2,166 2,794 1,700 1,244 1,933 1,955 1,066	
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases		1,294 209 971 114	107 5 86 16	1,401 214 1,057 130	1,314 211 988 115	108 5 87 16	1,42 21 1,07 13	
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubbi Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilizers	er Itaal	9,763 3,401 962 452 864 506 1,772 303 305 1,198	2,122 418 406 354 97 144 268 29 40 366	11,885 3,819 1,368 806 961 650 2,040 332 345 1,564	9,878 3,431 973 454 880 507 1,788 305 335 1,204	2,156 422 414 360 98 145 271 30 44 372	12,03 3,85 1,38 87 6. 2,00 3 3 1,5	
Other chemical industries Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals		17,564 8,335 1,284 3,515 1,994 1,411 1,025	1,059 315 85 218 182 161 98	18,623 8,650 1,369 3,733 2,176 1,572 1,123	17,677 8,369 1,291 3,567 2,002 1,420 1,028	1,064 316 85 219 183 163 98	18,7 8,6 1,3 3,7 2,1 1,5	
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified		28,698 895 1,602 1,534 597 1,138 721 1,369 1,767 8,566 4,425 308 5,776	3,332 70 171 232 57 89 52 113 605 930 218 53 742	32,030 965 1,773 1,766 654 1,227 773 1,482 2,372 9,496 4,643 361 6,518	29,274 912 1,621 1,546 601 1,294 734 1,383 1,824 8,743 4,482 311 5,823	3,442 74 174 234 58 108 53 114 633 958 225 53 758	32,7 9 1,7 1,7 6 1,4 2,4 9,7 4,7	
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems		2,243 330 233 398 1,282	1,001 73 304 168 456	3,244 403 537 566 1,738	2,272 332 234 418 1,288	1,056 74 310 208 464	3, 1,	
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use		15,292 2,697 909 1,356 2,789 1,134 626 1,258 2,138	7,010 609 246 720 1,729 929 371 320 774	22,302 3,306 1,155 2,076 4,518 2,063 997 1,578 2,912	15,617 2,729 964 1,393 2,816 1,157 705 1,264 2,179	7,453 620 264 863 1,818 978 409 333 812 1,356	23, 3, 1, 2, 4, 2 1 1 1 2 3	
Other electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering		2,385 6,859 6,308 551	1,312 178 152 26	3,697 7,037 6,460 577	2,410 7,089 6,523 566	1,336 182 155 27	7,	
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams		18,877 490 14,703 645 2,193 416 430	1,630 44 1,216 92 222 24 32	20,507 534 15,919 737 2,415 440 462	19,051 491 14,798 647 2,265 418 432	1,657 45 1,230 93 233 24 32	20 16 2	

^{*} 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.

^{*} 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.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at June 9, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED							
	GREAT B	RITAIN		UNITED KINGDOM				
Taget	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	23,262	4,723	27,985	23,526	4,846	28,372		
	1,511	221	1,732	1,538	224	1,762		
	691	124	815	702	126	828		
	374	150	524	382	157	539		
	1,162	279	1,441	1,167	282	1,449		
	1,307	223	1,530	1,320	225	1,545		
	582	255	837	586	268	854		
	464	182	646	467	185	652		
	17,171	3,289	20,460	17,364	3,379	20,743		
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	14,714 1,082 2,207 1,508 2,878 562 227 1,657 58 1,000 404 575 1,780 776	5,544 155 566 434 937 164 102 1,552 41 338 159 484 478 134	20,258 1,237 2,773 1,942 3,815 726 329 3,209 99 1,338 563 1,059 2,258 910	15,746 1,217 2,573 1,653 2,936 564 243 1,792 59 1,044 420 598 1,867 780	6,492 209 837 571 995 166 119 1,730 45 359 171 607 546	22,238 1,426 3,410 2,224 3,931 730 362 3,522 104 1,403 591 1,205 2,413 917		
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	1,619 1,030 480 109	464 134 291 39	2,083 1,164 771 148	1,656 1,049 495 112	478 141 297 40	2,134 1,190 792 152		
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Men's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	4,252	7,185	11,437	4,503	8,852	13,355		
	211	277	488	221	284	505		
	834	1,425	2,259	868	1,580	2,448		
	574	797	1,371	577	811	1,388		
	239	970	1,209	321	1,902	2,223		
	774	2,159	2,933	796	2,417	3,213		
	74	93	167	91	129	220		
	240	450	690	255	546	801		
	1,306	1,014	2,320	1,374	1,183	2,557		
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	9,872	1,150	11,022	10,159	1,186	11,345		
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,782	139	2,921	2,909	147	3,056		
Pottery	1,160	411	1,571	1,174	425	1,599		
Glass	2,797	407	3,204	2,817	413	3,230		
Cement	316	19	335	318	21	-339		
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	2,817	174	2,991	2,941	180	3,121		
imber, furniture, etc	9,709	1,112	10,821	9,939	1,150	11,089		
Timber	3,019	216	3,235	3,096	223	3,319		
Furniture and upholstery	3,587	373	3,960	3,692	387	4,079		
Bedding, etc	575	243	818	587	251	838		
Shop and office fitting	927	85	1,012	947	89	1,036		
Wooden containers and baskets	835	85	920	838	87	925		
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	766	110	876	779	113	892		
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	10,688	3,114	13,802	10,838	3,257	14,095		
	1,927	344	2,271	1,943	353	2,296		
	1,567	749	2,316	1,630	812	2,442		
	396	191	587	399	197	596		
	568	216	784	568	218	786		
	1,360	268	1,628	1,392	288	1,680		
	1,416	298	1,714	1,429	303	1,732		
	3,454	1,048	4,502	3,477	1,086	4,563		
ther manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10,946	3,164	14,110	11,311	3,283	14,594		
	3,165	438	3,603	3,421	488	3.909		
	552	72	624	553	73	626		
	220	118	338	225	126	351		
	1,130	916	2,046	1,136	919	2,055		
	273	120	393	274	120	394		
	4,707	1,154	5,861	4,794	1,199	5,993		
	899	346	1,245	908	358	1,266		
onstruction as, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	5,819 2,550 2,616 653	1,402 500 209 255 36	149,834 6,319 2,759 2,871	158,090 5,894 2,566 2,667	1,510 527 213 277	159,600 6,421 2,779 2,944		
ansport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage bea transport Ort and inland water transport Air transport Osstal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	41,365 5,813 12,062 909 4,551 2,966 1,221 7,015 3,077	2,941 294 493 306 50 171 50 150 818 609	44,920 4,659 6,306 12,368 959 4,722 3,016 1,371 7,833 3,686	43,425 4,421 6,124 12,435 946 4,779 3,149 1,241 7,213 3,117	37 3,068 299 500 324 54 179 51 155 879 627	46,493 4,720 6,624 12,759 1,000 4,958 3,200 1,396 8,092 3,744		
stributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution letail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	57,048	24,565	81,613	58,928	26,057	84,985		
	8,613	1,510	10,123	9,052	1,661	10,713		
	602	51	653	614	54	668		
	7,256	2,048	9,304	7,459	2,152	9,611		
	11,542	6,668	18,210	11,905	7,069	18,974		
	18,174	13,390	31,564	18,554	14,164	32,718		
	4,079	376	4,455	4,324	415	4,739		
	6,782	522	7,304	7,020	542	7,562		

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at June 9, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED							
Industry (Commenced in the American State of	GREAT BR	ITAIN	UNITED K	UNITED KINGDOM				
STREET O SHEET O SUBSE PARK INCHES OF SEL	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
. Line Sugare and business survices	15.952	4,820	20,772	16,188	5,018	21,206		
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4,528	1,119	5,647	4,589	1,179	5,768		
	3,273	786	4,059	3,311	837	4,148		
Banking and bill discounting	1,254	432	1,686	1,264	461	1,725		
	1,669	398	2.067	1,719	417	2,136		
Other finalities in and managing, etc	875	289	1,164	881	296	1,177		
Advertising and market research	4,178	1,740	5,918	4,246	1,768	6,014		
	175	56	231	178	60	238		
Central offices not allocable elsewhere								
Professional and scientific services	16,060	10,352	26,412	16,565	11,366	27,931		
Accountancy services	598	320	918	612	332	944		
Educational services	7,078	3,089	10,167	7,356	3,397	10,753		
Educational Sel vices	555	661	1,216	560	711	1,271		
Legal services Medical and dental services	5,213	5,599	10,812	5,383	6,215	11,598		
Religious organisations	283	61	344	292	65	357		
Research and development services	542	119	661	545	119	664		
Other professional and scientific services	1,791	503	2,294	1,817	527	2,344		
	54,965	21,763	76,728	56,458	22,828	79,286		
Miscellaneous services Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	4,814	1,574	6,388	4,882	1,596	6,478		
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	2,406	578	2,984	2,456	599	3,055		
Sport and other recreations	2,038	866	2,904	2,166	890	3,056		
Betting and gambling Hotels and other residential establishments	13,252	5,887	19,139	13,491	6,098	19,589		
Hotels and other residential establishments	3,167	2.445	5,612	3,213	2,566	5,779		
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	2,923	1,093	4,016	3,133	1,139	4,272		
Public houses	1,751	492	2.243	1,791	497	2,288		
Clubs	868	578	1,446	882	593	1,475		
Catering contractors	810	1,494	2.304	829	1,570	2,399		
Hairdressing and manicure	685	1,420	2,105	708	1,630	2,338		
Private domestic service	1,297	1.154	2,451	1,331	1,207	2,538		
Laundries	355	287	642	366	305	671		
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	12,158	1.749	13.907	12,567	1,828	14,39		
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	185	24	209	190	24	21-		
Repair of boots and shoes Other services	8,256	2,122	10,378	8,453	2,286	10,739		
	34,747	6,017	40,764	36,197	6,538	42,73		
Public administration and defence	15,009	3.074	18,083	15,762	3,455	19,21		
National government service Local government service	19,738	2,943	22,681	20,435	3,083	23,51		
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	2,472	189	2,661	2,517	191	2,70		
Other persons not classified by industry	75,643	28,046	103,689	79,262	30,029	109,29		

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

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	273 Tol. 273 Tol. 273 Tol. 273 Tol.	Males	Females	Total	Percen
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL	260,0		A SOLDE		†Portsmouth		Taring calls at	10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS	*				Ramsgate †Reading	6,424 1,079	1,171 152	7,595 1,231	4·1 4·1
South Western DA	8,066	1,424	9,490	6.2	†Slough †Southampton	2,599 1,708	540 286	3,139 1,994	2.1
Merseyside SDA	49,797	10,049	59,846	7.9	†Southend-on-Sea †St Albans	4,416 7,350	889 1,777	5,305 9,127	3·1 5·0
North Yorkshire DA	1,965	332	2,297	3-3	Stevenage	996 669	191 156	1,187 825	1.3
Northern DA	58,514	13,534	72,048	5-5	†Tunbridge Wells †Watford	1,453 1,799	228 242	1,681 2,041	2·2 2·2 1·7
North East SDA	41,650	8,323	49,973	6.2	†Weybridge †Worthing	1,290 1,391	258 195	1,548 1,586	1.8
West Cumberland SDA	2,222	1,144	3,366	5.8	East Anglia			,,,,,,	2.7
Scottish DA West Central Scotland	77,738	23,852	101,590	4-7	Cambridge Great Yarmouth	1,012 1,065	222 139	1,234	1.6
SDA	41,049	12,544	53,593	5.7	†lpswich Lowestoft	2,087 883	481 220	1,204 2,568	3·3 2·8
Girvan SDA	226	50	276	6-6	†Norwich Peterborough	3,126 1,404	448	1,053 3,574	3.8
Leven and Methil SDA	740	349	1,089	4.9	South West	1,104	409	1,813	2.9
Glenrothes SDA	465	215	680∫		Bath †Bournemouth	1,433	304	1,737	4-1
Livingston SDA	395	145	540	5.8	†Bristol Cheltenham	5,175 9,803	740 1,605	5,915 11,408	4·9 3·6
Welsh DA	34,833	7,878	42,711	5.0	†Exeter Gloucester	1,587 1,860	453 451	2,040 2,311	3·6 3·4
South Wales SDA	10,296	2,753	13,049	5.9	†Plymouth	1,319 4,669	343 1,469	1,662 6,138	2·5 5·3
North West Wales SDA	3,301	550	3,851	8-1	†Salisbury Swindon Taunton	920 2,769 824	339 655 181	1,259 3,424	3·3 4·5
Total, all Development Areas	230,913	57,069	287,982	5.5	†Torbay †West Wiltshire †Yeovil	3,601 1,103 761	601 250 184	1,005 4,202 1,353	2·6 6·6 2·6
Total, all Special Development Areas	150,141	36,122	186,263	6-5	West Midlands †Birmingham Burton-upon-Trent	24,711	5,277	945	2.5
Northern Ireland	27,557	10,949	38,506	7.4	Cannock †Coventry	744 1,054 8,008	242 201	986 1,255	2·7 4·9
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*		9			†Dudley Hereford	3,186 892	2,777 863 224	10,785 4,049 1,116	2.6
South Western	4,821	4 505			†Kidderminster Leamington	853 1,165	210 277	1,063 1,442	3·1 2·6
Oswestry	519	1,505	6,326	5-3	†Oakengates Redditch	1,575	674 163	2,249	3·0 5·0
High Peak		120	639	5.0	Rugby Shrewsbury	535 965	239	916 774	3·0 2·3
North Lincolnshire	740	136	876	2.3	†Stafford †Stoke-on-Trent	908 4,116	209 258	1,174 1,166	3·0 2·3 2·3
North Midlands	1,562	387	1,949	5.2	†Tamworth †Walsall	1,153	674 396	4,790 1,549	4.7
	5,328	949	6,277	3.7	†West Bromwich †Wolverhampton	3,398 2,808	781 575	4,179 3,383	3·3 2·5
Yorkshire and Humberside		11,158	68,671	3.5	Worcester	4,127 1,324	1,258 315	5,385 1,639	3·9 3·2
North West	64,434	11,918	76,352	3.8	East Midlands				
North Wales	3,453	716	4,169	5.4	†Chesterfield Coalville	2,496 425	441 81	2,937 506	3·7 1·6
South East Wales	3,174	763	3,937	4.0	Corby Derby	852 2,734	331 746	1,183 3,480	3.9
Total, all Intermediate				-	Kettering Leicester	605 7,132	123 1,716	723 8,848	2·8 2·5 3·9
Areas	141,544	27,652	169,196	3.7	Lincoln Loughborough	1,713	479 163	2,192	3.7
OCAL AREAS (by Region)					†Mansfield †Northampton	1,467	271	825 1,738	2·0 2·8
outh East					†Nottingham Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,7/1 8,772 928	1,281	2,020 10,053	2·4 3·5
†Aldershot Aylesbury	656 530	176 119	832	1.9		728	136	1,064	3.5
Basingstoke Bedford	686 1,240	139	649 825	1·6 2·1	Yorkshire and Humberside	2,528	506	3,034	4.0
†Braintree †Brighton	704	260 200	1,500 904	2·3 2·8	†Bradford †Castleford	5,513 2,088	918 339	6,431 2,427	3·9 4·1
†Canterbury	4,489 1,142	574 187	5,063 1,329	3·7 3·5	†Dewsbury †Doncaster	1,829	323	2,152	3.2
Chatham †Chelmsford	2,323	576	2,899	3.6	Grimsby	3,809 3,052	1,136 404	4,945 3,456	4·8 4·8
†Chichester Colchester	1,303 1,158	228 165	1,531 1,323	2·3 3·0	†Halifax Harrogate	1,158 585	168	1,326	4·8 4·8 2·2 2·2 2·2
†Crawley	1,232 1,619	316 317	1,548	2.9	Huddersfield	1,509	135 490	720 1,999	2.2
†Eastbourne †Gravesend	876	104	1,936 980	1·4 2·6	†Hull Keighley	9,165 892	1,390 219	10,555	5·9 3·9
†Greater London	1,584 73,968	310 13,158	1,894 87,126	2.9	†Leeds †Mexborough	8,478	1,329	9,807	3.2
†Guildford †Harlow	1,000	209	1,209	2·2 2·0	Rotherham	1,342 1,735	407 449	1,749 2,184	5·6 4·1
†Hastings	1,104 1,425	320 210	1,424 1,635	2·2 3·9	†Scunthorpe †Sheffield	1,184	513	1,697	2.8
†Hertford †High Wycombe	278 1,104	48	326	0.9	Wakefield	5,784 1,123	973 223	6,757 1,346	2·4 2·5
†Letchworth †Luton	766	212 167	1,316 933	1·5 2·1	York	1,762	420	2,182	2.7
Maidstone	3,269 1,429	873 265	4,142 1,694	3.2	North West	133			
†Newport (I.o.W.) †Oxford	1,331	158	1,489	2·3 4·0	†Accrington †Ashton-under-Lyne	766 2,604	200 441	966 3,045	3·2 3·3
	3,353	987	4,340	2.5	†Blackburn	2,031	490	2,521	3.8

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, and certain local areas at June 9, 1975 (continued)

and the second	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	od in posteja e	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by reg	ion)—continued				LOCAL AREAS (by region	n)—continued			
	3,930	837	4,767	4.8	†Ebbw Vale	1,454	494	1.948	6.5
†Blackpool	3,073	472	3,545	3-3	†Llanelli	710	221	931	3.0
†Bolton	1,460	294	1,754	3.8	†Neath	758	275	1.033	4.0
Burnley	1,467	300	1,767	2.9	†Newport	2,381	553	2,934	3.6
†Bury	1,970	435	2,405	4.6	†Pontypool	1,538	456	1,994	4.3
Chester	1,059	311	1,370	2.7	†Pontypridd	3,052	671	3,723	5.7
†Crewe	2,053	496	2,549	5.5	†Port Talbot	2,301	744	3,045	4.0
Lancaster	1,364	337	1,701	3.9	†Shotton	1,591	479	2,070	5.1
†Leigh .	44,505	8,727	53.232	8.2	†Swansea	2,864	1,022	3,886	4.2
Liverpool	23,288	2,887	26,175	3.7	†Wrexham	2,800	562	3,362	8.0
Manchester	661	207	868	3.4	ITTICALIAIII	2,000	302	3,302	0.0
+Nelson	1,208	277	1,485	4.1					
Northwich		402	2,731	3.4	Scotland				
+Oldham	2,329				†Aberdeen	1,634	263	1,897	1.7
†Preston	3,746	826	4,572	3.2	†Ayr	1,636	531	2,167	5.0
Rochdale	1,914	358	2,272	4.4	†Bathgate	1,795	747	2,542	5.8
Southport	1,517	267	1,784	5.8	†Dumbarton	1,354	510	1.864	6.4
St Helens	3,003	609	3,612	6.3	†Dumfries	969	221	1.190	3.9
+Warrington	2,035	613	2,648	3.3	Dundee	3,485	1,127	4,612	4.9
+Widnes	2,289	713	3,002	5-8	†Dunfermline	1,537	701	2,238	4.5
†Wigan	2,788	639	3,427	4.8	†Edinburgh	8,927	1,491	10,418	3.8
Tyvigan					†Falkirk	1.719	914	2.633	4.1
					†Glasgow	25,796	4,350	30,146	5.5
North	0.000	400	2 725	5.6	†Greenock	4 (44	910		5.4
†Bishop Auckland	2,322	403	2,725			1,641		2,551	
+Carlisle	1,201	328	1,529	3.1	Hawick	397	97	494	3.1
+Chester-le-Street	2,092	335	2,427	6.2	†Highlands and Islands	3,685	862	4,547	4.6
†Consett	1,785	332	2,117	7.1	†Irvine	1,568	620	2,188	5.9
†Darlington	1,680	537	2,217	3.7	†Kilmarnock	1,241	488	1,729	4.8
Durham	1,239	293	1,532	4.4	†Kirkcaldy	2,034	907	2,941	4.9
+Furness	1,186	525	1,711	3.9	†North Lanarkshire	6,924	4,508	11,432	6.5
+Hartlepool	1,922	581	2,503	5.9	†Paisley	2,505	931	3,436	4.0
+Peterlee	1.483	400	1,883	7.6	†Perth	803	144	947	2.6
+Sunderland	7,994	1,601	9,595	8-2	†Stirling	1,564	454	2,018	4.4
†Teesside	8,595	2,188	10,783	5.1					
†Tyneside	20,124	3,881	24,005	5.8	N 41 1 1 1				
†Workington	1,112	598	1,710	5.6	Northern Ireland	722	400	4 222	
TAAOLKIIIRCOII	1,112		.,		Ballymena	733	499	1,232	6-1
					Belfast	8,145	2,880	11,025	5.4
Wales					Craigavon	1,208	554	1,762	5.9
tBargoed	1,486	349	1,835	7-4	Londonderry	2,906	894	3,800	12.2
†Cardiff	7,044	878	7,922	4.0	Newry	2,199	768	2,967	16.4

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1973 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) which are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

* The composition of the assisted areas is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of this Gazette. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relate to the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to the Bathgate travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate,

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

† Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix F of British Labour Statistics Year Book 1972.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on June 9, 1975 was 79,687.

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 June 9, 1975: Regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East Greater London East Anglia South West West Midlands East Midlands Fart Midlands North West North West Wales Scotland	7,847 4,420 483 1,859 32,062 5,905 3,431 7,014 984 2,085 2,633	892 322 379 530 5,634 1,195 1,277 3,674 274 533 996	8,739 4,742 862 2,389 37,696 7,100 4,708 10,688 1,258 2,618 3,629
Great Britain	64,303	15,384	79,687

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on June 9, 1975: Industrial analysis

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number workers	of temporarily recorded on Jur	stopped ne 9, 1975	Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of	of temporarily ecorded on Jun	stopped e 9, 1975
appears to a superior have employed the se-	Males	Females	Total	Transference and part to aset to	Males	Females	Tota
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	64,303	15,384	79,687	Textiles	3,961	3,225	7,18
Total, all industries and services				Leather, leather goods and fur	160	76	23
(unadjusted*)	63,071	15,138	78,209	Clothing and footwear	602	1,755	2,35
Total, Index of Production industries	59,516	14,737	74,253	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,418	614	2,03
Total, all manufacturing industries	58,798	14,723	73,521	Timber, furniture, etc	1,659	273	1,93
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,665	79	1,744	Paper, printing and publishing	1,370	339	1,70
Mining and quarrying	48	2	50	Other manufacturing industries	2,506	1,007	3,51
Food, drink and tobacco	108	188	296	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH			-
Coal and petroleum products	10	29	39	Construction	641	11	65
Chemicals and allied industries	1,226	148	1,374	Gas, electricity and water	29	1	3
Metal manufacture	12,895	472	13,367		- 1000		-
Mechanical engineering	5,383	485	5,868	Transport and communication	762	19	78
Instrument engineering	151	23	174	Distributive trades	512	237	74
Electrical engineering	4,102	3,061	7,163	Insurance, banking, finance and busi- ness services	33	4	3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	72	1	73	Professional and scientific services	10	9	19
Vehicles	13,864	1,152	15,016	Miscellaneous services	547	49	590
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,311	1,875	11,186	Public administration	26	4	30

^{*} 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 June 4, 1975 was 158,996; 5,108 lower than on May 7, 1975.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on June 4, 1975 was 141,300; 14,300 lower than that for May 7, 1975 and 44,800 lower than on March 5, 1975.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on June 4, 1975 was 34,811; 2,660 lower than on

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 June 4, 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 June 4, 1975							
	At Em	ployment	offices‡	At Careers offices‡				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
South East	39,551	25,258	64,809	7,591	7,065	14,656		
Greater London	19,044	13,415	32,459	4,154	3,694	7,848		
East Anglia	2,743	2,113	4,856	541	497	1,038		
South West	6,388	6,057	12,445	948	1,115	2,063		
West Midlands	4,614	2,706	7,320	1,743	1,317	3,060		
East Midlands	5,260	3,455	8,715	918	957	1,875		
Yorkshire and Humberside	6,554	4,992	11,546	1,681	1,495	3,176		
North West	7,735	6,263	13,998	1,086	1,587	2,673		
North	6,454	4,338	10,792	551	885	1,436		
Wales	3,086	2,870	5,956	606	691	1,297		
Scotland	9,996	8,563	18,559	1,780	1,757	3,537		
Great Britain	92,381	66,615	158,996	17,445	17,366	34,811		

‡ See footnote * to table 119.

Table 2

dustry group tandard Industrial	Numbe June 4,	r of notifi 1975	ed vacan	cies ren	naining un	filled on	Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	June 4
assification 1968)	At Emp	oloyment	offices†	At Car	eers office	s†	Classification 1700)	At Em
de la company	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		Males
otal, all industries and	92,381	66,615	158,996	17,445	17,366	34,811	Clothing and footwear	1,343
otal, Index of Produc-	49,621	19,051	68,672	7,236	6,180	13,416	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Timber, furniture, etc	727 1,543
otal, all manufacturing industries	38,837	17,958	56,795	5,625	5,841	11,466	Paper, printing and publishing	1,110
griculture, forestry, fishing	1,033	413	1,446	585	136	721	Paper, cardboard and paper goods Printing and publishing	442 668
ining and quarrying Coal mining	1,660 1,442	30 5	1,690 1,447	284 260	8 1	292 261	Other manufacturing industries	1,359
ood, drink and tobacco	2,120	1,925	4,045	381	432	813	Construction	8,560
oal and petroleum products hemicals and allied	157	17	174	6	10	16	Gas, electricity and water	564
industries	1,892	803	2,695	227	216	443	1000 CHR 1000 CH	
etal manufacture	1,741	203	1,944	324	57	381	Transport and communication	5,312
echanical engineering	8,744	1,102	9,846	1,061	241	1,302	Distributive trades	8,310
strument engineering	1,288	460	1,748	180	120	300	Insurance, banking,	
ectrical engineering	5,512	1,835	7,347	433	406	839	finance and business services	4,983
hipbuilding and marine engineering	2,609	57	2,666	145	10	155	Professional and scientific services	4,81
ehicles	3,778	337	4,115	163	51	214	Miscellaneous services	12,38
letal goods not elsewhere specified	3,272	777	4,049	674	260	934	Entertainments, sports, etc Catering (MLH 884-888)	73 6,52
extiles Cotton, linen and man-		1,902	3,302	322	742	1,064	Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	24
made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	393 264	369 289	762 553			152 219	Public administration National government service	5,91 2,50
eather, leather goods and fur	242	296	538	B 103	174	277	Local government service	3,41

† See footnote * to table 119.

Industry group (Standard Industrial			Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on June 4, 1975							
Classification 1968)	At Emp	loyment	offices†	At Care	eers office	s†				
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total				
Clothing and footwear	1,343	5,813	7,156	382	2,269	2,651				
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	727	281	1,008	154	83	237				
Timber, furniture, etc	1,543	512	2,055	403	183	586				
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and	1,110	727	1,837	441	378	819				
paper goods Printing and publishing	442 668	205 522	647 1,190	103	118 260	221 598				
Other manufacturing industries	1,359	911	2,270	226	209	435				
Construction	8,560	842	9,402	1,145	233	1,378				
Gas, electricity and water	564	221	785	182	98	280				
Transport and communication	5,312	1,155	6,467	675	347	1,022				
Distributive trades	8,310	9,090	17,400	3,725	3,381	7,106				
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4,983	2,219	7,202	2 901	1,002	1,903				
Professional and scientific services	4,819	9,470	14,28	9 1,227	1,471	2,698				
Miscellaneous services	12,384	21,729	34,113	3 2,207	4,255	6,462				
Entertainments, sports, etc Catering (MLH 884-888)	739 6,523	1,254 13,286	1,993 19,80		188 885	348 1,509				
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	244	722	96	6 75	239	314				
Public administration	5,919	3,488	9,40	7 889	594	1,483				
National government service	2,500	1,869	4,36	9 323	335	658				
Local government service	3,419	1,619	5,03	8 566	259	825				

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 1974 on pages 536 to 547 of the June 1975 issue of this Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in June* which came to the notice of the department, was 218. In addition, 91 stoppages which began before June 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 140,300, consisting of 101,000 involved in stoppages which began in June and 39,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,600 workers involved for the first time in June in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 101,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in June, 67,200 were directly involved and 33,800 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 924,000 working days lost in June includes 358,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during June

Breakdown in negotiations over pay restructuring led to a three-day protest stoppage from June 16 by nearly 10,000 workers at Birmingham, Solihull and Cardiff car plants. The demand was for an increase of £11 a week as opposed to the company's offer of £6. The Solihull plant remained idle for a fourth day, when nearly 6,000 production workers were sent home as a result of a further stoppage by fitters and electricians in protest against having been prevented by pickets from entering the plant on June 16.

At the beginning of the month, rejection of a chemical company's pay offer to their workers led to a series of stoppages at plants in the North of England, mainly Tyneside, involving a total of 12,000 workers. The stoppage, which caused the closure of the company's biggest manufacturing complex, ended on July 2, following acceptance of a revised offer of a threshold pay agreement in addition to the 26 per cent average increase on basic rates already offered.

A five-week stoppage by over 2,000 workers at a Yeovil helicopter factory, for an improved pay offer, ended on June 20. The men accepted a pay deal giving them an average increase of £8 a week, better sickness benefits and a new bonus system.

About 1,200 installation engineers employed by a Coventry telecommunications company who had withdrawn their labour on April 7, resumed work on July 7 following meetings with ACAS and pending a hearing by the Industrial Arbitration Board on a question under the Fair Wages Resolution. The stoppage, which was in support of a claim for pay parity with Post Office engineers, led to closure of sites throughout the country causing 3,600 workers to be laid off.

Stoppages of work in the first six months of 1975 and

Industry Group Standard Industrial	Januar	y to June	1975	Januar	y to June	1974
Classification 1968	No. of stop- pages	Stoppage progress	es in	No. of stop-	Stoppage	
TE TE ENGLISHE A 10 M A 10 M A 10 M A	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	pages begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	10 2125	ab of he	DI DISSE		-	
Coal mining All other mining and	115	14,400	32,000	63	288,200	11,000 5,590,000
quarrying Food, drink and	1	100	1,000	5	600	2,000
tobacco Coal and petroleum	49	9,800	70,000	60	30,200	123,000
products Chemicals, and allied	3	800	9,000	5	3,400	15,000
industries	44	28,600	228,000	36	7,200	40.000
Metal manufacture	83	38,400	158,000	128	56,800	46,000
Engineering Shipbuilding and	316	104,700	1,052,000	297	133,800	485,000 837,000
marine engineering	42	20,600	203,000	32	18,700	108,000
Motor vehicles	91	117,500	653,000	103	138,100	509,000
Aerospace equipment	27	11,900	104,000	15	6,500	18,000
All other vehicles Metal goods not else-	12	8,800	170,000	10	4,000	13,000
where specified Textiles	80	14,400	123,000	85	16,500	139,000
Clothing and footwear	45	17,300	95,000	47	12,900	70,000
Bricks, pottery, glass,	18	3,800	24,000	16	3,200	10,000
cement, etc	30	6,000	22,000	41	12,200	78,000
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and	16	3,000	18,000	20	2,100	11,000
publishing All other manufactur-	22	7,100	41,000	42	36,100	173,000
ing industries	29	10,600	110,000	40	12,400	74,000
Gas, electricity and water	116	14,700	107,000	111	12,000	127,000
Port and inland water	9	3,600	8,000	8	1,400	14,000
Other transport and	34	22,300	278,000	48	31,400	79,000
communication	51	32,500	57,000	70	38,200	137,000
Distributive trades Administrative, finan- cial and professional	33	4,900	57,000	35	6,300	51,000
services	57	15,700	204.000	48	18,200	424 000
1iscellaneous services	22	5,600	37,000	20	2,700	121,000 15,000
Total	1,345	516,900	3,861,000	1,386†	893,800	8,856,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning June 1975		Beginning in the first six months of 1975		
257 a 447 228 445,7 295 a 265 200,7 205 a 265 200,7 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205 205	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels —extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours	147	58,000 300	826 33	228,000 5,900	
worked	3	900	19	3,400	
Redundancy questions	4	1,000	50	29,300	
Trade union matters	11	1,200	74	23,300	
Working conditions and supervision	11	1.000	77	28,500	
Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary	20	1,700	127	13,200	
measures	20	3,200	139	27,700	
Miscellaneous	-646	1938 1 - 5	nio - diga		
Total	218‡	67,200	1,345	359,300	

Duration of stoppages ending in June 1975

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day Over 1 and not more than 2 days	25	5,700	11,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	26 24	2,800	8,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	35	12,100 3,600	42,000 49,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	59	18,300	114.000
Over 12 days	52	21,600	729,000
Total	221	64,100	953,000

^{*}The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 130 no page 734 of this Gozette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days in the belief the selection of the contraction of working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree

† 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.

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 June 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 J	ndices July 31, 1972 = 100 Percentage over previous 12 months					
221000	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates		
January 31 February 28 March 31 April 30 May 31 June 30	158·9 161·1 168·1 168·9 174·9 180·1	99·5 99·5 99·5 99·5 99·5	159·7 162·0 169·0 169·8 175·8 181·1	29·1 29·9 33·5 32·6 33·1 32·2	29·2 29·9 33·6 32·7 33·1 32·3		

Notes: 1 The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130. 2 The April and May figures have been revised to include changes having retro-

Principal changes reported in June

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

Heavy chemicals manufacture—(ICI Ltd.): Increases in basic full salary levels of amounts ranging from £10·00 to £13·75 a week according to grade for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (June 9).

Iron and steel manufacture—GB. Increase of 14 per cent in basic rates (June 1). Building—GB. Weekly increases: Standard rates; craft operatives, male £3, female £8 or £8·20. Labourers, male £2·40, female £3·40 to £6·80. Joint Board Supplement increased by £2·40 for craft operatives and £2 for labourers. Guaranteed minimum bonus increased as follows: craft operatives 60p, labourers 80p (June 30).

Civil engineering construction—GB. Increases for craftsmen of 7·5p an hour in standard rates, of £2·40 a week in Joint Board Supplement and £0·60 a week in guaranteed bonus; general operatives, 6p, £2 and £0·80 (June 30).

Railway service (British Rail)—GB. Increases (inclusive of consolidation of £4·40 a week threshold payment) ranging from £7·05 to £13·20 a week, according to occupation. Minimum earnings level increased to £36·70 a week (April 28).

Post Office—UK: (Manipulative grades). Cost of living supplement of 5 per cent on basic rates (June 14).

cent on basic rates (June 14).

Motor vehicle retail and repair—UK. Increases in minimum rates ranging from 4-5p to 10-25p an hour, according to occupation for adult workers. Women now to receive male rates. Restructuring of grades. (Beginning of first full pay week in June).

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 June indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 2,510,000 workers were increased by a total of £11,380,000 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 June with operative effect from earlier months (265,000 workers and £1,245,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £11,380,000 about £5,760,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established

by voluntary agreement, £3,330,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £1,685,000 from statutory wages regulations orders, and £605,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index. Reports received in June indicate that about 120,000 workers had their normal weekly hours reduced by two hours, and about 110,000 workers by one hour.

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 June 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 over the most recent period of thirteen months.

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

Table (a)

ndustry group	Basic weekly wages or mi entitlements	nimum	Normal wee	kly hours
	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
		£		13-1-15
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	320,000	925,000		_
Mining and quarrying	290,000	3,350,000		1000 ABM -
Food, drink and tobacco	135,000	490,000	<u> </u>	_
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	10,000	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- 111
Chemicals and allied industries Metal manufacture	120,000	815,000		1 3000
Mechanical engineering Instrument engineering Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Vehicles	2,455,000	15,350,000	a mot— ma Ministration	Market -
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	195,000	705,000		
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	45,000		
Clothing and footwear	410,000	1,685,000	· 从外分别生于 许规则	Charles and
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,	100,000	405,000		74 34 NO
etc Timber, furniture, etc	130,000	600,000	and posterior to	V 18 10 10 -
Paper, printing and publishing	130,000	950,000		Ter 2011
Other manufacturing industrie		375,000		-
Construction	1,230,000	9,080,000	65,000	65,000
Gas, electricity and water	155,000	1,060,000	-	-
Transport and communication	485,000	2,565,000	AND LAKE	475.000
Distributive trades	695,000	2,435,000	90,000	175,000
Public administration and		705 000		
professional services	510,000	795,000 1,810,000	185,000	265,000
Miscellaneous services	690,000	1,610,000		255,000
Totals—January-June 1975 Totals—January-June 1974	8,185,000 8,775,000	43,450,000 31,605,000	340,000 625,000	505,000 1,065,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic wee minimum	kly rates of w entitlements	ages or	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approxima workers aff	te number of fected by	Estimated net amount of	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of reduction	
	increases	decreases	increase	workers affected by reductions	in weekly hours	
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1974						
June	7,165		9,615			
July	7,390		7,115	60	60	
August	9,810		10,670	ova - Asim on	_	
September	830	_	2,410	-	-	
October	7,340	_	5,330	19	19	
November	7,525	1870 BY - 11	13,040	- 14 mm	-	
December	1,495	gesterle s n o j	6,215		10 To 10	
1975			OF THE PARTY		4/0	
January*	1,525	- ·	5,025	110	160	
February	1,585		4,250			
March	3,410	Section Section Section	12,725	in and the same of	William William	
April*	715		2,505		Maria Company	
May*	510	10 100-	8,810	220	345	
June	2,270	The second	10,135	230	343	

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

Retail prices, June 17, 1975

At June 17, 1975 the general* retail prices index was 137-1 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 134.5 at May 13 and with 108.7 at June 18, 1974. The index for June 1975 was published on July 18.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for potatoes, electricity, cigarettes, alcoholic drink and second-hand cars, higher rates and water charges in Scotland. and higher prices or charges for some other goods and services.

It is estimated that the Budget increases in indirect taxation accounted for an increase of about \(\frac{1}{4} \) per cent in the June index compared with May, making the full effect of the Budget increases about 23 per cent. In a comparison of the June index with June 1974 the Budget measures account for an increase of about 3½ per cent.

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 140-3, and that for all other items of food was 135.2. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 137.1.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: A large rise in the average price of potatoes and smaller rises in the average prices of most other fresh vegetables, fresh fruit. chicken, beef and sauces and pickles were partly offset by falls in the average prices of eggs and tomatoes. The index for the food group as a whole rose by nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 135.9, compared with 132.7 in May. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by nearly 8½ per cent to 140.3, compared with 129.4 in May.

Alcoholic drink: The group index rose by rather more than 1½ per cent to 139.7, compared with 137.3 in May. A part of the rise was due to increases in customs and excise duties on April 16.

Tobacco: Prices of cigarettes and tobacco, taken together, rose by rather less than four per cent and the group index was 158.4, compared with 152.6 in May. A part of the rise was due to the increases in customs and excise duties on April 16.

Housing: Higher rates and water charges in Scotland, higher rents and rises in the average levels of mortgage interest payments and costs of repairs and maintenance were largely responsible for the rise of rather more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the group index which was 128.7, compared with 126.6 in May.

Fuel and light: The rise of about 5 per cent in the group index was due almost entirely to higher prices for electricity. The group index was 151.4, compared with 144.0 in May.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many items in this group, and the group index rose by rather more than one per cent to 133.3, compared with 131.7

Clothing and footwear: Higher prices for a number of items of clothing and footwear caused the group index to rise by about one per cent to 125·1, compared with 123·8 in May.

Transport and vehicles: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and in rail and bus fares, the group index rose by 1½ per cent to 144.6, compared with 142.5

Miscellaneous goods: Higher charges for processing colour films and higher prices for a number of other items caused the group index to rise by one per cent to 137.7, compared with 136.3 in May

Services: There were rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services including telephones, hairdressing and laundering, and the group index rose by about $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 138.0, compared with 135.8 in May.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather less than two per cent in the average level of prices in this group, and the group index was 132.3, compared with 129.9

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

135.9

Food: Total

Meat and bacon Fish Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	120
	107
MillLand and other cooking fat	143
Milk, cheese and eggs	106
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	142
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	196
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	178
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	148
Other food	149
Alcoholic drink	139-7
Tobacco	158-4
Housing: Total	420 7
	128-7
	112
Rates and water charges	102†
Charges for repairs and maintenance and metarials	159
for home repairs and decorations	150
Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	151-4
Coal and coke	141
Gas	119
Electricity	177
Durable household goods: Tatal	422.0
	133-3
Radio television and other household annie	129
	139
Tottery, glassware and nardware	133
Clothing and footwear: Total	125-1
	127
	139
Women's outer clothing	121
Women's underclothing	132
Children's clothing	130
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats	
and materials	122
Footwear	121
Transport and vehicles: Total	144-6
	145
Fares	145
Miscellaneous goods: Total	137-7
	154
Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	128
hold goods	150
	130
graphic and optical goods, etc	129
Services: Total	138-0
Postage and telephones	154
1 Ostage and telephones	
	127
Entertainment	
Entertainment Other services, including domestic help, hairdress-	
Entertainment	
Entertainment Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry	127
	Alcoholic drink Tobacco Housing: Total Rent Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest Rates and water charges Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations Fuel and light: Total (including oil) Coal and coke Gas Electricity Durable household goods: Total Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings Radio, television and other household appliances Pottery, glassware and hardware Clothing and footwear: Total Men's outer clothing Men's underclothing Women's underclothing Children's clothing Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials Footwear Transport and vehicles: Total Motoring and cycling Fares Miscellaneous goods: Total Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other house-hold goods Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photo-

* 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 June 17, 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

e rates of fulfillings, in a case of	Number of quotations June 17, 1975	Average price June 17, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations June 17, 1975	Average price June 17, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
in index form, average carrie	basacom	P	P	TO LOCALISTIC DISC. SINC. SINC.		p	р
f: Home-killed	743	64-3	56 - 70	Fresh vegetables—continued			
huck rloin (without bone)	716	99.0	80 -120	Potatoes, new, loose	719	11-2	91- 121
lverside (without bone)*	771	86.2	78 - 94	Tomatoes	722	35-2	30 - 40
ack ribs (with bone)*	539	60-4	48 - 75	Cabbage, greens	631	9.2	7 - 12
ore ribs (with bone)	619	58-3	48 - 68	Cabbage, hearted	328	9.3	7 - 12
risket (without bone)	676	57-2	46 - 68	Cauliflower or broccoli	411	18-3	11 - 25
ump steak*	768	117-7	92 –138	Brussels sprouts Carrots	549	20.0	15 - 25
				Onions	730	10.3	8 - 13
f: imported, chilled	38	59-5	50 - 69	Mushrooms per ¼ lb	671	10.0	8 - 12
huck liverside (without bone)*	50	77.6	65 - 88	Trasmosms per 4 to	BUSINESS OF STREET		
ump steak*	54	94.5	75 –120	Fresh fruit			
ump steak	BUILD WITH SIDE	PER STATE OF THE STATE OF	STORES OF STREET	Apples, cooking	595	15.4	12 - 19
nb: Home-killed				Apples, dessert	736	18-1	16 - 20
oin (with bone)	600	75.7	64 - 88	Pears, dessert	602	19-0	16 - 22
reast*	586	23.4	15 - 32	Oranges	623	13.7	10 - 18
est end of neck	543	56.7	35 - 75	Bananas	718	15.9	14 – 18
houlder (with bone)	576	51.6	44 - 64				
eg (with bone)	607	71.8	63 - 80	Bacon			
nb: Imported				Collar*	490	54.9	46 - 62
oin (with bone)	519	55-6	49 - 62	Gammon*	553	74.5	66 - 82
reast*	511	15.7	10 - 20	Middle cut*, smoked	408	68-6	60 - 84
est end of neck	495	45.3	32 - 54	Back, smoked	336	75.0	62 - 86
houlder (with bone)	526	39.1	35 - 43	Back, unsmoked	396 310	72·6 55·6	60 - 83 48 - 65
eg (with bone)	526	60-3	56 - 64	Streaky, smoked	310	22.0	40 - 65
				11 (640	95-1	74 -112
k: Home-killed	722	57-6	48 - 68	Ham (not shoulder)	040	75.1	77 -112
eg (foot off) elly*	733 726	41-3	35 - 48	D 1 1 1 12	578	25.1	20 - 29
oin (with bone)	766	71.5	64 - 79	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	3/6	23.1	20 - 27
olli (with bolle)	,,,,			6 1/ 1) 1 1-1	713	54-1	49 - 60
k sausages	752	34-8	30 - 40	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	/13	371	47 - 00
f sausages	620	30.4	26 - 36	Milk, ordinary, per pint	18 18 <u>201</u>	6.0	
				Tillk, ordinary, per pine			
sting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	602	31.2	28 - 34				
the skiller forth as skilled (A IK)				Butter	572	31.3	27 - 36
sting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb)	394	35-2	30 - 40	Home produced New Zealand	616	29.3	28 - 31
oven ready	377	33.2	30 - 40	Danish Zealand	698	30.9	28 - 34
sh and smoked fish					CONTRACTOR OF THE	S STATE OF	
od fillets	471	50.6	40 - 60	Margarine, standard quality, per ½ lb	160	12-1	11 - 13
addock fillets	458	57-0	46 - 66	Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb	117	11.5	11 - 12
addock, smoked, whole	374	54.8	45 - 65 58 - 80				
aice fillets	429	68.9	58 - 80	Lard	785	20.7	17 - 24
alibut cuts	168 280	92·4 29·5	72 –110				
errings ippers, with bone	478	36.7	20 - 36 30 - 44	Cheese, cheddar type	746	43.1	39 - 48
ippers, with bolle	7/0	30 /	30 - 11				
ad				Eggs, large, per doz	684	39.7	36 - 45
/hite, 13 lb wrapped and sliced loaf	717	16-1	141- 17	Eggs, standard, per doz	676	34-5	31 - 38
/hite, 13 lb unwrapped loaf	526	16.4	$15\frac{1}{2} - 17\frac{1}{2}$	Eggs, medium, per doz	349	29-9	28 - 33
/hite, 14 oz loaf	553	10.6	9½- 11½			00.7	07 00
rown, 14 oz loaf	602	11.5	11 – 12	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	783	28-5	27 – 30
				A STATE OF THE STA	Selection of the selection	lengers o	
ur elf-raising, per 3 lb	718	20.7	17 - 25	Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	716	40.0	36 - 45
sir-laising, per 3 ib	/10	20 /	17 - 23				
sh vegetables				Tea, per 4 lb	at the state of	40.0	441 401
otatoes, old, loose				Higher priced	287	12.2	11½- 12½
White	265	4.7	$3\frac{1}{2}$ - $5\frac{1}{2}$	Medium priced	1,768 557	10·0 8·9	9 - 11 $8\frac{1}{2} - 9\frac{1}{2}$
Red	172	4.9	4 - 6	Lower priced	221	0 /	02 /2

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

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.

TABLE 101

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

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

Quar	ter	Employee	s in employme	nt	Employers and self-	HM	Employed	Un-	Working
	15 1	Males	Females	Total	employed	Forces	labour force	employed	population
A. ES	TIMATES ON NATIONAL IN	SURANCE CARD COL	INT BASIS			ar			
	mbers unadjusted for seasonal v								
1969	March June September December	14,020 14,027 14,035 13,987	8,495 8,573 8,584 8,536	22,515 22,600 22,619 22,523	1,785 1,806 1,810 1,815	384 380 377 376	24,684 24,786 24,806 24,714	566 483 540 566	25,250 25,269 25,346 25,280
1970	March June September December	13,880 13,832 13,835 13,823	8,545 8,573 8,572 8,506	22,425 22,404 22,407 22,328	1,820 1,825 1,831 1,835	374 372 370 371	24,619 24,601 24,608 24,534	602 524 579 604	25,221 25,124 25,187 25,139
1971	March June	13,579 13,542	8,391 8,486	21,970 22,027	1,840 1,843	369 368	24,179 24,238	700 687	24,878 24,926
Nu	mbers adjusted for seasonal vari	iations							
1969	March June September December	14,099 14,029 14,002 13,941	8,515 8,561 8,553 8,559	22,614 22,590 22,555 22,500					25,313 25,309 25,279 25,246
1970	March June September December	13,952 13,837 13,807 13,775	8,567 8,558 8,543 8,527	22,519 22,395 22,350 22,302					25,276 25,166 25,128 25,104
1971	March June	13,646 13,550	8,414 8,470	22,060 22,020					24,927 24,970
B. ES	TIMATES ON CENSUS OF E	MPLOYMENT BASIS							
Nui	mbers unadjusted for seasonal v								
1971	June September December	13,424 13,294 13,328	8,224 8,218 8,148	21,648 21,512 21,476	1,843 1,850 1,857	368 368 372	23,859 23,730 23,705	687 810 868	24,546 24,540 24,573
1972	March June September December	13,241 13,319 13,346 13,435	8,318 8,331 8,434 8,477	21,559 21,650 21,780 21,912	1,864 1,872 1,883 1,894	371 371 374 372	23,794 23,893 24,037 24,178	925 767 848 745	24,719 24,660 24,885 24,923
1973	March June September December	13,430 13,478 13,556 13,525	8,676 8,705 8,713 8,761	22,106 22,182 22,269 22,286	1,905 1,916 1,916 1,916	367 361 358 354	24,378 24,459 24,543 24,556	683 546 545 486	25,061 25,005 25,088 25,042
1974	March June	13,325 13,363	8,802 8,933	22,127 22,297	1,916 1,916	349 345	24,392 24,558	590 516	24,982 25,074
	mbers adjusted for seasonal vari								
1971	June September December	13,431 13,282 13,280	8,202 8,201 8,182	21,633 21,483 21,462					24,585 24,500 24,557
1972	March June September December	13,292 13,326 13,338 13,385	8,321 8,306 8,423 8,513	21,613 21,632 21,761 21,898					24,732 24,696 24,851 24,912
1973	March June September December	13,481 13,483 13,551 13,475	8,674 8,679 8,705 8,800	22,155 22,162 22,256 22,275					25,068 25,041 25,059 25,035
1974	March June	13,376 13,367	8,795 8,908	22,171 22,275					24,983 25,109

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102 THOUSANDS

		South East*	East Anglia	South West*	West Midlands	East Midlands*	Yorkshire and Humber- side*	North West*	North*	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Standa	rd Region											
1971	June	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
1974	June	7,368	665	1,519	2,247	1,483	1,991	2,702	1,245	992	2,084	22,297

Estimates for 1974 have been analysed according to the revised standard regions for statistical purposes effective from April 1, 1974; therefore, they are not comparable with imates for previous years.

EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABL	LE 103									20128	10000		Arriena		Т	HOU	SANDS
			Index of tion indu		Manus	facturing tries								a dron			THE REAL PROPERTY.
		Total all industries and services	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1971	June	21,648	9,869-8	96-5	7,886-3	96-8	420.8	393-4	743-5	44-3	435-2	556-4	1,038-5	164-2	799-3	183-3	807-1
	July August September		9,875·6 9,869·4 9,843·0	96·2 95·9 95·7	7,888·4 7,886·7 7,858·9	96·4 96·1 95·7		392·1 392·8 392·2	758·6 760·1 747·8	44·3 44·5 44·4	436·6 437·5 435·3	555·2 551·9 549·7	1,029·9 1,025·3 1,019·8	163·5 164·1 163·5	796·2 794·3 795·5	183·2 183·3 183·2	804·7 802·1 801·3
	October November December		9,803·0 9,767·4 9,735·7	95·2 94·7 94·5	7,829·5 7,793·0 7,773·6	95·2 94·7 94·4		390·6 388·7 386·6	747·0 746·4 743·7	44·1 43·8 43·6	434·1 432·7 431·9	545·3 540·4 535·9	1,010·7 1,002·7 997·6	162·3 162·0 161·4	794·1 793·0 794·0	182·6 181·3 181·2	798-0 790-0 787-6
1972	January February March		9,648·3 9,611·2 9,576·8	94·3 94·0 93·8	7,701·1 7,674·1 7,630·9	94·2 93·9 93·6		386-0 385-7 381-0	729·8 724·3 722·2	43·2 42·8 42·7	428·1 426·6 425·6	530-9 526-4 519-4	987·7 980·1 972·9	159-9 158-8 157-3	788·5 794·8 788·4	178·4 178·3 179·1	784-7 782-8 778-8
	April May June	21,650	9,598·6 9,597·7 9,595·6	93·8 93·8 93·8	7,631·8 7,623·1 7,613·3	93·6 93·4 93·4	415-8	379-9 378-5 377-0	723·7 726·6 729·8	42·5 42·3 41·9	424·8 425·8 424·0	518·8 516·4 515·6	969·0 965·6 963·8	156·5 155·9 155·7	788-8 785-5 780-4	179-4 179-3 176-9	776-9 776-1 775-6
	July August September		9,627·2 9,652·5 9,636·9	93·7 93·8 93·7	7,638·1 7,662·5 7,665·0	93·3 93·3 93·3		374·3 373·8 372·7	741·8 745·8 741·1	41·8 41·8 41·8	425·4 427·1 425·7	515·9 514·8 516·3	963·2 962·2 963·4	156·2 155·8 155·9	786·6 788·1 786·2	176·3 176·2 177·6	775·2 777·4 780·8
	October November December		9,655·6 9,695·7 9,683·2	93·8 94·0 94·0	7,667·6 7·677·9 7,676·4	93·2 93·2 93·2		371-9 370-9 369-8	739·5 740·2 733·2	41·5 41·2 41·2	423·8 423·8 425·0	516·9 517·5 518·3	960·7 961·9 963·6	156·5 157·3 157·8	790·2 793·4 793·9	176·9 174·9 175·0	781·4 782·9 784·5
973	January February March		9,631·4 9,669·5 9,671·7	94·1 94·5 94·7	7,639·0 7,652·3 7,656·6	93·4 93·6 93·7		368-7 368-0 366-5	721·1 715·1 714·8	41·0 41·1 41·0	422·1 423·1 423·7	519·4 520·6 520·3	959·6 960·2 961·1	157·5 159·1 159·5	789·5 792·9 794·7	174·3 174·2 174·5	784-8 788-7 788-4
	April May June	22,182	9,681·1 9,679·1 9,698·0	94·7 94·7 94·8	7,655·1 7,658·4 7,664·0	93·8 93·9 94·1	420-8	364·6 363·2 360·7	716·2 720·6 728·1	40·6 40·5 40·4	422·4 422·8 424·5	520·2 518·0 517·6	960·1 955·6 955·5	159·5 159·2 159·3	795·6 796·4 795·3	175·4 178·6 177·3	786·4 785·2 788·9
	July August September		9,747·5 9,764·2 9,760·7	94·9 94·8 94·9	7,705·8 7,723·9 7,724·1	94·1 94·0 94·0		358·4 356·9 354·0	748·7 752·4 742·1	40·0 39·9 39·8	426·9 429·2 428·7	518·7 519·9 519·2	955·9 959·0 964·2	158·7 158·6 159·5	800·0 804·2 809·7	173·6 173·5 177·5	789·7 791·9 791·0
	October November December		9,766·6 9,805·0 9,812·7	94·8 95·1 95·2	7,741·4 7,778·6 7,799·4	94·1 94·5 94·7		351·3 348·8 346·6	744·3 749·2 749·9	39·4 39·0 39·1	430-8 434-1 435-6	517·5 516·6 516·0	964·6 970·8 972·0	160·0 161·1 161·3	815·6 826·6 830·9	177-2 177-1 177-1	792-9 790-3 793-4
1974	January February March		9,710·9 9,697·7 9,659·8	94·9 94·8 94·6	7,719·3 7,701·0 7,685·7	94·4 94·3 94·2		345·7 345·5 344·0	741·0 741·8 740·6	39·0 39·0 38·9	431·1 431·7 430·9	511·3 509·8 507·6	960·3 960·2 959·4	160·0 159·6 159·1	826-9 824-3 824-6	176·1 175·7 175·1	788·7 784·5 782·2
	April May June	22,297	9,662·2 9,674·4 9,678·6	94·6 94·7 94·6	7,690·7 7,707·5 7,705·0	94·3 94·5 94·5	403-8	345·7 346·7 346·8	738·0 738·7 739·7	39·0 39·2 39·3	431·4 432·7 432·1	507·0 505·3 506·6	962·1 963·8 964·7	158·9 158·2 158·6	825·2 828·7 830·0	175·1 174·3 175·1	783·1 783·1 783·4
	July‡ August‡ September‡		9,712·2 9,744·5 9,72·90	94·6 94·6 94·6	7,742·2 7,774·0 7,758·9	94·5 94·6 94·4		346·1 347·4 347·8	751·9 754·5 746·6	39·5 39·7 39·7	436·5 440·2 440·1	509·0 510·9 511·7	969·4 973·7 977·5	158·8 139·6 158·9	834·7 838·7 837·4	174·0 176·2 178·6	783·3 785·1 787·6
	October‡ November‡ December‡		9,726·3 9,684·6 9,632·2	94·5 93·9 93·5	7,758·8 7,749·0 7,710·4	94·3 94·1 93·6		347·5 347·9 347·7	746·1 745·9 742·8	40·0 40·2 40·3	440-9 440-4 439-6	512·8 514·1 514·7	978·4 978·5 976·4	159·4 159·4 158·9	837·1 833·2 823·7	177-0 179-1 178-0	789-2 789-7 792-9
1975	January‡ February‡ March‡		9,553·0 9,496·5 9,443·5	93·4 92·8 92·5	7,638·3 7,584·5 7,536·1	93·4 92·9 92·4		347·8 348·7 350·2	735·1 727·1 719·3	40·3 40·3 40·2	438·2 436·3 434·0	511-9 510-6 509-4	972·9 970·6 966·5	157·8 156·0 155·4	810-6 803-6 798-7	177-8 177-0 177-0	787-6 780-9 773-2
	April‡ May‡		9,393·6 9,357·4	91·9 91·6	7,484·3 7,429·9	91·8 91·1		351·4 351·1	715·1 713·8	40·2 40·2	430·5 427·9	506·6 504·3	960-4 955-0	154·1 152·1	788·2 778·9	176·6 176·1	770·1 759·9

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

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABL	E 103 (co	ntinued)	Harris Name		- calabra	100 mm or										THOUSA	NDS
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†		
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	June	1971
571·1 570·8 570·2	580·7 581·1 577·7	46·4 46·3 46·2	429·2 433·2 436·0	302·2 301·7 299·5	264·0 265·7 267·0	588·9 590·8 589·3	333-8 334-1 332-6	1,230·0 1,227·0 1,232·3	365·1 362·9 359·6							July August September	
567-5 564-8 563-6	573·6 569·9 568·8	46·3 46·4 46·2	436·0 435·3 435·3	298·9 297·8 297·5	268·3 269·5 269·9	587·8 585·2 583·7	332·9 331·8 331·7	1,222·0 1,227·4 1,219·1	360·9 358·3 356·4							October November December	
558·8 555·2 552·6	563·5 560·4 557·7	45·6 45·2 44·5	430-3 428-9 426-4	295·9 294·3 292·8	269·5 269·5 268·9	578·8 577·7 574·2	327·8 328·0 327·6	1,207·6 1,198·2 1,213·4	353·6 353·2 351·5							January February March	1972
553·0 552·9 552·6	559-6 559-1 558-0	44·6 44·9 45·0	428-8 428-0 425-7	292·9 294·2 294·9	270·4 269·2 270·2	573·4 572·5 572·6	328-6 328-7 330-7	1,236·4 1,247·3 1,258·2	350·5 348·8 347·1	1,520-1	2,587-5	982-7	3,030-9	2,001.7	1,513-8	April May June	
554-2 555-4 559-0	557·0 560·7 562·2	44·9 45·0 45·0	425·2 429·6 430·9	296·9 298·7 297·5	271·5 274·6 274·7	573·5 575·0 571·6	332·3 334·3 335·4	1,268-8 1,271-4 1,253-9	346-0 344-8 345-3							July August September	
561·2 561·8 563·4	560·0 560·0 559·3	45·0 45·0 45·0	430-9 430-8 430-1	297·4 298·1 297·2	277·4 280·4 281·5	573-0 571-7 570-6	335·3 337·1 336·8	1,271·1 1,303·3 1,294·4	345·0 343·6 342·6							October November December	
561-4 563-7 563-4	557·8 559·0 558·6	44·7 44·5 44·3	426·4 426·4 426·4	295·7 296·7 297·1	281·1 283·4 283·9	566·9 566·3 566·3	335·8 337·2 338·8	1,281·1 1,308·6 1,309·0	342·6 340·6 339·6							January February March	197
562·9 563·2 563·0	556·5 556·3 555·0	44·2 44·3 44·0	424·6 422·5 417·6	299·4 299·0 299·1	284·1 285·5 286·5	566·9 566·9 567·7	340-0 343-7 344-2	1,322·7 1,320·6 1,337·9	338·7 336·9 335·4	1,501-3	2,690-5	1,043-4	3,170-5	2,113.5	1,543.5	April May June	
567·3 568·8 569·3	557·4 556·0 553·5	43·7 43·5 43·3	415·7 412·5 412·0	301·0 301·6 300·3	287·8 288·1 288·8	573·8 576·4 577·7	346·9 348·4 347·4	1,348·2 1,348·5 1,346·7	335·1 334·9 335·9							July August September	
572·2 576·8 580·4	551·1 553·2 555·6	43·2 42·9 43·2	412·8 414·7 415·2	299·3 300·4 300·7	288·7 289·0 289·2	581·5 583·6 586·0	350·5 353·2 353·7	1,338·1 1,342·4 1,331·3	335·8 335·2 335·4							October November December	
573·4 571·7 570·3	549·2 547·0 544·6	43·0 42·9 42·8	409·7 407·4 406·2	295·5 294·0 293·3	283·1 281·6 280·2	583·8 584·5 583·7	347·4 345·2 346·1	1,310·3 1,316·1 1,294·7	335·6 335·1 335·4							January February March	197
573·5 576·4 577·3	545·5 546·8 545·9	42·8 42·8 42·3	405·8 407·8 404·3	293·5 294·5 295·1	278·9 278·6 277·9	582·7 585·9 582·2	348·2 350·8 350·5	1,288·3 1,283·2 1,289·7	337·5 337·0 337·0	1,483-1	2,706.9	1,100-6	3,284-3	2,088-0	1,550-9	April May June	
581·5 580·5 579·3	545·9 548·6 544·6	42·2 42·2 41·6	403·6 405·6 404·6	295·5 298·1 295·8	276·2 276·1 274·9	584·9 587·1 586·3	355·3 357·3 353·6	1,287·6 1,287·2 1,284·5	336·3 335·9 337·8							July‡ August‡ September‡	
580·2 579·1 575·9	539·9 536·2 530·3	41·9 42·1 42·0	404·4 406·0 403·8	294·3 292·6 287·6	274-3 271-8 269-4	587·2 587·7 585·4	355·7 353·1 348·7	1,281·2 1,248·7 1,234·6	338-8 339-0 339-5							October‡ November‡ December‡	
568·5 563·6 558·5	521·8 516·4 510·5	41·6 41·6 41·8	398·6 396·1 393·9	288·3 288·1 286·8	264-8 264-6 264-6	580·3 576·3 574·5	342·2 335·5 331·8	1,227·2 1,223·4 1,217·2	339·7 339·9 340·0							January‡ February‡ March‡	197
553-7	508-6	41.3	393.0	283-8	264-0	570-8	327-3	1,217-9	340-0							April‡	

Great Britain: males and females

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	ADULT STU	SCHOOL- DENTS
			1- 32	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ac	ljusted§
		Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974†	Monthly averages	1.0 1.1 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.4 1.9 2.3 1.6 1.4 1.4 2.2 2.4 2.4 2.4 2.5 3.4 3.8 2.6 2.6	213·2 229·6 294·5 410·1 444·5 345·8 312·1 431·9 520·6 372·2 317·0 330·9 521·0 549·4 543·8 582·2 758·4 844·1 597·9 599·7	4·2 3·7 5·2 8·3 11·7 8·6 7·1 18·3 10·4 8·6 7·4 9·1 8·6 8·6 9·0 14·8 19·1 7·0 13·7	2.0 2.5 4.4 6.7 9.1 10.2	208-9 225-9 289-4 401-9 432-8 337-2 304-9 418-8 502-3 361-7 308-4 323-4 509-8 538-4 530-7 567-8 737-0 816-0 580-7 571-5	OF THE STREET OF	1-0 1-0 1-3 1-9 2-0 1-5 1-3 1-8 2-2 1-6 1-3 1-4 2-2 2-3 2-3 2-5 3-3 3-6 2-6 2-5
1971	July 12 August 9 September 13	3·3 3·7 3·6	743·4 817·6 810·5	14·8 55·5 34·7	24·4 24·5 14·2	704·2 737·6 761·6	756-6 772-0 791-0	3·4 3·5 3·5
	October 11 November 8 December 6	3·7 3·8 3·9	819·3 851·2 867·8	19·3 11·9 8·6	0·8 	799·2 839·3 859·0	808-5 834-4 847-7	3·6 3·7 3·8
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	4·1 4·1 4·1	928·6 925·2 924·8	10·1 8·4 7·1	2·0 0·1 0·1	916·6 916·7 917·6	860·5 870·7 876·2	3·8 3·9 3·9
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4·1 3·7 3·4	928·2 832·0 767·3	16·5 10·1 8·4	16·4 0·2 1·8	895·4 821·8 757·1	868·1 838·0 808·1	3·9 3·7 3·6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3·6 3·9 3·8	803·7 863·8 848·0	19·2 60·9 42·0	28·6 30·4 25·0	755-9 772-5 781-0	804·6 799·9 803·3	3·6 3·6 3·6
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3·5 3·4 3·3	792·1 770·4 744·9	23·2 13·4 9·7	2·6 1·8	766·3 757·1 733·4	775·7 755·6 729·5	3·5 3·4 3·3
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·5 3·2 3·0	785·0 717·5 682·6	9·1 6·6 5·0	15.6	760·4 710·9 677·6	704·9 665·8 636·3	3·1 2·9 2·8
	April 9 May 14 June 11	3·0 2·6 2·4	691·9 591·0 545·9	4·2 3·3 3·6	44·1 1·0	643·6 587·7 541·4	615-6 604-8 593-7	2·7 2·7 2·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·5 2·4	555·2 570·7 545·4	7-7 21·6 13·0	19·8 19·2 18·5	527·7 530·0 513·9	576-3 555-0 533-8	2·5 2·4 2·3
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·2 2·2 2·1	509·6 493·6 486·2	5·1 2·3 1·8	2·8 1·9	501·6 491·2 482·5	511·3 490·3 479·7	2·2 2·2 2·1
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·7 2·6 2·6	605·6 599·2 590·1	4·5 3·1 2·0	7·9 	593·1 596·1 588·1	538·0 551·6 546·9	2·4 2·4 2·4
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·8 2·4 2·3	646·8 535·4 515·8	5·6 4·9 5·4	66·9 1·1	574·3 530·4 509·2	546·1 548·1 562·4	2·4 2·4 2·5
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·5 2·9 2·8	566·8 656·3 647·1	14·4 56·0 33·4	24·4 27·6 29·3	528·1 572·7 584·4	576·8 596·5 603·2	2·5 2·6 2·7
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	2-7 2-7 	612·5 621·4 	13·4 8·0 	2·3 —	596·8 613·4 	606·5 612·8	2·7 2·7 ··
1975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	3·3 3·3 3·4	742·0 757·1 768·4	8·0 8·4 5·8	4·0 	731·0 748·7 762·6	678·0 704·5 721·5	3·0 3·1 3·2
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4·0 3·6 3·7	899-7 813-1 831-3	19-9 14-3 18-4	91·5 	788·3 798·8 810·1	759·9 816·7 863·7	3·3 3·6 3·8

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.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

		UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ac	
				School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentag rate
	THE STATE OF THE S	per cent	- (000's) 137·4	(000's) 2·3	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
555 556 557 558 559 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 677 772 773 774	Monthly averages	1-1 1-4 2-1 2-3 1-7 1-6 2-2 2-7 1-9 1-6 1-7 2-9 3-2 3-2 3-2 3-5 4-6 5-0 3-6	151-0 204-3 293-8 322-6 248-3 226-3 321-9 279-6 240-6 259-6 420-7 461-9 495-3 639-8 705-1 499-4 500-9	2-0 3-0 5-0 7-5 5-4 4-3 7-9 11-1 6-4 5-1 4-5 5-7 5-5 5-6 5-7 9-5 12-4 4-5 8-5		135-1 148-9 201-3 288-8 315-1 242-9 222-0 314-0 382-8 273-2 235-5 255-1 413-4 452-9 485-4 625-3 686-2 487-9 483-1		1.0 1.1 1.4 2.0 2.2 1.7 1.5 2.1 2.6 1.8 1.6 1.7 2.8 3.1 3.1 3.1 4.5 4.9 3.5 3.5
71	July 12 August 9 September 13	4·5 4·9 4·8	630·7 681·6 677·0	9·1 35·4 22·2	18·5 18·1 10·7	603·1 628·1 644·1	643·3 656·3 670·7	4·6 4·7 4·8
	October 11 November 8 December 6	4·9 5·1 5·2	684·4 712·9 731·6	12·3 7·8 5·7	0·6 0·1	671·4 705·1 725·8	684·3 706·0 717·3	4·9 5·0 5·1
72	Jánuary 10 February 14 March 13	5·6 5·6 5·6	783-7 781-3 780-3	6·4 5·5 4·7	1·5 0·1 0·1	775·8 775·7 775·5	726·6 736·7 740·6	5·2 5·3 5·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12	5·6 5·0 4·6	779·0 699·8 648·2	10·9 7·0 5·8	12·3 0·2 1·4	755·8 692·5 641·0	732·2 704·9 680·1	5·2 5·0 4·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11	4·8 5·1 5·0	670·2 707·2 699·3	12·1 38·9 26·8	20·4 21·1 17·5	637·6 647·1 655·0	675·4 670·1 675·6	4·8 4·8 4·8
	October 9 November 13 December 11	4·7 4·6 4·4	654·9 637·2 620·2	15·2 8·9 6·5	2·2 1·3	637·5 628·3 612·4	649·9 631·5 609·8	4·7 4·5 4·4
'3	January 8 February 12 March 12	4·7 4·3 4·1	651·7 596·7 568·9	6·0 4·3 3·3	11.3	634·4 592·4 565·6	585-8 554-4 531-0	4·2 4·0 3·8
	April 9 May 14 June 11	4·1 3·6 3·3	569·4 497·2 461·8	2·8 2·2 2·4	29·2 0·8	537·4 495·0 458·6	513·3 507·8 498·7	3·7 3·6 3·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10 October 8	3·3 3·4 3·2 3·1	464-7 473-1 452-8 427-4	5·0 14·2 8·1 3·2	13·8 13·0 12·3	445·8 445·9 432·4 422·0	483·8 467·1 451·1	3·5 3·4 3·2
	November 12 December 10	3·0 3·0	416·1 412·7	1·4 1·1	2·2 1·3	414·6 410·3	434·1 418·1 408·5	3·0 2·9
74	January 14 February 11 March 11	3·7 3·6 3·6	511·1 507·1 501·9	2·8 1·9 1·2	5-8	502·5 505·2 500·7	454·4 467·7 466·3	3·3 3·4 3·3
	April 8 May 13 June 10	3·8 3·3 3·2	532·1 455·6 440·3	3·3 3·2 3·6	42·4 ———————————————————————————————————	486·3 452·5 435·8	462-1 465-5 476-5	3·3 3·3 3·4
	July 8 August 12 September 9	3·4 3·8 3·8	474·7 535·2 527·4	9·6 35·5 20·2	16·3 17·7 18·1	448·8 482·0 489·1	486·9 502·4 506·8	3·5 3·6 3·6
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	3·6 3·7 	508·6 516·3	8·0 4·7 	1.6	499·1 511·6 	510·9 515·3	3·7 3·7
5	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	4·4 4·5 4·5	613·0 624·6 632·8	5·0 5·0 3·5	3·0 —	605·0 619·6 629·3	560·0 582·4 595·0	4·0 4·2 4·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5-2 4-8 4-9	718·7 667·0 681·6	12·5 8·7 11·2	55·5 — 2·0	650·7 658·2 668·4	626·4 671·4 709·4	4·5 4·8 5·1

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 13,940,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

† 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.

[‡] 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

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING	S SCHOOL-
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally a	djusted §
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students (000's)	(000's)	Number	Percentage rate
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	Monthly averages	1-0 1-0 1-2 1-5 1-6 1-2 1-1 1-3 1-5 1-1 0-9 0-8 1-0 0-9 1-0 1-0 1-4 1-6 1-1	75-7 78-6 90-2 116-3 121-9 97-6 85-8 110-0 126-7 92-6 76-4 71-3 100-2 88-8 81-9 86-9 118-6 139-0 98-5 98-8	1-9 1-6 2-2 3-3 4-2 3-2 2-8 5-2 7-2 4-1 3-5 2-9 3-5 3-0 3-0 3-0 5-3 6-7 2-5 5-2	0.3 0.5 1.3 1.7 2.6 3.3 5.2	73-8 77-0 88-1 113-1 117-7 94-3 83-0 104-8 119-5 88-5 72-9 68-3 96-5 85-2 77-9 82-5 111-7 129-7 92-8 88-5	(000's)	Per cent 1-0 1-0 1-0 1-2 1-5 1-5 1-2 1-0 1-3 1-5 1-1 0-9 0-8 1-1 1-0 0-9 1-3 1-5 1-1 1-0 1-3 1-5 1-1 1-0 1-1 1-0 1-1 1-0 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1
1971	July 12 August 9 September 13	1·4 1·6 1·6	112·7 136·0 133·5	5·7 20·1 12·5	5·9 6·4 3·5	101-1 109-5 117-5	113·3 115·7 120·3	1-4 1-4 1-4
	October 11 November 8 December 6	1·6 1·7 1·6	134·9 138·4 136·2	7·0 4·2 2·9	0·1 0·1	127-9 134-2 133-2	124·2 128·4 130·4	1·5 1·5 1·6
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	1·7 1·7 1·7	144·9 143·9 144·5	3-7 2-8 2-4	0-5	140-8 141-1 142-1	133-9 134-0 135-6	1·6 1·6 1·6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	1·8 1·6 1·4	149·2 132·2 119·1	5-6 3-0 2-6	4·2 0·4	139·4 129·2 116·2	135·9 133·1 128·0	1·6 1·6 1·5
	July 10 August 14 September 11	1·6 1·9 1·8	133·6 156·6 148·7	7·1 22·0 15·2	8·2 9·3 7·6	118·3 125·3 126·0	129·2 129·8 127·7	1·5 1·5 1·5
	October 9 November 13 December 11	1·6 1·6 1·5	137·3 133·3 124·7	8·0 4·5 3·2	0·5 0·5	128·7 128·8 120·9	125·8 124·1 119·7	1·5 1·5 1·4
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	1·5 1·4 1·3	133·3 120·8 113·8	3·1 2·3 1·8	4·2 	126·0 118·5 112·0	119·1 111·4 105·3	1-4 1-3 1-2
	April 9 May 14 June 11	1·4 1·1 1·0	122-5 93-8 84-1	1·5 1·1 1·2	14·9 0·2	106·1 92·7 82·7	102·3 97·0 95·0	1·2 1·1 1·1
	July 9 August 13 September 10	1·0 1·1 1·1	90·5 97·7 92·6	2·7 7·4 4·9	6·0 6·1 6·2	81·8 84·1 81·4	92·5 87·9 82·7	1·1 1·0 0·9
	October 8 November 12 December 10	0·9 0·9 0·8	82-3 77-5 73-6	1-9 0-9 0-7	0·7 0·6	79·6 76·6 72·2	77·2 72·2 71·2	0·9 0·8 0·8
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	1·1 1·0 1·0	94·5 92·1 88·2	1.7 1.2 0.8	2·2 	90·6 90·9 87·4	83·6 83·9 80·6	1·0 1·0 0·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	1·3 0·9 0·9	114·7 79·7 75·5	2·3 1·8 1·8	24·4 0·4	88·0 78·0 73·4	84-0 82-6 85-9	1·0 0·9 1·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	1·0 1·4 1·4	92·2 121·1 119·7	4·8 20·5 13·2	8·1 10·0 11·2	79·3 90·6 95·3	89·9 94·1 96·4	1·0 1·1 1·1
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	1·2 1·2 ··	103·9 105·1	5·5 3·3 	0·7 	97·8 101·8	95·6 97·5 ··	11
1975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	1·5 1·5 1·5	130·0 132·5 135·6	3·0 3·3 2·4	1.0	126·0 129·1 133·3	118·0 122·1 126·5	1·3 1·4 1·4
	April 14 May 12 June 9	2·1 1·7 1·7	181·0 146·2 149·7	7·4 5·6 7·2	36·1 0·8	137-6 140-6 141-8	133-5 145-3 154-4	1·5 1·7 1·8

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

			UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING	SCHOOL- DENTS
			Percentage rate	Number	of which:	rau muh	Actual number	Seasonally ad	
				Adels abutana	School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage rate
	228	(6/000)	per cent	- (000°s) 48·1	(000's)	(000's)	(000's) 47·3	(000's)	per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958				54·0 71·6	0·8 0·7 1·0	11	53·3 70·6		
1959			11. 200	95·2 92·8 71·3 71·4	1·5 1·8 1·5	. 141	93·7 91·0 69·8 70·0		: 2
1960 1961 1962				96.8	1·4 2·4		94-4		
1963 1964	Monthly averages		0.8	109·9 76·6 68·1	2·6 1·6 1·4	: 641 : 88	107·3 75·1 66·7		an in off the
1965 1966 1967	1		0·9 1·6	68·1 75·6 127·8	1·2 1·4	0.1	74·3 126·3		0-8 0-9 1-6
1968 1969 1970			1.6 1.5 1.6	128·6 122·4 126·6	1·4 1·3 1·4	0·1 0·5 0·7	127·0 120·7 124·5		1·6 1·5 1·6
1971 1972	15		2.1	153·6 162·8	1·9 1·8	0·8 0·8	150·9 160·2		2·0 2·1
1973 1974†			1.5	114·0 117·2	0·7 1·3	0·8 1·5	112·5 114·4		1.5
1971	October 11 November 8 December 6		2·2 2·3 2·3	161·5 170·8 172·2	2·5 1·3 0·8	0-1	159·0 169·5 171·4	161-7 168-2 169-7	2·2 2·2 2·3
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		2·5 2·5 2·5	185·9 185·9 185·9	0·9 0·7 0·6	= 225 - 225 - 225 - 225 - 225	185·1 185·2 185·3	171·2 172·7 173·6	2·3 2·3 2·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12		2·4 2·2 1·9	182·1 162·9 146·1	2·0 0·9 0·7	0·6 0·1	179·5 162·0 145·3	171·3 164·5 158·3	2·3 2·2 2·1
	July 10 August 14 September 11		2·0 2·1 2·1	149·3 158·1 156·2	1·1 6·3 4·6	3·6 3·5 1·9	144·6 148·3 149·7	157·8 156·3 156·0	2·1 2·1 2·1
	October 9 November 13 December 11		2·0 2·0 1·9	150·9 148·9 141·1	2·2 0·9 0·6	0·2 0·2	148·6 147·9 140·3	151·1 147·4 140·8	2·0 2·0 1·9
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		2·0 1·8 1·7	151·5 139·5 132·3	0·7 0·5 0·4	0-9	149·9 138·9 131·9	136·6 127·1 120·6	1·8 1·7 1·6
	April 9 May 14 June 11		1-7 1-5 1-4	130·0 114·1 104·0	0·3 0·3 0·3	3-9	125-8 113-8 103-7	117·5 116·2 116·9	1·6 1·5 1·5
	July 9 August 13 September 10		1·4 1·4 1·3	102·6 104·3 101·4	0·5 2·0 1·6	1·8 1·8 1·3	100·3 100·6 98·5	113·3 108·3 104·0	1·5 1·4 1·4
	October 8 November 12 December 10		1·3 1·3 1·2	99·4 96·0 92·8	0·8 0·3 0·2	0·5 0·1	98·2 95·8 92·5	100·6 95·4 93·3	1·3 1·3 1·2
974	January 14 February 11 March 11		1-6 1-6 1-6	123·5 123·8 120·7	0·3 0·2 0·2	1.2	122-0 123-6 120-5	108·8 112·1 109·3	1·4 1·5 1·4
	April 8	511.0	1.7	125.8	0.8	6-8	118·1	109-7	1.5
	April 8 May 13 June 10		1·6 1·4 1·4	122·7 105·8 101·8	0·8 0·8 0·8	6-7	115·1 105·1 101·0	106·9 107·4 113·7	1·4 1·4 1·5
	July 8 August 12 September 9		1·4 1·6 1·7	106·7 121·2 124·4	0·8 4·6 3·5	1·9 3·2 3·0	104·0 113·4 118·0	116·3 120·5 122·7	1·6 1·6 1·6
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡		1.7 1.7 	123·8 124·8 ··	1·5 0·8	<u>0.8</u> 	121·5 124·0	123·6 123·8	1·7 1·7
975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10		2·1 2·2 2·2	155·0 161·1 164·6	0.8 0.6	:: and	154·0 160·3 164·0	142·0 149·3 153·4	1·9 2·0 2·1
	April 14 May 12 June 9		2·6 2·4 2·5	192·3 177·4 182·5	3·0 2·1 2·2	14.9	174·4 175·2 180·1	166·2 177·5 192·9	2·2 2·4 2·6

[†] 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.

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. 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.

[†] 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.

East Anglia Region: males and females

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING	G SCHOOL-
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:	townst.	Actual number	Seasonally a	
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1970 1971 1972 1973	Monthly averages	 	5·4 6·0 8·9 11·1 9·9 7·9 7·3 9·6 11·0 8·5 7·8 8·6 12·4 12·2 12·3 19·8 18·6 12·5 13·1	0·1 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·4 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·1		5-3 5-9 8-7 10-9 9-6 7-6 7-1 9-2 10-5 8-3 7-6 8-4 12-1 11-9 12-0 13-5 19-4 18-3 12-3 12-8	(400 5)	Per cent
1971	July 12 August 9 September 13	2·9 3·1 3·1	18·2 19·3 19·6	0-5 1-0 0-6	0-2 0-2 0-1	17·6 18·1 18·9	19·8 20·1 20·5	3·2 3·2 3·3
	October 11 November 8 December 6	3·3 3·4 3·5	20·4 21·1 21·6	0·3 0·2 0·1	三 (**) - (**) - (**)	20·1 20·9 21·4	20·9 21·1 20·9	3·3 3·4 3·3
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	3·6 3·6 3·5	23·3 23·0 22·6	0·2 0·1 0·1	1824 1884	23·1 22·9 22·5	21·3 20·7 20·5	3·3 3·2 3·2
	April 10 May 8 June 12	3·5 3·0 2·5	22·1 19·2 16·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·2 	21.7 19·0 16·1	19·9 18·7 17·7	3·1 2·9 2·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11	2·5 2·6 2·5	16·1 16·6 16·3	0·1 0·8 0·5	0·3 0·2 0·1	15·6 15·6 15·6	17·7 17·3 17·1	2·8 2·7 2·7
	October 9 November 13 December 11	2·5 2·5 2·5	15·8 16·2 16·0	0·2 0·2 0·1	三額	15·5 16·0 15·8	16·2 16·1 15·6	2·5 2·5 2·4
973	January 8 February 12 March 12	2·5 2·4 2·3	16·8 16·0 15·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·2 	16·5 15·9 15·1	14·5 13·8 13·1	2·2 2·1 2·0
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·2 1·9 1·7	14·8 12·7 11·0	Ξ 2.9	0.6	14·2 12·7 10·9	12·5 12·4 12·8	1·9 1·9 1·9
	July 9 August 13 September 10	1·6 1·6 1·6	10·6 10·9 10·5	0·1 0·2 0·2	0·1 0·2 0·1	10·5 10·4 10·3	12·6 12·3 11·5	1·9 1·9 1·7
	October 8 November 12 December 10	1·6 1·5 1·6	10·5 10·2 10·5	0-1	= \$101 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100 \$100	10·4 10·2 10·4	11·3 10·4 10·3	1·7 1·6 1·6
974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·0 2·0 2·0	13·0 13·1 13·4	= 6-6	0.1	12·8 13·0 13·4	11·0 11·0 11·4	1·7 1·7 1·7
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·2 1·8 1·7	14·4 12·1 11·4	0·2 0·1	1.0	13·2 12·1 11·4	11·4 11·9 13·3	1·7 1·8 2·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	1·8 2·0 2·0	11·7 13·1 13·4	0·1 0·5 0·3	0·3 0·3 0·2	11·3 12·3 12·9	13·4 13·9 14·2	2·0 2·1 2·1
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡	2·1 2·2	13·9 14·6 ··	0·2 0·1 ··		13·7 14·5	14·5 14·7	2·2 2·2
975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	2.9 3·1 3·1	19·0 20·4 20·8	0·1 0·1	192.3	19·1 20·3 20·7	17-0 18-3 18-7	2·6 2·8 2·8
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·6 3·3 3·2	23·8 21·8 21·4	0·4 0·3 0·3	2.0	21·4 21·5 21·0	19·6 21·4 22·9	3·0 3·2 3·5

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 663,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South West Region

	CONTRACTOR SERVICES	UNEM	PLOYED		0.37	UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDINADULT ST	NG SCHOOL-	
		Percent	age Number	of which:	and production	Actual number	Seasonally		
		rate		School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percent	age
_	provide 1786	per cent	(000's) 13·2	(000's) 0·1	(000's)	(000's) 13·1	(000's)	per cent	
55 56 57	50 50	1.2	14·7 20·9	0·2 0·3	:: 54	14·5 20·6		1·1 1·2 1·7 2·2 2·1	
58 59	超	2·2 2·1 1·6	26-3 25-7 20-3	0·4 0·5 0·3	:: 32	26·0 25·2 20·0		2·2 2·1 1·6	
60 61 62	8-0 8-0 3-1	1.4	17.5 22.2 25.3	0·3 0·4		17·2 21·8		1·3 1·7	
63 64	Monthly averages	1.9 1.5 1.5 1.7	25·3 20·4 20·6	0·5 0·3 0·3	190	24·8 20·1 20·3		1·9 1·5 1·5	
65 66 67	817	1.7	20·4 20·6 23·6 33·2	0.3	0.1	23·4 32·8		1·7 2·4	
68		2·5 2·5 2·7 2·8	33·2 35·5 37·7	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·5	0·2 0·2 0·3	32·8 35·0 37·1		2·3 2·6 2·8	
70 71 72		3·3 3·4	45·5 47·2	0·5 0·5	0·4 0·4	44·7 46·3		3.3	
41		2.4	34·5 41·3	0·2 0·4	0·4 0·7	33·8 40·2	4110	2.4	
71	July 12 August 9 September 13	3·0 3·3 3·3	40·7 44·9 45·1	0·3 1·7 1/1	1·7 1·4 0·6	38·7 41·8 43·4	44·9 46·0 47·0	3·3 3·4 3·4	
	October 11 November 8 December 6	3·6 3·8 4·0	48·5 52·4 53·9	1·0 0·4 0·3	0·1 	47-8 52-0 53-6	48·0 49·6 50·6	3·5 3·6 3·7	
2	January 10 February 14 March 13	4·1 4·0 3·9	56·3 55·5 54·5	0·3 0·2 0·2	= 13	56·0 52·5 54·3	50·7 50·5 50·8	3·7 3·6 3·7	
	April 10 May 8 June 12	3.8 3.3 3.0	52-9 46-1 40-9	0·5 0·3 0·2	0·6 0·1	51·9 45·8 40·5	49·9 47·7 46·3	3·6 3·4 3·3	
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3·0 3·2 3·1	42·2 44·3 42·8	0·4 1·7 1·0	1·4 1·3 0·9	40·0 41·3 40·8	46·2 45·0 43·8	3·3 3·2 3·2	
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3·1 3·2 3·1	42·9 44·9 43·2	0-5 0-4 0-4	0·1 0·1	42·3 44·5 42·8	42·7 41·2 40·4	3·1 3·0 2·9	
73	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·2 2·9 2·8	45·4 42·0 39·5	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·5 	44·6 41·8 39·3	39·2 37·1 35·8	2·7 2·6 2·5	
	April 9 May 14	2·8 2·3 2·1	39·5 33·1 29·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	2·2 	37·2 33·0 29·2	35·0 34·9 35·1	2·5 2·4 2·5	
		2·1 2·2 2·1	29·9 31·1 30·6	0·2 0·4 0·2	1·1 0·9 0·5	28·6 29·8 29·8	34·2 33·3 32·7	2·4 2·3 2·3	
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·2 2·2 2·2	30·8 31·5 30·9	0·1 0·1 0·1	0-1	30·6 31·4 30·8	31·0 29·2 28·4	2·2 2·0 2·0	
4	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·7 2·7 2·6	38·7 38·1 37·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·3 	38·2 38·0 37·3	33·1 33·4 33·8	2·3 2·3 2·4	
	April 8	2.8	40.3	0.2	- 3.7 3.8	36·4	34.2	2.4	
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·8 2·4 2·2	43·4 36·4 33·8	0·2 0·1 0·2	- 18 - 18 - 18	36·2 33·6	38·4 40·0	2·4 2·5 2·6	
	July 8 August 12 September 9		36·4 42·3 43·3	0·3 1·5 0·8	0·8 1·4 1·1	35·3 39·4 41·4	41·3 43·2 44·4	2·7 2·8 2·9	
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡	2·9 3·2 ··	44·9 49·2 	0·4 0·3	0·2 —	44·4 48·9	45·1 46·5	2·9 3·0 ··	
5	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	4·0 4·0 4·2	61·0 62·4 64·7	0·4 0·2	## 0-09 ## 5-09 ## 5-09	60·0 62·1 64·5	55·0 57·2 60·6	3·6 3·7 3·9	
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4·7 4·2 4·2	72·0 65·4 64·2	1·0 0·8 1·0	5-7	65·3 64·6 63·2	62·8 66·8 69·6	4·1 4·3 4·5	

[†] 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.

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 West Standard Region were revised in April 1974. 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, 1,428,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,544,000.

[†] 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.

West Midlands Region: males and females

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDIN ADULT STU	G SCHOOL.
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally a	djusted§
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentag rate
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Monthly averages	0.5 0.7 1.1 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.7 0.9 0.7 0.8 1.8 2.0 1.8 2.0 3.6 2.2	9-6 14-7 23-0 29-5 28-6 17-8 21-1 34-2 38-3 20-3 16-3 19-3 42-9 45-8 40-8 45-1 67-1 81-3 50-4	0·2 0·2 0·5 0·8 0·9 1·0 0·7 1·6 0·8 1·3 0·8 1·1 0·9 0·8 1·1 0·9		9-4 14-5 22-5 28-7 27-6 16-8 20-4 33-2 36-8 19-4 15-1 18-5 41-7 39-5 43-8 65-2 78-6 48-6	203	0-4 0-7 1-0 1-4 1-3 0-8 0-9 1-5 1-6 0-8 0-8 1-8 1-7 1-9 2-9 3-5 2-1
971	July 12 August 9 September 13	2·9 3·4 3·4	66·2 76·6 76·4	0·5 6·3 3·3	2·5 2·5 1·1	63·3 67·9 72·1	67·0 69·1 72·1	3·0 3·0 3·2
	October 11 November 8 December 6	3·4 3·5 3·7	77·1 80·5 82·9	1·6 0·9 0·7	<u>-</u>	75·4 79·5 82·1	75·3 79·7 82·0	3·3 3·5 3·6
972	January 10 February 14 March 13	3·9 3·9 4·0	87·3 88·2 90·0	0-7 0-5 0-5	0·1 	86·5 87·7 89·5	83·5 85·5 87·0	3·7 3·8 3·9
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4·0 3·7 3·4	90·3 82·5 76·6	1.7 0.9 0.8	0·6 0·1	88·0 81·6 75·7	86·1 82·6 79·3	3·8 3·7 3·5
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3·5 3·8 3·7	78·7 86·3 83·6	1·1 7·4 4·6	2·9 3·4 2·8	74·7 75·6 76·2	78·1 76·5 76·1	3-5 3-4 3-4
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3·3 3·1 3·0	75·3 70·2 66·4	2·3 1·1 0·6	0·3 0·1	72·8 69·1 65·7	72·9 69·7 66·3	3·2 3·1 2·9
973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·0 2·7 2·5	68·1 61·6 58·0	0·6 0·4 0·4	1·2 	66·3 61·1 57·7	63·4 59·0 55·0	2·8 2·6 2·4
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·5 2·2 2·0	57-5 49-5 45-5	0·3 0·2 0·2	3-5	53·9 49·2 45·3	51·9 50·2 49·0	2·3 2·2 2·1
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·1 2·2 2·1	47·0 50·6 47·8	0·6 3·1 1·9	2·3 2·7 2·3	44·1 44·8 43·5	47·5 45·6 43·1	2·1 2·0 1·9
	October 8 November 12 December 10	1·8 1·7 1·7	41·3 39·0 38·1	0·5 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·2	40·7 38·8 37·8	40·8 39·3 38·5	1·8 1·7 1·7
974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·1 2·1 2·1	48·9 48·4 48·4	0·2 0·2 0·1	1.0	47·8 48·2 48·3	44·7 46·1 45·5	2·0 2·0 2·0
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·4 2·0 1·9	54·5 45·1 43·2	0·2 0·5 0·4	6·3 0·1	47·9 44·5 42·6	45·9 45·4 46·5	2·0 2·0 2·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·1 2·6 2·5	47·7 58·6 57·4	0·2 6·0 4·3	3·4 3·6 3·8	44·0 48·9 49·4	47·5 49·8 49·0	2·1 2·2 2·1
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		111 E0	÷ 5-06	W. B		Al reduced I suddensed R seasons
75	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	2·7 2·8 3·0	62·0 64·3 67·7	0·4 0·3	= 345 345	60·0 63·9 67·4	58·0 61·8 64·6	2·5 2·7 2·8
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3·7 3·4 3·6	84·7 78·1 82·7	2·2 1·4 1·0	10.2	72·3 76·7 81·4	70·2 77·6 85·3	3·1 3·4 3·7

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 2,288,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111 UNEMPLOYED UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS Percentage Number of which: Actual number Seasonally adjusted § School-leavers Adult students Percentage rate per cent (000's) (000's)(000's) (000's) (000's) per cent 4·9 5·9 9·2 15·6 17·0 12·5 11·1 16·3 20·4 13·2 12·3 14·6 23·6 26·3 27·4 31·9 40·7 43·0 29·8 4·9 5·9 9·1 15·4 16·5 12·1 10·8 15·8 11·9 14·2 23·2 25·8 26·9 31·2 39·7 41·9 29·1 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 Monthly averages 0.9 1.0 1.6 1.8 1.9 2.2 2.9 3.1 2.1 0·8 1·0 1·6 1·8 1·9 2·2 2·9 3·0 2·0 33.8 32.4 2.2 2·9 3·2 3·1 40·9 44·1 43·2 0·5 2·5 1·7 39·0 40·4 41·0 2·9 3·0 3·0 41·6 42·0 August 9 September 13 October 11 November 8 December 6 3·1 3·1 3·2 41·6 42·6 44·3 42·6 43·3 44·5 3·1 3·1 3·2 January 10 February 14 March 13 3·4 3·4 3·4 48·0 47·9 48·2 0·4 0·3 0·2 47·7 47·6 47·9 45·3 45·4 45·8 3·2 3·3 3·4 3·0 2·8 46·6 42·1 39·2 44·7 42·7 41·2 3·2 3·0 2·9 2·9 3·1 3·0 July 10 August 14 September 11 41·2 40·6 40·6 41·3 44·0 42·7 0·7 2·6 1·7 1·3 1·6 1·1 39·3 39·8 39·9 2·9 2·9 2·9 October 9 November 13 December 10 2·8 2·7 2·6 38·6 37·6 36·3 39·5 38·5 36·9 2·8 2·7 2·6 39·4 38·2 36·7 0.1 2·7 2·5 2·3 37·9 35·3 33·5 35·5 33·2 31·4 2·5 2·3 2·2 January 8 February 12 March 12 38·6 35·5 33·7 2·4 2·1 1·9 34·8 29·6 27·6 0·2 0·1 0·1 32·0 29·4 27·5 30·0 30·0 29·6 2·1 2·1 2·1 28·1 28·5 27·5 26·7 26·8 26·3 2·0 1·9 1·9 2·0 2·0 1·9 0·2 0·7 0·5 28·7 27·6 26·8 25·2 24·2 24·0 26·2 25·1 24·6 1·8 1·7 1·7 1·8 1·7 1·7 October 8 25·4 24·3 24·1 0·2 0·1 0·1 0.1 January 14 February 11 March 11 2·1 2·1 2·1 30·4 30·5 30·5 28·0 28·4 28·4 1·9 2·0 2·0 0.2 2.4 4.2 30.1 28-1 2.0 April 8 0.3 30·2 31·0 32·0 2·0 2·1 2·1 32·4 30·2 29·3 2·5 2·0 2·0 37·1 30·4 29·5 0·3 0·2 0·2 4.3 32·8 34·3 34·5 2·2 2·3 2·3 July 8 2·1 2·4 2·4 32·1 36·6 36·7 0·3 2·1 1·7 30·4 33·0 33·6 August 12 September 9 October 14 November 11 December 9‡ 34·9 35·5 2·3 2·4 2.3 0.6 0.1 34·0 34·9 34·7 35·3 January 20‡ February 10 March 10 2·8 3·0 3·0 42·0 44·3 45·3 39·0 41·9 42·9 2·6 2·8 2·9 0·2 0·2 44·8 48·3 50·6 3·6 3·2 3·3 47·0 47·5 47·8 3·0 3·2 3·4 53·5 48·2 48·9 5.7 0.1

[‡] 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.

^{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. 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.

[†] 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.

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

			UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING ADULT ST	NG SCHOOL-
			Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally	
				(2001)	School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage
1955	,		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
956 957				13·1 13·9 18·5	0·3 0·3 0·4	:: 54 :: 85 :: 65	12·8 13·5 18·1		:: :
958 959 960			: 95	30·6 34·0 23·7	0·7 1·1 0·7	: 3	29·9 32·9		::
961				19·7 30·4	0·5 1·1	55	23·0 19·2 29·2		::
963 964 965	Monthly averages		111	37·2 25·8 22·2	1·6 1·0 0·8	· 637	35·5 24·8		
966 967 968			1.1	23·4 39·9	0·8 0·9	0.5	21·4 22·6 38·5		1·0 1·1 1·9
969 970			2·5 2·6 2·9	51·5 52·6 57·9	1·1 1·1 1·1	0·5 0·7 0·9	49·8 50·8 55·9		2·4 2·5 2·8 3·7
971 972 973			3·9 4·2 2·9	76·1 83·3	1·8 2·1	1·0 1·3	73·3 79·9		3·7 4·1
974†	J	0:18 0:48	2.8	57·0 55·7	0·6 1·4	1·5 2·1	54·9 52·3		2.8
971	October 11 November 8		4·3 4·4	83·6 85·6	2·6 1·5		81-0 84-1	81.6	4.2
	December 6		4-4	87-3	1.0	- #	86.3	83·4 84·8	4·2 4·3
972	January 10 February 14 March 13		4·6 4·6 4·6	91·4 91·4 91·0	0·8 0·6 0·6	0.4	90·1 90·8 90·5	85·5 86·9 87·0	4·3 4·4 4·4
	April 10 May 8 June 12		4·7 4·2 3·8	93·2 82·7 75·3	2·1 1·2 0·9	2·5 0·1	88-6 81-4 74-4	86·0 82·7 78·9	4·4 4·2 4·0
	July 10 August 14		4·0 4·5	78·8 87·8	1·6 7·7	4·1 4·3	73·1 75·8	77·7 78·6	4.0
	September 11 October 9		4·3 4·0	84·7 77·8	5·2 2·5	3.6	75-8	77-7	4·0 4·0
	November 13 December 11		3·8 3·6	74-0 71-4	1·2 0·9	0 <u>·4</u> 0·2	74-9 72-8 70-4	75·5 72·4 69·6	3·8 3·7 3·5
973	January 8 February 12 March 12		3·8 3·4 3·2	75·4 67·8 64·1	0·8 0·5 0·3	2.7	71·9 67·3 63·8	67·3 63·6 60·4	3·4 3·2 3·0
	April 9 May 14 June 11		3·4 2·8 2·6	67·0 55·8	0·3 0·2	6.0	60·8 55·6	58·2 56·9	2·9 2·9
	July 9 August 13		2.7	51·7 53·2	0.3	<u>-</u> 2⋅ <u>8</u>	51·4 49·9	56·0 54·6	2·8 2·7
	September 10		2·8 2·7	55·5 53·0	2·4 1·3	2·7 2·8	50·3 48·8	52·9 50·3	2·7 2·5
	October 8 November 12 December 10		2·4 2·3 2·3	48·0 46·6 46·0	0·5 0·2 0·2	0·6 0·2	46·9 46·4 45·6	47·5 46·2 44·9	2·4 2·3 2·3
74	January 14 February 11 March 11		2·8 2·8 2·7	56·3 55·6 54·8	0·2 0·1 0·1	1-4	54·7 55·4 54·7	50-1 51-7 51-3	2·5 2·6 2·6
	April 8	1.05	3-1	62-4	0-8	8-9	52.7	50·1	2.5
	April 8 May 13 June 10	1100 0.15 0.56	3·1 2·4 2·3	63·0 49·3 47·2	0·8 0·5 0·6	9.0	53·2 48·7 46·6	50·7 50·2 51·5	2·5 2·5 2·6
	July 8 August 12 September 9		2·6 3·1 3·0	51·9 61·9 60·1	0·9 6·6 3·4	3·9 4·3 4·2	47·1 51·0 52·5	52·0 53·1 53·8	2·6 2·6 2·7
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡		2·7 2·8	55·2 56·0	1·1 0·6	= 1-36 - 1-36 - 1-36	54·1 55·4	54·5 55·1	2·7 2·7
75	January 20‡ February 10 March 10		3·3 3·2 3·3	66·0 65·5 67·2	0.3	0.28 2.44 	65·0 65·2	61·0 61·4 63·5	3·0 3·0
	April 14 May 12 June 9		4·1 3·5 3·5	82·5 69·8 71·0	0·3 1·9 1·2 1·6	12:1	66·9 68·5 68·6 69·3	63·5 66·0 70·1 74·3	3·1 3·3 3·5 3·7

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. 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.

† 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

			UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING	SCHOOL- DENTS
			Percentage	Number	of which:	Number	Actual number	Seasonally ac	ljusted§
			per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
555 556 557 558 559 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 770 771 772 773	- Monthly averages		1:1 1:5 2:2 2:5 1:9 1:5 2:3 2:9 2:0 1:6 1:4 2:4 2:4 2:4 2:4 2:7 3:9 4:9 3:6	32·2 35·5 44·8 64·8 73·1 56·5 46·4 69·1 86·5 61·1 47·3 43·8 69·2 71·6 71·6 71·6 71·6 71·3	0·8 0·7 1·0 1·5 1·9 1·2 1·1 2·2 3·4 1·7 1·2 0·9 1·1 1·0 1·0 1·0 2·0 3·3 3·3		31-4 34-8 43-8 63-3 71-2 55-2 45-3 66-8 83-1 59-4 46-1 42-9 67-8 70-2 69-9 76-9 108-0 132-5 99-3	*0.20	1.0 1.2 1.5 2.4 1.8 1.5 2.2 2.7 2.0 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.2 2.7 2.0 1.5 1.4 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.6 3.8 4.7
74†)			(3.5	98.8	2.7	2.5	93.6		3·5 3·4
971	October 11 November 8 December 6		4·4 4·6 4·7	125·1 129·0 131·3	2·9 1·7 1·2	0·2 	122·0 127·3 130·1	122·8 127·6 130·5	4·4 4·5 4·6
72	January 10 February 14 March 13		5·0 5·0 5·1	140-4 141-4 142-9	1·1 0·9 0·8	= 100	139·3 140·5 142·1	133·2 135·8 137·5	4·7 4·8 4·9
	April 10 May 8 June 12		5·2 4·8 4·5	147·0 135·9 127·7	2·7 1·7 1·5	2·3 0·3	142·0 134·2 125·9	138·5 135·0 131·2	4·9 4·8 4·6
	July 10 August 14 September 11		4·8 5·2 5·1	135·5 146·8 144·2	2·8 10·9 7·7	5·1 5·8 4·5	127-6 130-1 132-0	132·6 132·7 133·7	4·7 4·7 4·7
	October 9 November 13 December 11		4·7 4·5 4·4	133·4 128·1 124·8	4·6 2·6 2·0	0·6 0·2	128·2 125·4 122·5	129·3 126·3 123·9	4·6 4·5 4·4
73	January 8 February 12 March 12		4·7 4·3 4·1	132·5 122·0 117·9	1·8 1·3 1·0	2·8 — —	127-9 120-7 116-8	121·7 116·0 111·9	4·3 4·1 3·9
	April 9 May 14 June 11		4·2 3·6 3·3	119·5 102·6 95·3	0·9 0·7 0·9	7·2 	111·4 101·9 94·5	107·7 103·1 100·2	3·8 3·6 3·5
	July 9 August 13 September 10		3·4 3·5 3·3	96·7 98·5 94·8	1.4 4.1 2.6	3·5 3·5 3·5	91·8 90·9 88·8	96·9 93·3 90·2	3·4 3·3 3·2
	October 8 November 12 December 10		3·0 2·9 2·8	86·7 82·2 79·9	1·0 0·4 0·3	0·4 0·2	85·3 81·8 79·4	86·5 82·9 80·9	3·0 2·9 2·8
74	January 14 February 11 March 11		3-4 3-4 3-4	98·2 97·3 95·7	0·3 0·3 0·3	1·4 	96·5 97·0 95·5	90·3 92·3 90·4	3·2 3·2 3·2 3·2
	April 8	9-55 57-5	3.8	106-9	0.9	11.5	94-4	90.7	3.2
	April 8 May 13 June 10	26-6	3·8 3·2 3·0	105·1 88·3 84·6	0·9 1·0 0·9	11·3 0·1	92·9 87·3 83·6	89·4 88·5 89·4	3·2 3·2 3·2
	July 8 August 12 September 9		3·4 4·0 3·9	94·3 111·7 109·7	2·0 11·0 7·2	4·2 5·0 5·3	88·1 95·6 97·2	93·1 97·9 98·5	3·3 3·5 3·5
	October 14‡ November 11 December 9‡		3·7 3·7	102·4 103·9	3·4 2·1	0·4 	98·6 101·8	100·0 102·9	3·6 3·7
5	January 20‡ February 10 March 10		4·3 4·4 4·4	119·0 121·9 123·5	1·3 0·9	:: 0:00	117·0 120·6 122·6	111·0 115·8 117·6	4·0 4·2 4·2
	April 14 May 12 June 9		5·3 4·8 4·9	147·7 134·0 136·2	4·2 3·2 4·1	16·0 — 0·2	127·5 130·8 131·9	124·0 132·0 137·8	4·5 4·7 5·0

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 North West Standard Region were revised in April 1974. 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.

† 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

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING	S SCHOOL.
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:	Nadasald	Actual number	Seasonally a	
				School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage
1955	6,000	per cent	(000's) 21·3	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	rate per cent
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	1-5 1-6 2-3 3-1 2-8 2-4 3-5 4-6 3-3 2-5 2-5	21-3 18-9 20-9 29-3 40-5 36-1 31-1 46-0 60-5 43-5 33-5 33-7	0-6 0-4 0-5 0-7 1-3 1-1 0-9 2-2 3-4 1-8 1-2	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	20.7 18-5 20-4 28-6 39-2 35-0 30-2 43-8 57-1 41-8 32-3 32-7		1.6 1.4 1.6 2.2 3.0 2.7 2.3 3.3 4.3 3.2 2.4 2.4
67 68 69 70 71 72 73		3·9 4·6 4·8 4·7 5·8 6·4 4·7	51'7 60-6 62-6 61-9 74-8 83-1 62-1	1.4 1.4 1.5 1.6 2.4 3.1 1.2	0·3 0·4 0·7 0·7 1·0 1·2 1·4	50-0 58-8 60-4 59-6 71-4 78-8 59-5 57-4		3-8 4-5 4-6 4-5 5-5 6-0 4-5
71	July 12	5.7	73-4	1.5	2.8	69-0	73-6	5-7
	August 9 September 13	6·6 6·4	85·1 82·4	10·2 5·5	3·2 2·7	71·7 74·2	74·8 76·5	5·8 5·9
	October 11 November 8 December 6	6·2 6·4 6·5	80·0 82·9 84·6	3-1 2-1 1-5	0-1	76-7 80-8 83-0	77-3 79-9 81-1	6·0 6·2 6·3
72	January 10 February 14 March 13	6·9 6·8 6·7	90·1 88·4 87·3	1·4 1·1 0·9	0-6 0-1	88·2 87·3 86·3	82·6 83·5 83·5	6·3 6·4 6·4
	April 10 May 8 June 12	6·9 6·1 5·7	89·6 79·7 74·6	2.7 1.8 1.4	2.8	84·1 77·9 73·2	82·5 79·7 77·6	6·3 6·1 6·0
	July 10 August 14 September 11	6·0 6·9 6·7	78-0 89-5 87-7	2·1 10·9 6·9	3·3 3·6 3·5	72·6 75·0 77·3	76·9 77·4 79·2	5·9 5·9 6·1
	October 9 November 13 December 11	6·1 5·9 5·8	79-5 77-2 75-5	4-0 2-4 1-8	0·3 0·4	75·2 74·8 73·3	75·9 74·2 72·0	5·8 5·7 5·5
'3	January 8 February 12 March 12	5·9 5·3 5·1	79·1 70·9 67·9	1·6 1·1 0·8	2·7 	74·8 69·8 67·0	69·3 66·1 64·2	5·2 5·0 4·8
	April 9 May 14 June 11	5-3 4-6 4-3	70-5 60-8 57-1	0·7 0·5 0·6	5·0 —	64·8 60·3 56·5	63·1 62·2 61·1	4·7 4·7 4·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	4·4 4·7 4·4	58·6 62·2 58·6	1·1 4·6 2·0	2·5 2·5 2·9	55-0 55-1 53-6	59·3 57·4 55·4	4·5 4·3 4·2
	October 8 November 12 December 10	4·1 3·9 4·0	54·0 52·5 52·7	0·8 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·4	52·9 52·2 52·0	53·5 51·6 50·8	4·0 3·9 3·8
4	January 14 February 11 March 11	4.6 4.6 4.5	61·7 60·8 60·4	0·3 0·2 0·2	0.9	60·5 60·6 60·2	55·0 56·9 57·5	4·1 4·3 4·3
	April 8	5.0	66.7	1-1	7-3	58-3	56-6	4-3
	April 8 May 13 June 10	5·0 4·2 4·1	65·4 54·4 53·4	1·1 0·8 1·2	7·3 0·1	57·0 53·6 52·1	55·4 55·4 56·3	4·2 4·2 4·3
	July 8 August 12 September 9	4·6 5·6 5·3	59·9 73·6 68·8	2·3 11·9 5·8	3·2 3·2 3·9	54·4 58·4 59·1	58·1 59·8 60·2	4·5 4·6 4·6
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡	4·7 4·7 	61·8 61·8	2·0 1·3 	0·1 	59-8 60-5	60·5 60·5	4·6 4·6
5	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	5·2 5·2 5·2	68·0 68·2 67·9	0·6 0·5	- 5762 - 5762	67-0 67-6 67-4	62·0 64·5 65·0	4·8 4·9 5·0
	April 14 May 12 June 9	6·0 5·4 5·5	78·7 70·2 72·0	2·6 1·8 3·1	8·6 — 0·1	67·5 68·4 68·8	65·9 70·2 72·9	5·1 5·4 5·6

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

JOOKOT BISIG		UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	EXCLUDING ADULT STU	SCHOOL- DENTS
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:	and market	Actual number	Seasonally ac	
		Tate		School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage
20.00	(6000)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	rate per cent
1955		1.8	16·9 18·2	0·4 0·4	3.0	16·5 17·8		1.7 1.9
956 957 958		2·4 3·5	23·4 33·3	0·5 0·9	· :: \$3	22·9 32·4		2·4 3·4
959 960		3·6 2·6	34·2 25·0	1·1 0·7	:: 33	33·0 24·3		3·4 2·5
961		2·6 2·3 3·0	21·9 29·4	0·5 1·0		21.4		2.2
62 63		3.4	33-2	1.3		28·4 31·9		2·9 3·2
64 Monthly averages		2.5	24·6 25·6	0·8 0·8		23·7 24·8		2·4 2·5
66		2·8 4·0	28·4 39·5	0·8 1·1	0.2	27·5 38·1		2·7 3·9
68		4.0	39·1 39·1	0·9 0·9	0·2 0·3	38·0 37·9		3·9 3·9
70 71		3·9 4·5	37·7 45·1	0·8 1·2	0·4 0·6	36·5 43·3		3.8
72		4·9 3·5	50·0 36·4	1·4 0·5	0·9 1·0	47·7 35·0		4·3 4·7
73 74†		3.8	39.5	1.3	1.3	36.9		3·4 3·6
July 12 August 9		4-3 4-8 4-8	43·5 48·4 48·3	1·1 3·9 2·7	1·6 1·8 1·5	40·8 42·8	44·5 45·2	4·4 4·5
September 13 October 11		4.8	47-9	1.5	0.1	44.0	45·8 46·7	4·6 4·7
November 8 December 6		5·0 5·0	49·7 50·5	1.1		48·7 49·7	47·9 48·1	4·8 4·8
Decomber			303				70.1	70
72 January 10		5·5 5·4	55·7 54·8	0·8 0·6	0-4	54·5 54·2	50·4 51·0	5·0 5·0
February 14 March 13		5-3	54-1	0.6		53.5	51.1	5.0
April 10		5·4 4·7	55-1	1-3	2-5	51-3	50-4	5.0
May 8 June 12		4-3	48·0 43·8	0·9 0·6	0.1	47-2 43-1	48·2 47·2	4·7 4·6
July 10		4-7	47-4	1-1	2.5	43.9	47-3	4.7
August 14 September 11		5·1 5·0	51·5 51·0	4·1 3·1	2·5 2·5	44·9 45·4	47·0 46·8	4.6
October 9		4-6	47-1	1.7	0.2	45-3	45-6	4.5
November 13 December 11		4·5 4·5	46·1 45·4	1·0 0·7	0-4	45·1 44·4	44·6 43·3	4·4 4·3
73 January 8 February 12		4-6	47·9 42·2	0·7 0·6	2.1	45·1 41·6	41·0 38·5	4·0 3·7
March 12		3.9	40-2	0-4		39-8	37-3	3.6
April 9 May 14		4·1 3·4	42·4 34·7	0.3	4.6	37·5 34·5	36·6 35·6	3·5 3·4
June 11		3-1	32-0	0.2	- 5.53	31.7	35.8	3.5
July 9 August 13		3·2 3·4	33-3 35-0	0·3 1·7	1·5 1·2	31·4 32·0	34·9 33·8	3·4 3·3
September 10		3.3	34-0	1.0	1.5	31-4	32-6	3-2
October 8 November 12		3·1 3·1	32·0 31·6	0·4 0·2		31·6 31·4	31·8 31·0	3·1 3·0
December 10		3-1	32-0	0.2	0.4	31-4	30-4	2.9
74 January 14		3.0	39-0	0-2	0.9	37-9	33.7	3.3
February 11 March 11		3·8 3·7 3·8	38·4 39·0	0·2 0·1	= 1	38·3 38·8	35·1 36·4	3·4 3·5
April 8 May 13		4·3 3·4	44·2 35·3	0·2 0·7	6·2 —	37·8 34·6	36·9 35·7	3·6 3·5
June 10		3.2	32-9	0.3		32.6	36-6	3.5
July 8 August 12		3·5 4·3	36·4 44·8 44·5	0·7 6·1	2·0 2·0 2·6	33·6 36·7	37·1 38·5	3·6 3·7
September 9		4-3		3.8	2.6	38-1	39-2	3.8
October 14 November 11		3.9	40·4 40·1	1·5 1·0		38·9 39·1	39·1 38·8	3·8 3·8
December 9‡								30 100 107
75 January 20‡		4.7	48-0			46-0	42.0	4-1
February 10 March 10		4.6	47·6 47·9	0·7 0·5	<u>-</u> 138	46·9 47·4	43·8 44·9	4·2 4·4
		4-6			0.5			
April 14 May 12		5·8 5·0	59·6 51·3	2·2 1·6 1·2	8.5	48·9 49·8	48·0 51·1	4·7 5·0
June 9		4.9	50-8	1.2	-	49.6	53.6	5.2

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.

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. 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.

[†] 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.

[†] 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

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING ADULT STU	SCHOOL-
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:	recipionid	Actual number	Seasonally ad	
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students (000's)	(000's)	Number	Percentage
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1976 1971 1972 1973 1974†	Monthly averages	2-3 2-2 2-5 3-5 4-1 3-4 3-6 4-5 3-6 2-9 2-7 3-7 3-7 3-7 3-7 4-2 5-9 6-5 4-6 4-1	48-4 47-8 53-2 74-4 88-6 64-6 78-0 98-2 78-1 63-4 59-9 80-8 80-7 79-3 90-9 124-8 137-5 98-9 88-4	0·8 0·6 0·7 1·3 2·1 1·4 1·1 1·9 2·5 1·8 1·2 1·0 1·3 1·2 1·2 1·5 2·8 4·1 1·3 2·2	0:3 0:4 0:5 0:5 0:5 0:5 0:5 0:7 0:7 0:7 0:7 0:7 0:7 0:7 0:7 0:7 0:7	47·6 47·2 52·5 73·2 86·5 73·4 63·4 76·1 95·7 76·3 62·2 58·8 79·3 79·3 77·6 88·9 121·0 131·9 95·8 84·2	(000's)	Per cent 2:2 2:2 2:4 3:4 4:0 3:4 2:9 3:5 4:4 3:5 2:8 2:7 3:6 3:7 3:6 4:1 5:7 6:2 4:5 3:9
1971	July 12 August 9 September 13	6·1 6·3 6·2	128·7 132·7 132·1	6·8 6·7 5·0	2·5 2·3 2·3	119·5 123·6 124·9	124·9 126·7	5·9 6·0
	October 11 November 8 December 6	6·3 6·4 6·6	132·6 136·0 138·9	3·2 2·3 1·8	0.2	129·3 133·8 137·1	129·4 131·4 134·0 135·5	6·1 6·2 6·3 6·4
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	7·1 7·0 7·0	150·2 148·8 148·2	3·7 3·3 2·7	0-5	146·0 145·5 145·6	137·3 138·7 140·2	6·5 6·6 6·6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	7·0 6·3 6·0	148·2 132·5 126·6	2·6 1·8 1·7	3·8 0·1 1·0	141·7 130·6 123·9	139-6 133-5 130-9	6·6 6·3 6·2
	July 10 August 14 September 11	6·5 6·6 6·6	136·5 138·9 139·0	8·2 8·6 6·7	4:1 4:1 4:1	124·2 126·2 128·2	129·3 128·6 132·0	6·1 6·1 6·2
	October 9 November 13 December 11	6·1 6·0 5·9	130·1 126·8 124·3	4·5 3·0 2·2	0·6 0·2	124·9 123·8 121·9	127·3 124·3 121·2	6·0 5·9 5·7
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	6·1 5·6 5·3	129·8 120·1 113·8	2·1 1·6 1·2	2.3	125-4 118-5 112-6	116·6 111·6 107·0	5·4 5·2 5·0
	April 9 May 14 June 11	5·4 4·6 4·3	115·5 98·1 92·3	1·2 0·8 0·9	8-4	106-0 97-3 90-5	103·7 100·2 97·8	4·8 4·7 4·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	4-4 4-4 4-1	95·2 94·2 87·4	2·8 2·4 1·5	3·2 2·6 2·9	89·2 89·2 83·0	94·4 91·4 86·6	4·4 4·3 4·0
	October 8 November 12 December 10	3·8 3·7 3·7	81·4 79·6 79·3	0·7 0·4 0·3	0·8 0·3	79·9 79·2 78·7	82·4 79·7 77·8	3·8 3·7 3·6
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	4·5 4·3 4·2	95·6 93·1 89·7	2·8 1·7 0·8	0.5	92·3 91·5 88·8	83·6 84·5 83·1	3·9 3·9 3·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4·5 3·7 3·6	97·1 78·4 77·9	0·8 0·3 0·9	11·0 0·7	85·4 78·1 76·3	83·1 81·0 83·6	3·9 3·8 3·9
	July 8 August 12 September 9	4·2 4·3 4·1	89·8 92·6 88·8	6·8 5·5 2·8	3·1 2·9 3·7	79·9 84·2 82·3	85·2 86·3 85·8	4-0 4-0 4-0
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡	3·9 4·0	84·0 85·5	1·2 0·8	0.5	82·3 84·7 	84·8 85·2	4·0 4·0
1975	January 20 ‡ February 10 March 10	4·8 4·7 4·6	103·0 101·3 98·8	3·7 2·2	<u> </u>	100·0 97·6 96·5	92·0 90·7 90·8	4·3 4·2 4·2
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4·9 4·5 4·7	104·9 97·0 101·6	1·6 1·2 2·7	7·8 — 1·8	95·6 95·7 97·1	93·3 98·7 104·6	4·4 4·6 4·9

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.

† 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

	117	All industries‡	Index of Pro	oduction industr	ries‡	Other indus	tries‡			
Orde		All	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry XX	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades XXIII	Catering, hotels, etc MLH884-888	All other industries and services
ual r	_{num} bers unadjusted fo	337 305 419 502 362 308 323 510	152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152	47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	13 10 12 15 12 10 10	24 22 28 32 25 24 24 24 34 35	39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57	21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26	88 85 109 119 98 86 87
	Monthly averages	538 531 568 737	280 278 303 406	152 145 165 247	102 101 106 128	13 13 13 15	35 35 36 44	57 54 56 72	- 25 25 25 30	128 127 134 169
**	200	816 581 572	434 281 282	271 167 156	133 89 104	16 11 11	50 39 34	81 55 53	34 26 25	206 176 175
	October November December	502 491 483	235 228 229	136 130 126	76 76 79	9 10 10	33 33 31	45 43 41	24 26 24	164 158 152
	January February March	593 596 588	292 297 295	158 160 159	110 113 113	13 12 12	38 37 37	56 57 56	29 28 27	179 172 168
	April May June	574 530 509	283 264 255	155 146 141	105 96 93	11 10 9	36 33 31	54 50 47	24 20 18	173 162 157
	July August September	528 573 584	259 281 285	145 158 160	94 101 104	9 10 11	31 32 33	47 53 54 55	19 22 23 30	170 187 189
	October§ November§ December§	597 613	290 299 	161 166 	107 112 	11 12 	34 36 	56	34	183
5	January§ February March	731 749 763	383 393	217 228	144 143	16 16	44 44	74 76 80	37 36 35	203 207 220
	April May June	788 799 810	413 419 429	243 248 257	149 149 150	16 15 15	45 45 45	81 82	34 32	217 218
mb	er adjusted for norma	l seasonal variation	ns††						9389	
3	July August September	576 555 534	278 268 258	162 155 148	91 88 85	11 11 10	38 37 36	54 51 48	26 25 24	175 171 165
	October November December	511 490 480	247 238 234	142 136 133	82 79 78	10 9 9	34 33 31	46 44 44	21 20 19	154 150
4	January February March	538 552 547	263 275 273	147 152 148	92 99 101	10 10 10	34 33 34	52 51 51	24 24 24	168 166 165
	April May June	546 548 562	264 264 275	144 145 150	98 98 103	11 10 11	33 33 34	51 50 52	23 24 26	169 169 174 180
	July August September	577 597 603	281 292 297	154 161 164	105 109 111	11 12 12	35 35 36	52 54 55	26 27 27 27	188 187 184
	October § November§ December§	607 613 	301 308 	167 172 	113 116 	12 12 ··	36 36 	57	28	179
5	January§ February March	678 705 722	361 370	209 217	131 132	14 14	40 40	69 71	33 33	198 203
	April May June	760 817 864	395 419 449	231 247 266	143 151 160	15 15 17	43 45 48	76 81 87	34 37 40	216 224 236

^{*}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.

		Control of the last of the las	
MALES	AND	FEMA	LES

		Total	2 weeks	or less	Over 2	weeks and weeks	Over 4 up to 8	weeks and	Over 8 weeks and up to	Over 26 weeks and up to	Over 52
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	26 weeks (000's)	52 weeks	Weeks
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(000's) (9)	(000's) (10)
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages January-Apri	366-8 313-0 327-4 516-8 545-8 541-1 579-7 755-3 922-8	71·3 68·6 76·1 95·0 93·3 95·8 101·7 117·8 113·3	19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1 17·7 17·5 15·6 12·3	39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1 57·9 59·7 76·1 77·3	10·9 11·1 11·8 10·5 10·3 10·7 10·3 10·1 8·4	49·6 43·5 49·1 77·3 77·1 76·3 83·5 111·3 123·2	13·5 13·9 15·0 15·0 14·1 14·1 14·4 14·7 13·3	715 200 974 500 1AC 800 EXE 812 812 812	22,582,5	* Yillanat4
1973 1974†	May- December*	802·8 597·9 599·7	108·6 86·8	13·4 14·3	70-9 52-3	8-8 8-6	104·9 72·0	13·0 11·9	537 568 737		
1971	April 5 May 10 June 14	726·9 712·3 684·4	124·3 105·9 99·1	17·1 14·9 14·5	74-9 76-4 56-3	10·3 10·7 8·2	105·1 95·6 97·9	14·5 13·4 14·3	214-6	96-3	111-8
	July 12 August 9 September 1:		135-7 127-7 130-7	18·3 15·7 16·2	77·5 104·4 71·2	10·5 12·8 8·8	100-7 122-3 122-8	13·6 15·0 15·2	206-9	102-1	118-0
	October 11 November 8 December 6	816·0 847·6 864·1	132·2 120·9 105·4	16·2 14·3 12·2	88·6 86·2 78·8	10·9 10·2 9·1	118·9 133·2 130·3	14·6 15·7 15·1	238-1	108-1	129-9
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	924·5 921·4 921·0	130·3 110·5 97·5	14·1 12·0 10·6	65·3 79·2 75·9	7·1 8·6 8·2	137-6 121-0 118-9	14·9 13·1 12·9	311-8	137-5	142.0
	April 10 May 8*	924-5	115-1	12-4	88-8	9-6	115-1	12.5	282-1	166-2	157-2
	June 12	832·0 767·3	93·5 94·2	11·1 12·2	65·2 51·9	7-8 6-7	96·8 89·6	11·5 11·6	£26.50 %	7	and and
	July 10 August 14 September 11	803·7 863·8 848·0	137·2 122·6 123·8	16·9 14·1 14·5	73-8 101-5 71-7	9·1 11·6 8·4	92·1 127·7 125·9	11-4 14-7 14-7	204-3	139-3	164-0
	October 9 November 13 December 11	792·1 770·4 744·9	115·6 97·9 84·0	14·4 12·6 11·2	73-8 69-1 60-4	9·2 8·9 8·1	103-4 107-1 96-7	12·9 13·8 12·9	212.9	116-5	177-6
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	785·0 717·5 682·6	108-2 85-9 78-6	13·6 11·8 11·4	68·6 59·2 53·4	8·6 8·2 7·7	102-9 82-0 80-6	12·9 11·3 11·7	228-7	110-7	176-9
	April 9 May 14 June 11	691·9 591·0 545·9	114·9 72·5 72·6	16·4 12·1 13·1	66·4 43·7 38·4	9·5 7·3 7·0	74·0 69·5 57·8	10·6 11·6 10·5	170-7	105-3	168-3
	July 9 August 13 September 10	555·2 570·7 545·4	101·5 85·0 91·6	18·1 14·7 16·6	49·9 64·3 43·8	8·9 11·1 7·9	59·1 78·8 68·7	10·5 13·6 12·4	121-0	78-8	150-9
	October 8 November 12 December 10	509·6 493·6 486·2	86·0 73·7 70·6	16·7 14·8 14·4	49·6 46·3 43·8	9·6 9·3 8·9	63·1 66·8 61·1	12·2 13·4 12·4	112-9	62:1	142-6
974	January 14† February 11† March 11†	605·6 599·2 590·1	:::19 :::2	ts ts	iil e	66 96 100	0 H)	::	202 202 203 203 203 203 203 203 203 203		in the A
	April 8 May 13 June 10	646·8 535·4 515·8	136·1 74·7 79·5	20·8 13·8 15·2	79·2 51·9 41·2	12·1 9·6 7·9	74·1 63·1 65·0	11·3 11·6 12·4	160-9	71.5	131-9
	July 8 August 12 September 9	566·8 656·3 647·1	123-0 112-1 115-9	21·4 16·8 17·6	60·0 100·9 62·1	10·5 15·1 9·4	68·5 102·4 105·4	11-9 15-4 16-0	128-8	69-4	123-9
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	612·5 621·4	105·1 93·5	16·9 14·9	69·7 69·2	11·2 11·0	88·8 95·0	14·3 15·1	159-3	72-0	127-7
	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	742-0 757-1 768-4	100·8 95·3	13·2 12·3	83·3 76·1	10·9 9·8	102·4 117·3	13.4	8-08 772 6-08 780. 8-08 697		
1	April 14 May 12 Iune 9	899·7 813·1 831·3	140·9 96·4 108·5	15·3 11·7 12·9	141·9 79·7 70·1	15·4 9·7 8·3	132·4 118·2 118·5	15·1 14·4 14·4 14·1	256-3	113-3	135-6

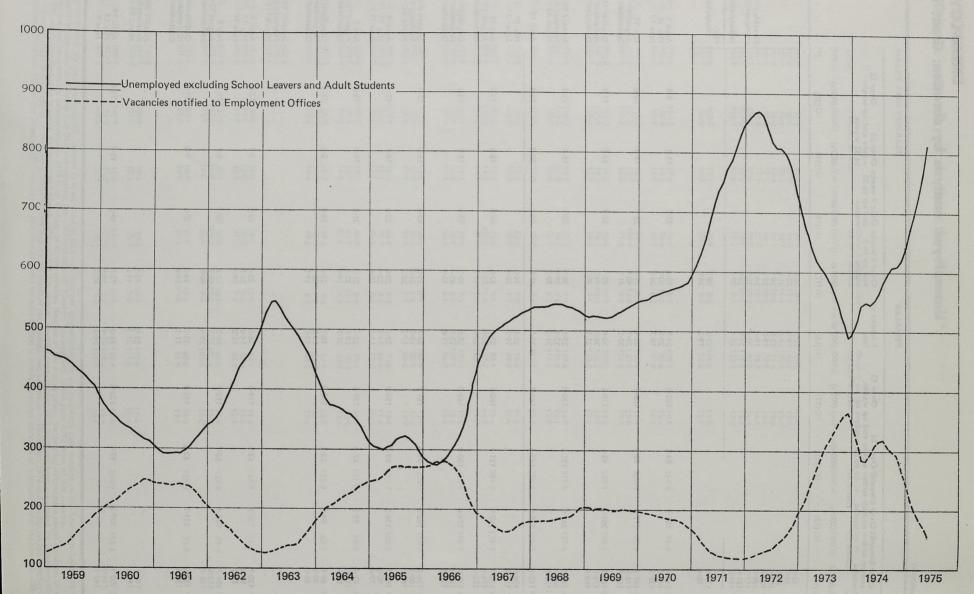
UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

	(continued)				FEMALES						
ALES weeks	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		
00's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's) (20)		
1)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)		(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		1044
50-6 19-6 56-9 72-5 73-6 76-4 91-3 92-8 88-0	62-6 55-9 66-3 102-4 107-7 109-9 117-3 151-6 161-0				20-7 18-9 19-2 22-5 19-7 19-4 20-4 24-9 25-4	26·8 22·4 21·5 29·1 25·5 24·3 26·0 35·8 39·5				Monthly averages	1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971
83·4 67·5	137·1 98·4				25·2 19·3	38·7 26·0				May- December*	1973 1974†
99·4 85·3	147-4 141-8	181-3	84-5	102-0	24·9 20·5 18·2	32·6 30·1 26·0	33-2	11-8	9-8	April 5 May 10 June 14	1971
80·9 05·8	128-3 147-2 178-7	177-0	90-3	108-0	29·9 29·7 30·3	31·0 48·0 41·3	29-9	11-8	10-0	July 12 August 9 September 13	
98-0 100-4 101-7 94-5	152·7 164·9 174·5	201-2	95-1	118-5	30·6 26·5 21·9	42·7 44·9 40·7	36-9	13-0	11-5	October 11 November 8 December 6	
83-4	168·5 166·0 160·3	261-8	121-6	130-0	29·8 23·9	36·9 39·9 39·3	50·1	15-9	12-0	January 10 February 14 March 13	1972
86·7 76·2	155-5		445.4	143-8	21-3	41.9	46.3	20.8	13-4	April 10	
88-6	<u> 162·1</u> 128·0	235.8	145-4	143.0	20-5	34.0				May 8* June 12	
72·9 75·0 104·0 92·7	113-0 132-9 174-1	167-9	121-1	150-1	19·2 33·2 30·0	28·4 33·0 55·1	36-4	18-2	13-9	July 10 August 14 September 11	
94·0 87·6 75·3	152-9 137-0 135-8	174-6	100-0	162-0	29·9 28·0 22·7 17·8	44·7 40·2 40·4 33·9	38-4	16-5	15-6	October 9 November 13 December 11	
66·2 82·4 66·9	123·3 136·3 109·7	185-7	94-7	161-5	25·7 19·0	35·2 31·5	43-0	16-0	15-4	January 8 February 12 March 12	1973
85·6 57·5	105·3 109·7 90·8	138-5	89-2	152-7	17·2 29·3 14·9 14·1	28·7 30·8 22·4 18·6	32-2	16.1	15-6	April 9 May 14 June 11	
78·0 65·8	77·6 87·8 111·0	99-3	67-4	137-3	23·6 19·1 21·7	21·2 32·1 24·8	21-8	11-4	13-6	July 9 August 13 September 10	
70·0 67·3 58·7 57·6	87·6 89·1 90·3 85·0	94-0	53-2	129-2	18·7 15·0 13·0	23·6 22·8 19·9	18-9	8-8	13-3	October 8 November 12 December 10	
			uni yessi ar	ene i	- ::			neso lea	0 9	January 14† February 11† March 11†	197
99·3 60·1	120·9 93·5	135-7	62-5	119-5	36·8 14·6 15·2	32·4 21·5 19·4	25-2	9-1	12-5	April 8 May 13 June 10	
93·8 84·8	86·8 104·7 153·6	108-4	60.7	112-7	29·2 27·3 29·1	23·7 49·7 40·8	20-4	8.7	11-2	July 8 August 12 September 9	
86·8 81·4 72·5	126·8 124·5 129·6	131-7	62-8	115-9	23·7 21·1	34·0 34·6	27-5	9-2	11-9	October 14‡ November 11: December 9‡	‡
77:0	142.9				23·8 21·3	42.9				January 20‡ February 10 March 10	19
74·0 104·9 75·0	142.9 149.5 200.9 154.0 147.5	207-3	97-5	122-9	21-3 36-0 21-4 24-4	73·5 44·4 41·0	49-0	15-7	12.8	April 14 May 12 June 9	

^{*} 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 † The monthly average total number unemployed in 1974 is an average of eleven months. Because of the June 1972 issue of this *Gazette*. (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. 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).

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

THOUSANDS

BLE 11	The second second	TOTAL	ADULTS	es erspects					YOUNG PERSONS
			Actual num	nber		Seasonally :	adjusted		
			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	balang ikup
3 4 5 6 6 7 8 9 0 0 1 1 2 2 3	onthly averages	(196-3 317-2 384-4 370-9 249-7 271-3 284-8 259-6 176-1 189-3 397-7	70-7 114-6 143-4 137-5 92-0 92-6 102-8 100-7 69-0 82-8 185-0	73·1 106·2 121·7 117·3 82·1 95·4 96·7 85·1 60·0 62·5 118·9	143·8 220·8 265·1 254·8 174·0 188·0 199·6 185·8 129·0 145·3 303·9	Control of the contro			52·5 96·4 119·2 116·1 75·7 83·3 85·2 73·8 47·1 44·1 93·8
Ja F	anuary 6 ebruary 3 March 3	193·2 184·7 178·8	78·0 76·1 72·2	66·5 61·5 58·0	144-5 137-5 130-2	88·3 81·8 75·2	74·3 67·9 62·2	162-6 149-7 137-4	48·7 47·2 48·6
P	March 31	184·8 186·3 197·8	70·0 71·0 73·8	60·5 64·5 70·9	130·6 135·5 144·6	69·1 66·9 65·9	59·7 59·6 60·5	128·8 126·5 126·4	54·2 50·8 53·1
j	une 9 luly 7 August 4 September 8	193·2 179·2 168·8	66·8 68·2 66·0	65·1 60·0 58·8	131·9 128·2 124·8	61·7 65·5 64·1	57·2 57·8 54·9	118-9 123-3 119-0	61·3 51·0 44·0
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
F	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
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
3	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
	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	· 12		Maria Company	i di selet	Notified to careers offices*
		Actual num	ber		Seasonally a	djusted		19 Km - 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Skot and makely 2
74‡	Monthly averages	181-9	116-9	298-8				94-6
974	April 3 May 8 June 5	181·9 196·6 201·5	116·1 127·0 134·9	298·0 323·6 336·4	181·4 192·9 193·7	116·6 122·4 125·0	298·0 315·3 318·7	100·9 106·2 111·1
	July 3 August 7 September 4	199·1 185·4 186·9	131·1 117·4 120·3	330·2 302·7 307·2	193·6 185·0 185·6	122·9 115·8 115·5	316·5 300·8 301·1	121·8 103·9 91·7
	October 9† November 6† December 4†	182·9 167·6	116·1 103·3	299·1 270·9	180·1 165·4	113·4 107·1	293·5 272·5	76·5 65·8
75	January 8† February 5† March 5	111·6 108·2	69·0 69·9	180·6 178·0	116·8 111·2	75·6 75·0	192·4 186·1	41·2 42·9
	April 9 May 7 June 4	104·0 96·7 92·4	69·4 67·4 66·6	173·4 164·1 159·0	103·4 92·9 84·5	69·9 62·7 56·8	173·3 155·6 141·3	40·9 37·5 34·8

^{*}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.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

		OPERAT	TIVES						18.0	Budy	- ah	FUT			
		WORKII	NG OVER	TIME	Accesses to		ON SH	ORT-TIME	redeson	InumA					
Wee	k ended	fat of	zelse	Hours o	f overtime	worked	Stood of week†	ff for whole	Working	g part of	week	Total			
							8.555	157		Hours I		E-NET		Hours I	ost
	4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	tive working over-	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total	Average per operative on short-time
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 August 14 September 18	1,531·3 1,395·9 1,540·4	29·0 26·5 29·3	8½ 8 8½	12·75 11·39 12·73	12·79 12·66 12·64	7 9 9	315 392 375	55 60 80	522 537 812	9½ 9 10	63 69 89	1·2 1·3 1·7	838 928 1,185	13½ 13½ 13½ 13½
	October 16 November 13 December 11	1,549·1 1,546·5 1,571·2	29·7 29·8 30·3	8 8 8	12·64 12·58 12·78	12·05 11·68 12·06	6 8 9	214 327 357	106 111 90	969 1,058 812	9 9± 9	112 119 99	2·1 2·3 1·9	1,182 1,367 1,169	10½ 11½ 12
1972	January 15 February 19 March 18	1,392·1 1,173·1 1,474·8	27·1 22·9 29·0	8 8 8	11·07 9·35 11·91	11·72 9·77 12·19	5 46 9	181 1,857 363	78 995 114	675 13,838 1,229	8½ 14 10½	83 1,041 123	1·5 20·4 2·4	856 15,694 1,591	10½ 15 13
	April 15 May 13 June 17	1,469·5 1,560·9 1,566·8	28·9 30·7 30·8	8 8 8	11·79 12·66 12·88	12·04 12·43 12·63	14 5 3	563 200 135	68 65 38	583 628 317	8½ 9½ 8½ 8½	82 70 41	1·6 1·4 0·8	1,146 828 452	14 12 11
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,502·6 1,484·7 1,577·5	29·5 29·1 30·8	8½ 8 8	12·64 12·15 12·99	12·68 13·17 12·88	3 5 5	113 182 200	29 28 26	239 241 218	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	32 33 31	0-6 0-6 0-6	352 424 418	11 13 13½
	October 14 November 18 December 9	1,659·9 1,742·4 1,732·3	32·4 33·9 33·7	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	13·72 14·39 14·61	13·14 13·47 13·92	4 1 1	150 56 41	25 20 16	222 156 138	9 7½ 8½	29 22 17	0·6 0.4 0·3	372 212 179	13 10 10 ¹ / ₂
1973	January 13 February 17 March 17	1,643·4 1,753·7 1,757·3	32·1 34·2 34·3	8 8½ 8½ 8½	13·41 14·55 14·61	14·17 15·07 14·85	4 6 8	176 253 308	27 17 25	207 160 350	7½ 9½ 14	31 23 33	0·6 0·5 0·6	384 412 657	12½ 18 20
	April 14 May 19 June 16	1,771·8 1,827·4 1,830·3	34·5 35·5 35·6	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	14-80 15-60 15-50	15·08 15·38 15·24	4 5 3	142 185 103	20 13 13	155 117 112	7½ 9 9	24 18 15	0·5 0·3 0·3	297 302 215	12½ 17 14
	July 14 August 18 September 15	1,759·6 1,716·6 1,823·0	34·0 33·1 35·2	9 8½ 8½ 8½	15·48 14·62 15·76	15·49 15·53 15·63	1 1 14	46 47 571	13 11 9	116 82 97	9 7½ 10½	14 12 24	0·3 0·2 0·5	162 129 668	11½ 11 28
	October 13 November 17 December 15	1,884·9 1,939·9 1,968·5	36·3 37·2 37·6	8½ 8½ 9	16·32 16·73 17·43	15·75 15·80 16·74	1 3 1	32 109 35	10 21 9	90 211 71	9½ 10 8	10 23 10	0·2 0·4 0·2	121 320 105	11½ 14 10½
1974	January 19 February 16 March 16	1,263·7 1,396·7 1,585·6	24·4 27·1 30·8	8 7½ 8	9·81 10·79 12·89	10·63 11·35 13·11	8 8 8	309 317 319	1,130 941 227	15,543 12,430 2,725	14 13 12	1,137 949 235	22·2 18·5 4·6	15,852 12,747 3,044	14 13½ 13
	April 6 May 18 June 15 (a) *	1,735·0 1,769·3 1,741·6	33·7 34·3 33·9	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	14·53 15·13 14·84	14·83 14·91 14·57	3 6 3	110 221 107	33 28 23	360 244 245	11 8½ 10½	35 34 25	0·7 0·6 0·5	470 465 352	13 13½ 13½ 13½
	June 15 (b) *	2,066.0	36.7	81/2	17-71	17:38	3	115	25	260	101/2	27	0.5	375	13½
	July 13¶ August 17¶ September 14¶	1,995·1 1,882·1 1,992·3	35·2 33·1 35·1	9 9 8 <u>1</u>	17·61 16·48 17·33	17·62 17·51 17·18	3 4 6	104 140 226	24 31 58	273 306 723	11 10 12½	27 34 63	0·5 0·6 1·1	377 446 949	14 13 15
	October 19¶ November 16¶ December 14¶	2,015·1 2,021·9 2,008·5	35·5 35·6 35·7	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	17·04 17·11 17·24	16·37 16·00 16·42	23 19 8	929 742 322	59 65 64	770 634 688	13 9½ 10½	82 84 72	1·4 1·5 1·3	1,699 1,376 1,011	20½ 16½ 14
1975	January 18¶ February 15¶ March 15¶	1,790·8 1,764·5 1,737·1	32·1 31·9 31·6	8½ 8 8	14·94 14·51 14·21	15·94 15·21 14·46	6 11 17	223 451 668	124 172 207	1,265 1,769 2,085	10 10½ 10	130 183 223	2·3 3·3 4·1	1,488 2,219 2,752	11½ 12 12½
	April 19¶ May 17¶**	1,691·3 1,617·3	31·0 29·8	8	13·78 13·42	14·13 13·16	11 17	446 689	229 223	2,261 2,309	10 10	240 240	4·4 4·4	2,708 2,998	11 12

^{*} 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 we made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overflow worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overflower of the value of the short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.

In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.

Figures after June 1974 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the 1975 Census of Employment.

** See page 671 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100 TABLE 121

ABLE	. 7 , 79,5165.		OF TOTAL		HOURS W	ORKED			OF AVERAGE	WEEKLY	HOURS V	VORKED	
		All man	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrical		200		All manu Industrie	facturing s	Engin- eering, shipbuildin electrical	g,	Textiles.	Food,
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco
956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 971 972 1973 1974	23 ST	104-6 103-9 100-4 100-9 102-9 102-9 100-0 98-4 100-7 99-8 97-3 92-4 90-2 84-4 81-3 83-2 81-0	City of the city o	98-6 98-6 96-5 96-3 99-4 101-9 100-0 97-6 101-7 101-9 101-0 96-8 94-6 96-1 94-3 87-2 82-7 85-8 84-7	106-9 104-6 101-6 104-9 107-9 102-9 100-0 99-1 99-1 99-1 99-1 88-3 86-7 82-1 79-8 82-6 79-3	119-0 117-7 108-3 108-6 110-1 104-7 100-0 98-2 98-8 95-6 91-7 84-4 83-3 83-6 74-0 71-7 71-2 66-4	100-1 99-5 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-1 100-0 98-4 97-3 96-6 95-2 92-8 90-4 90-8 89-3 85-9 85-4 87-4	103-7 103-6 102-5 103-3 102-4 101-0 100-0 99-9 100-7 99-4 97-8 97-1 97-9 98-0 97-0 95-1 94-7 96-5 93-9	AND	103-7 103-5 102-4 102-8 101-7 101-3 100-0 99-6 100-7 98-8 97-4 96-6 96-8 97-3 96-1 93-4 92-6 94-9 92-4	104·1 104·5 103·2 104·9 101·7 100·6 100·0 100·2 100·8 98·4 95·7 95·7 96·9 97·4 95·4 93·2 92·8 95·1 91·8	104-3 104-5 103-0 104-5 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5 101-4 100-3 98-3 98-3 97-7 96-9 96-3 95-6 96-7 94-1	102-8 102-7 102-7 102-5 102-0 101-7 100-4 100-0 99-9 99-9 98-1 98-0 98-3 98-4 97-5 96-6 96-8
Veek	ended July 17	81-5	84-3	81.7	73.5	69-6	86-4	95-6	95-1	93-6	94-4	96.7	97·2 97·9
3	August 14	70·9	83·7	72·2	71·5	60·7	79·4	95·7	94·9	93·7	92·5	96·7	96·8
	September 18	85·8	83·3	88·0	82·8	76·4	88·1	94·9	94·9	92·9	92·5	96·4	96·4
	October 16 November 13 December 11	84·9 84·5 84·3	82·5 82·0 82·2	87-0 86-1 85-9	81·8 81·1 81·7	75·9 75·6 75·3	87·7 87·3 87·2	94·7 94·7 94·9	94·6 94·4 94·9	92·9 92·8 93·1	92·0 92·1 92·9	96·2 96·3 96·3	96·6 96·9
972	January 15	83-0	82·7	84·6	80·8	74·2	84·2	94·0	94·9	92-0	91·9	95·4	95·5
	February 19‡	75-7	75·4	77·0	71·7	64·8	82·2	87·3	87·7	84-5	82·7	86·1	93·9
	March 18	82-1	81·6	84·0	80·4	73·3	83·5	94·5	94·9	92-4	92·8	95·8	96·0
	April 15	82·6	81·7	83·9	80·7	74·1	83·9	94·9	95·2	92·7	92·6	96·2	96·2
	May 13	83·1	81·4	84·4	81·8	74·3	84·8	95·2	95·0	93·1	93·7	96·5	96·6
	June 17	83·4	81·5	84·7	82·2	74·3	85·4	95·5	95·3	93·3	94·2	96·8	97·0
	July 15	78-8	81·5	80·7	71·9	67·8	85·2	95·8	95·3	93·6	95·1	96·8	96·9
	August 19	69-4	81·8	70·1	71·2	59·3	77·9	96·4	95·6	94·4	94·1	96·9	98·2
	September 16	84-1	81·6	85·3	83·3	74·8	87·4	95·5	95·5	93·4	93·9	96·6	97·2
	October 14	84-2	81·8	85·6	83-8	74·6	86·8	95·7	95·7	93·7	94·3	96·6	96·7
	November 18	84-5	81·9	86·2	84-6	74·6	86·9	95·9	95·7	94·1	94·8	96·7	97·0
	December 16	84-1	82·1	86·0	84-6	74·3	86·1	95·9	95·6	94·1	95·0	96·4	97·4
973	January 13	82·8	82-6	85·0	83·1	73-5	82-8	95·0	96·0	93·3	93·5	95·8	95·8
	February 17	83·6	83-5	86·3	83·3	73-8	82-2	96·0	96·5	94·5	94·6	96·6	96·2
	March 17	83·8	83-3	86·6	82·3	74-2	82-8	95·9	96·3	94·6	93·0	96·7	96·4
	April 14	84·1	83-1	86·9	83·2	74·1	83·4	96·2	96·6	94·6	94·2	96·8	97·1
	May 19	84·7	82-9	87·3	84·1	74·1	84·7	96·6	96·4	95·1	94·6	96·8	97·6
	June 16	84·9	83-0	87·2	84·9	73·2	85·1	96·5	96·3	94·9	94·5	96·8	97·9
	July 14	80·3	82·9	82·9	74·0	66·5	86·4	96·9	96·3	95·3	95·9	96·9	98·4
	August 18	70·5	82·9	72·0	74·5	57·7	78·9	97·6	96·8	95·9	96·2	97·1	99·2
	September 15	85·4	82·8	88·1	84·6	72·1	88·9	96·5	96·5	94·8	96·1	96·4	98·1
	October 13	85·7	83·2	88-4	85·8	71·8	89·1	96·5	96·5	94·9	95·6	96·4	97·9
	November 17	85·8	83·2	88-9	84·9	71·5	90·1	96·7	96·6	95·1	95·5	96·8	98·2
	December 15	86·3	84·3	89-4	86·7	71·7	90·0	97·1	96·8	95·7	97·3	97·3	98·5
1974	January 19‡	76·8	76-7	78-9	70·8	59·8	89·6	86·3	87·3	84·2	79·3	81·6	96·8
	February 16‡	77·7	77-7	80-3	71·9	60·4	88·8	88·2	88·7	86·4	81·2	83·4	96·6
	March 16	81·9	81-5	85-2	78·1	68·2	87·5	93·5	93·9	92·4	88·9	94·6	96·3
	April 6	83·6	82·5	87·2	82·9	70·1	87·2	95·5	95·9	94·1	94·1	97·5	97·1
	May 18	84·4	82·6	88·1	84·2	70·9	87·7	95·8	95·6	94·3	95·4	98·0	96·9
	June 15§	84·4	82·5	88·3	84·5	70·7	88·1	95·7	95·5	94·3	95·7	98·3	96·5
	July 13* August 17* September 14	79·8 70·1	82·4 82·3 81·8	84·6 73·1 88·7	72·7 72·7 83·1	64·8 56·6 70·2	88·0 79·9 89·2	96·0 95·6 95·1	95·5 94·8 95·1	94·6 95·0 93·6	95·6 95·1 93·4	98·6 98·7 97·9	97·4 97·9 96·6
	October 12* November 16 December 14'	83·3 * 83·1	80·9 80·6 81·1	87·3 87·1 87·6	82·9 83·7 83·9	68·9 67·6 68·1	87·5 87·9 87·9	94·7 94·8 95·1	94·8 94·7 94·8	93·1 93·4 93·8	93·7 94·4 94·4	97·9 98 0 97·9	96·2 96·2 97·1
1975	January 18*	81·4	81·4	85·7	81·9	66·7	86·2	93·6	94·6	92·1	92·2	96·8	95·6
	February 15*	80·1	80·2	84·5	80·1	65·6	84·2	93·3	93·8	91·9	91·4	96·7	95·3
	March 15*	79·5	79·2	84·2	78·7	64·9	83·5	93·1	93·5	91·9	91·1	96·7	95·0
	April 19*	79·3	78·3	83·6	79·0	65·3	83·4	93·1	93·4	91·8	91·1	97·0	95·0
	May 17*	78·2	76·5	82·5	76·4	66·7	82·9	92·9	92·8	91·8	90·4	97·2	95·1

^{*}Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked from November 1974 may be revised when the results of the October 1975 inquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

‡ In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by the power crisis and in January and February 1974 by the coal mining dispute.

[§] The factors used in calculating the index for June 1974 include the monthly employment figures derived from the new sample and the overtime and short-time figures shown at June 1974 (a) in table 120. See footnote * to table 120 and page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette.

Note:

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earni	ngs	discharge and						Sec. Sec. 15	250	Birtas.	110	San
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	£ 35·75 40·24 47·97	£ 38·88 42·41 57·01	£ 36·77 41·31 51·29	£ 37.97 43.85 51.76	£ 34·73 40·51 48·49	£ 32·17 37·00 44·32	£ 34·48 39·14 46·18	£ 34·98 41·60 50·40	£ 41·63 45·74 52·73	£ 34·02 39·45 46·97	£ 32·05 36·75 43·74	£ 30.03 34.53 41.39	£ 29·52 33·90 40·37
Average h	ours worke	d											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	46·4 47·1 46·6	42·9 42·3 43·8	44·2 44·6 44·2	44·6 45·1 44·8	43·5 44·6 44·2	43·4 43·9 43·7	43·4 44·0 43·4	43·5 44·0 43·5	42·3 43·0 42·3	43·9 44·7 43·7	44-7 44-9 43-6	44·2 44·5 44·2	41·5 42·0 41·1
Average ho	ourly earning	ngs											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	P 77-05 85-44 102-94	90·63 100·26 130·16	P 83·19 92·62 116·04	P 85·13 97·23 115·54	79·84 90·83 109·71	74·12 84·28 101·42	P 79·45 88·95 106·41	P 80·41 94·55 115·86	98·42 106·37 124·66	P 77·49 88·26 107·48	71·70 81·85 100·32	p 67·94 77·60 93·64	P 71·13 80·71 98·22

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industrie covered
Average weekly	earnings											AND SECTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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											
	P	P	D	D	D	D	D	P	D	D	P	D
1972 Oct.	80-11	P 75-69	P 92·19	P 79-05	P 82·09	P 71-67	P 77-85	81-88	P 78·29	P 67·73	61-91	P 79-60
1973 Oct.	90-42	87-27	107-96	89-33	92-89	81-68	87.73	90-82	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 C	lassification	1968			FULL-TIME	WOMEN	(18 YEARS	AND OVER				
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average v	reekly earni	ings					Ca I	No.	12	5.08	122	the state of	many 4
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
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 h	ours worke	d											
1972 Oct.	38.2	38-6	38-7	38-3	38-4	38-2	37-8	38-2	38-2	37-7	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 h	ourly earni	ngs											
2/09	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	D	D	D	P	P
1972 Oct.	50.79	52.98	P 47·93	P 49·09	P 53·20	P 47·12	P 51-11	47-88	62-33	P 47·59	P 45-96	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

91121 012 012	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industric covered
Average weekl	y earnings		77	name a		-		0.00	175	T-08	D TEL 190	
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct	£ 18·32 21·16 27·54	£ 19·68 22·93 28·86	£ 19·86 22·79 30·09	£ 17·19 20·02 26·27	£ 18·34 21·15 27·05	Ξ	£ 15·20 18·96 23·92	£ 19·59 23·04 29·89	£ 24·95 28·84 34·58	£ 14·31 16·79 21·73	£ 18-52 23-37 29-18	£ 18·30 21·16 27·01
Average hours	worked											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	36·8 36·5 36·3	38·1 37·5 37·7	38·9 38·6 38·7	37·8 37·7 37·5	37·7 37·5 37·2	Ξ	36·8 37·2 38·1	37·1 37·3 36·7	42·8 43·0 42·4	38·5 38·4 38·7	40·0 40·3 39·5	37·9 37·7 37·4
Average hourly	earnings											
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	P 49·78 57·97 75·87	P 51·65 61·15 76·55	P 51·05 59·04 77·75	P 45·48 53·10 70·05	P 48·65 56·40 72·72	= 199600 = 5761 57600	p 41·30 50·97 62·78	p 52·80 61·77 81·44	P 58·29 67·07 81·56	P 37·17 43·72 56·15	P 46·30 57·99 73·87	P 48·28 56·13 72·22

^{*} Except railways and London Transport.

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

TABLE 123	ESE REPRESENT		at Samon	DAN SE			CONTRACTOR	MEN N D	
	October	972		October 1	1973		October 1	974	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£	Thusa	P	£	Vales of the	P	£		P
Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	36·20 18·34 9·84 17·73 11·83	44·1 37·7 21·7 40·7 38·4	82·09 48·65 45·35 43·56 30·81	41·52 21·15 11·30 21·60 15·21	44·7 37·5 21·6 40·9 38·1	92·89 56·40 52·31 52·81 39·92	49·12 27·05 14·56 26·31 19·31	44·0 37·2 21·4 40·3 37·8	111·64 72·72 68·04 65·29 51·08
All industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years)	35·82 18·30 9·65 17·55	45·0 37·9 21·5 41·4	79-60 48-28 44-88 42-39	40·92 21·16 11·11 21·02	45·6 37·7 21·4 41·7	89·74 56·13 51·92 50·41	48·63 27·01 14·28 26·00	45·1 37·4 21·2	107·83 72·22 67·36
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11.76	38-4	30.63	15:13	38-1	39.71	19.23	41.2	63-11

^{*}Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as

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

ABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

			ALL INDUSTR	IES		ALL MANUFA	CTURING INDUS	TRIES
			Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
959	October		52-7	52.5	52.6	53-0	53.0	53-0
160	October		55-9	55-2	55-6	56.0	53-5	55-6
961	October		58-6	58-1	58-4	59.0	56.5	58-5
962	October		61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	59-2	61.2
963	October		65-1	65-1	65-1	64.5	61.5	64.0
64	October		68-8	68-5	68.7	68.9	65.8	
65	October		74-7	74.6	74.6			68-3
66	October		78-0	77.5	77.9	74-3	71.1	73.7
67	October		81.6	81.0		77-6	75-7	77-3
68	October		87-1		81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
59	October			85.7	86.6	87.0	85-6	86.8
70			93-8	92.7	93-4	93-8	92.2	93.5
/0	April		100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100.0
	October		105-6	106-6	105-9	105-7	107-1	106-0
71	April		112-4	112-4	112-4	111-6	112.9	111.7
72	April		125-5	125-3	125-4	124-0	126-2	124-4
73	April		138-5	139-1	138-7	137-7	142.5	138-6
974	April		156-0	158-5	156-8	153-3	167-4	155-8
Veigh	ts		515	485	1,000	648	5 49 part-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

	- 123	20		200		
		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3 minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
61	Annil					and the second second second second
٠,	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
62	October April	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
-	October	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4:1	+ 1.1
63	April	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
	October	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
54	April	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
	October	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
65	April	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
	October	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
56	April	+ 8.5	+10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
	October	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
67	April	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
	October	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
88	April	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
	October	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
59	April	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
0	October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
71	October	+13.5	+15.3	+16.0	+12.4	+ 3.6
72	October	+11.1	+12.9	+13.7	+11.6	+ 2.1
73 74	October	+15.7	+15.0	+14.6	+18.1	- 3.5‡
14	October	+15.1	+14.1	+13.6	+12.1	+ 1.5

[†] Consisting of laundries and dry cleaning, motor repairers and garages and repair of boots and shoes.

[†] 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.

te: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the departs regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
he figures in column (3) are calculated by:
Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the
actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce
a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and

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

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

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

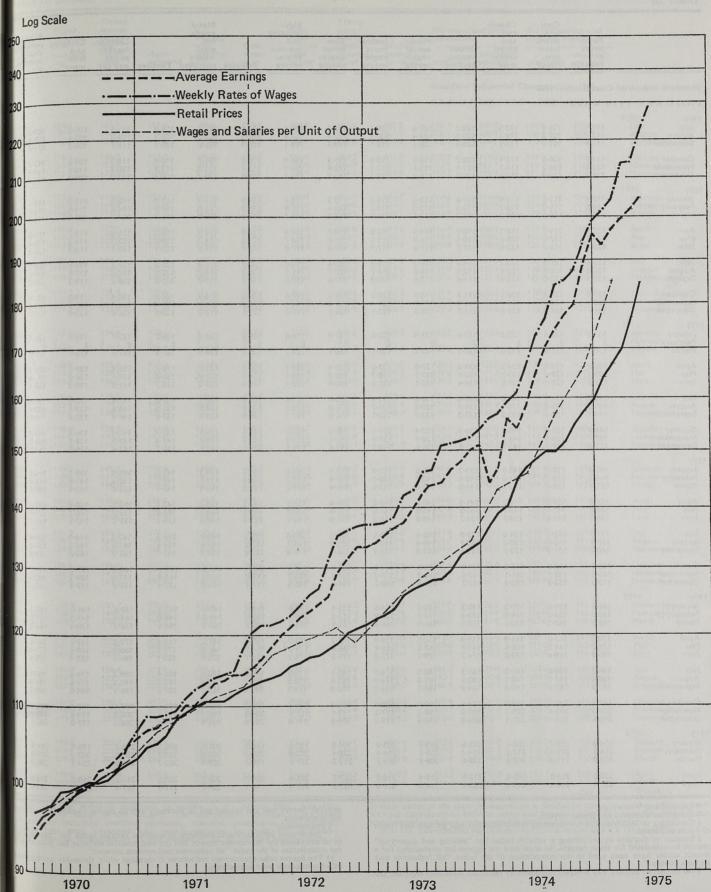
Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

TABLE 126

	MANUFA	CTURING	INDUSTRI	ES		ALL INDU	JSTRIES			
	Average w earnings	reekly	Average hours	Average h	ourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average	Average h	ourly
	10.22		excluding to	hose whose p absence	ay was	CENTE SECTION		excluding the	nose whose pabsence	ay was
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	10-11 10-21 10-21 10-21 10-21 10-21 10-21	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	(risay (xisay ad r that that (nave has	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£		P	P	£	£	Vario line cu	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	83-7	37.0	38-1	46.7	81.7	69·1 79·2
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97-4	95.2	42-3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1
ull-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	110-8
April 1973	48-4	48.7	39-2	122-4	122-4	47.8	48-1	38-8	121-6	121.7
April 1974	54-1	54-5	39-1	137-7	137-8	54-1	54-4	38-8	137-9	138-1
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	83-3
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	93.5	40-9	41-9	43.8	94-3	93.7
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44-3	106-9	106.1	46.5	47.7	43.7	107-6	107-2
ull-time manual women (18 years and over)	NO STATE OUT	Name of the last	Carlotte State		The second	RUCETT AND		4		
April 1972	17-0	17-7	40.0	44-4		16-6	17-1	39-9	43-0	42-6
April 1973 April 1974	19·6 23·1	20·5 24·1	40.0	51.2	50.7	19-1	19-7	39-9	49-6	49-1
April 1974	23.1	24.1	37.9	60.6	60-1	22.8	23-6	39-8	59-3	58-7
ull-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	19-4	19-5	37-3	52.3	1200	22-1	22-2	36-8	59-9	59-8
April 1973	21·8 25·6	21·8 25·8	37.3	58-5	58-3	24-5	24-7	36-8	66-2	66-1
April 1974	23.0	23.0	37-3	69-0	68-8	28-3	28-6	36-8	76-9	76.7
All full-time women (18 years and over)	Carlo Carlo									
April 1972	17.8	18-4	39.0	47.0	The same of the sa	20-1	20-5	37-8	54.0	53.9
April 1973 April 1974	20·3 23·9	21·0 24·8	39·0 38·9	53·9 63·8	53·5 63·4	22·6 26·3	23.1	37.8	60.5	60-3
			20.3	93.0	03.4	20.3	26.9	37-8	70.8	70-6
full-time youths and boys (under 21)	4.7	47.4								0.100
April 1972 April 1973	16·7 19·9	17·1 20·4	42-7	48-0	46.7	16.0	16-2	40.0	O THE REAL PROPERTY.	
April 1973 April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62-5	46·7 60·7	19·0 24·7	19·3 25·1	42·3 42·4	45·5 59·1	44·3 57·4
	and the same of the	STATE OF THE PARTY		Stanfolder C	STATE OF THE PARTY	the later and		The second	37-1	3/-4
ull-time girls (under 18) April 1972	11-0	11-3				100	100			
April 1972 April 1973	12.8	13.1	39-6	33-2	33.0	10·2 11·8	10·3 11·9	39-0	20.4	20 4
April 1974	16.6	17-1	39.2	43.8	43.6	15.4	15.7	39·0 38·4	30·6 40·9	30·4 40·7
	A STATE OF STATE OF	THE RESERVE OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	THE REAL PROPERTY.	ALEXANDER OF THE PARTY OF THE P	-					
Part-time men (21 years and over) April 1972	10-4	10-5				12-1	42.2			
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20-4	56-0	55-5	15.0	12·2 15·2	18-9	64-6	64-4
April 1974	14.0	14-3	20.2	66-0	65.5	14.8	15-1	19.0	72.2	72.0
art time wamen (19 was 1					1917	SUNCTON AL	N 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1			
art-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	48-7	9.9	10-1	20-3	49-1	49-0
April 1974	12-5	12-9	22.7	57-3	57-0	11.7	11.9	20-3	57.5	57:4

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)

SABAR FIG.	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemicals and allied induscries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Standard Industri		ion 1968	e de maria				er er roser pr	Vageta	lates of l	Average Meakly f	lane en la partir. La montanta de la		9900000	
JANUARY 1 1970	970 = 100													
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	112·1	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 February March	118·6 118·5 133·1	113·3 115·0 115·3	116·9 123·3 118·0	111·6 112·3 109·2	112·3 113·0 112·1	113·2 113·2 116·3	115·3 115·6 115·3	110·6 111·8 115·7	114·4 115·3 112·4	113·3 112·8 112·9	113·7 114·4 116·2	118·9 114·6 117·7	112·9 114·0 115·8	116·1 115·8 114·7
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
972 January February March	132·3 136·6	125·6 127·6	130·8 133·0	117·4 120·1	121·4 125·2	123·8 126·5	127·9 130·9	116·8 122·7	126·0 129·3	120·4 124·5	126·7 127·5	132·7 137·2	125·8 128·7	126·4 127·1
April	136·8	130-6	134·3	124·2	127·0	127·0	130·4	125·4	130-4	125·3	130·7	135·9	129·1	131·3
May	139·3	129-4	133·2	125·9	127·5	128·7	130·8	125·6	136-1	127·4	134·0	137·7	130·0	132·3
June	139·5	129-4	138·0	134·4	130·1	131·6	136·4	123·1	135-6	129·2	138·7	141·0	130·2	135·1
July	140·2	134·5	140·0	135·8	130·8	132·6	136·6	123·0	136·0	130·3	137·8	145·6	130·9	134·0
August	141·3	135·5	138·1	129·9	129·5	131·7	135·8	119·9	136·5	128·5	136·5	143·6	129·5	132·4
September	144·1	134·6	140·3	135·3	133·9	135·5	140·0	127·1	139·8	133·3	137·8	145·4	132·9	136·9
October	144·9	135·6	140·2	136·9	137·4	137·1	140·2	131·3	141·1	136·1	139·7	147·4	136·5	142·0
November	147·7	136·8	143·7	136·5	138·9	139·9	143·1	135·0	145·3	139·4	141·4	145·8	138·3	143·2
December	151·6	137·7	143·7	133·8	136·6	140·9	143·6	125·1	139·0	133·3	136·2	142·4	136·5	143·2
973 January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137·7 138·7 139·6	142·9 151·6 143·5	135·2 140·4 144·0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142·9 145·4 146·4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142·0 144·5 145·7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139-7 141-6 143-6	145·1 146·6 146·5
April	154·0	139·5	146-2	141·9	140·5	143·0	146·6	133-3	142-1	138·0	142·7	150·1	140·1	147·4
May	158·0	141·7	148-1	145·3	145·8	145·8	151·8	144-8	148-1	144·6	152·8	153·2	146·7	151·9
June	158·1	145·6	154-7	152·7	148·8	148·8	155·0	148-1	153-5	148·2	156·3	155·2	147·9	154·9
July	157·9	150·2	154·0	155·0	150·4	150·3	154·3	148·6	153·3	148·9	156·3	162·2	146·9	154·6
August	158·5	150·0	150·8	150·7	148·4	146·9	153·8	145·2	152·3	145·6	154·6	161·3	146·7	151·2
September	160·5	151·9	152·8	154·1	152·8	151·7	156·6	146·0	152·8	150·5	155·7	162·0	152·6	156·3
October	160-7	153·0	155-2	154·9	156-6	153-5	158-5	148·4	157-8	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		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		155·5	157·4	157·9	159·4	163·0
974 January†† February†† March	166·3 165·3 169·0	150·6 151·0 160·2	159·2 169·5 162·3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150·5 154·1 165·0	154·6 157·9 166·6	155·4 157·3 162·9	142·8 148·2 158·5	144-4	145·6 149·0 163·3	142·9 146·0 168·6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141·0 145·8 170·4	155·3 157·5 166·2
April	170·2	163·0	161·9	159·3	158·5	159·9	162·2	159·0	164-9	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		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		175·6	185·1	184·5	175·9	178·6
July August September	188·6 193·6	184·0 197·1 197·6	185·2 188·1 190·8	181·2 180·5 184·8	180·5 181·8 185·5	176·9 176·9 182·1	183·1 182·6 190·8	176·8 170·5 178·2	178-7	180·0 177·4 182·1	188·4 187·5 187·3	199·2 190·1 196·1	176·6 175·6 184·0	180·1 181·8 188·5
October November December	209-2	200·2 203·4 206·1	199·2 209·2 211·3	184·8 195·0 200·8	190·4 198·3 198·5	188·6 197·2 199·3	192-5 199-1 204-3	175·7 187·1 191·8	204.5	187·9 196·4 196·9	191·5 197·6 199·6	197·6 207·0 206·3	190·4 194·4 197·0	192·1 199·4 203·0
975 January February March	214-5	212·1 209·1 219·3	205·5 213·2 207·6	203·6 214·4 220·0	203·7 205·3 208·8	201·2 204·4 209·2	204·0 208·4 212·2	197·8 202·8 211·3	200-2	201·0 203·8 209·4	200·7 203·7 203·7	214·5 209·1 215·8	198·1 202·3 204·7	204·9 207·0 206·0
April		213·0	210·8	212·9	215·4	210·5	217·5	221·4	200·7	209·1	208·5	215·1	210·5	210·8
May¶		216·1	215·3	220·4	216·0	215·0	222·2	218·4	198·7	209·7	217·9	217·6	210·5	213·0

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber,	Paper, printing	Other manu- factur-		Mining		Gas, elec-	Trans- port and		All manuf		All indust		
furni- ture, etc	and publish- ing	ing indus- tries	Agri- culture*	and quarry- ing	Con- struc- tion	tricity and water	com- munica- tion†	Miscel- laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
	- CEN				I al	105657	200	ASE TO AS	Standard	Industrial (Classificatio	n 1968	
									JANUA	RY 197	0 = 100		1970
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	July
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	August
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	September
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	October
113·4	113·0	113·1	111·1	101·6	113·9	108·3	114·7	112·7	113·1	112·7	112·7	112·0	November
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	December
115·8 114·5 117·0	112·0 111·6 114·1	114·4 115·6 116·5	112·7 116·9 121·3	113·3 112·9 114·5	112·5 115·3 117·9	109·1 109·6 123·5	116·7 115·5 116·1	114·7 114·7 116·7	114·4 115·1 115·9	114-4 115-0 115-7	114·2 114·9 116·5	114·2 114·6 115·8	1971 January February March
120·0	114·8	117·9	125·0	113-7	118·2	123·8	119·0	117-8	116·5	116·2	117-2	116·0	April
121·7	113·4	120·3	122·6	113-5	119·3	119·9	118·1	118-4	118·6	118·1	118-5	117·6	May
123·6	113·8	120·1	125·8	114-5	124·5	122·2	121·3	118-9	119·8	118·0	120-5	117·8	June
123·9	115·5	118·4	126·5	112·1	122·9	126·4	122-5	121-0	120-3	119·3	120·8	119·4	July
120·1	117·3	118·3	133·7	113·9	120·4	125·0	123-5	119-6	119-4	120·6	120·1	120·7	August
124·2	119·1	119·9	138·6	115·2	124·5	124·4	124-9	120-7	120-6	121·4	121·7	121·1	September
126·1	119·7	121·7	131·8	116·2	125·4	126·1	125·6	121·9	121-9	122·2	122·7	122·0	October
126·2	122·0	121·9	127·0	105·6	123·6	126·9	125·8	124·3	122-9	122·6	122·9	122·2	November
122·4	119·7	123·8	122·6	106·0	123·7	126·5	125·1	123·1	122-3	123·6	122·3	123·3	December
130·1 	122·3 124·0	124·8 127·7	123·5 129·8	§ 34·5	122·3 128·5	126·5 137·6	125·5 127·7	127·2 136·6	125·2 128·2	125·4 128·1	124·3 129·0	124·5 128·3	1972 January February March
132·6	130·0	132·6	134·2	132·9	129·8	138·8	128·9	134·5	130·2	130·0	130·6	129·4	April
131·8	133·4	129·1	134·1	131·1	129·4	137·8	129·5	134·1	131·8	131·2	131·6	130·6	May
135·3	133·2	136·3	137·7	134·3	133·7	137·1	134·3	138·7	134·5	132·4	134·6	131·7	June
134·4	131·4	135·3	139·0	135·1	128·7	140·6	133·7	138·4	134·8	133-7	134·4	132·8	July
131·8	132·1	132·7	148·7	134·7	119·9	140·3	141·8	135·6	133·6	134-9	133·4	134·1	August
139·8	137·4	136·2	150·9	136·7	140·5	140·8	140·9	142·3	137·7	138-5	138·7	138·1	September
141·3	140·0	138·7	144·9	137·8	149·7	142·7	143·2	145·5	139·7	140·0	141·4	140·5	October
145·8	141·7	140·3	143·0	139·8	149·5	143·1	145·8	144·1	142·1	141·7	143·2	142·5	November
140·8	137·0	139·1	144·3	141·2	146·8	154·0	142·4	144·0	139·5	141·2	141·3	142·4	December
147·6 149·3 150·6	139·5 140·6 143·3	141·3 143·0 144·1	139·6 148·8 145·5	140·9 141·1 140·6	147·0 150·7 156·9	145·4 141·8 145·4	144·2 144·0 145·5	147·6 148·7 151·7	141-9 143-5 145-3	142·1 143·5 145·3	142·9 144·5 146·7	143·2 144·2 145·8	1973 January February March
151·7	141·6	145·6	160·3	144·8	152·6	148·1	147-2	149·5	144·0	147·0	145·8	147·5	April
157·1	148·7	148·9	167·9	146·9	157·7	152·6	149-9	147·0	149·5	148·7	150·6	149·4	May
160·9	152·6	154·6	175·6	149·8	163·9	161·6	155-1	154·0	153·3	151·0	155·2	151·8	June
161·1	151·3	154·1	171·3	150·3	163·7	158·7	157·1	156·0	153-6	152·3	155·5	153·7	July
156·4	149·1	154·0	185·7	148·9	159·7	155·7	155·0	152·6	151-7	153·2	153·5	154·3	August
162·4	154·5	154·7	181·4	152·5	166·3	160·8	157·0	154·3	154-8	155·8	157·0	156·2	September
165-7	156·1	158·9	167·4	153·1	169·4	160·2	159·2	158·4	157·4	157·8	159·1	158·1	October
166-6	160·2	163·3	172·5	139·1	169·9	160·2	160·7	158·7	160·6	160·2	160·9	160·2	November
163-5	155·8	163·1	167·5	139·8	168·4	156·8	155·9	157·9	159·8	161·9	159·7	161·0	December
157-7 160-8 173-0	153·9 155·3 162·9	151·7 154·6 172·3	170-5 184-0 194-0	139·2 § 191·3	163·3 166·8 174·2	160·2 163·8 177·1	157·2 157·4 161·8	162·7 163·1 172·2	151·7 154·8 165·0	152·0 154·9 165·0	153·9 156·9 167·6	154·3 156·6 166·4	1974 January†† February†† March
172·3	162·3	168·7	202·3	189·1	174·3	170-7	162·6	172·3	162·7	162·6	166·1	164·8	April
172·9	165·6	172·4	206·8	187·3	175·6	176-6	168·8	170·6	168·6	167·7	171·0	169·5	May
183·0	169·6	181·8	203·3	195·3	189·3	186-0	171·7	183·4	177·9	175·2	180·0	176·2	June
185-2	175·9	184·4	213·9	198·3	192·3	185·2	177·9	188·5	181·5	179·9	183·6	181·4	July
183-9	174·9	183·7	230·4	199·0	188·3	196·0	184·6	185·4	182·1	183·9	184·9	185·9	August
192-9	183·7	188·4	229·0	204·1	196·8	204·4	186·5	190·7	186·9	188·1	189·9	189·0	September
198·1	186·0	190·4	217·3	208·2	200·9	202·0	189·4	193·5	190·6	191·1	193·0	191·8	October
204·2	190·8	198·6	215·9	214·5	203·3	206·8	205·4	198·8	200·2	199·9	201·7	200·8	November
202·4	191·1	201·9	218·9	215·9	205·7	221·3	234·2	194·2	202·4	205·1	206·6	208·3	December
212·4 220·3 223·4	194·0 193·6 199·4	203·7 212·2 207·6	225·7 232·5 236·1	215·5 218·2 253·0	204·7 217·4 219·1	216·3 219·3 214·7	214·1 214·6 215·7	209·6 208·9 220·6	203·6 207·3 210·8	204·0 207·3 210·8	205·7 210·2 214·2	206·2 209·9 212·8	1975 January February March
223·6	199·9	213·4	249·1	261·6	225·6	219·5	219·2	223·7	212·2	212·2	217·1	215·4	April
223·0	202·7	217·8		256·9	223·3	227·8	224·7	220·8	214·8	213·6	219·3	217·4	May¶

Note (1): This series is explained in articles in the March 1967, July 1971 and May 1975 issues of this Gazette. The information collected is the gross temuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly tarnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of

average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to 1973.

^{*} 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

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

Industry group	Average	weekly	earnings in	cluding o	ertime pre	mium	Average	hourly e	arnings exc	luding ov	ertime pro	emium
SIC (1968)	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	January 1975	January 1975	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	January 1975	January 1975
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	IRING*											
						£						P
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	234·6 226·6	257·8 254·9	254·4 257·7	300·9 288·8	360-4	47.98	257.5	274-1	290-0	307-4	393-9	97.00
All timeworkers Payment-by-result workers	220.0	254.7	25/-/	200.0	337-7	51-22	261.0	274-6	289-8	307-6	367-7	106-33
Skilled	214-8	231-8	224-4	268-5	313-1	57-53	230-6	244-3	267-6	274-1	340-1	420.04
Semi-skilled	218-4	237-3	227-2	277-5	326.5	49.39	245.2	256.9	280.7	291.8	367-9	130·51 106·69
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			ME LOS LOS P	TENA.	A (18)		A STATE OF THE STA	25/8/23	200			
General workers	209-6	220-9	224-5	247.8	296.2	52-68	224-2	223.8	235-2	253.5	303.0	116-22
Craftsmen	201·5 208·8	208·3 218·1	203·2 219·4	230.7	285.8	57.12	223-3	215.7	224-4	246.1	288-1	123-11
All payment-by-result workers All general workers	218-8	228.5	237.5	243·7 263·0	294·0 307·1	53·72 53·12	225·1 244·8	221·7 251·2	232-3	251.2	299.0	117-80
All craftsmen	208-8	220.2	226.7	251.1	297.6	57.40	233.1	240.1	271·3 256·5	290·6 273·8	345·6 322·4	121-81
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	128-23 123-42

	Average weekly earni	ngs including overti	me premium	Average hourly earni	ngs excluding overt	ime premium
	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974
INGINEERING‡						
			£			Р
Timeworkers						
Skilled	213-8	244-6	47.66	232.7	264-3	102-85
Semi-skilled	233.0	257-0	44-41	253-9	283.0	96.57
Labourers	223-2	257-3	36-02	241.0	275.7	75.36
All timeworkers	224-4	253-0	45.25	244.0	275-4	97.75
syment-by-result workers						
Skilled	209-3	240.0	48.17	225-7	257-1	109-76
Semi-skilled	202.5	230·1	42.81	215.1	243.8	97-13
Labourers	208-4	246-4	36.64	227-8	270-2	79-83
All payment-by-result workers	206·1	235-9	45-21	220.8	251.6	102-67
Il skilled workers	211.5	242.1	47.88	228-2	259.5	105.75
Il semi-skilled workers	217-3	243·1	43.71	232.5	261.1	96-81
II labourers	219.8	254-7	36-15	238-0	274-6	76.32
All workers covered	215.3	244-4	45.23	232.0	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.

Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: manual workers: United Kingdom

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

TABLE	Mark Depresentation S	BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NORM	IAL WEEK	LY HOURS		BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	
		Men	Women	Juveniles†	All	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All ind	ustries and services										-	an to take t	con of sense
1972	Average of monthly andex numbers	101·5 114·9 136·4	100-4 115-7 144-4	101·7 117·2 143·1	101·3 115·2 138·0	99·9 99·8 99·6	99·9 99·4 99·1	99·9 99·5 99·3	99·9 99·6 99·5	101·5 115·2 136·9	100·5 116·5 145·8	101·7 117·8 144·1	101·4 115·6 138·7
1973	April May June	111·5 112·4 115·0	113-6 114-9 115-5	113·4 115·0 118·0	111-9 112-9 115-3	(40·1) 99·8 99·8 99·8	(40·4) 99·3 99·3 99·3	(40·3) 99·4 99·4	(40·2) 99·6 99·6 99·6	111·8 112·6 115·3	114·4 115·7 116·3	114·1 115·6 118·7	112·3 113·3 115·7
	July	115·4	115·7	118·3	115·6	99·8	99·3	99·4	99·6	115·7	116·6	119·0	116·0
	August	119·1	118·9	121·8	119·3	99·8	99·3	99·4	99·6	119·4	119·8	122·5	119·7
	September	119·3	119·6	122·1	119·5	99·8	99·3	99·4	99·6	119·6	120·4	122·8	120·0
	October	119·7	119·7	122·3	119·8	99·7	99·2	99·4	99·6	120·0	120·7	123·1	120·3
	November	120·3	120·9	122·9	120·5	99·7	99·2	99·4	99·6	120·6	121·8	123·6	121·0
	December	120·9	123·7	123·5	121·4	99·7	99·2	99·4	99·6	121·2	124·7	124·3	122·0
1974	January	122·3	126·2	125·7	123·0	99·7	99·1	99·4	99·5	122·7	127·3	126·5	123·7
	February	122·7	129·8	126·8	124·0	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	123·2	131·0	127·7	124·7
	March	124·6	131·3	128·6	125·9	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	125·1	132·5	129·5	126·5
	April	126·2	132·6	129·5	127·3	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	126·6	133·8	130·4	128·0
	May	129·8	138·6	135·0	131·4	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	130·3	139·8	135·9	132·1
	June	134·8	141·8	141·1	136·2	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	135·3	143·1	142·1	136·9
	July	137·8	144·2	144·7	139·1	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	138·3	145·5	145·8	139·9
	August	143·6	149·0	150·8	144·8	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	144·2	150·4	151·9	145·6
	September	144·1	151·3	152·3	145·6	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	144·6	152·7	153·4	146·4
	October	145·9	155·2	155·6	147-9	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	146·5	156·6	156·7	148·7
	November	150·7	162·4	161·7	153-1	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	151·3	163·9	162·9	153·9
	December	153·9	170·9	164·9	157-1	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	154·5	172·5	166·1	158·0
1975	January	155·6	172·8	167·5	158·9	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	156·2	174·4	168·7	159·7
	February	157·9	174·1	171·3	161·1	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	158·5	175·7	172·5	162·0
	March	165·0	180·3	178·0	168·1	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	165·6	182·0	179·3	169·0
	April May June	165·9 171·9 177·5	181·1 186·5 189·2	178·8 185·1 192·1	168.9 174.9 180.1 183.0	99·6 99·6 99·6	99·1 99·1 99·0	99·3 99·3 99·2	99·5 99·5 99·4	166·5 172·6 178·3	182·7 188·2 191·1	180·1 186·4 193·6	169·8 175·8 181·1
Manuf	acturing industries				18			0.001	District	1 500			anut
	Average of monthly andex numbers	101·6 114·3 132·8	100·7 115·8 141·4	101·4 115·5 137·5	101·5 114·6 134·3	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	101·6 114·3 132·8	100·7 115·8 141·4	101·4 115·5 137·5	101·5 114·6 134·3
1973	April May June	110·0 111·3 112·4	112·0 114·2 115·1	111·7 113·3 114·2	110·4 111·8 112·9	(39·9) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	110·0 111·3 112·4	112·0 114·2 115·1	111·7 113·3 114·2	110·4 111·8 112·9
	July	112·7	115·5	114·6	113·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	112·7	115·5	114·6	113·2
	August	119·6	120·9	120·6	119·9	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	119·6	120·9	120·6	119·9
	September	120·0	121·5	121·1	120·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·0	121·5	121·1	120·3
	October	120·1	121·8	121·2	120·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·1	121·8	121·2	120·4
	November	120·3	122·1	121·5	120·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·3	122·1	121·5	120·7
	December	120·6	122·9	122·1	121·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·6	122·9	122·1	121·0
1974	January	121·5	125·4	123·7	122·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	121·5	125·4	123·7	122·2
	February	121·8	126·9	124·5	122·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	121·8	126·9	124·5	122·8
	March	122·1	128·0	125·2	123·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	122·1	128·0	125·2	123·2
	April	123·3	128·3	126·3	124·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	123·3	128·3	126·3	124·2
	May	126·8	135·6	131·6	128·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	126·8	135·6	131·6	128·4
	June	129·9	139·2	135·0	131·5	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	129·9	139·2	135·0	131·6
	July	131·8	141·5	137·7	133·5	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	131·8	141·5	137·7	133·6
	August	140·7	148·6	145·8	142·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	140·7	148·6	145·8	142·2
	September	141·1	149·5	146·2	142·6	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	141·1	149·5	146·2	142·7
	October	142·2	151·5	147-7	143·9	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	142·2	151·5	147·7	143·9
	November	144·9	157·2	151-7	147·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	144·9	157·2	151·7	147·1
	December	147·3	164·9	155-3	150·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	147·3	164·9	155·3	150·4
1975	January	148·5	168·1	157·3	151·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	148·5	168·1	157·3	151·9
	February	148·9	168·6	157·5	152·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	148·9	168·6	157·5	152·3
	March	158·0	178·6	166·3	161·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	158·0	178·6	166·3	161·5
	April	158·6	179·8	167·4	162·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	158·6	179·8	167·4	162·2
	May	169·8	190·3	178·0	173·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	169·8	190·3	178·0	173·3
	June	173·1	192·2	182·1	176·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	173·1	192·2	182·1	176·5

Notes:

(1) These indices are based on minimum entitlements (namely basic rates of wages, standard rates, minimum guarantees or minimum earnings levels as the case may be) and normal weekly hours of work which are generally the outcome of centrally etermined arrangements, usually national collective agreements or statutory wages regulation orders. Where an agreement or order provides for both a basic rate and a minimum earnings guarantee for a normal week, the higher of the two amounts is taken as the minimum entitlement. Details of the representative industries and services for which changes are taken into account, and the method of calculation are given in the issues of this Gazette for February 1957, September 1957, April 1958, February 1959, January 1960 and September 1972.

ABLE 130

⁽²⁾ The statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.
(3) The figures relate to the end of the month.
(4) Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.
(5) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this Gazette have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.
Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base date (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

in brackets.

† In general males under 21 years of age and females under 18 years of age.

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

10000		Agriculture,		Food,	Chemicals	All metals	Textiles	Leather,	Clothing	LY 31, 1972 = 10
	TA INDICATE AND THE PARTY OF TH	forestry and fishing	and quarrying	drink and tobacco	and allied industries*	combined†		leather goods and fur	and footwear	Bricks, pottery. glass, cement, etc
	weekly rates of wages								casterna i	FILE 28 123 12 1 1
1972	Average of monthly { index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1974		149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133
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	159	152	155	153
1975	January	176	159	168	141	149	159	158	155	154
	February	177	159	168	141	150	159	158	156	156
	March	177	201	168	141	164	160	158	167	162
	April	177	201	170	141	164	161	158	167	166
	May	180	201	170	141	182	178	158	167	166
	June	180	201	173	162	184	178	158	167	166
Norm	nal weekly hours‡									
1972	Average of monthly findex numbers	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1973		100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1974		99·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8
1974	January February March	(42·2) 99·5 99·2 99·2	(36·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40-1) 99-8 99-8 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
	May	99·2	100·0	99-9	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8
	June	99·2	100·0	99-9	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	99·8
Basic I	hourly rates of wages									
972	Average of monthly { index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
974		150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134
974	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	159	152	155	153
975	January February March	178 179 179	159 159 201	168 168	141 141	149 150	159 159	158 158	155 156	154 156
	April May June	179 179 181 181	201 201 201 201	168 170 170 173	141 141 141 162	164 164 182 184	160 161 178 178	158 158 158 158	167 167 167 167	163 166 166 166

Comprises Orders IV and V of 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.
 Comprises Orders VI-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification.

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

31, 19/2 = 10	JOET 31,	(000)							continued)	TABLE 131 (
		Miscel- laneous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc
ates of wag	Basic weekly rat		SHORING SEV.	ng shadings on language	segn begunde	201	12012			1 300
rs \19	Average of mor index numbers	97 105 128	100 114 145	101 114 138	97 107 131	102 111 135	109 139 162	99 109 130	98 105 126	100 113 138
rch	Marc	112 115 115	128 130 131	119 123 126	114 114 115	118 118 127	146 146 146	119 119 122	109 112 112	127 127 127
ly	April	117	133	126	122	127	146	122	117	127
	May	120	139	131	126	132	147	126	123	133
	June	129	144	132	129	136	164	130	126	137
	July	130	147	134	136	138	169	131	129	140
	Augu	131	150	139	138	140	173	133	130	143
	Septo	131	150	146	138	140	173	133	132	145
ctober	Nove	138	152	152	139	141	175	134	136	146
ovember		145	165	159	145	149	181	143	140	151
ecember		149	176	165	153	149	181	143	147	151
nuary 19		149	176	165	157	155	183	144	147	164
bruary		149	177	168	158	155	199	144	150	164
arch		149	177	172	160	173	199	157	151	164
ay	Apri	149	177	173	164	173	199	157	155	165
	May	149	177	176	164	173	199	158	155	167
	June	161	177	176	165	173	228	161	159	167
weekly hou	Normal we								araga Legar	107
monthly { 19	Average of mo index numbers	99·7 98·5 97·2	100·0 100·0 100·0	99·8 97·9 97·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·0 98·7 97·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	100 0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0
nuary 19 ebruary larch	Febr	(41·3) 97·5 97·2 97·2	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·9) 97·8 97·7 97·7	(40·6) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 97·4 97·4 97·4	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(39·3) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(39·6) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40-0) 100-0 100-0 100-0
lay	Apr	97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0
	May	97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0
	June	97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0
uly	July	97·2	100·0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99·9	100·0	100·0	100·0
August	Aug	97·2	100·0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99·9	100·0	100·0	100·0
eptember	Sep	97·2	100·0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99·9	100·0	100·0	100·0
October	No	97·2	100·0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99-9	100·0	100·0	100·0
November		97·2	100·0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99-9	100·0	100·0	100·0
December		97·2	100·0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99-9	100·0	100·0	100·0
anuary 1	Feb	97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97-4	99·8	100-0	100-0	100-0
ebruary		97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97-4	99·8	100-0	100-0	100-0
1arch		97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97-4	99·8	100-0	100-0	100-0
April	Ma	97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99·8	100-0	100·0	100-0
May		97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99·8	100-0	100·0	100-0
June		96·9	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99·8	100-0	100·0	100-0
y rates of wa	Basic hourly r							1004 7001	De 101 D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D	21
	Average of m index number	97 106 132	100 114 145	101 117 141	97 107 131	102 112 138	109 139 162	99 109 130	98 105 126	100 113 138
January	Fel	115	128	122	114	121	146	119	109	127
February		119	130	126	114	121	146	119	112	127
March		119	131	129	115	130	146	122	112	127
April	Ma	121	133	129	122	130	146	122	117	127
May		124	139	135	126	136	147	126	123	133
June		132	144	136	129	139	164	130	126	137
July	Au	134	147	137	136	141	169	131	129	140
August		135	150	142	138	143	173	133	130	143
September		135	150	149	138	143	173	133	132	145
October	N	142	152	156	139	145	175	134	136	146
November		149	165	162	145	153	181	143	140	151
December		153	176	169	153	153	181	143	147	151
January	Fe	153	176	169	157	159	183	144	147	164
February		154	177	171	158	159	200	144	150	164
March		154	177	176	160	178	200	157	151	164
April	P	154	177	177	164	178	200	157	155	165
May		154	177	180	164	178	200	158	155	167
June		166	177	180	165	178	228	161	159	167

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.

[‡] Actual averages of normal weekly hours at the base date of the series (July 31, 1972) are shown in brackets.

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

		ALL	FOOD								All items	All items
		HEMS	All	Items the	other tha	n the Unit	ainly manufa ed Kingdom	ctured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	except	except items of
trees	colle, color el terro cand			which show significan seasonal variation	show	Primarily from home- t produced raw	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion		food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations
JAN	UARY 16, 1962 = 100						151 137	100 100	2311735	107.7 07.7	1) E0 20 A0	
Weig	hts 1968 1969 1970 1971 1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248 253	46·4_48·0 44·0_45·5 46·0_47·5 41·7_43·2 39·6_41·4 41·3_42·5 47·5_48·8	208·5–210· 207·5–209· 206·8–208· 209·6–211· 205·5–206·	0 38·8–39·9 0 38·5–39·5 3 41·0–42·0 4 39·9–41·1 7 38·0–38·3	64·3–64·7 64·6–65·1 63·8–64·3 61·7–62·3 58·9–59·2	103·1-104·6 103·1-104·6 104·8-106·3 101·6-103·4 96·9- 98·1	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·3 48·7	57·6 54·0 55·7 54·5 57·7 55·3 59·2	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952·0–953·6 954·5–956·0 952·5–954·0 956·8–958·3 958·6–960·4 957·5–958·7 951·2–952·5
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	Monthly averages	101·6 103·6 107·0 112·1 116·5 119·4 125·0 131·8 140·2 153·4 164·3 179·4 208·2	102-3 104-8 107-8 111-6 115-6 118-5 123-2 131-0 140-1 155-6 169-4 194-9 230-0	103-2 106-3 99-2 106-0 114-8 119-8 121-7 136-2 142-5 155-4 171-0 224-1 262-0	102-1 104-4 110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8 130-1 139-9 156-0 169-5 189-7 224-2	102-0 103-0 106-5 109-3 112-0 114-6 118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7 163-9 178-0 220-0	104·2 108·1 112·3 115·0 116·8 120·4 126·1 133·0 143·4 156·2 165·6 171·1 221·2	103-4 106-3 110-2 113-0 115-1 118-3 123-5 130-5 140-8 154-3 165-2 174-2 221-1	101-0 101-7 110-1 115-2 119-4 121-2 130-2 136-8 145-6 167-3 181-5 213-6 212-5	100-5 103-2 109-3 111-7 114-7 116-5 119-0 123-8 133-3 149-8 167-2 198-0 238-4	101·2 103·1 106·6 112·3 116·9 119·8 125·7 132·2 140·3 152·8 162·7 174·5 201·2	101·5 103·5 103·5 107·5 112·5 116·7 119·5 125·2 131·7 140·2 153·5 164·1 177·7 206·1
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
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
965	January 12	109-5	110-3	99-9	112-9	108-9	114-8	112-6	113-9	112-5	109-2	110-2
966	January 18	114-3	113-0	109-7	113-9	109-8	115-3	113-3	117-3	112-3	114-8	114-6
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
1968	January 16	121-6	121-1	121-0	121-3	115-9	120-9	119-2	128-2	119-3	121-9	121-7
1969	January 14	129-1	126-1	124-6	126-7	121-7	129-6	126-7	133-4	121-1	130-2	129-3
1970	January 20	135-5	134-7	136-8	134-5	130-6	137-6	135-1	140-6	128-2	135-8	135-5
971	January 19	147-0	147-0	145-2	147-8	146-2	151-6	149-7	153-4	139-3	147-0	147-1
972	January 18	159-0	163-9	158-5	165-4	158-8	163-2	161.8	176-1	163-1	157-4	159-1
973	January 16	171-3	180-4	187-1	179-5	170-8	168-8	170-0	205-0	176-0	168-4	170-8
974	January 15	191-8	216-7	254-4	209-8	196-9	190-9	193-7	224-5	227-0	184-0	189-4
ANL	JARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Veigh	ts 1974 1975	1,000 1,000	253 232		204·2–205·5 195·8‡	39·2-40·0 41·2‡	57·1–57·6 66·4‡	96·3–97·6 107·6‡	48·7 42·3	59·2 45·9‡		51·2–952·5 63·8‡
	onthly average	108-5	106-1	103-0	106-9	111.7	115-9	114-2	94-7	105-0	109-3	108-8
974	January 15 February 19 March 19	100·0 101·7 102·6	100·0 100·9 102·0	100·0 97·6 99·5	100·0 101·6 102·5	100·0 101·4 102·2	100·0 104·8 106·3	100·0 103·4 104·6	100-0 99-3 98-9	100·0 100·7 102·1	100·0 102·0 102·8	100·0 101·9 102·8
	April 23 May 21 June 18	106·1 107·6 108·7	103·2 104·5 105·9	102·1 106·9 111·1	103·4 103·9 104·7	108·1 108·7 109·5	110-8 111-5 113-1	109-6 110-5 111-6	92·2 91·8 91·8	102·5 103·0 104·0	107·0 108·7 109·6	106·3 107·7 108·6
	July 16 August 20 September 17	109·7 109·8 111·0	105·5 106·1 107·5	103·1 99·1 99·8	106·1 107·8 109·3	113·4 115·2 116·8	115·6 118·9 120·8	114·7 117·4 119·2	90·9 91·4 92·3	104·5 105·6 107·2	111-1 111-1 112-1	110·0 110·3 111·5
	October 15 November 12 December 10	113·2 115·2 116·9	110·4 113·3 114·4	104·6 105·7 106·5	111·8 115·0 116·3	119·7 121·9 123·9	124·7 130·3 133·4	122·6 126·9 129·5	93·8 97·2 96·4	108-9 110-4 111-1	114·2 115·8 117·7	113·7 115·6 117·4
975	January 14 February 18 March 18	119·9 121·9 124·3	118·3 121·3 126·0	106·6 108·9 114·9	121·1 124·2 128·7	128-9 131-7 133-1	143·3 150·8 153·7	137·5 143·0 145·3	98·1 98·8 108·9	113-3 114-2 116-9	120·4 122·1 123·8	120·5 122·5 124·8
	April 15 May 13 June 17	129·1 134·5 137·1	130·7 132·7 135·9	124·8 129·4 140·3	132·2 133·8 135·2	137·7 139·3 141·0	156·3 158·4 160·0	148·7 150·6 152·2	113·8 115·3 116·7	119·2 120·2 121·2	128·7 135·0 137·5	129·4 134·8 137·1

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

ABLE 132	(continued)						other states and a second					
oods ind ervices nainly produced by national- sed	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡		
industries											Office Start At	TRALIBOUR
1 110	2 SDE										JANUARY 16	
95 93 92 91 92 89 80	63 64 66 65 66 73 70	66 68 64 59 53 49 43	121 118 119 119 121 126 124	62 61 61 60 60 58 52	59 60 60 61 58 58 64	89 86 86 87 89 89	120 124 126 136 139 135 135	60 66 65 65 65 65 63	56 57 55 54 52 53 54	41 42 43 44 46 46 51	1	968 Weights 969 970 971 972 973 974
101·7 106·1 110·2 123·3 126·8 135·0 140·1 149·8 172·0 185·2	100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3	100·0 100·0 105·8 118·0 120·8 120·8 125·5 135·5	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5 141·3 147·0	101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8 137·8	100·4 100·1 102·3 104·8 107·2 109·0 113·2	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7 113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2	100·5 100·5 100·5 100·7 106·7 109·9 112·2 119·1 123·9 132·1 147·2	100·6 101·9 105·0 109·0 112·5 113·7 124·5	101·9 104·0 106·9 112·7 120·5 126·4 132·4	126-9‡	Monthly	1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968
191.9	127·1 136·2 143·9 152·7 159·0 164·2 182·1	125:5 135:5 136:3 138:5 139:5 141:2 164:8	147-0 158-1 172-6 190-7 213-1 238-2	137·8 145·7 160·9 173·4 178·3 208·8	118-3 126-0 135-4 140-5 148-7 170-8	117-7 123-8 132-2 141-8 155-1 182-3	123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9 165-0 194-3	132·3 142·8 159·1 168·0 172·6 202·7	142·5 153·8 169·6 180·5 202·4 227·2	126·9‡ 135·0‡ 145·5‡ 165·0‡ 180·3‡ 211·0‡ 248·3‡	averages	1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974
215-6	100-9	100-0	105-5	106-5	99-8	103-2	99-6	101-0	102-4		January 15	1963
109-7	103-2	100-0	110-9	110-1	101-2	104-0	100-6	102-9	105-0		January 14	1964
114-9	110-9	109-5	116-1	114-8	104-0	106-0	103-9	109-0	108-3		January 12	1965
121.8	119-0	120-8	123-7	119-7	105-6	108-1	109-1	110.6	116-6		January 18	1966 1967
126-8	125-4	120-7	131-3	124-9	108-8	111-4	110-9	113.8	124·7 128·0	121-4‡	January 17 January 16	1968
133-0	125.0	120-8	138-6	132-6	110·2 116·1	111·9 115·1	113·9 122·2	116·3 130·2	140-2	130-5‡	January 14	1969
139-9	134-7	135·1 135·8	143·7 150·6	138·4 145·3	122-2	120-5	125-4	136-4	147-6	139-4‡	January 20	1970
146-4	143·0 151·3	138-6	164-2	152-6	132-3	128-4	141-2	151-2	160-8	153-1‡	January 19	1971
179-9	154-1	138-4	178-8	168-2	138-1	136-7	151-8	166-2	174-7	172-9‡	January 18	1972
190-2	163-3	141-6	203-8	178-3	144-2	146-8	159-4	169-8	189-6	190-2‡	January 16	1973
198-9	166-0	142-2	225-1	188-6	158-3	166-6	175-0	182-2	212-8	229-5‡	January 15	1974
											JANUARY	15, 1974 - 100
80 77	70 82	43 46	124 108	52 53	64 70	91 89	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48		1974 Weight 1975
108-4	109-7	115-9	105-8	110-7	107-9	109-4	111.0	111-2	106-8	108-2	Mont	hly average 197
100·0 100·4 101·1	100·0 101·2 102·6	100-0 100-9 101-4	100·0 101·4 101·7	100·0 102·6 103·2	100·0 100·6 101·3	100·0 102·6 104·2	100·0 104·3 104·7	100·0 102·0 103·3	100·0 100·6 101·3	100·0 101·0 102·2	January 15 February 19 March 19	197
101·8 104·0 106·5	109·5 110·5 110·7	114-6 121-6 121-6	107·2 107·6 108·1	103·2 106·2 109·6	105·1 105·9 106·6	106-7 108-3 109-0	108·6 110·2 110·9	106·6 108·0 109·6	102·5 104·7 105·7	104·8 106·1 107·5	April 23 May 21 June 18	
110·5 112·7 113·6	111·7 110·7 111·6	121·6 120·3 121·6	108·2 105·1 105·8	113·6 115·7 115·8	109·2 109·5 110·5	109·7 110·9 112·9	112·2 112·7 113·5	112·4 113·3 115·4	108·0 109·3 110·3	109·1 110·4 111·7	July 16 August 20 September 17	
114·0 117·2 118·8	115·4 116·0 116·3	121·6 121·6 123·8	107·1 108·6 109·0	116·0 120·4 122·4	113·7 115·3 116·9	115·1 116·3 117·2	115·0 117·1 123·3	120·1 121·6 122·4	111·7 113·2 113·7	113·8 115·3 116·5	October 15 November 12 December 10	at ex
119·9 123·1 128·3	118·2 119·5 120·7	124·0 124·0 125·5	110-3 111-1 111-8	124-9 127-8 130-0	118·3 119·8 121·3	118·6 121·0 122·5	130·3 132·6 134·5	125·2 127·9 130·2	115·8 116·7 121·0	118·7 120·5 122·1	January 14 February 18 March 18	197
135·0 143·2 150·8	122·3 137·3 139·7	125·7 152·6 158·4	125·8 126·6 128·7	136·7 144·0 151·4	124·0 131·7 133·3	123·0 123·8 125·1	138·1 142·5 144·6	134·5 136·3 137·7	126·3 135·8 138·0	128·0 129·9 132·3	April 15 May 13 June 17	

[‡] The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this

recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968 to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

^{*} See footnote on page 694.

† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

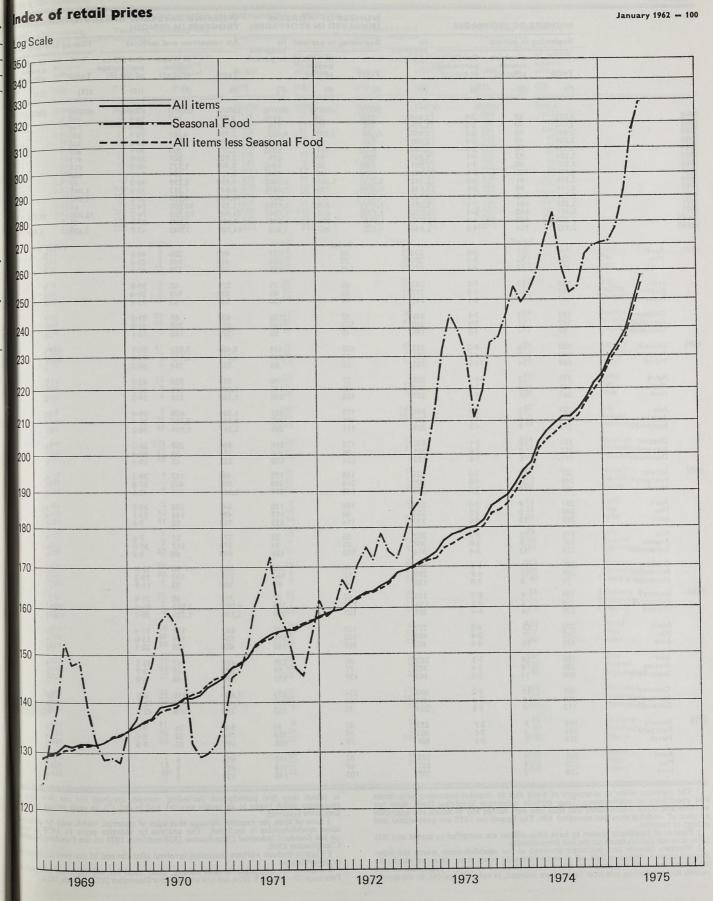
‡ Provisional.

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

	INDEX	FOR									3 3 1 1 1 1 1 1	Allen
	One-pe	rson pensio	ner househ	olds	Two-pe	rson pensio	ner househ	olds	Genera	index of r	etail prices	The state of the s
	Quarte				Quarte	r	artic (All		Quarte	r		10.100
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												SALAN E
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-
1964	105-4	106-6	107-2	108-7	105-3	106.8	107-6	109-0	104-1	105-9	106-8	107-
1965	110.4	110-7	111-6	113-4	110-5	111-4	112-3	113-8	108-9	111-4	111.8	112-
1966	114-3	116-4	116-4	117-9	114-6	116-6	116-7	118-0	113-3	115-2	115-5	116-
1967	118-8	119-2	117-6	120-5	118-9	119-4	118-0	120-3	117-1	118-0	117-2	118-
1968 1969	122-9	124-0	124-3	126.8	122-7	124-3	124-6	126.7	120-2	123-2	123-8	125-
1969	129-4 136-9	130·8 139·3	130·6 140·3	133·6 144·1	129·6 137·0	131·3 139·4	131·4 140·6	133-8	128-1	130-0	130-2	131-
1971	148-5	153-4	156.5	159-3	148-4	153-4	156-2	144·0 158·6	134·5 146·0	137·3 150·9	139-0	141-
1972	162.5	164-4	167.0	171.0	161-8	163.7	166.7	170-3	157-4	159-5	153·1 162·4	154-
1973	175-3	180-8	182-5	190-3	175-2	181-1	183.0	190.6	168-7	173.8	176-6	165-
1974	199-4	207.5	214-1	225-3	199-5	208-8	214-5	225-2	190-7	201.9	208-0	182-
ANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974 1975	101·1 121·3	105-2	108-6	114-2	101·1 121·0	105-8	108-7	114-1	101·5 123·5	107-5	110-7	116-

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meais bought an consumed outside the home
INDEX FO	R ONE-PERSON	PENSIONER	HOUSEHO	LDS	1 222111111		2 301		0.4	40.	Ob and
JANUARY	6, 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	107·0 111·5	107-5	108-6	105-8	108-5	100-5	104-7	111-6	106-4	105-0	108-1
1965 1966	116-3	111·3 115·3	117·8 122·4	118·1 120·9	113.0	102-8	106·4 108·9	118-6	111.8	111-4	112-9
967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120-9	120·2 123·7	105·0 106·8	110-5	127·1 130·8	114·7 115·7	119·6 124·8	117·5 120·8
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	128·0 137·1	136-1	136-4	116-5	115-8	143-9	132-7	139-0	134-0
970	140-2	138-2	143.9	136-9	146-8	124-7	120-8	156-9	145-3	148-3	143-6
1971	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
974	211.6	226-2	181.7	165-7	209-9	166-9	176-5	211-8	217-9	209-1	249-1
JANUARY 1	5, 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
NDEX FOR	TWO-PERSON	PENSIONER	HOUSEHO	LDS							
IANUARY 1	6, 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 1964	103-7	104-3	102-5	100-0	105-4	99-7	103-9	104-5	102-4	102-2	104-6
1965	107·2 112·0	108-1	108-2	105-9	108·3 112·7	101-7	105-3	109-1	106-2	103-8	108·1 112·9
1966	116.5	112·1 116·0	117·3 121·9	118-3	112-7	104-4	107·3 110·0	116-4	108-6	109·6 117·3	117-5
967	119-2	118-5	125.7	121·1 121·1	120·2 124·3	106·8 108·8	111.7	124·1 127·3	111·3 112·5	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	137-3	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
ANUARY 1	5, 1974 = 100										
974	107-4	104-0	110-0	116-0	110-0	108-2	109-7	111-0	113-3	106-7	108-8
GENERAL I	NDEX OF RETA	IL PRICES									
ANUARY 1	6, 1962 = 100										
962	101-4	102-3	100-3	100-0	101-3	100-4	102-0	100-5	100-6	101-9	102.0
963	103-1	104-8	102-3	100.0	106-0	100-1	103-5	100-5	101-9	104-0	104-2
964	106-2	107-8	107-9	105-8	109-3	102-3	104-9	102-1	105.0	106-9	107-5
965	111-2	111.6	117-1	118-0	114-5	104-8	107-0	106-7	109-0	112-7	111-9
966 967	115-1	115-6	121-7	120-8	120-9	107-2	109-9	109-9	112-5	120-5	116-1
968	117-7	118-5	125-3	120-8	124-3	109-0	111-7	112-2	113-7	126-4	119.0
969	123·1 130·1	123-2	127-1	125.5	133-8	113-2	113-4	119-1	124-5	132-4	126-9
969 970 971	138-1	131·0 140·1	136-2	135-5	137-8	118-3	117-7	123.9	132-3	142-5	135·0 145·5
971	151.2	155-6	143·9 152·7	136·3 138·5	145.7	126-0	123.8	132-1	142-8	153-8	165.0
972	161.2	169-4	159-0	139.5	160·9 173·4	135·4 140·5	132·2 141·8	147·2 155·9	159·1 168·0	169·6 180·5	180-3
973	175-4	194-9	164-2	141.2	178-3	148-7	155-1	165-0	172.6	202-4	211.0
974	204-7	230.0	182-1	164-8	208-8	170-8	182-3	194-3	202.7	227-2	248-3
ANUARY 1	5, 1974 = 100										
974	108-9	106-1	109-7	115-9	110-7	107-9	109-4	111-0	111-2	106-8	108-2



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§ NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡ NUMBER OF STOPPAGES All industries and services Beginning in period‡ In Mining and quarr Beginning in period of which Col (9) as of which Col (2) of col (1) known official known official† percentage of col (8) Total Total Total Total (10) (1) (5) (6) (7) (8) (11) (12) (000's) 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750 (000's) 497 861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040 (000's) 16-4 28-3 70-9 30-0 30-3 20-8 48-9 14-1 46-9 23-6 30-2 74-2 76-2 27-9 47-7 (000's) 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041 1,092 65 10,800 (000's) 814|| 771 4,420 590 872|| 868 530|| 2,255|| 1,654|| 1,793 1,171|| 1,722|| 1,513 1,622 (000's) 819|| 779 4,423 593 883|| 876 544|| 734|| 2,258|| 1,665|| 1,801 1,734|| 1,734|| 1,528 1,626 (000's) 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973¶ 1974¶ 2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,873 2,873 2,922 68 60 78 49 70 97 60 108 91 98 162 161 160 132 125 2·4 2·2 3·2 2·4 2·8 4·1 3·1 5·1 3·8 3·1 4·6 4·6 4·3 2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,530 2,902 2,946 24 80 3,809 80 161 94 50 36 1,565 283 296 635 376 635 396 467 42 10,726 91 5,628 5,567 206 143 229 156 221 217 206 276 275 127 103 157 493 439 537 41·8 32·6 42·6 4·5 5·4 4·6 1971 April May June 7 12 10 72 141 29·8 38·6 11·4 275 438 569 82 169 65 186 161 197 7·0 6·8 6·1 75 83 120 August September 11 183 187 93 245 240 146 138 160 53 409 619 276 87 265 152 21·3 42·8 55·1 October November December 97 103 40 5,486 6,514 522 5,053 6,129 314 200 150 169 8·0 4·0 14·2 425 74 55 434 418 83 4,874 5,855 1972 January 225 24 225 231 263 288 339 373 109 139 230 859 1,003 1,130 62·3 36·0 19·3 April May June 217 262 285 608 2,707 1,969 203 198 212 172 191 111 1,184 3,132 2,517 51·4 86·4 78·2 298 297 303 12 250 39 45 324 211 111 3·1 3·8 3·6 165 116 130 956 374 232 26·2 10·4 19·4 October 10 123 301 152 96 124 175 288 297 157 402 575 39·3 57·8 49·5 207 243 293 5·3 4·5 3·8 236 308 355 400 695 1,161 January February March 1973 299 323 332 138 117 135 208 145 58 32·5 29·1 7·6 234 249 262 April May June 12 72 94 121 178 261 239 233 307 314 56 85 100 276 378 699 12 July 13 167 167 61 702 715 269 90 137 32 12·8 19·2 11·9 October November December¶ 327 309 71 5·5 4·9 7·0 391 399 120 213 4,085 2,196 31·9 96·8 78·7 68 3,955 1,728 71 338 399 January¶ February¶ March¶ 104 116 251 128 154 281 3,897 1,670 16 147 151 183 116 109 189 17·4 13·0 22·1 300 292 323 377 409 403 130 102 160 667 838 856 April May June 13 121 94 159 167 45 48 33·5 8·7 4·8 188 236 289 5·3 3·4 5·2 283 303 366 80 77 129 499 520 999 10 August September 8 15 October November December 214 156 75 401 309 113 3·2 2·6 5·3 490 431 203 273 257 138 1,656 1,456 764 110 177 328 6·6 12·2 42·9 26 32 52 January February March 188 236 219 237 302 301 1975 261 223 218 87 69 103 119 110 140 April May June 333 332 309 654 855 924

in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time istoppages 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 a other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is base 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.

stoppage began.

¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stop February 10-March 8 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

BLE 133 (continued)

		r industries ces	All other	and ation	Transport	on PERIOD§	onstruction	and			engineering, ing and vehicles	
149	NONCOS RECONOCIO	of which known official (22)	Total (21)	of which known official (20)	Total (19)	of which known official (18)	otal	vn	of w know offici (16)	Total (15)	of which known official	al
196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 197 197 197	A te dimension and the property of the dimension and the dimension	(000's) 162 143 100 49 29 95 93 26 112 274 2,076 225 301 887 794	(000's) 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1,608 2,072	(000's) 1 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 590 6,242 576 102 33	(000's) 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876 331	(000's) 15 44 61 279 — 16 6 17 31 12 10 21 3,842 15 22	000's) 110 285 222 356 125 145 201 233 278 242 245 186 252		(000's 3 14 21 4 — 20 4 10 6 7 5 8 10 129 82 23	(000's) 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 140 384 71 274 193 255	(000's) 317 624 3,652 189 501 455 163 205 2,010 1,229 587 3,552 2,654	
	April May June	Total 39 51 72	T na versen a	otal 26 28 26	Т	otal 10 19 29			Total 3 3 10		Total 413 332	1
	July August September	24 33 53		22 12 12		29 20 15			6 3 9		396 191 366 473	
	October November December	49 35 19		20 67 4		17 27 11			11 10 3		304 468 234	
197	January February March	84 112 98		41 30 16		31 36 54			17 2 3		440 478 344	
	April May June	55 125 104		2 10 74		24 32 85			12 9 6		764 825 860	
	July August September	87 35 144		105 503 6		389 874 618	1, 1,		9 22 47		577 694 692	
	October November December	165 22 104		37 48 3		20 21 4			123 15 10		597 258 107	
19	January February March	89 312 508		11 49 31		31 23 17			4 8		259 291 592	
	April May June	83 21 35		60 7 11		8 14 14			3 12 11		481 440 684	
	July August September	74 44 174		12 12 21		13 16 15			7 7 22		167 282 458	
HOLY I	October November ¶ December	112 109 46		46 41 28		13 6 5			20 98 1		499 456 189	
19	¶ January ¶ February ¶ March	33 26 53		27 17 19		10 7 14			12 3 4		131 136 437	
	April May June	134 217 268		42 92 19		22 41 33			18 29 14		439 455 512	
	July August September	168 126 87		26 13 24		10 15 26			15 34 37		275 327 820	
	October November December	323 305 331		151 183 93		34 30 9			36 25 29		1,103 903 300	
1	January February March	92 97 129		27 27 197		8 24 15			11 10 23		197 232 326	
	April May June	145 133 208		56 19 9		18 27 15			12 13 49		417 655 636	

^{*} The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1975 are provisional and

subject to revision.

† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month

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

* 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 663 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 industrial within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.

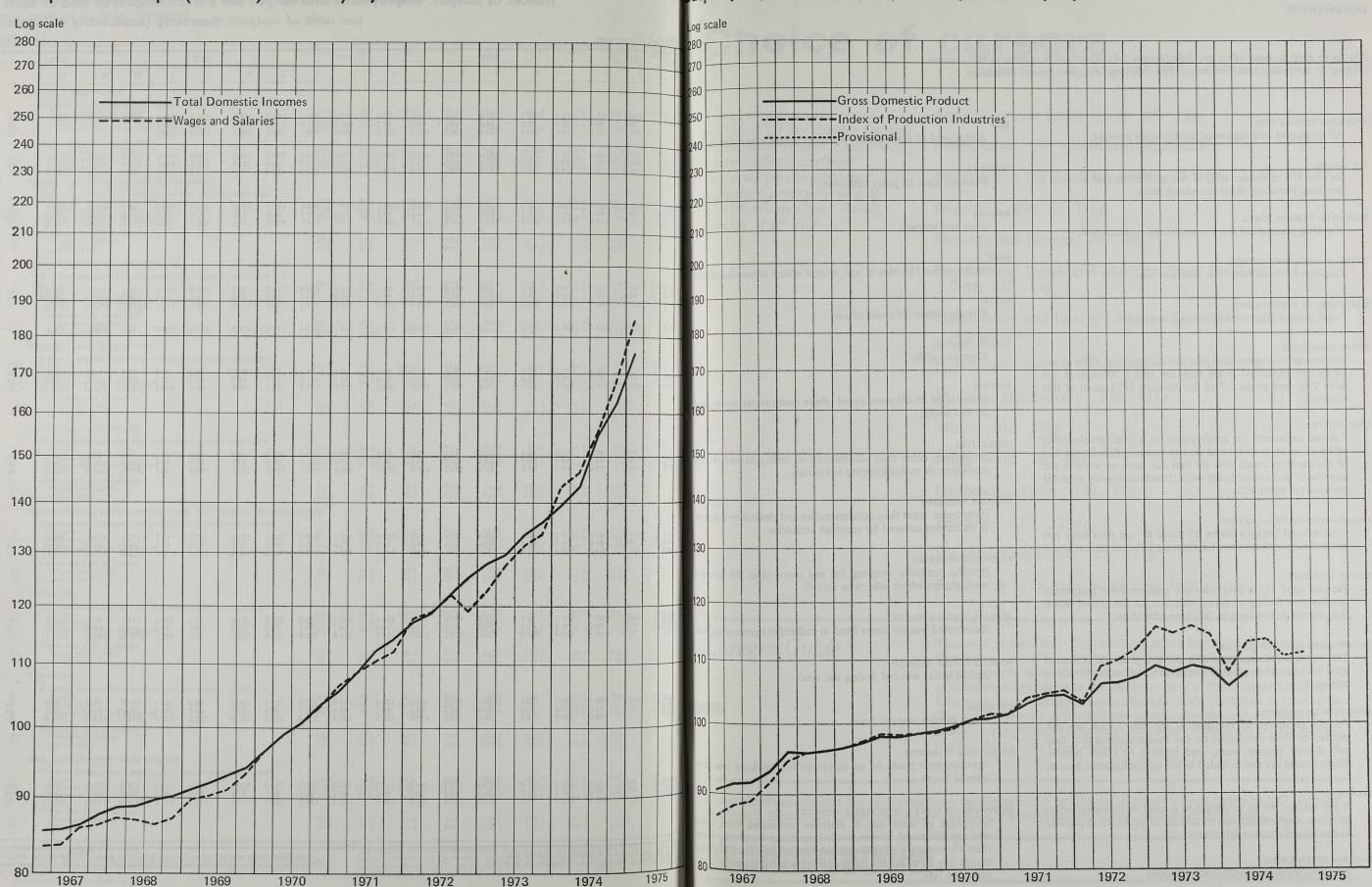
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional. ‡ Figures not available, see footnote on page 663.

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)

TABL	E 134		1.7305 (9)		Marie William				(1970 = 100)	TABLE	134 (cont.	inued)															(1970) = 100)
		1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974†	970	1971				1972				1973				1974				1975	
											-	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	
1	WHOLE ECONOMY																												
1a 1b 1c	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product§ Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	91·1 102·3 89·0	92·7 100·9 91·9	96·6 100·5 96·1	98·4 100·5 97·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	101·4 98·3 103·2	104·6 99·1 105·5	109·9 101·2 108·6	108-9	100·6 99·7	100·2 98·6 101·6	101·4 98·6 102·8	102·0 98·0 104·1	102·2 97·9 104·4	101·4 98·6 102·8	104·6 98·7 106·0	105·4 99·2 106·2	107·0 99·8 107·2	110·0 100·9 109·0	109·2 101·0 108·1	110·4 101·3 109·0	110·0 101·4 108·5	106·8 100·9 105·8	109·5 101·3 108·1	110-6	108-8	108-7	1a 1b 1c
1d 1e 1f	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	84·2 83·8 82·0	86·5 85·1 84·0	89·5 87·1 86·3	92·8 91·3 98·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	110·4 109·6 109·0	121·1 119·6 118·6	132·0 129·0 127·7	150·5 153·7 152·5	103·6 103·3	105·8 106·6 105·9	108·8 108·7 108·7	112·3 110·9 109·8	114·5 112·3 111·5	117·4 117·9 117·0	119·1 119·2 118·0	122·3 122·0 121·0	119-2	128·1 123·0 122·4		133·7 131·4 129·7	136·3 133·9 132·8	139·8 143·6 143·2	143·6 146·7 145·6	155·5 155·9 155·2	162·6 167·8 167·0	175·5 184·3 183·9	1d 1e 1f
2a 2b	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment	90·6 105·6	91·7 102·8	97·1 101·4	99·7 101·5	100·0 100·0	100·5 96·9	102·6 94·6	110·2 95·8	106·4 (95·5)	100-6	100·1 98·7	101·1 97·3	100·6 96·3	100·2 95·3	97·5 94·6	103·0 94·5	103·9 94·4	106-1	110·1 95·4	109·8 95·7		109·8 96·0	103·7 95·8	108·0 95·6	108·7 (95·6)	105-3	104·5 (94·0)	2a 2b 2c
2c 2d 2e	Output per person employed Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	85·8 85·9 85·5	89·2 85·7 84·8	95·8 85·5 84·7	98·2 90·3 89·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	103·7 107·3 107·5	108·5 117·4 117·7	115·0 125·8 126·0	(111.4)	99·2 101·4	101.4	103.9	104.5	105.1	103.1	109.0	110-1	112.0	115-4			114-4	108-2	113.0	(113.7)		(111.2)	2c
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		Table	21.0			Alasko K		1200																				
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	89·2 102·6 86·9	89·8 99·8 90·0	95·7 99·0 96·7	99·4 100·3 99·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	99·7 96·8 103·0	102·3 93·7 109·2	110·9 94·2 117·7	108·0 (94·5) (114·3)	100·9 99·4	99·5 98·9 100·6	100·3 97·3 103·1	99·9 96·1 104·0	99·1 94·9 104·4	97·9 94·0 104·1	101·8 93·7 108·6	103·2 93·5 110·4	93.4	110·3 93·8 117·6	94.1	94.2	110·9 94·6 117·2	106·0 94·5 112·2	109·6 94·6 115·9	110·3 (94·7) (116·5)	(94.2)	105·5 (93·1) (113·3)	3a 3b 3c
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	82·9 83·5	82·9 82·2	83·3 82·5	88·5 88·0	100·0 100·0	108·7 109·2	117·7 118·5	124·2 125·4		103-9	106-6			111-8	‡	116-9	119-3	120-2	118-7	122-4	124-6	131.0	134.8	140.8	152-2	168-7	176-8	3d**
4	MINING AND QUARRYING																												
4a 4b 4c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	115·3 139·3 82·8	114·5 132·1 86·7	111·4 117·5 94·8	104·9 106·5 98·5	100·0 100·0 100·0	99·7 96·9 102·9	84·0 92·8 90·5	93·6 88·4 105·9	83·6 (85·3) (98·0)	93·5 97·9 95·5	102·7 97·7 105·1	103·2 97·2 106·2	96.7	91·2 95·8 95·2	45·5 94·5 48·1	96·1 93·1 103·2	95·5 92·0 103·8	91.4	99·6 90·5 110·1	89-2	87.7	84·1 86·0 97·8	58·0 84·9 68·3	90·5 85·2 106·2) (85.7)	94·2 (85·9) (109·7)	4a 4b 4c
4d 4e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	91·8 90·9	92·3 91·5	89·1 89·1	92·0 92·0	100·0 100·0	101·3 101·0	138·2 143·5	133·5 138·2																				
5a 5b 5c	METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	97·7 105·8 92·3	92·0 100·7 91·4	97·9 98·7 99·2	100·3 99·3 101·0	.100·0 100·0 100·0	91·2 94·3 96·7	91·0 87·4 104·1	99·4 87·3 113·9	91·5 (85·8) (106·6)	99·1 99·4 99·7	94-9 98-5 96-3	95.2	92.9	90.7	80·8 88·5 91·3		92·9 86·8 107·0	86.8	99·8 87·6 113·9	87.6	87.3	86.6	89·2 85·8 104·0	85.6	(85.8)) (86.1)	87·6 (86·0) (101·9)	5a 5b 5c
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	76·1 76·3	78·1 77·3	76·8 76·0	84·2 83·9	100·0 100·0	111·8 112·3	120·8 121·3	125·4 125·9			,00																	
6	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINE	ERING																											
6a 6b 6c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	84·7 100·1 84·6	87·5 98·9 88·5	91·2 97·6 93·4	96·7 99·1 97·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	101·1 96·7 104·6	100·5 92·1 109·1	111·6 92·6 120·5	110·2 (94·1) (117·1)	100·6 99·8 100·8	101·2 99·5 101·7	97-6	95.7	93.9	99·4 92·8 107·1	99·6 92·1 108·1	99·8 91·8 108·7	91.5	111·2 92·0 120·9	92.3	92.5	93.5	107·7 93·6 115·1	94.1	(94.7	7) (94.1)	110·7 (93·0) (119·0)	6a 6b 6c
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	85·3 85·3	84·1 83·2	85·6 84·6	89·7 89·2	100·0 100·0	106·6 107·0	114·6 115·3	118·7 119·6		ı																		
7a 7b 7c	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	96·3 101·4 95·0	94·5 97·8 96·6	100·5 97·0 103·6	105·9 99·3 106·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	99·3 97·4 102·0	103·7 93·9 110·4	105·0 95·0 110·5	98·5 (94·6) (104·1)	103-5 100-0 103-5	96·7 99·7 97·0	98.0		95.1	97·0 94·0 103·2	93.7	93-8	94.0	105·9 94·7 111·8	94.9	95.3	95.0	92·5 94·5 97·9	94.5	(94.6	6) (94.8)		7a 7b 7c
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	77·1 77·4	78·1 77·6	80·3 79·6	84·1 83·7	100·0 100·0	110·3 110·5	123·2 123·9	142·5 143·3			,,,	1034	1011	1012	103 2	1100	1127											
	TEXTILES			2104																									
8a 8b 8c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	85·9 112·5 76·4	84·1 104·8 80·2	97·1 103·0 94·3	100·2 104·6 95·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	100·7 92·6 108·7	103·0 88·6 116·3	108·6 87·9 123·5	100·4 (86·0) (116·7)	100·9 97·3 103·7	101·1 95·9 105·4	93-0	91.6	90.0	96·5 88·9 108·5	102·7 88·7 115·8	88-4	4 88.3	111·1 88·6 125·4	88-1	1 87.5		98-8 86-8 113-8	86.	5 (86.	7 95·0 1) (84·5) 1) (112·4)	92·6 82·0 (112·9)	8a 8b 8c
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·7 93·6	93·3 91·2	87·3 86·3	93·8 93·1	100·0 100·0	104·7 104·9	111·1 111·9	113·4 115·0																				
9	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER																												
9a 9b	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment	83·0 111·2	86·0 111·4	91·6 108·1	96·2 103·9	100·0 100·0	103·9 96·0	111·2 91·1	117·8 88·4	118·6 (88·3)	100·2 98·7	99-7		7 105·4 0 95·2	107-8	103·4 92·3		114-8	8 114·2 7 90·0	114·5 89·3	5 118·3 3 88·3	7 117-		87-8	88.	3 (88-		(89.0)	
9c	Output per person employed	74-6	77-2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108-1	122-1	133-3	(134-3)	101.5	101-8	3 105.9	110.7	114.8	112.0	123.0		6 126.9	128.2	2 134-4					5 (137-			
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	98·3 97·4	97·0 96·7	93·5 93·3	94·1 94·0	100·0 100·0	108·2 108·8	113·0 113·3	115·5 116·4																				

Note: This series was introduced in an article on pages 801-806 of the October 1968 issue of this Gazette and revised in September 1973 using 1970 as the base year.



DEFINITIONS

The terms used in these tables are defined more fully elsewhere in articles in this Gazette relating to particular statistical series. The following are short general definitions.

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this Gazette).

UNEMPLOYED

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or 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).

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.

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.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.

A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment service careers office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).

OPERATIVES

Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.

MANUAL WORKERS

Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.

PART-TIME WORKERS

Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

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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