

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

August 1975 (pages 745-856)

## Contents

### SPECIAL FEATURES

- PAGE 747 Further progress towards equal pay  
 754 Wage drift: evidence from the New Earnings Survey  
 757 Royal Commission on the distribution of income and wealth: first reports  
 760 Answers to questions on the £6 pay limit  
 762 Earnings and hours in certain industries, April 1975  
 764 International Labour Conference, 1975  
 765 Work permit statistics, April-June 1975  
 766 Accidents at work: 1974  
 768 Accidents at work: 1st quarter, 1975  
 770 Unemployment: entitlement to benefit  
 Exemption certificates  
 771 Women and girls in part-time jobs  
 Wages and salaries per unit of output  
 772 Unemployment and vacancies, UK: occupational analysis by region, June  
 772 Unemployment, vacancies and placings, G.B.: occupational analysis, March-June

### NEWS AND NOTES

- 788 Savings jobs in assisted areas—Job satisfaction: strategy for change—Remuneration, Charges and Grants Act—Disabled people in government service—Industrial deaths and diseases—Unemployment benefit—Foundry dust control—Safety in coal mines—Unemployment statistics: Northern Ireland—Industrial tribunals—Training developments

### MONTHLY STATISTICS

- 793 Summary  
 794 Employees in employment  
 796 Overtime and short-time  
 798 Unemployment and vacancies  
 896 Stoppages of work  
 897 Changes of basic rates of wages and hours of work  
 898 Retail prices

### STATISTICAL SERIES

- 811 Employment  
 814 Unemployment  
 832 Overtime, hours of work, earnings and wage rates  
 844 Retail prices  
 848 Stoppages of work

#### SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Annual subscription inclusive of postage £12.12  
 All communications concerning subscriptions and sales of the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE should be addressed to Her Majesty's Stationery Office at any of the following addresses: 49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB; 13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR; 39 Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS; 258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE; 41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW; Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ; 80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY.

#### REPRINTS OF ARTICLES

Reprints from the GAZETTE should be ordered within one week of publication. Orders for reprints should be addressed to the Director of Publications (P2c), Her Majesty's Stationery Office, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1 1BN.

Communications about the contents of the GAZETTE should be addressed to the Editor, Department of Employment, 12 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LL (01-214 6159).

For enquiries about latest figures etc., please ring 01-214 8748, 8440 or 8561.



## Guide to some major articles 1974-1975

1974		1975	
	Page		Page
<b>January</b>			
Graduate employment: international comparisons	3	Flexible working hours	3
Manpower resources in distributive trades	4	Role of graduates in industry	6
Defence manpower planning	6	Women and work	10
Female activity rates	8	Labour turnover	22
New Earnings Survey 1973—occupations	19	New Earnings Survey 1974—pay within the regions	27
<b>February</b>			
New Earnings Survey 1973—further results	107	The <i>Gazette</i> —what readers think	99
<b>March</b>			
Characteristics of the unemployed	211	PER's new Executive Secretaries agency	105
Vacancy study	222	Index of Retail Prices—some changes in its construction	107
<b>April</b>			
Improving manpower information	295	New Earnings Survey, 1975—arrangements	109
Air transport manpower planning	298	Earnings and hours of manual workers, October 1974	112
Voluntary leaving in industry	301	<b>March</b>	
Labour force projections to 1991	304	The unemployment statistics and their interpretation	179
<b>May</b>			
Study of unemployment statistics	379	The Italian employment scene, 1974	184
Characteristics of the unemployed—occupations	385	Retail Prices in 1974	187
Employment prospects for new graduates	390	New estimates of employment on a continuous basis	193
<b>June</b>			
Characteristics of the unemployed—regions	495	<b>April</b>	
<b>July</b>			
Job market for highly qualified	607	Professional engineers and scientists in engineering	291
Students' attitudes to nursing	610	Employment prospects for new graduates in 1975	298
Employment of post-graduates	613	The Dutch employment scene, 1974-75	303
<b>August</b>			
Progress towards equal pay	691	The Employment Protection Bill	306
New sample for employment estimates	736	The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service	313
<b>September</b>			
Unemployment flow statistics	802	<b>May</b>	
Tom Hudson, Editor	814	Young people leaving school—projections to 1975-76	395
<b>October</b>			
Household spending in 1973	882	A view of industrial employment in 1981	400
Accidents which should not happen	888	The Scandinavian employment scene	407
Local employment intelligence	892	Monthly index of average earnings, 1963-74	410
Manpower forecasting in engineering	895	<b>June</b>	
Task analysis—two examples	898	Who are the temporary workers?	507
<b>November</b>			
Working women	982	Household spending in 1974	512
New Earnings Survey 1974—key results	986	The Belgian employment scene, 1974-75	516
<b>December</b>			
Industrial disputes—international comparisons	1110	Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, 1974	520
Making work more interesting	1113	Annual census of employment, 1974	522
New Earnings Survey 1974—holidays	1116	<b>July</b>	
<b>August</b>			
		A view of occupational employment in 1981	619
		Apprenticeship and after: agriculture	623
		Manpower planning in road transport	627
		Proposals for company reform in France	633
		<i>The Attack on Inflation</i> —The White Paper in full	636
		<b>Further progress towards equal pay</b>	
		Further progress towards equal pay	747
		Wage drift: evidence from the New Earnings Survey	754
		Distribution of income and wealth: Royal Commission's first reports	757
		Answers to questions on the £6 pay limit	760
		International Labour Conference, 1975	764

## Further progress towards equal pay

THE August 1974 issue of this *Gazette* included a fairly detailed article on the progress which had been made towards the implementation of the provisions of the Equal Pay Act in the period between May 1970 and March 1974. This article discusses some of the factors that may have influenced progress towards equal pay since then and updates the more important tables. The previous article explained in some detail the basis of all the tables. The present article does not do so except where there has been a change in the basis of compilation.

### Influences

Commenting on the state of progress in August 1974, Mr John Fraser, Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, said that the article showed that progress was reasonable but that there were areas where progress was unsatisfactory. Since the beginning of 1974 a number of measures have been taken to stimulate progress towards equal pay.

First of all, the department appointed one additional manpower adviser in each of its nine regions to make special attempts to make sure that as many firms in their regions as possible were aware of their obligations under the Equal Pay Act. This was in addition to the already considerably increased effort which the department had put into equal pay work over the previous year. In September 1974, advisory work on equal pay was transferred to the new independent Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. While the new service maintained the right to establish priorities, it placed, and continues to place, considerable importance on equal pay work and it undertook to continue to provide guidance on equal pay.

Secondly, in October 1974, the Secretary of State launched an extensive publicity campaign in the national daily and Sunday newspapers, as well as in the regional and specialist press, reminding employers of their responsibilities under the Act and of the need to take appropriate action urgently. The message of these advertisements was that the Equal Pay Act is the business of any company employing men and women and that the Act applies to every firm, no matter how large or small and to both manual and non-manual employees. This campaign and a parallel campaign addressed to employees are planned to continue into 1976.

Thirdly, following the publication of the *DE Gazette* article, the department continued to monitor the progress being made in collective agreements. On December 11, 1974 Mr Fraser wrote to the negotiating bodies of 43 discriminatory collective agreements for their views and plans

on the removal of discrimination by the end of 1975. The agreements were generally those in which there had been relatively slow progress, as indicated by the percentage of women's rates to men's at the end of September 1974. In his letter Mr Fraser reminded both unions' and employers' representatives that the Secretary of State had the power to refer collective agreements to the Industrial Arbitration Board for advice on the amendments needing to be made to eliminate discrimination between men and women in the way prescribed by the Act.

The replies to Mr Fraser's letter showed that in the majority of agreements further progress had been made or was planned, although three agreements, ie those covering the wool textile industry (Scotland), the glove industry and the Scottish baking industry had made little progress and had no firm plans for the removal of discrimination.\*

Fourthly, the department has continued to keep a close watch on progress towards equal pay in wages regulation orders and agricultural wages orders. Letters have been sent to the wages councils and boards to remind them of their obligations under the Act, where progress appeared to be sluggish.

Finally, of course, there is the approach of December 29, 1975 when the provisions of the Act come into force, and the clear determination of the government to ensure that any remaining discrimination in agreements and wages orders is dealt with.

### National agreements and wages orders

The main indicator of the state of progress towards implementation of the provisions of the Equal Pay Act, used both in the OME Report† and in the article in the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*, was a register of national agreements for manual workers and wages orders maintained for this purpose by the department. This shows women's rates as a percentage of men's rates‡ in agreements which were discriminatory in March 1970 and classifies agreements according to the steps which have been taken to remove discrimination between them. The register covers nearly all agreements for manual workers. There is no corresponding record for non-manual workers.

\* These agreements were referred to the Industrial Arbitration Board (IAB) on April 7, 1975. Details of IAB awards are published by HMSO.

† Office of Manpower Economics: *First Report on the Implementation of the Equal Pay Act 1970*.

‡ Generally the rates chosen are the lowest women's rates and the lowest men's rates. Full details of the rates used are given in table 4 on page 702 in the August 1974 *Gazette*.



The importance of the register as a means of measuring progress towards equal pay is its relationship to section 3 of the Act which provides for the amendment of collective agreements in order to remove discriminatory references to women. Its value is not only that it records movements in wage rates under agreements and wages orders which were discriminatory in 1970 and which cover approximately seven million workers, of whom it is estimated that over three million are women, in a wide range of industries and services, but also that the wage rates of many other workers outside the agreements are related to rates under these agreements. The rates of wages of manual workers are also indirectly linked through relativities to the salaries of a great many non-manual workers whether determined by collective bargaining or on an individual basis. The register therefore has some relevance to a high proportion of wage and salary changes. What it does not and cannot show is the exact relationship between changes in rates laid down in a collective agreement and those in the individual firms affected by the agreement. Nor does it show the state of progress towards the implementation of section 1 of the Act, which gives women an entitlement to equal treatment with a man, in respect of the terms of her contract of employment when she is doing the same work as a man, broadly similar work to that of a man or work which has been given an equivalent rating to that of a man under a job evaluation exercise. Some indication of the progress being made in this area is, however, given in the part of the article headed "Progress at company level".

Finally, it should be noted that the position is changing all the time and that there is considerable evidence of further progress since March 31, 1975.

### Position at March 31, 1975

Tables 1 to 4 summarise the state of progress towards equal pay at March 31 as indicated by the DE Register. The main interest of table 1 is that it shows that the proportion of agreements and orders from which discrimination had already been removed or will be removed under phased plans by the end of 1975 (categories V and W) rose from a third in March 1974 to over a half in March 1975.\* All the remaining agreements except one had provided for larger increases, either in cash or percentage terms, for women than men. The exception was in agriculture in England and Wales. However the Agricultural Wages Board which regulates wages in the industry has since decided how to remove discrimination by December 29 in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Of the 115 discriminatory agreements/orders at the end of March 1975, 34 related to industries covered by wages councils, the majority of which had already agreed to equal minimum rates on or before December 29, 1975. The remainder are expected to adopt similar proposals by the same date.

The movement in percentages of women's rates to men's, in agreements and orders, between March 1970 and March 1975 is shown in table 2. The proportion of percentages of 90 or more rose from a low fraction in March 1970 to three-fifths in March 1974 and at a faster rate to nine-tenths in March 1975.

\* The expression "phased plan" is increasingly difficult to interpret as December 29, 1975 approaches. It has been taken to mean that a definite date for the introduction of equal pay has been written into an agreement reached before March 31, 1975.

Table 1 Progress towards removal of discrimination from collective agreements and wages orders: manual workers: summary by industry group

Industry group	Number of agreements/orders discriminating at January 1970	Latest settlement/order end-March 1974				Latest settlement/order end-March 1975				Number of agreements/orders at end-March 1975
		Major progress		Minor progress		Major progress		Minor progress		
		Discrimination removed (V)	Phased plan* (W)	Larger† increases (X)	Equal‡ increases (Y)	Discrimination removed (V)	Phased plan* (W)	Larger† increases (X)	Equal‡ increases (Y)	
Agriculture, forestry, etc	3				3	1	1	1	3	
Mining and quarrying										
Food, drink and tobacco	18	10	4	3	1	4	9	1	2	16
Coal and petroleum products										
Chemicals and allied industries	10	5	3	1	2	3		4	9	
Metal manufacture, all engineering and vehicles	6	1		2	1	3		1	4	
Metal goods	11	3	3	3	1	3	2	2	7	
Textiles	23	6	6	6	3	4	9	2	21	
Leather, leather goods and fur	4		2	1	1	1	1	2	4	
Clothing and footwear	10		2	8	1	1	7	2	11	
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	11	4	4	2	1	5	2	3	6	
Timber, furniture, etc	9		4		2	2	3	1	12	
Paper, printing and publishing	12	7	2	3		1	2	2	4	
Other manufacturing	5		4	1		2	1	1	4	
Construction	2			2					1	
Gas, electricity and water	1									
Transport and communication										
Distributive trades	26	12		10	2	13	2	10	26	
Professional and scientific services	1		1			1			1	
Miscellaneous services	9		1	5	1	1	5	3	9	
Public administration	6	1	2	3		5		1	6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>167§</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>151§</b>
<b>Per cent of total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>

\* ie there is provision in the agreement for the removal of discrimination by December 29, 1975.

† ie larger percentage increases for women than for men.

‡ ie equal increases in cash terms giving larger increases in percentage terms for women than for men.

§ The difference between the totals at 1970 and 1975 is accounted for by collective agreements and wages orders which became inoperative between the two dates.

At the last date over a quarter had eliminated discrimination in full. Of the remaining 108 discriminatory agreements at March 1975, 70 were within 5 per cent of achieving equality, and the median percentage of all agreements and orders on the register had risen from 91 in March 1974 to 96. These figures represent a substantial improvement in the 12 months between March 1974 and March 1975; the improved pace of progress has continued since. However, the figures should not be allowed to obscure the fact that at the end of March there were still a quarter of agreements and wages orders which had women's rates of less than 95 per cent of the lowest men's rates and that only nine months from the due date of implementation over two-fifths did not have a firm commitment on the equalising of pay rates.

Table 2 also shows that progress towards equal pay in the food, drink and tobacco; chemicals; clothing and footwear; distribution and public administration groups of industries was above average as measured by the proportion of agreements within the group with women's rates of 95 per cent or more of men's. Textiles and bricks, pottery and glass were below average.

### Progress at company level

There are no equivalent statistics to those for collective agreements, in the DE Register, showing changes in wage rates at company level. Such rates are usually determined locally; while often based on negotiated rates in collective agreements they frequently vary from them. Since firms are not required to submit details of changes in the rates, information about progress towards equal pay is obtained from the enquiries made during visits to them by industrial relations officers of ACAS. The information forms the basis of regional reports and analyses of progress by industry and

Table 4 Discriminatory agreements and orders in which women's rates were less than 95 per cent of men's rates\* at end-March 1975 and had improved by less than five percentage points since end-March 1974

Agriculture, forestry, etc	Agriculture—England and Wales†
Food, drink and tobacco	Baking—Scotland
Chemicals and allied industries	Match manufacture—UK
Metal manufacture	Light metal trades
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Lock, latch and keymaking—England
Textiles	Wool textiles—Scotland
Leather, leather goods and fur	Industrial leather manufacture
Clothing and footwear	Glove manufacture—England and Wales
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	Building brick and allied industries—England and Wales
Timber, furniture, etc	Timber containers—Scotland
Paper, printing and publishing	General printing—Scotland
Construction	Building
Distributive trades	Retail newsagency—Scotland‡
Miscellaneous services	Licensed residential establishments—GB‡ Unlicensed places of refreshment—GB‡ Industrial and staff canteens‡

\* Generally the rates chosen are the lowest women's rates and the lowest men's rates. Full details of the rates used are given in table 4 on page 702 in the August 1974 Gazette.

† Wages board.

‡ Wages council.

Table 2 Women's rates as a percentage of men's rates\* in collective agreements and wages orders which were discriminatory in March 1970: manual workers: summary by industry group

Industry group	Number of agreements/orders discriminating at January 1970	Number of agreements/orders. Women's rates as a percentage of men's*												Number of agreements/orders at end-March 1975
		End-March 1970				End-March 1974				End-March 1975				
		under 70%	70-79%	80-89%	above 90%	under 70%	70-79%	80-89%	above 90%	80-89%	90-94%	95-99%	100%	
Agriculture, forestry, etc	3		2	1					2	1	1	1	1	3
Mining and quarrying														
Food, drink and tobacco	18	2	15		1	1	6	11	1	1	10	4	16	
Coal and petroleum products														
Chemicals and allied industries	10		10				4	5	1		6	2	9	
Metal manufacture, all engineering and vehicles	6		2	4			1	3			1	3	4	
Metal goods	11	3	3	4	1	1	2	7		2	2	3	7	
Textiles	23	10	12	1	1	4	8	9	5	4	8	4	21	
Leather, leather goods and fur	4		2	1	1	1	3	4		2	2	0	4	
Clothing and footwear	10	1	7	2		1	7	2	1	1	8	1	11	
Bricks, pottery, glass, etc	11		5	6			3	8		5	1	5	11	
Timber, furniture, etc	9		6	3			2	4	2		2	2	6	
Paper, printing and publishing	12		11	1			7	5		3	9	1	12	
Other manufacturing	5		2	3			1	5		3	1	4	4	
Construction	2		1	1			1	1		1			1	
Gas, electricity and water														
Transport and communication	1						1							
Distributive trades	26	1	19	4	1	1	4	21		2	11	13	26	
Professional and scientific services	1												1	
Miscellaneous services	9	1	5	2	1	1	3	5	1	3	4	1	9	
Public administration	6		3	2	1		6			1	5		6	
<b>Total</b>	<b>167†</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>151†</b>	
<b>Per cent of total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>62</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100</b>	

\* Generally the rates chosen are the lowest women's rates and the lowest men's rates. Full details of the rates used are given in table 4 on page 702 in the August 1974 Gazette.

† The difference between the totals at 1970 and 1975 is accounted for by collective agreements and wages orders which became inoperative between the two dates.



Table 3 Agreements and orders in DE Register

Agreements and orders at end-March 1975	Women's rates as percentage of men's rates†			
	End-March 1970	End-March 1972	End-March 1974	End-March 1975
<b>100 per cent</b>				
Forestry Commission	80	87	93	100
Baking—England and Wales—Multiple bakers	72	75	81	100
Beet sugar manufacture	90	90	98	100
Aerated waters—Scotland*	75	84	96	100
Tobacco manufacture	74	77	94	100
Heavy chemical manufacture—GB				
Chemical Industries Association	77	84	96	100
Imperial Chemical Industries	78	88	96	100
Gold and jewellery trades—Birmingham	58	58	100	100
Silver and electro-plate trades—Birmingham	58	63	100	100
Cutlery and silver ware trade—Sheffield	67	68	70	100
Wool textiles—Yorkshire woolcombing	90	95	97.5	100
Woolen and worsted—Yorkshire	66	71	89	100
Knitwear manufacture—Hawthorn	69	73	84	100
Asbestos textile manufacture—GB	75	75	93	100
Dressmaking and women's light clothing—Scotland*	74	81	88	100
Building brick and allied industries—Scotland	76	88	91	100
Refractory goods manufacture—England and Wales	84	87	95	100
Wales	81	88	91	100
Refractory goods manufacture—Scotland	81	88	91	100
Asbestos cement manufacture—GB	75	85	95	100
Flat glass industry—GB	81	85	95	100
Furniture manufacture—GB	75	75	92	100
Timber container industry—England and Wales	77	79	93	100
Pianoforte manufacture—GB	74	75	92	100
Wholesale newspaper distribution	65	74	92	100
Retail co-operative societies	77	100	100	100
Retail multiple grocery—England and Wales	75	100	100	100
Retail multiple grocery—Scotland	75	100	100	100
Retail meat trade—England and Wales	74	100	100	100
Retail meat trade—Scotland	74	100	100	100
Retail bread and flour confectionery—England and Wales*	79	87	100	100
Scotland*	79	96	100	100
Retail bespoke tailoring—England and Wales*	76	100	100	100
Retail furnishing and allied trades—GB*	77	84	100	100
Retail pharmacy—England and Wales—Scotland	92	100	100	100
Iron, steel and non-ferrous scrap—GB	80	90	100	100
Health service—GB	77	83	92	100
Cinema, theatres—UK	69	56	62	100
Atomic energy—UK	81	88	94	100
Police—GB	90	95	100	100
Fire service—GB	77	85	100	100
Local authority service—England and Wales—Scotland	75	83	96	100
	76	83	96	100
<b>95-99 per cent</b>				
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar	74	87	95	98
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring—GB*	77	85	88	98
Rubber proofed garments*	85	91	93	98
Lithographic printing—England and Wales	80	83	87	98
Manufactured stationery—England and Wales	76	80	85	98
Milk distribution—Scotland*	78	85	95	98
Laundry*	79	85	94	98
Government industrial establishments	80	90	95	98
Food manufacturing	74	87	95	98
Seed crushing	75	87	94	98
Cable making	86	91	96	98
Button manufacture*	81	91	91	97.5
Bacon—GB	74	82	93	97
Brewing—S. Lancs, E. Cheshire	76	83	92	97
Aerated waters—England and Wales*	76	76	92	97
Drug and fine chemicals	77	81	95	97
Soap, candle and edible fat manufacture	73	86	94	97
Rope, twine and net making*	77	82	91	97
Jute preparing, etc	71	84	91	97
Glass container industry	81	89	93	97
Paper making	72	76	92	97
Retail food—England and Wales*	78	85	94	97
Scotland*	78	85	95	97
Retail bookselling and stationery*	79	85	94	97
Flour milling—GB	75	83	88	96
Paint, varnish and lacquer manufacture—UK	75	81	89	96
Printing ink and roller making—UK	75	78	88	96
Gelatine and glue industry—GB	73	79	90	96
Surgical dressings manufacture—GB	78	81	89	96
Engineering—UK	89	87	90	96
Wire and wire rope	80	84	92	96
Brass working and founding	89	87	90	96
Silk spinning—UK	76	82	91	96
Silk spinning—Leek	76	82	91	96

\* Wages council.

† Wages board.

‡ Generally the rates chosen are the lowest women's rates and the lowest men's rates. Full details of the rates used are given in table 4 on page 702 in the August 1974 Gazette.

Agreements and orders at end-March 1975	Women's rates as percentage of men's rates†			
	End-March 1970	End-March 1972	End-March 1974	End-March 1975
Silk spinning—Macclesfield	76	82	91	96
Narrow fabrics industry	77	85	92	96
Linen and cotton handkerchief—GB*	70	78	90	96
Leather producing industry—GB	78	80	88	96
Leather goods and allied trades	72	76	90	96
Shirt, collar, tie making—GB*	74	83	84	96
Dressmaking and women's light clothing—England and Wales*	75	82	83	96
Footwear manufacture	86	90	93	96
Wallpaper manufacture	74	84	92	96
Wholesale grocery—England and Wales—Scotland	77	82	90	96
Retail newsagency—England and Wales*	76	82	90	96
Grain distilling—Scotland	74	80	92	96
Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear*	78	84	93	96
Retail bespoke tailoring—Scotland*	76	83	83	96
Cotton waste reclamation*	85	88	88	96
General waste reclamation—GB*	79	86	88	96
Motor vehicle retail and repair	81	80	89	96
Boot and shoe repairing*	73	78	91	96
Hairdressing*	91	93	94	96
Biscuit manufacture	76	81	89	95
Railway workshops—GB	79	79	80	95
Textile bleaching and dyeing, etc—GB	71	74	87	95
Wholesale mantle and costume making—GB*	77	85	87	95
Clothing manufacture	74	82	93	95
Corset manufacture—GB*	75	78	90.5	95
Home grown timber				
Veneering producing and plywood manufacture—England and Wales	80	84	90	95
Carton industry	73	82	90	95
Fibreboard, packing case	78	78	90	95
Paper bag making	72	80	90	95
Paper box making*	74	75	88	95
General printing—London	75	79	87	95
Rubber manufacture—GB	77	80	90	95
Toy manufacture*	82	84	92	95
Corn trade—GB	67	75	90	95

Agreements and orders at end-March 1975	Women's rates as percentage of men's rates†			
	End-March 1970	End-March 1972	End-March 1974	End-March 1975
<b>90-94 per cent</b>				
Keg and drum manufacture*	78	81	84	94
Wool textiles—West of England	67	72	75	94
Ceramics manufacture—GB	70	72	85	94
Fletton bricks manufacture—Beds and Bucks	75	78	88	94
Printing and bookbinding—England and Wales	76	80	88	94
Lithographic printing, etc—Scotland	80	83	87	94
Milk distribution—England and Wales*	78	86	87	94
Retail newsagency—Scotland*	80	85	94	94
Flax and hemp preparing, etc*	69	76	81	93
Fellmongering	84	84	91	93
Building brick industry—England and Wales	80	84	91	93
Building brick industry—Midlands	80	84	91	93
Licensed non-residential establishments—GB*	80	84	87	93
Licensed residential establishments—GB*	78	81	91	93
Pre-cast concrete products—Scotland	75	85	85	92.5
Baking-master bakers—England and Wales	69	74	79	92
Light metal trades	89	87	90	92
Made-up textiles*	76	81	84	92
Lock, latch and keymaking—England	81	79	89	91
Industrial leather manufacture	95	94	95	91
Industrial and staff canteen*	74	81	91	91
General printing—Scotland	74	79	87	91
Agriculture—Scotland†	76	76	84	90
Carpet manufacture—GB	67	67	78	90
Hat, cap and millinery—GB*	77	80	84	90

Agreements and orders at end-March 1975	Women's rates as percentage of men's rates†			
	End-March 1970	End-March 1972	End-March 1974	End-March 1975
<b>85-89 per cent</b>				
Unlicensed places of refreshment—GB*	76	76	84	88
Wool textiles—Scotland	66	70	88	87
Building industry—England and Wales	85	85	85	87
Cotton spinning and weaving	75	79	80	86
Match manufacture—UK	79	84	85	85
Textile making-up and packing—Manchester	69	70	76	85
Sawmilling—Scotland	75	80	80	85

Agreements and orders at end-March 1975	Women's rates as percentage of men's rates†			
	End-March 1970	End-March 1972	End-March 1974	End-March 1975
<b>80-84 per cent</b>				
Hosiery finishing—Midlands	61	73	74	82
Timber container industry—Scotland	74	74	82	82
Baking (multiple)—Scotland	74	74	80	81
Knitwear manufacture—Scotland	69	71	76	81
Glove manufacture—England and Wales	67	67	77	81
Agriculture—England and Wales†	75	80	80	80

size of firm which is classified in a similar way as for collective agreements. The reports cover firms of all sizes in all industries and services.

The results for the quarter ending March 31, 1975 are shown in tables 5 to 8. Separate information for manual and non-manual workers is given for the first time. Additional information about the number of firms who said they were not affected by the Act is also included. The returns are partly dependent on firms' own assessments of the progress they have made, and regional variations indicate varying interpretations by employers of the provisions of the Act. For example, figures for one region show that 70 per cent of manual workers had either achieved equal pay or were making phased progress towards it. The corresponding figure for non-manual workers was 45 per cent. Although, generally, manual workers had made more progress than non-manual in other regions the figures were much more even. These apparent discrepancies in some figures, however, were less important than the degree of consistency in the figures and reports generally. There appears to be a growing awareness of the Act and wider application of job evaluation schemes to implement it. Nearly 20 per cent of firms said that their manual workers were not affected by the Act. On the non-manual side the figure rose to just over 30 per cent.

In about 80 per cent of the remaining firms with employees affected by the Act, manual workers had either achieved equal pay or had phased progress towards it. The corresponding figure for non-manuals was 75 per cent. When combined these figures indicate that about 85 per cent of all the firms visited believed they had taken the necessary steps to implement equal pay in full on time. The majority of the remaining firms which were making slower progress were in the smaller size groups.

It should be noted that for many firms the main direct liability is under section 1 of the Act, although many of their employees will benefit as a consequence of the raising of women's rates under collective agreements. It is not therefore surprising that the variations in the state of progress in the different industry groups in the information supplied by

Table 5 Analysis by size of firm of progress towards equal pay in firms visited by industrial relations officers of ACAS during quarter-ended March 31, 1975

Size of firm	MANUAL WORKERS						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
More than 100	5	9	5	32	10	36	97
100-499	3	19	24	129	47	33	255
50-99	1	3	2	37	3	5	51
10-49	1	1	1	27	11	2	42
5-9	1	1	1	5	2	—	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>230</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>453</b>
Percentage of all firms	2	7	7	51	16	17	100
Percentage of firms with employees affected	2	9	9	61	19	—	100

Note: I — No progress and no plan to provide for it.  
 II — No progress but plan to make some provision.  
 III — Some progress but insufficient to achieve equal pay by end 1975.  
 IV — Phased progress.  
 V — Equal pay achieved.  
 VI — No employees affected.

Table 6 Analysis by industry group of progress towards equal pay in firms visited by industrial relations officers of ACAS during quarter-ended March 31, 1975

Industry group	MANUAL WORKERS						Total
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Agriculture, forestry, etc		2		1			3
Mining and quarrying					1	1	2
Food, drink and tobacco				32	3	4	39
Coal and petroleum products							
Chemicals and allied industries		1	1	4	4	1	11
Metal manufacture		2	2	14	4	1	23
Mechanical engineering		2	4	29	5	9	49
Electrical engineering			1	8		2	11
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3	2	4	29	2	5	45
Vehicles				4	2		6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified		3		11	1	1	16
Textiles	1		3	7	8	2	21
Leather, leather goods and fur			1				1
Clothing and footwear	2	4	3	13	10	13	45
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1	1	1	3	4	1	10
Timber, furniture, etc		2		7	3	1	13
Paper, printing and publishing		2		15	5	2	24
Other manufacturing industries		5	5	28	12	9	59
Construction				2		10	12
Gas, electricity and water							
Transport and communication	1		1		1	2	5
Distributive trades		4	2	10	4	5	25
Insurance, banking, finance and business services				2			2
Miscellaneous services	1	3	3	7	4	3	21
Professional and scientific services			1	3	4	1	9
Public administration and defence				1			1
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>33</b>	<b></b>				



# Wage drift

## evidence from the New Earnings Survey

FOR many years there has been a tendency for the average earnings of manual workers to increase faster than the basic or minimum wage rates which are laid down in national collective agreements. There are several reasons why this can happen. For example, the minimum rates in the national collective agreements may be supplemented by additional payments negotiated locally, or at the level of the plant or firm. Many workers are paid more than the minimum. There may be changes in the proportion of workers who are on the basic or minimum rate, or there may be other changes in the structure of the pay packet which may have the effect of increasing average earnings more than the basic rates. There are also many workers, eg those receiving piece rates or other forms of payments by results, whose earnings are not directly related to the basic or minimum rates in the national collective agreements.

This general tendency for average earnings to increase faster than basic or minimum wage rates is often loosely described as "wage drift". It is not a new phenomenon. It was first observed in the period 1914-24, and became the subject of considerable interest in the 1950s and 1960s. There is an extensive literature, which was summarised in the report *Wage drift* by the Office of Manpower Economics (HMSO, 1973).

The OME report described the national trends and also a number of detailed case studies in particular industries. Since then some further statistical evidence has become available, particularly from the New Earnings Survey. The purpose of the present article is to present this new evidence, in summary form, as a contribution to future research on wage drift.

### National trends for manual workers

The information on earnings and wage rates in the post-war period is very extensive indeed. In order to see the main trends, it is essential to summarise the data. A convenient method of doing this is to calculate the annual rates of increase over successive four-year periods, corresponding roughly to the business cycle. Table 1 shows the figures for full-time manual men in manufacturing industries, the simplest homogeneous group for which comparisons can be made:

The final column of table 1 shows the extent to which hourly earnings increased faster than hourly wage rates. This can be regarded as a very crude measure of wage drift, but of course the figures for hourly earnings are affected by the extent to which overtime is worked. A more sophisticated calculation (one of many discussed in the OME report) is to compare the rate of increase of hourly wage

**Table 1 Rates of increase for full-time manual men in manufacturing**

	Per cent per annum		
	Average hourly earnings (1)	Average hourly wage rates (2)	Difference (1) minus (2)
Oct. 1949-Oct. 1953	6.6	5.8	0.8
Oct. 1953-Oct. 1957	7.3	6.2	1.1
Oct. 1957-Oct. 1961	5.4	3.8	1.6
Oct. 1961-Oct. 1965	6.5	4.6	1.9
Oct. 1965-Oct. 1969	6.3	5.6	0.7
Oct. 1969-Oct. 1973	13.6	13.0	0.6

rates with the rate of increase of average earnings *excluding the effect of overtime*. This can be done, approximately, by a formula which was first published in an article by Professor H. A. Turner in the *Manchester School* (1960). The method assumes that the difference between actual average hours worked and the "normal hours" laid down in the collective agreements represents overtime paid at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times the standard hourly rate. Calculations based on Professor Turner's formula have been published regularly by the Department of Employment, as in table 125 of this *Gazette*, for the group consisting of all the manual workers (including women and juveniles) who are covered by the regular October surveys of the earnings of manual workers. The results are summarised in table 2.

**Table 2 Rates of increase for all manual workers**

	Per cent per annum		
	Average hourly earnings excluding the effects of overtime (1)	Average hourly wage rates (2)	Difference (1) minus (2)
Oct. 1949-Oct. 1953	6.3	6.0	0.3
Oct. 1953-Oct. 1957	7.3	6.3	1.0
Oct. 1957-Oct. 1961	5.1	4.2	0.9
Oct. 1961-Oct. 1965	6.4	4.9	1.5
Oct. 1965-Oct. 1969	6.6	5.8	0.8
Oct. 1969-Oct. 1973	14.5	13.5	1.0

It will be seen from both table 1 and table 2 that wage drift was at its peak in 1961-65 and has since been considerably less. The latest figures on the basis of table 2 average only 0.4 per cent per annum for the period October 1970-October 1974 (for details see table 125 at the end of this *Gazette*).

### Evidence from the New Earnings Survey

The comparisons in tables 1 and 2 have been confined to large national groups, like all manual men. It is not easy to make similar comparisons for industries as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification, because most industries are affected by several different national collective agreements, and so do not have a clear-cut set of wage rates which can be compared with the earnings statistics. However, the New Earnings Survey has now made such comparisons possible by providing data on the earnings of a sample of employees who are affected by each of the main national collective agreements. When the New Earnings Survey was first instituted in 1968, it was hoped that it would be possible to make direct comparisons between earnings and the minimum or basic rates negotiated in the national collective agreements which affected the workers concerned. Unfortunately, this has not been easy in practice. However, a great deal of information has now accumulated which is relevant to this question, and one of the main objectives of this article is to summarise the available material in a form which may be useful for any future research on wage drift. Table 3 shows the relevant annual rates of increase for all those national collective agreements for which they can be calculated between April 1970 and April 1974.

The comparisons are, however, full of difficulties. Changes in earnings can be measured in two ways, from the "matched samples" in the New Earnings Survey (which in this case consist of people who were reported in the survey as on the same agreement in two successive years) or from the "complete samples" (which in each of the years include all people reported as on the agreement in that year, regardless of whether they were reported as on the agreement in other years). These differ partly because some workers (viz those who retire between one survey and the next, and those who reach adult status between one survey and the next) are necessarily included in the complete samples but excluded from the matched samples; and partly because not all the workers in the complete samples who are affected by particular national collective agreements are so identified by their employers in the surveys concerned. To the extent that employers' identifications may be incomplete in particular years, the "matched sample" figures are believed to be more reliable than the "complete sample" figures for

particular national agreements and more weight should therefore be attached to the estimates of "wage drift" in column (4) of table 3 than to those in column (5).

The rates of increase of earnings cannot only be measured in two ways, but they are also subject to sampling errors. However, in all the cases which have an S in the final column of table 3, the estimates of wage drift in columns (4) and (5) are too large to be explained by sampling errors. In these cases the drift is "statistically significant" in the sense that it is not a sampling effect. Even then, however, estimates of wage drift can sometimes be affected by special factors. For example, if a major settlement took place just before April 1970 or just before April 1974, it would fully affect the wage rates but might not be fully reflected in the earnings figures. A similar effect could occur if a settlement was back-dated. Finally, the wage rates used in the wage rates index are necessarily confined to the national rates in the national agreements and sometimes these are not always representative of all workers in the industry. (For example, the important group of power loaders in the coalmining industry did not have a national rate until 1972.)

Table 3 shows the extent to which drift varies between the agreements. The final column lists all the factors which are known to the department which could have affected the figures. It also indicates the cases where reasons for genuine wage drift are clearly identified. For example, when the New Earnings Survey has shown a marked change in payments by results or bonuses, this is denoted by the letter P. Other reasons can be seen from the key to the table.

### Summary

"Wage drift", the tendency for the average earnings of manual workers to increase faster than the basic or minimum wage rates which are laid down in national collective agreements, was at its peak in the period 1961-65 and has since been declining. Information from the New Earnings Survey has now made possible, for the first time, a detailed analysis of drift for many of the larger national collective agreements and wages boards and councils between April 1970 and April 1974. Although wage drift in this period was relatively small, the data are given in table 3 as a contribution to future research on this subject.

### Key to table 3

- S—indicates that the difference between the change in hourly earnings excluding overtime and the change in hourly wage rates is statistically significant. The letters in parenthesis show whether such differences are significant for the matched sample (M), the complete sample (C) or both (MC). Further comments have been added only in cases where such significant differences exist and where the comments could help to explain the differences. In all cases, a changing structure of the work force could cause such differences.
- P—indicates that there has been a change in the amount of payment-by-results, bonuses, commission or other incentive payments. Such payments are included in earnings but not, in general, in wage rates.
- L—indicates that there is much local wage bargaining. Such bargaining will increase local rates of pay and hence average earnings but will not be reflected in the national rates of pay quoted in the agreement.
- V—indicates that, in addition to the wages council which fixes statutory minimum remuneration, there is some voluntary collective bargaining. Such voluntary negotiations may cause wage rates to be changed by different amounts and at different dates than the changes ordered by the wage council.
- D—indicates that there is split-duty and weekend working. Changes in agreed payments for such work may affect earnings but not wage rates.
- T—indicates that changes in wage rates are based on basic time-rates of wages whereas many employees are piece-workers. Earnings of piece-workers can move differently from those of time-workers.
- M—indicates that measures of changes in wage rates may have been biased by a change from a basic rate to a minimum earnings level or vice versa.
- B—indicates that wage rate changes are based on rates in some 140 major provincial towns only whereas earnings changes are based on national information.
- N—indicates that change in wage rates was affected by the exclusion of power loaders from the Department of Employment's index of basic wage rates before 1972 and their subsequent inclusion. The rates of pay of power loaders moved more slowly than the rates of the other workers in this agreement before 1972.
- E—indicates that employees receive service supplements and various allowances.



attention, namely that many employers under-estimate the implications of the Act for their companies. This arises in two main areas.

Firstly, many employers do not realise that equal pay comparisons can be made between pay structures: a woman is entitled to be treated not less favourably than a man if she is doing the same or broadly similar work as he is in the same establishment irrespective of the department she works in and irrespective of what the job is called. Thus if there is a woman in the accounts office and called an "accounts clerk" doing the same or broadly similar work to a man who sits in an office near the shop floor and is called a "factory clerk", the "accounts clerk" is entitled to be treated not less favourably than the "factory clerk".

Secondly, many employers do not realise that the Act applies to the whole range of benefits covered by an employee's contract of employment (apart from the specific exceptions for matters related to childbirth, retirement etc) and not just to pay. Examples of the most common areas where employers are unaware of the implications are in the provision of sick pay schemes, preferential mortgage facilities and relaxation allowances; the last of these is an important reminder that men are entitled under the Act to be treated not less favourably than women in relation to matters covered by their contracts of employment.

### Movements in wage rates and earnings

There has been a further marked change since 1974 in the relative movement of the indices of basic hourly rates of wages of manual workers. The changes are shown in table 9. The indices for men and women both increased by 105 per cent over the 14 years from January 1956 to January 1970. Between March 1970 and March 1975 the index of men's basic rates rose by 113 per cent and that of women by 147 per cent. For manufacturing industries only the total increase for men was 102 per cent compared with 148 per cent for women. The most likely explanation of these changes is that they are a consequence of the implementation of the Equal Pay Act.

The reasons why the effects of the Equal Pay Act on the average earnings levels of men and women were less than on wage rate levels is explained in the August 1974 *Gazette*. Nevertheless there has been a significant change in the relationship between men's earnings and women's earnings since 1970. Before then the average earnings of men and women moved closely in parallel. Since 1970 the earnings of women, adjusted to remove the effects of overtime, have

Table 9 Annual percentage increases in the indices of basic hourly rates of wages of men and women between March 1970 and March 1975

	MANUAL WORKERS—UK									
	All industries and services					Manufacturing industries				
	March 1970— March 1971	March 1971— March 1972	March 1972— March 1973	March 1973— March 1974	March 1974— March 1975	March 1970— March 1971	March 1971— March 1972	March 1972— March 1973	March 1973— March 1974	March 1974— March 1975
Men	per cent 12.1	per cent 11.5	per cent 13.4	per cent 14.6	per cent 32.4	per cent 11.5	per cent 10.3	per cent 12.8	per cent 12.7	per cent 29.4
Women	15.5	13.6	16.2	19.5	37.4	18.0	12.4	13.6	18.1	39.5

Table 7 Analysis by size of firm of progress towards equal pay in firms visited by industrial relations officers of ACAS during quarter-ended March 31, 1975

Size of firm	NON-MANUAL WORKERS						Total
	Classification						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Less than 100	5	8	2	11	14	57	97
100-499	7	23	24	59	61	81	255
500-999	2	3	1	30	17	5	58
1,000-4,999	1	2	2	27	13	1	46
5,000+			1	6	4		11
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>467</b>
Percentage of all firms	3	8	6	29	23	31	100
Percentage of firms with employees affected	5	11	9	41	34	—	100

Note: I - No progress and no plan to provide for it.  
 II - No progress but plan to make some provision.  
 III - Some progress but insufficient to achieve equal pay by end 1975.  
 IV - Phased progress.  
 V - Equal pay achieved.  
 VI - No employees affected.

Table 8 Analysis by industry group of progress towards equal pay in firms visited by industrial relations officers of ACAS during quarter-ended March 31, 1975

Industry group	NON-MANUAL WORKERS						Total
	Classification						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	
Agriculture, forestry etc			1				1
Mining and quarrying					1	1	2
Food, drink and tobacco				24	9	9	44
Coal and petroleum products			2	2	4	5	13
Chemicals and allied industries	1	4	1	8	3	5	22
Metal manufacture		2	5	23	6	12	48
Mechanical engineering			1	3	2	3	9
Instrument engineering			4	13	5	8	35
Electrical engineering	2	3					
Shipbuilding and marine engineering					3	2	5
Vehicles					7	1	4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	3	1				17
Textiles	1		2	4	4	9	20
Leather, leather goods and fur					5	9	23
Clothing and footwear	2	1	1	2	2	6	12
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1	1	1	3	4	8	17
Timber, furniture, etc	2	1	2	5	4	6	20
Paper, printing and publishing			6	3	12	21	63
Other manufacturing industries					2	2	11
Construction	2						
Gas, electricity and water		3	1		1	3	5
Transport and communication			6	3	4	13	6
Distributive trades							
Insurance, banking, finance and business services					2	2	1
Miscellaneous services			2	3	7	5	4
Professional and scientific services			2	3	1	4	2
Public administration and defence						2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>144</b>	<b>467</b>

risen faster than those of men. The percentage increases in hourly earnings (excluding the effects of overtime) of full time workers in New Earnings Survey "matched samples" between 1970 and 1974 were as follows:

	Manual		Non-manual	
	Women 18 and over	Men 21 and over	Women 18 and over	Men 21 and over
April 1970—April 1971	15.5	11.6	14.2	13.0
April 1971—April 1972	13.2	12.2	16.7	14.0
April 1972—April 1973	16.1	15.2	13.9	13.1
April 1973—April 1974	20.1	14.3	19.8	15.7
April 1970—April 1974				
Matched sample	82.5	64.9	81.9	68.6
Complete sample	76.8	63.0	62.5	55.2

The measure of change obtained by comparing the 1974 and 1970 survey estimates for the complete samples includes the effects of labour turnover: the measure based on the matched samples excludes those effects. Both measures show that average earnings of women increased relatively more than those of men, both in manual and non-manual occupations.

### Conclusions

It is important to emphasise that for the many reasons outlined at the beginning of the article in the August 1974 *DE Gazette* it is extremely difficult to measure progress towards the implementation of the provisions of the Equal Pay Act.

Nevertheless the information on the DE Register shows that in so far as progress towards equal pay can be measured by the removal of discrimination from collective agreements and wages orders, considerable progress has been made over the last year: out of the 151 agreements and orders

monitored by the department, nine out of ten had women's rates in March this year which were over 90 per cent of the men's rate.\* This compares with six out of ten in March 1974 and only five out of every hundred in March 1970. Discrimination had been removed completely from over 25 per cent of the agreements and orders monitored compared with only 10 per cent a year ago. At plant level 80 per cent of the employers with manual workers affected by the Act and 75 per cent of the employers with non-manual workers affected believed they had either already achieved equal pay or had phased plans to do so. The evidence available shows that there is a quickening trend towards the removal of discrimination. It seems likely that on December 29, 1975 very few, if any, of the collective agreements and wages orders monitored by the department will contain discriminatory wage rates, and that the great majority of employers will have satisfied themselves that they comply with the provisions of the Act.

There remain however, a number of areas for concern. Five and a half years were allowed for employers and trade unions to make orderly progress towards equal pay, yet after nearly five years had elapsed there were still nearly a third of agreements and wages orders on the register which had women's rates which were less than 95 per cent of the men's rates. Furthermore 16 per cent of the employers with manual workers likely to be affected by the Act and 12 per cent of those with non-manual workers likely to be affected had made no moves towards implementing its provisions, less than a year before it is due to be implemented. Finally, there is evidence that many employers who believe that they have either introduced equal pay or have phased plans for introducing it may not have grasped the full implications of the Act for their companies.

\* Generally the rates chosen are the lowest women's rates and the lowest men's rates. Full details of the rates used are given in table 4 on page 702 in the August 1974 *Gazette*.



Table 3 Wage drift and make-up of pay by agreement and wages council—April 1970 to April 1974

Collective agreement Wages board or council (M denotes manual workers N denotes non-manual workers)	Annual average percentage increase between April 1970 and April 1974 in			Increase in hourly earnings excluding overtime minus increase in basic hourly wage rates based on		Make-up of pay—Components as percentage of average gross weekly earnings						Comments (see key)	
	Basic hourly wage rates	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime		Matched sample	Complete sample	1970			1974				
		(1)	Matched sample (2)			Complete sample (3)	(4)	(5)	Overtime pay	PBR etc pay	Shift etc premium pay		Overtime pay
<b>FULL-TIME MEN</b>													
per cent													
Electricity supply industry NJIC— workers other than building operatives	M	10.4	15.8	16.9	5.4	6.5	9	1	8	5	18	6	S(MC), P
Motor vehicle retail and repair industry NJC (UK)	M	9.6	14.0	12.8	4.4	3.2	14	8	—	12	8	—	S(MC), L
Road haulage (GB)	M	10.0	13.6	13.5	3.6	3.5	28	7	1	29	9	1	S(MC), V
Rubber manufacturing industry NJIC (GB)	M	7.9	11.2	12.1	3.3	4.2	14	23	9	14	22	7	S(MC)
Gas supply industry NJIC— workers other than maintenance craftsmen	M	10.8	14.0	15.1	3.2	4.3	22	8	3	20	16	2	S(MC), P
Road-passenger transport—Com- pany-owned undertakings (GB)	M	12.7	15.6	16.7	2.9	4.0	29	2	4	25	6	6	S(MC), P, D
Iron and steel—British Steel Cor- poration	M	8.0	10.8	10.9	2.8	2.9	13	15	11	11	13	12	S(MC), T
Local authorities (England and Wales)—manual workers NJC	M	11.7	14.5	14.0	2.8	2.3	15	4	2	14	10	2	S(MC), P
National Health Service—ancillary staff Whitley Council	M/N	12.1	14.4	14.6	2.3	2.5	17	—	7	15	4	5	S(MC), P, E
Local authorities (Scotland)— manual workers NJC	M	12.3	14.6	14.7	2.3	2.4	13	2	1	16	8	2	S(MC), P
Road-passenger transport—muni- cipal undertakings NJC	M	12.2	14.4	14.1	2.2	1.9	24	6	7	25	9	6	S(MC), P, L
Local authorities (England and Wales)—building and civil engi- neering JNC	M	13.3	15.5	15.4	2.2	2.1	10	14	—	9	20	—	S(MC), P
Building industry NJC (England and Wales)	M	13.8	15.9	15.4	2.1	1.6	17	11	1	14	18	—	S(MC), P, L
Milk distributive (England and Wales)	M/N	11.6	13.4	13.4	1.8	1.8	22	10	2	20	9	1	S(MC), V
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	M	10.2	11.9	13.2	1.7	3.0	23	8	4	22	6	2	S(C), M
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	M/N	12.6	14.1	15.2	1.5	2.6	6	6	—	6	5	1	S(C)
Electrical contracting industry JIB (England and Wales)	M	12.0	13.5	12.4	1.5	0.4	26	2	1	24	2	—	S(MC), P, L
Building industry NJC (Scotland)	M	13.9	15.4	13.8	1.5	-0.1	19	12	—	18	16	—	S(MC), P, L
Chemicals and allied industries JIC (GB)	M	9.5	10.9	12.0	1.4	2.5	17	9	6	13	4	5	S(MC), M, L
Printing and bookbinding (England and Wales, except London)	M	10.1	11.5	11.7	1.4	1.6	18	7	5	15	6	4	S(MC), B
London Transport—drivers and conductors	M	7.2	8.4	9.5	1.2	2.3	16	4	1	14	9	5	S(C), P, D
Baking industry—multiple bakers NJC (England and Wales)	M	11.0	11.8	11.0	0.8	0.0	28	1	6	27	4	4	S(MC), P, L
British Rail—workshops	M	10.8	11.6	10.9	0.8	0.1	17	16	3	19	15	3	S(MC), P, L
Civil Engineering construction CB (GB)	M	13.8	14.5	14.4	0.7	0.6	29	10	1	26	15	—	S(MC), P, L
Paper, paperboard and building- board making (UK)	M	13.3	13.8	13.2	0.5	-0.1	20	13	4	23	5	3	S(MC), P, L
National government—Govern- ment industrial establishments	M	12.5	12.8	12.7	0.3	0.2	16	5	1	16	12	1	S(MC), P, L
Furniture trade JIC (GB)	M	14.8	14.9	14.2	0.1	-0.6	9	21	—	8	22	1	S(MC), P, L
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	M	11.4	11.5	11.9	0.1	0.5	15	20	4	15	15	4	S(C), L, T
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	M/N	12.8	12.7	12.6	-0.1	-0.2	14	6	—	13	5	—	S(MC), P, L
British Rail—conciliation and mis- cellaneous staff	M	12.4	10.8	9.7	-1.6	-2.7	28	8	3	31	5	2	S(MC), P, L
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing (UK)	M	13.3	11.5	12.3	-1.8	-1.0	21	8	3	23	8	1	S(M), L, T
British Rail—footplate staff	M	12.2	9.4	9.5	-2.8	-2.7	13	13	7	14	5	4	S(MC), P, L
Coalmining (GB)	M	23.3	18.3	17.4	-5.0	-5.9	14	5	1	14	1	3	S(MC), P, L
<b>ALL MANUAL MEN</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>-0.1</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>S(M)</b>
<b>FULL-TIME WOMEN</b>													
Engineering—manual workers (UK)	M	11.6	15.5	15.2	3.9	3.6	3	20	1	3	17	1	S(MC), L, T
Retail multiple grocery and pro- visions trade JC (England and Wales)	M/N	19.8	21.7	17.3	1.9	-2.5	2	1	0	1	—	1	S(MC), P, L
National Health Service—ancillary staff Whitley Council	M/N	18.5	20.2	19.6	1.7	1.1	4	—	6	4	4	7	S(M), P, E
National government—Govern- ment industrial establishments	M	15.6	16.9	16.0	1.3	0.4	5	4	1	7	7	1	S(C)
Retail co-operative societies (GB)	M/N	15.8	16.9	14.5	1.1	-1.3	2	3	—	2	2	—	S(C)
Retail drapery, outfitting and foot- wear trades (GB)	M/N	15.3	16.2	14.3	0.9	-1.0	2	6	—	1	4	—	S(C)
Dressmaking and women's light clothing (England and Wales)	M	14.4	15.2	14.2	0.8	-0.2	2	20	—	1	30	—	S(C)
Local authorities (England and Wales) manual workers NJC	M	19.2	19.2	18.0	0.0	-1.2	4	—	3	4	1	2	S(C)
Retail food trades (England and Wales)	M/N	18.3	18.2	15.3	-0.1	-3.0	2	2	—	2	1	1	S(C), V
Retail furnishing and allied trades (GB)	M/N	19.0	18.0	15.8	-1.0	-3.2	1	5	0	1	1	—	S(C), V
Food manufacturing industry JIC (GB)	M	17.6	16.4	16.5	-1.2	-1.1	4	10	2	4	5	1	S(C)
Industrial and staff canteen under- takings (GB)	M	16.7	15.2	16.4	-1.5	-0.3	4	3	1	5	1	1	S(C)
Ready-made and wholesale bespoke tailoring (GB)	M	17.3	13.4	15.1	-3.9	-2.2	2	17	0	1	35	0	S(MC), V, T
<b>ALL MANUAL WOMEN</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>-1.1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>S(C)</b>

The table uses estimates from the New Earnings Survey of average hourly earnings excluding overtime in April 1970 by collective agreement and wages board or council which were not published. The published estimates related to hourly earnings excluding overtime and shift premia.

# Distribution of income and wealth

## First two reports of the Royal Commission

The Royal Commission on the Distribution of Income and Wealth was set up last August with a general remit to "inquire into, and report on, such matters concerning the distribution of personal incomes, both earned and unearned, and wealth, as may be referred to it by the government". On July 30, the commission published its first report on its standing reference and a report on income from companies and its distribution, questions referred to it by the government last year. Some main points from the reports are summarised here.

### First report on the standing reference

#### Report no 1

THE reference requires the commission "to undertake an analysis of the current distribution of personal income and wealth and of available information on past trends in that distribution" and states that the government would welcome an initial report "as early as possible during the first year of the commission's operation and subsequent reports from time to time."

This report is the first to be published on the standing reference, and among its findings the commission identifies subjects for future study and future reports.

#### Nature and measurement of income and wealth

Following the conventional distinction between income as a flow and wealth as a stock, the report discusses the major questions associated with the definitions of income and wealth and concludes that no single definition of either is appropriate for all purposes. For statistical measurement, the report favours a definition of income which follows standard accounting practice in excluding changes in capital values. The concept of wealth is discussed in terms of a distinction between marketable and non-marketable forms of wealth.

In reviewing methods of statistical measurement, the report argues in favour of an approach which analyses the distribution of income and wealth in terms of the shares of successive statistical groups in the population (top 1 per cent, top 5 per cent, top 10 per cent, and so on, down to the bottom 10 per cent). This method allows the identification of shifts in relative shares of the statistical groups over periods of time, but not, of course, of the movement of individuals from one group to another.

#### Distribution of personal income

A chapter on this subject and the following one form the main body of the report, providing a detailed statistical study of the distribution of income and wealth. On income, the report reviews the various official sources of statistics, which can be used to analyse the distribution of income in a

number of ways. The Central Statistical Office (CSO) *Blue Book*\* statistics, temporarily discontinued in 1967, are seen as the most satisfactory source of general information on pre and post-tax income, and a notable feature of the report is the publication for the first time of the CSO statistics for 1972/73.

Expressed as shares of successive groups, the CSO statistics show that in 1972/73 the top 50 per cent of income recipients, with incomes of £1,338 per year and over, received just over three-quarters of total personal income before tax, while the bottom half, with incomes below £1,338, received just under a quarter. The top 10 per cent group, with incomes of £2,857 per year and over, received about one quarter of the total. The top 20 per cent had more than seven times the share of the bottom 20 per cent. The impact of direct taxation on relative shares was to reduce the share of the top 10 per cent from 26.9 to 23.6 per cent after tax, while that of the bottom 20 per cent rose from 5.8 to 6.8 per cent. In the post-tax distribution, the top 10 per cent were those with incomes of £2,398 and over, the bottom 20 per cent those with incomes below £637.

The trends in the *Blue Book* series show that in general changes in distribution of income have been not very pronounced over the last 15 years, though there has been a continuing decline in the share of the top 5 per cent (from 19.9 per cent of income before tax in 1959 to 17.2 per cent in 1972/73), and particularly in that of the top 1 per cent (8.4 per cent in 1959 to 6.4 per cent in 1972/73). They also show that the extent to which income tax has affected the distribution has not changed substantially. Other statistics published by the CSO are used to show that the progressive effect of direct taxation on the degree of inequality is largely offset by the regressive effect of indirect taxation; however, transfer payments and benefits in kind provided by the state, such as pensions and health services, bring about an important element of redistribution.

\* *National Income and Expenditure*, HMSO, annually.



### Distribution of personal wealth

In analysing the distribution of wealth, the report makes use of the statistics published by the Inland Revenue, which are based on estate duty returns. They show that in 1973 all individuals in the top 1 per cent of the wealth distribution possessed net assets worth £44,030 or more; in the top 5 per cent, the minimum holding was £15,880, and in the top 10 per cent, £10,640. As these figures are deficient in certain respects, however, a number of adjustments are incorporated. The commission's new figures show that in 1972 28.1 per cent of all personal wealth was owned by the top 1 per cent of the adult population, 53.9 per cent by the top 5 per cent, 67.3 per cent by the top 10 per cent and 82.4 per cent by the top 20 per cent. These estimates include an allowance for wealth held by the members of the population not covered by the Inland Revenue statistics, numbering some 20 million in 1972, and thus should not be compared directly with the recently published Inland Revenue estimates for 1973, which cover only the identified wealth owning population.

A further adjustment is made to show the effects of incorporating the accrued value of occupational and state pension rights, which constitute a form of non-marketable wealth. This results in a major change in the distribution, largely on account of the inclusion of state pension rights, with the share of the top 1 per cent falling by more than a third (from 28.1 to 17.4 per cent) and that of the bottom 80 per cent being more than doubled (from 17.6 to 40.7 per cent).

An examination of past trends in wealth holding is limited by gaps and discontinuities in the statistics, but the available evidence suggests a continuing move towards a more equal distribution, reflected most notably in the fall of the share of the top 1 per cent. For example, between 1960 and 1973 the share of the top 1 per cent fell by about a quarter and that of the top 5 per cent by one fifth.

## Income from companies and its distribution

### Report no 2

THE report is confined in the main to an examination of the distribution of ownership of ordinary shares (or equity) and dividends and to the economic function in company finance of equity capital and dividends.

#### Share ownership

The lack of up-to-date and reliable figures on the ownership of shares is noted and a welcome given for a new official survey which is planned. Such information as is currently available is mainly confined to the ownership of quoted shares. This shows that over the past ten years there has been a movement from individual share ownership towards ownership by institutions, particularly pension funds and insurance companies. Between 1963 and 1973 the proportion of quoted ordinary shares held by individuals declined from 59 per cent to 42 per cent while that of pension

In analysing factors underlying the distribution of wealth, emphasis is given to the distinction between wealth accumulated out of earnings and wealth received through inheritance. The former is examined in the context of a "life-cycle" savings model and it is suggested that when allowance is made for differences in earnings and hence levels of savings between individuals, the life-cycle theory has an important part to play in explaining the observed inequality in wealth holding. The theory is least appropriate in explaining the observed shares of the very top wealth groups, where inheritance continues as a dominant influence.

#### Gaps in official statistics

A chapter sets out the major deficiencies of the available statistics on income and wealth, pointing out the gaps which need to be filled in the incomes data, and, in particular, identifying the need for new sources of information on wealth.

#### Review of findings

Having set out the main features found elsewhere in the report, pointing out that most of the figures are two years out of date, this chapter goes on to discuss areas for further work to be undertaken by the commission and by government departments. Topics for future study by the commission include the role of inheritance, the construction of life-time income distributions, the characteristics of low income recipients, non-monetary forms of income, social and demographic factors affecting the distributions, the links between income and wealth, and international comparisons. The report makes various recommendations for improving and extending the official statistics on income and wealth, including the undertaking by the CSO of a feasibility study of a sample survey of wealth by the end of 1975.

funds and insurance companies increased from 18 per cent to 28 per cent. The latest comprehensive review before this report referred to 1969. The chapter also contains the results of a survey by the commission into the share ownership in 30 large companies. The London and Scottish clearing banks inquired into the beneficial ownership of nominee-held securities in the same companies, finding that the bulk were owned for the institutions.

#### Distribution of dividend income

As yet there are no comprehensive figures available about the income characteristics of personal shareholders. The report uses as a proxy for dividends, Inland Revenue figures relating to the distribution in 1972-73 of dividends and taxed interest on stocks and shares. These show that 2.1 million taxpayers were in receipt of such income. They accounted for

### Members of the Royal Commission

The commission has a full-time chairman and eight part-time members. They are:

**Lord Diamond** chairman, chartered accountant and former Labour MP, Chief Secretary to the Treasury from 1964 to 1970 and member of the Cabinet from 1968 to 1970.

**Professor Phelps Brown**, emeritus professor and formerly professor of economics of labour at the University of London.

**Sir Neville Butterworth**, chairman of Tootal Ltd from 1968 to January, 1975.

**Mr Roy A. Cox**, chief general manager of the Allance Building Society.

**Mr George Doughty**, formerly general secretary of the technical and supervisory section of the AUEW.

**Professor John Greve**, professor of social administration at the University of Leeds.

**Mr David Lea**, head of the TUC economic department.

**Mr Leslie Murphy**, deputy chairman of Schroders Ltd.

**Mrs Dorothy Wedderburn**, director of the industrial sociology unit at the Imperial College of Science and Technology.

about 9 per cent of all taxpayers ranging from 6 per cent of those in the bottom income range of taxpayers to 85 per cent at the top. Half of the recipients had incomes less than £2,000 and received just under a fifth of the total paid, an average of £227 each. A tenth of what was paid to persons went to the half per cent of taxpayers with incomes of over £20,000, who averaged £11,884 each. Taxation had a significant levelling effect, leaving those at the bottom untouched, while reducing the average received in the top income bracket by about 80 per cent. Age also played a part in shaping the distribution: 45.9 per cent of the dividends and interest went to those who were also drawing a national insurance retirement or widow's pension.

The commission did not find it practicable to comply with the request that they should also show the income levels of those who benefited indirectly from dividends: for example, through occupational pension schemes or assurance policies. The report does, however, note that there are up to 11 million members of occupational pension schemes and up to 2½ million taxpayers receiving occupational pensions while 14 million pay life assurance premiums. Some details of the income characteristics of these groups are given.

#### Worth of dividends and gains

Over the period 1963-74 the dividends of quoted companies covered by dividend control grew at an annual compound rate of 6.1 per cent, or 5.6 per cent if allowance is made for changes in the capital base. Year-by-year there were wide fluctuations.

Looking at those dividends which all companies paid to individuals, the report notes that from 1963 to 1973 they rose in money terms at about one-third the rate of earned incomes and other forms of investment income (eg interest, rents, etc). In real terms they fell 20 per cent while other

forms of income all increased, by amounts ranging from 25 per cent in the case of other investment income to 35 per cent for employment incomes and 85 per cent for occupational pensions. Part of the decline in real terms in the dividends received by individuals is associated with the falling of the proportion of quoted ordinary shares they hold.

Reliable data on capital gains and losses are not available to be incorporated with those of dividends so as to produce details of the total return to shareholders. The report does, however, give some estimates of calculated total returns possibly enjoyed by shareholders over the period 1948-74.

#### Capital structure of companies

The report deals with the role of equity capital and dividends in company financing, with particular reference to long-term investment.

First, the report looks at the qualitative role of equity. Equity finance is, mainly for reasons of taxation, generally more expensive than other forms of finance, but because it carries no contractual return it provides a necessary flexibility. There is a limit to how much companies borrow relative to their equity base although the position has changed considerably over time. It is not in general valid to relate specific sources of finance to specific uses. The choice for financing long-term investment may however be narrowed down to one between equity and long-term debt. There are certain types of investment for which equity is particularly suited.

#### Company financing

Secondly, the report analyses the annual sources of funds of larger UK companies. It notes that over the period 1950-72 funds derived internally provided about 76 per cent of total funds raised, about 40 per cent being retained profits and 36 per cent provision for depreciation. Equity capital raised for cash accounted for 6.5 per cent over the period as a whole but 4.6 per cent over the last 10 years. Evidence suggested that companies would need to raise more equity externally in the immediate future than in the recent past. The chapter concludes with comments on the role of equity in different types of company.

#### Role of dividends

Thirdly, the report discusses the preference of the investors who collectively determine share prices. Some prefer capital gains, some prefer dividends. The commission accepts the view that the price of a share reflects its expected future return which is, in part at least, related to future dividends. The prospect of higher dividends will therefore increase the share price and facilitate equity issues. External constraints which distort companies' dividend policies may hamper the allocation of funds between companies though there may be reasons of public policy for wishing to channel capital into particular industries. The chapter concludes by observing that savings will not continue to flow in the form of equity to industry if, over the longer term, the returns to equity are not competitive.



# The Attack on Inflation

## Answers to questions on the £6 pay limit

Since the government's policy for attacking inflation was announced on July 11, the special inquiry unit on pay had, by mid-August, received over 5,000 inquiries about the application of the policy to pay negotiations. Some of the more frequent questions being asked are set out below, with the answers being given by the unit.

### Timing

**Q** *When does the policy come into operation?*

**A** The policy applies to all settlements implemented on or after August 1, 1975 and also operates earlier in some cases as described below.

**Q** *Is the twelve-months' rule still in force?*

**A** Yes. The twelve-months' interval between major pay increases continues to apply, and no one should bring forward his normal anniversary date of settlement or take an interim increase.

### The pay limit

**Q** *What is the pay limit?*

**A** £6 per week is the maximum increase over the year for full-time adult employees, and pro rata for part-timers and juveniles. It is intended that the £6 limit should apply to the individual employee.

**Q** *How should it be paid?*

**A** It should be made as a straightforward supplement to earnings and should not be reflected in overtime or other premium payments.

**Q** *Does the £6 limit apply to everybody?*

**A** It applies to everyone earning up to £8,500 a year. No one earning £8,500 or more should take an increase of any kind in the coming year.

### Equal pay

**Q** *What about equal pay increases to meet the December 29 deadline?*

**A** The £6 limit does not prevent the payment of anything higher which may be necessary for the attainment of equal pay.

### Other items of pay and conditions

**Q** *Are any other improvements allowed?*

**A** There should be no improvement in non-wage benefits outside the £6 limit unless for job security. Improvements in redundancy payments and some pension improvements can be made separately from the £6 limit.

**Q** *What about fringe benefits?*

**A** Improvements to these have to be contained within the limit.

### Increments

**Q** *What about increments?*

**A** Increments and wage for age payments which are made according to a well-defined range or scale already in operation before July 11 may continue at the same level as in preceding years for those earning less than £8,500 a year. This is on condition that, together with the annual pay increases, the payments made under such a scheme do not raise the pay bill for the group concerned by more than £6 a head.

**Q** *What about merit payments?*

**A** These have to be kept within the £6 limit for the individual.

### Productivity schemes

**Q** *Can existing productivity schemes continue?*

**A** Existing productivity, payment by results and restructuring schemes established before July 11 may continue unchanged, but payments under improvements to existing schemes will, together with the annual settlement, have to be kept within the £6 limit.

### Transitional arrangements

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 TUC guidelines. The Government thought it right to provide some limited transitional arrangements in the White Paper. These permit the implementation in full of Wages Council proposals agreed before July 11 and arbitration awards where the formal reference was made before that date.

In addition, those who were expecting to implement settlements with anniversary dates between August 1 and September 1 may do so if they had reached agreements before July 11, provided that they have had no principal increase within the last 12 months.

**Q** *What about new schemes?*

**A** Payments under any new productivity, payment by results or restructuring schemes will, together with the annual settlement, have to be kept within the £6 limit.

### Forward commitments

**Q** *What happens to settlements made before the White Paper on July 11 for pay increases due in the twelve months after August 1?*

**A** These fall into two categories. First, a normal annual settlement which has been fixed, for whatever reason, well in advance will have to comply with the £6 limit and be re-negotiated if necessary to bring it into line. The only exception is settlements with anniversary dates between August 1 and September 1 which are allowed under the transitional arrangements.

Secondly, if there is a current agreement where the first payment was made before July 11 and there are commitments to further payments on or after August 1 in the form of staged payments, thresholds or indexation, these payments may be made in full. But any commitments of this kind payable on or after August 1 will be set against the £6 limit and only the balance, if any, can be paid at the time of the annual settlement in the coming round.

### Pensions

**Q** *Will existing pensioners be affected by the £6 limit?*

**A** Arrangements for payments to pensioners under existing schemes may continue unchanged and are not affected by the pay limit.

**Q** *What about improvements in occupational pension schemes?*

**A** These must in general be subject to the £6 limit. But they may take place separately from that limit where an employer has agreed to them before July 1 or where the parties concerned can show that they have been negotiating during the three months before that date on specific proposals for a new or improved scheme to come into force within the twelve months from August 1 1975.

**Q** *How will the government's own proposals for occupational pension schemes under the Social Security Pensions Bill be affected?*

**A** Employers and unions are in addition free to continue to discuss and negotiate the details of schemes for future implementation when the policy allows. New and improved schemes designed to meet no more than the minimum requirements for contracting out under the Social Security Pensions Bill will be allowed to go ahead from dates from 31 July 1976.

### Public inquiries

Representative bodies in industry are advising their members on the application of the policy to pay negotiations. But, if necessary, further advice and guidance can be obtained by writing to:

**Special Information Unit**  
8 St James's Square,  
London SW1 Y4JB

Telephone inquiries should be made to the special unit between 9am and 6pm on weekdays. The telephone number is: 01-214-8004 (9 lines). All inquiries should now be made on this one number, and not on the nine separate numbers given on page 642 of the July Gazette.



# Earnings and hours of manual workers in certain industries: April 1975

THE main annual inquiry by the Department of Employment into earnings of employees, the New Earnings Survey, was carried out in April this year: the results of that comprehensive inquiry will be published later this year. In addition, the department also carried out, as in April 1974, an inquiry into the earnings and hours of manual workers relating to the second pay-week of April. The list of the industries covered, which was the same as in April 1974, is set out below.

### Manufacturing:

- biscuits (MLH 213)
- coke ovens and manufactured fuel (MLH 261)
- pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations (MLH 272)
- insulated wires and cables (MLH 362)
- aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (MLH 383)
- cans and metal boxes (MLH 395)
- jute (MLH 415)
- other textile industries (MLH 429)
- leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery (MLH 431)

### Service:

- dry cleaning, etc (MLH 893)
- repair of boots and shoes (MLH 895)

### Results

The results of the survey, which is conducted on a voluntary basis, are given in the table on page 763. Forms were sent to some 1,030 establishments and about 920 were returned in time to be included in the tables. The results are classified according to the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification.

### Coverage

The survey covers manual workers only, including foremen (other than works foremen), transport workers, warehousemen and canteen workers (if employed by the firm concerned rather than an independent contractor or the employees themselves). The results generally relate only to

full-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for more than 30 hours a week, and are given separately for men aged 21 and over, youths and boys aged under 21, women aged 18 and over and girls aged under 18. For women, however, separate figures are given for part-time workers, that is, those ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week.

### Date of inquiry

The figures relate to the pay-week which included April 9, 1975, or, if the establishment was stopped for the whole or part of that week because of a general or local holiday, breakdown, fire or industrial dispute, the nearest week of an ordinary character. The results cover those workers who were at work for the whole or part of the survey week: thus some workers who were paid for less than a full week would be included.

### Weekly earnings

The figures represent gross earnings in the survey week before deductions for income tax and workers' contributions to national insurance. They include payments for piecework, shiftwork, overtime, night-work, etc and the proportionate weekly value of non-contractual gifts and annual and periodical bonuses paid otherwise than weekly but they exclude income in kind.

### Weekly hours worked

The figures show hours worked in the week, excluding main meal breaks, but including all overtime and any hours not actually worked but paid for under guaranteed wage agreements.

### Averages

The results cover all classes of manual workers, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. Average weekly earnings and average weekly hours were obtained by dividing the total earnings and hours, respectively, by the number of persons in the particular group. Average hourly earnings were obtained by dividing average weekly earnings by average weekly hours.

## Average weekly earnings, hours worked and hourly earnings of manual workers: second pay-week, April 1975\*

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Minimum list heading	Numbers shown on returns received	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
			£	P	
<b>Men (21 years and over)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing:</b>					
Biscuits	213	8,823	51.84	46.0	112.70
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	6,824	60.03	44.2	135.81
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	10,474	52.33	43.9	119.20
Insulated wires and cables	362	18,083	54.82	44.0	124.59
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	81,552	55.50	41.7	132.73
Cans and metal boxes	395	6,777	54.68	40.5	135.01
Jute	415	3,187	42.95	43.8	98.06
Other textile industries	429	7,432	50.21	41.6	120.70
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	8,084	46.28	44.3	104.47
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	704	41.70	45.4	91.85
Repair of boots and shoes	895	914	38.36	41.8	91.77
<b>Youths and boys (under 21 years)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing:</b>					
Biscuits	213	415	37.13	42.3	87.78
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	257	35.79	40.5	88.37
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	515	33.50	40.3	83.13
Insulated wires and cables	362	852	36.07	40.3	89.50
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	6,395	26.19	39.0	67.15
Cans and metal boxes	395	669	34.29	40.1	85.51
Jute	415	187	35.58	39.4	90.30
Other textile industries	429	362	31.37	40.8	76.89
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,018	—	—	—
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	99	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	230	20.14	40.9	49.24
<b>Full-time women (18 years and over)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing:</b>					
Biscuits	213	6,770	30.62	37.7	81.22
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	8	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	8,001	31.33	37.9	82.66
Insulated wires and cables	362	5,199	36.22	38.2	94.82
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	7,085	36.18	37.2	97.26
Cans and metal boxes	395	3,498	34.91	37.4	93.34
Jute	415	1,718	29.25	38.2	76.57
Other textile industries	429	1,483	30.75	36.2	84.94
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1,571	29.07	37.4	77.73
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	1,112	23.72	37.1	63.94
Repair of boots and shoes	895	328	23.81	39.3	60.59
<b>Part-time women (18 years and over)†</b>					
<b>Manufacturing:</b>					
Biscuits	213	12,228	16.51	20.6	80.15
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	36	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	3,830	16.05	20.1	79.85
Insulated wires and cables	362	1,807	18.51	21.0	88.14
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	1,986	19.41	21.9	88.63
Cans and metal boxes	395	2,792	18.06	22.0	82.09
Jute	415	583	15.27	21.2	72.03
Other textile industries	429	379	15.66	20.5	76.39
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	536	15.10	20.9	72.25
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	625	13.47	22.0	61.23
Repair of boots and shoes	895	311	11.52	19.1	60.31
<b>Girls (under 18 years)</b>					
<b>Manufacturing:</b>					
Biscuits	213	612	23.50	37.6	62.50
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	—	—	—	—
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	763	23.05	38.5	59.87
Insulated wires and cables	362	111	—	—	—
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	151	—	—	—
Cans and metal boxes	395	148	—	—	—
Jute	415	61	—	—	—
Other textile industries	429	64	—	—	—
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	42	—	—	—
<b>Service:</b>					
Dry cleaning, etc	893	77	—	—	—
Repair of boots and shoes	895	50	—	—	—

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

\* Where no figure is given, the number of workers covered by the returns was too small to provide a satisfactory basis for the calculation of a general average.

† Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.



# International Labour Conference, 1975



NEW instruments on three subjects were adopted at the 60th session of the International Labour Conference at Geneva in June. They were a convention and recommendation about the role of organisations of rural workers in economic and social development, mainly of interest to developing countries; a convention and recommendation on vocational guidance and vocational training, and a convention and a recommendation about migrant workers, covering both equality of opportunity and treatment and the problems raised by migration in abusive conditions.

The conference also discussed equality of opportunity and treatment for women workers and adopted resolutions embodying a declaration on the subject and a plan of action at both national and international levels. Resolutions on subjects not covered by the conference agenda dealt with the trade union situation in Chile, the importance of rural development, the contribution of small and medium businesses, vocational rehabilitation of the disabled, future action by the ILO in the field of working conditions and the working environment, and the industrialisation of developing countries.

Conclusions reached at this session on the setting up of tripartite machinery to further the application of international labour standards are to have a second discussion at next year's conference with a view to the adoption of new instruments. A report by Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labour Office, entitled *Making work more human: working conditions and environment*, formed the basis of the general debate of the session.

## Social justice

When he took part in this debate, Mr Harold Walker, Joint Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment, outlined the aims of the Sex Discrimination Bill, the Equal Pay Act, the Equal Opportunities Commission, the Employment Protection Bill, and the Health and Safety at Work Act as part of the United Kingdom government's steps to create a more just society. In welcoming the emphasis of the director-general's report on making work more human, he described how the work research unit recently set up in the Department of Employment was tackling the problem, and referred particularly to its interest in job design, work organisation and flexible working hours.

## Conditions of work

In reply to the debate on his report, the director-general said that the discussion had underlined the need for international action on making work more human to take into account, not only the inter-dependence of different countries, but their diversity of conditions and problems. The chief lesson which he had drawn was the need for an international programme on conditions of work to support a whole series of national programmes. He emphasised the

importance of co-operation between government, employers and workers in preparing and supervising these programmes. At the international level, priority should be given to improving conditions in the rural sector of developing countries, to reducing the rate of occupational accidents everywhere, to job satisfaction, and to appropriate standard setting.

## Equal pay

The usual tripartite committee examined the application by member states of International Labour conventions and recommendations. The special subject chosen for this year was the application of the 1951 convention on equal remuneration (No. 100) and the recommendation on the same subject (No. 90). All member states who have not yet ratified the convention were urged to consider doing this. (The United Kingdom ratified in 1971.)

The conference also appointed a committee to continue the discussion which has been going on for some years about the ILO's structure. A working party will meet during the coming year to prepare a further report on this subject for next year's conference.

## Finance

The United Kingdom contribution to the income budget of the organisation has been reduced. For 1975 it is 6.55 per cent, equivalent to £1,268,803. The 1974 figures were 7.78 per cent and £1,471,926 (calculated at the prevailing exchange rates of 2.33 (1975) and 2.43 (1974) US dollars to the £.)

The number of member states represented at the conference was 119 and there were a number of observer delegations, including those from the UK non-metropolitan territories of Bermuda and Belize.

The United Kingdom was represented by a tripartite delegation representing the government, employers and workers. The government delegates were Mr A. M. Morgan and Miss B. Green of the Department of Employment. The employers' delegate was Mr C. A. C. Henniker-Heaton, member of the council and chairman of the international labour committee, Confederation of British Industry. The workers' delegate was Mr C. T. H. Plant, member of the general council of the Trades Union Congress and general secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation. The delegates were accompanied by a number of advisers.

Mr Blas F. Ople, government delegate and Secretary of Labour of the Philippines, was elected president, and Mr Evgueniev, Bulgaria (government), Mr Abate, Ethiopia (employer) and Mr Plant, United Kingdom (worker) were elected vice-presidents of the conference.

Inquiries about the conference should be addressed to the Permanent Secretary, Department of Employment, 8 St James's Square, London SW1.

## Work permit statistics: April—June 1975

### Quarterly summary of work permits issued and applications refused

#### Commonwealth workers

	Permits issued or permissions given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Permits</b>						
Long-term	765	283	1,048	406	110	516
Short-term	251	109	360	11	2	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>529</b>
<b>Permissions</b>						
Long-term	294	486	780	80	53	133
Short-term	38	93	131	3	5	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>332</b>	<b>579</b>	<b>911</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>141</b>
<b>Total</b>						
Long-term	1,059	769	1,828	486	163	649
Short-term	289	202	491	14	7	21
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>1,348</b>	<b>971</b>	<b>2,319</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>670</b>
Commonwealth trainees	242	29	271	38	2	40

#### Foreign workers (Non EEC)

	Permits issued or permissions given			Applications refused		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
<b>Permits</b>						
Long-term	1,818	1,102	2,920	354	314	668
Short-term	2,246	1,767	4,013	35	22	57
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>2,869</b>	<b>6,933</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>336</b>	<b>725</b>
<b>Permissions</b>						
Long-term	178	250	428	106	113	219
Short-term	53	62	115	9	8	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>236</b>
<b>Total</b>						
Long-term	1,996	1,352	3,348	460	427	887
Short-term	2,299	1,829	4,128	44	30	74
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>3,181</b>	<b>7,476</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>961</b>
Foreign student employees	368	108	476	—	—	—

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



**Accidents at work—1974**

LAST year 256,930 accidents at work, of which 479 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 219,001 (290 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 32,656 (161 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 4,107 (17 fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 1,166 (11 fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

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

**Analysis by division of inspectorate**

**Table 1** Year ending December 31, 1974

Area/division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Area North East	35	23,999
Area South	8	9,612
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	95	36,871
Midlands (Birmingham)	27	20,233
Midlands (Nottingham)	26	22,578
London and Home Counties (North)	38	17,060
London and Home Counties (East)	47	17,278
London and Home Counties (West)	20	10,149
South Western	11	9,972
Wales	27	18,143
North Western (Liverpool)	38	25,046
North Western (Manchester)	35	17,059
Scotland	72	28,930
<b>Total</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>256,930</b>

(Because of realignment of boundaries these figures are not comparable with those published for previous years.)

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

**Table 2** Year ended December 31, 1974

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes		1,988
Cotton weaving processes	3	1,118
Weaving of narrow fabrics		231
Woollen spinning processes	2	1,102
Worsted spinning processes	2	943
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		386
Flax, hemp and jute processing		500
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		1,107
Carpet manufacture		1,291
Rope, twine and net making		245
Other textile manufacturing processes	3	848
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing	1	1,526
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		128
Laundries		489
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>11,902</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc.</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	2	1,984
Pottery		1,611
Other clay products	1	793
Stone and other minerals	5	737
Lime	1	903
Cement	2	360
Asphalt and bitumen products	1	71
Boiler insulation materials		94
Tile slabbing		29
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc.	4	1,553
<b>Total</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>8,135</b>

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

**Table 2 (continued)** Year ended December 31, 1974

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	13	1,659
Iron conversion	12	3,958
Aluminium extraction and refining	1	761
Magnesium extraction and refining		50
Other metals, extraction and refining	2	1,211
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	5	4,109
Non-ferrous metals	1	650
Tin and terne plate, etc., manufacture		470
Metal forging	4	2,447
Metal drawing and extrusion	8	2,152
Iron founding	10	6,975
Steel founding	1	1,483
Die casting		804
Non-ferrous metal casting		1,304
Metal plating		372
Galvanising, tinning, etc.	1	349
Enamelling and other metal finishing		595
<b>Total</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>29,349</b>
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing		847
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	1,628
Engine building and repairing	1	2,343
Boiler making and similar work	4	1,883
Constructional engineering	7	3,770
Motor vehicle manufacture	3	7,253
Non-power vehicle manufacture	1	1,313
Vehicle repairing	16	7,076
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	14	6,187
Work in wet docks or harbours		550
Aircraft building and repairing	1	1,530
Machine tool manufacture	2	1,485
Miscellaneous machine making	6	9,381
Tools and implements		2,213
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	5	5,300
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	3,272
Sheet metal working	3	3,853
Metal pressing	1	2,520
Other metal machining	1	3,440
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	10	4,841
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	2	4,430
Railway running sheds		89
Cutlery	1	176
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		47
Iron and steel wire manufacture		941
Wire rope manufacture		385
<b>Total</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>76,753</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair	1	2,785
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		587
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair	1	2,759
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		1,600
Cable manufacture		1,470
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		1,017
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		2,285
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>12,503</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	2	1,365
Saw milling for imported timbers	1	207
Plywood manufacture		146
Chip and other building board manufacture	1	186
Wooden box and packing case making		606
Coopering		162
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	4	1,600
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		33
Engineers pattern making		172
Joinery	3	3,103
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair	3	1,185
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>8,765</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	34	1,781
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	3	1,684
Other chemicals	1	1,534
Synthetic dyestuffs	3	397
Oil refining	2	898
Explosives	1	343
Plastic material and man-made fibre production	5	1,803
Soap, etc.	1	436
Paint and varnish	2	678
Coal gas		366
Coke oven operation	1	1,026
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation	1	206
Patent fuel manufacture		204
<b>Total</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>11,356</b>

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

**Table 2 (continued)** Year ended December 31, 1974

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring	1	836
Other clothing	1	1,174
Hatmaking and millinery		34
Footwear manufacture		702
Footwear repair		13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,759</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	6	3,367
Paper staining and coating		793
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture	1	1,985
Bag making and stationery		1,032
Printing and bookbinding	2	3,116
Engraving		37
<b>Total</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10,330</b>
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling		400
Coarse milling	1	546
Other milling	1	199
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits	2	4,509
Sugar confectionery	1	2,166
Food preserving	2	3,976
Milk processing	3	1,613
Edible oils and fats	4	393
Sugar refining		526
Slaughter houses	1	1,197
Other food processing	6	6,583
Alcoholic drink	3	3,928
Non-alcoholic drink	2	826
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>26,862</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	7	2,406
Plant using atomic reactors		145
Other use of radioactive materials		15
Tobacco		672
Tanning	1	630
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		89
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		303
Rubber		3,937
Linoleum		194
Cloth coating		190
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	4	3,811
Glass	2	3,165
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		911
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles	1	586
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		254
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		780
Processes associated with agriculture	1	197
Match and firelighter manufacture		50
Water purification		112
Factory processes not otherwise specified	3	1,840
<b>Total</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>20,287</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>290</b>	<b>219,001</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:		
Construction	25	4,691
Maintenance	11	905
Demolition	8	265
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	16	7,485
Maintenance	5	1,462
Demolition	4	141
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	6	967
Maintenance	1	228
Demolition		8
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	15	5,233
Maintenance	6	2,517
Demolition	1	131
Other building operations:		
Construction	6	1,257
Maintenance	6	472
Demolition	3	69
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>25,831</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at:</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc.		411
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)	2	126
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	5	370
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	17	1,400
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	4	206
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	2	468
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures	1	54
Sea defence and river works	2	104
Work on roads or airfields	7	2,625
Other works	8	1,061
<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>6,825</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>32,656</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	17	4,107
Work at inland warehouses	11	1,166
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5,273</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>256,930</b>



## Accidents at work—first quarter 1975

BETWEEN January 1 and March 31 this year 61,501 accidents at work, of which 94 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 52,548 (54 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 7,718 (34 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 935 (4 fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 300 (2 fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

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

## Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Area North East	5	5,697
Area South	3	2,568
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	9	8,980
Midlands (Birmingham)	7	5,016
Midlands (Nottingham)	5	5,771
London and Home Counties (North)	8	3,946
London and Home Counties (East)	12	4,041
London and Home Counties (West)	2	2,128
South Western	2	2,337
Wales	4	4,043
North Western (Liverpool)	8	5,857
North Western (Manchester)	5	4,128
Scotland	24	6,989
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>61,501</b>

(Because of realignment of boundaries these figures are not comparable with those published for previous years.)

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes		449
Cotton weaving processes		275
Weaving of narrow fabrics		50
Woollen spinning processes		250
Worsted spinning processes		248
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths	1	93
Flax, hemp and jute processing		139
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		271
Carpet manufacture		278
Rope, twine and net making		54
Other textile manufacturing processes		183
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing		360
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		45
Laundries		124
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2,819</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	1	417
Pottery		431
Other clay products		213
Stone and other minerals		172
Lime		175
Cement	1	91
Asphalt and bitumen products		16
Boiler insulation materials		19
Tile slabbing		3
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc		324
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,861</b>

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining		516
Iron conversion	2	951
Aluminium extraction and refining		178
Magnesium extraction and refining		16
Other metals, extraction and refining		284
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel	2	1,039
Non-ferrous metals		178
Tin andterne plate, etc manufacture		91
Metal forging	1	612
Metal drawing and extrusion		497
Iron founding		1,761
Steel founding		394
Die casting		196
Non-ferrous metal casting		299
Metal plating		78
Galvanising, tinning, etc.		113
Enamelling and other metal finishing		138
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7,341</b>
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing		277
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	403
Engine building and repairing	2	619
Boiler making and similar work	2	491
Constructional engineering	2	1,002
Motor vehicle manufacture	1	1,838
Non-power vehicle manufacture		319
Vehicle repairing	3	1,664
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	2	1,396
Work in wet docks or harbours	1	908
Aircraft building and repairing	1	403
Machine tool manufacture		437
Miscellaneous machine making	2	2,394
Tools and implements		598
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	1	1,223
Industrial appliances manufacture	1	763
Sheet metal working	1	908
Metal pressing	2	564
Other metal machining	3	868
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	1	1,235
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)	1	1,006
Railway running sheds		15
Cutlery		41
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		11
Iron and steel wire manufacture	1	253
Wire rope manufacture		107
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>18,925</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair		745
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		133
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair		640
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture	2	390
Cable manufacture		333
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		209
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair		470
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,920</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers		304
Saw milling for imported timbers		43
Plywood manufacture		36
Chip and other building board manufacture	1	47
Wooden box and packing case making		156
Coopering		37
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair		368
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		12
Engineers pattern making		31
Joinery		668
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		223
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,925</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	1	397
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	2	469
Other chemicals	2	369
Synthetic dyestuffs		118
Oil refining	1	224
Explosives		96
Plastic materials and man-made fibre production		400
Soap, etc		91
Paint and varnish	1	142
Coal gas		78
Coke oven operation		289
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		77
Patent fuel manufacture		50
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,800</b>

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring		197
Other clothing	1	290
Hatmaking and millinery		2
Footwear manufacture		195
Footwear repair		4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>688</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	1	753
Paper staining and coating		154
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		425
Bag making and stationery	1	264
Printing and bookbinding		758
Engraving		5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,359</b>
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling		98
Coarse milling	1	146
Other milling		55
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits		1,000
Sugar confectionery		465
Food preserving		864
Milk processing		349
Edible oils and fats		122
Sugar refining		102
Slaughter houses		340
Other food processing		1,454
Alcoholic drink		803
Non-alcoholic drink		173
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5,971</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	1	531
Plant using atomic reactors		42
Other use of radioactive materials		1
Tobacco		177
Tanning		171
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		25
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		71
Rubber		1,023
Linoleum		24
Cloth coating		31
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	1	892
Glass		731
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		224
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		147
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		60
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		172
Processes associated with agriculture	1	47
Match and firelighter manufacture		18
Water purification		39
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	513
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4,939</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>52,548</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:		
Construction	3	1,058
Maintenance	4	172
Demolition	3	50
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	7	1,818
Maintenance	1	364
Demolition	1	35
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	1	181
Maintenance	1	38
Demolition		4
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	2	1,262
Maintenance	1	619
Demolition	2	23
Other building operations:		
Construction		319
Maintenance	2	150
Demolition		18
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>6,111</b>
<b>Works of engineering construction operations at:</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction, etc		101
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		16
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	79
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	2	313
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	2	47
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)		96
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures		13
Sea defence and river works		24
Work on roads or airfields		582
Other works	1	336
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,607</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7,718</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	4	935
Work at inland warehouses	2	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1,235</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>61,501</b>



### Unemployment: entitlement to benefit

OF the 813,055 unemployed persons in Great Britain on May 12, 1975, it is estimated that about 303,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 96,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 252,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 162,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

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

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

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

Details are given in the table below.

Entitlement to benefit	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	243	61	303
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	86	9	96
Total receiving unemployment benefit	329	70	399
Receiving supplementary allowance only	212	39	252
Others registered for work	126	37	162
<b>Total</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>813</b>

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

### 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 June 30, 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†	27,721	1,150	2,129	31,000
Double day shifts ‡	42,891	2,675	2,507	48,073
Long spells	13,270	346	1,316	14,932
Night shifts	48,933	1,516	—	50,449
Part-time work§	20,842	18	19	20,879
Saturday afternoon work	6,854	329	438	7,621
Sunday work	48,057	1,261	1,990	51,308
Miscellaneous	3,960	411	214	4,585
<b>Total</b>	<b>212,528</b>	<b>7,706</b>	<b>8,613</b>	<b>228,847</b>

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

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

‡ Includes 17,309 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.

### Females in part-time employment in manufacturing industries

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

rendered by a sample of employers. The estimates for June 1975 are given in the table below.

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Estimated number (000's)	Percentage of total number of females employed in the industry
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>35.4</b>	<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>39.2</b>	<b>25.3</b>
Food industries	91.2	39.7	Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres	9.9	22.8
Drink industries	5.7	15.6	Woollen and worsted	9.5	22.8
Tobacco	3.5	18.6	Hosiery and other knitted goods	14.3	18.6
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>26.0</b>
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>56.6</b>	<b>19.2</b>
General chemicals	4.1	18.4	Clothing industries	50.4	20.2
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>18.3</b>	Footwear	6.2	14.2
Iron and steel (general)	3.2	14.9	<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>17.6</b>
Other iron and steel	3.2	21.8	<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>24.0</b>
Non ferrous metals	3.8	19.3	<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>21.6</b>
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>29.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	Paper and paper manufactures	16.1	22.3
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>21.3</b>	Printing and publishing	23.5	21.2
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>58.8</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>33.1</b>	<b>27.9</b>
Electrical machinery	5.0	14.3	Rubber	5.6	21.3
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>494.8</b>	<b>22.6</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>			
Motor vehicle manufacturing	5.2	9.3			
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	4.4	15.5			

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

THIS series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 1971 issue of this *Gazette*. The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this *Gazette*, page 851.

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.8	86.5	86.8	87.6	89.0	90.4	91.2	91.9	92.9
1970	94.2	95.6	96.8	98.2	99.2	100.0	100.7	101.6	102.3	103.1	103.9	104.7
1971	105.4	107.0	107.5	107.3	106.7	107.3	108.3	109.2	110.4	111.3	111.8	112.3
1972	113.1	*	115.6	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.4	119.5	120.1	120.6	120.3	119.8
1973	118.7	118.3	119.2	121.2	122.6	123.3	123.6	124.6	125.7	126.6	131.4	134.0
1974	134.5	134.9	135.1	138.1	140.0	144.2	147.7	151.9	156.7	162.8	169.9	173.1
1975	174.9	176.1	179.8	183.3								

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



**Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies at employment offices\* by region: June 1975**

The following table gives an analysis by standard region of the figures incorporated in the table for Great Britain on pages

776-786 of this *Gazette*, together with those for Northern Ireland and the United Kingdom.

**Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies at employment offices \* by region: June 1975**

Occupational group	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands		Yorkshire and Humberside	
	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MALES</b>												
I Managerial (General management)	543	31	30	1	101	1	113	2	52	—	86	—
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	3,461	1,550	158	96	657	238	718	208	358	191	579	256
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,317	705	88	68	316	177	254	188	146	52	253	120
IV Literary, artistic and sports	3,729	113	79	7	324	26	243	9	139	21	210	16
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	3,349	2,944	274	157	994	479	1,023	281	422	327	740	214
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	4,191	1,081	382	73	1,324	150	1,152	122	692	132	1,097	173
VII Clerical and related	21,545	3,749	2,611	167	8,420	381	4,568	225	3,525	200	4,523	409
VIII Selling	4,381	2,987	510	208	1,670	511	1,572	340	812	266	1,098	492
IX Security and protective service	902	1,471	54	89	147	106	298	87	122	194	204	183
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	6,231	4,710	428	287	1,454	962	854	334	654	376	842	642
XI Farming, fishing and related	1,538	659	891	90	836	143	606	79	540	76	858	72
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	912	606	96	68	243	115	396	55	407	180	1,087	325
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	6,320	2,348	555	152	1,678	314	1,473	285	988	280	1,202	294
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	14,603	8,894	1,495	703	4,641	1,450	10,384	1,417	3,779	1,325	5,557	1,955
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	5,876	1,710	444	102	1,354	216	2,768	169	1,151	131	1,195	197
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	11,671	1,161	1,228	91	4,570	326	4,547	332	2,623	898	4,189	472
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	15,081	3,485	1,780	147	4,652	364	7,368	257	3,522	336	5,105	375
XVIII Miscellaneous	45,539	1,347	6,424	237	18,851	429	26,091	224	19,522	275	28,669	359
<b>TOTAL, MALES</b>	<b>151,189</b>	<b>39,551</b>	<b>17,527</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>52,232</b>	<b>6,388</b>	<b>64,428</b>	<b>4,614</b>	<b>39,454</b>	<b>5,260</b>	<b>57,494</b>	<b>6,554</b>

**FEMALES**

I Managerial (General management)	13	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	410	49	11	2	85	4	83	12	37	5	105	3
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	1,126	1,909	102	211	483	547	338	541	237	410	368	469
IV Literary, artistic and sports	1,313	51	21	—	122	7	99	3	59	8	78	4
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	212	26	13	6	48	4	39	2	39	3	53	3
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	228	186	16	9	97	22	76	5	37	18	72	32
VII Clerical and related	9,892	7,793	1,224	435	3,689	1,289	4,154	620	2,317	574	2,630	1,072
VIII Selling	2,257	1,769	383	151	1,367	497	1,679	157	865	171	1,205	397
IX Security and protective service	26	142	1	3	5	11	2	12	3	12	3	39
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	3,789	7,845	542	825	1,737	2,984	1,656	843	1,086	834	1,326	1,841

Occupational group	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom	
	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unemployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>MALES</b>												
I Managerial (General management)	122	9	44	6	40	4	85	2	22	3	1,238	59
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	724	472	306	241	353	137	668	211	114	53	8,096	3,653
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	367	144	181	110	220	30	236	234	145	5	3,523	1,833
IV Literary, artistic and sports	399	25	118	8	119	11	303	14	61	—	5,724	250
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	1,076	510	559	469	490	163	980	372	243	48	10,150	5,964
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	1,613	317	644	224	580	135	1,137	201	254	39	13,066	2,647
VII Clerical and related	6,983	622	3,079	485	3,176	294	4,298	407	1,459	69	64,187	7,008
VIII Selling	2,099	655	662	288	727	209	1,183	460	436	86	15,150	6,502
IX Security and protective service	477	201	289	513	129	77	478	348	413	86	3,513	3,355
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,667	667	608	392	514	306	1,438	1,139	792	85	15,482	9,900
XI Farming, fishing and related	376	61	456	47	357	42	1,163	113	1,204	61	8,825	1,443
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	1,157	347	212	160	121	63	670	355	597	60	5,898	2,334
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	3,027	268	1,757	219	650	109	1,717	448	1,228	232	20,595	4,949
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	10,934	1,557	5,849	2,020	4,380	582	6,712	3,193	2,839	487	71,173	23,583
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	2,408	865	1,291	151	644	80	1,169	269	576	58	18,876	3,948
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	9,572	150	4,267	242	3,603	443	4,017	616	3,262	190	53,549	4,921
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	9,550	465	4,114	447	3,851	265	6,285	984	3,306	154	64,614	7,279
XVIII Miscellaneous	57,352	400	30,977	432	19,893	136	41,838	630	9,370	368	304,526	4,837
<b>TOTAL, MALES</b>	<b>109,903</b>	<b>7,735</b>	<b>55,413</b>	<b>6,454</b>	<b>39,847</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>74,377</b>	<b>9,996</b>	<b>26,321</b>	<b>2,084</b>	<b>688,185</b>	<b>94,465</b>

**FEMALES**

I Managerial (General management)	4	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	1	—	28	1
II Professional and related supporting management and administration	106	7	64	5	73	2	127	8	33	—	1,134	97
III Professional and related in education, welfare and health	461	396	321	274	344	153	461	821	489	12	4,730	5,743
IV Literary, artistic and sports	133	17	47	5	42	8	132	11	22	3	2,068	117
V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields	56	3	32	5	34	1	101	5	22	2	649	60
VI Managerial (excluding general management)	93	54	76	37	42	11	115	47	31	4	883	425
VII Clerical and related	6,181	1,619	3,277	1,095	2,948	965	5,530	1,584	2,868	227	44,710	17,273
VIII Selling	2,331	458	1,775	351	1,258	258	2,590	720	1,094	37	16,804	4,966
IX Security and protective service	11	18	4	11	—	6	1	22	18	13	74	289
X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,985	1,844	1,686	1,571	1,007	1,172	2,854	3,639	1,786	183	19,454	23,581



Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies at employment offices \* by region: June 1975

Occupational group	South East		East Anglia		South West		West Midlands		East Midlands		Yorkshire and Humberside	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>FEMALES—continued</b>												
XI Farming, fishing and related	201	152	91	51	120	24	85	10	76	47	143	41
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	43	145	14	34	29	55	49	21	42	124	267	300
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	765	2,582	55	125	133	322	391	212	396	837	223	378
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	215	520	6	12	41	17	1,110	67	26	95	63	45
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,130	1,275	147	60	301	158	1,730	105	431	143	426	153
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	10	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	—	6	—	—
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	267	124	46	9	150	14	256	16	88	21	107	25
XVIII Miscellaneous	5,388	689	828	180	2,026	101	3,537	80	2,235	146	2,723	190
<b>TOTAL, FEMALES</b>	<b>27,285</b>	<b>25,258</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>10,435</b>	<b>6,057</b>	<b>15,286</b>	<b>2,706</b>	<b>7,974</b>	<b>3,455</b>	<b>9,793</b>	<b>4,992</b>

Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies at employment offices \* by region: June 1975

Occupational group	North West		North		Wales		Scotland		Northern Ireland		United Kingdom	
	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies	Unem- ployed	Unfilled vacancies
<b>FEMALES—continued</b>												
XI Farming, fishing and related	48	2	45	6	36	8	112	15	22	6	979	362
XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (Hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink, and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)	246	223	37	83	13	18	303	262	284	56	1,327	1,321
XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (Glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)	545	983	327	441	127	138	821	857	1,071	433	4,854	7,308
XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)	136	17	26	19	15	15	112	19	46	3	1,796	829
XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	895	257	261	115	105	38	1,182	225	811	23	7,419	2,552
XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	18	8
XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related	148	28	113	54	66	13	153	101	15	2	1,409	407
XVIII Miscellaneous	5,813	337	3,137	266	1,964	64	6,617	227	1,385	46	35,653	2,326
<b>TOTAL, FEMALES</b>	<b>19,195</b>	<b>6,263</b>	<b>11,229</b>	<b>4,338</b>	<b>8,076</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>21,216</b>	<b>8,563</b>	<b>9,998</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>143,989</b>	<b>67,665</b>

Notes:  
 The occupational groups used in this table are those used in the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes which was introduced in November 1972. (See Department of Employment Gazette, September 1972, page 799). More detailed summaries are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment HQ, Statistics Branch C1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.  
 The following points have a bearing on the interpretation of the table:  
 (a) at any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies;  
 (b) the extent to which vacancies are notified to local employment offices varies for different occupations, for example, there are special arrangements for seamen;  
 (c) there may be wide variations between different parts of a region in the state of the labour market for particular occupations.  
 \* This table does not include unemployed persons and unfilled vacancies at careers offices.



**Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices, March 1975 to June 1975**

The following table presents the quarterly occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings based on the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (KOS) which was introduced in November 1972 (See this *Gazette*, September 1972, page 799.) The table gives the summary for the second quarter of 1975.

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

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

Statistics in this series are not available for the quarters September to December 1974, and December 1974 to March 1975, because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>GRAND TOTAL MALES</b>	<b>620,566</b>	<b>108,161</b>	<b>320,568</b>	<b>210,847</b>	<b>125,501</b>	<b>92,381</b>	<b>661,864</b>
<b>Group I Managerial (General management)</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>1,216</b>
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	241	5	22	7	8	12	73
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	1,104	162	—	72	46	44	1,143
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>	<b>7,622</b>	<b>4,072</b>	<b>3,066</b>	<b>653</b>	<b>2,885</b>	<b>3,600</b>	<b>7,982</b>
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	241	13	15	2	13	13	190
Company secretaries	123	75	11	12	36	38	135
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	32	15	—	11	3	1	31
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	55	11	23	5	22	7	50
Accountants	1,012	1,180	1,146	235	918	1,173	1,108
Estimators, valuers and assessors	276	222	250	31	176	265	306
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	414	116	30	7	55	84	357
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	579	247	194	45	195	201	599
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	399	541	406	94	384	469	493
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	129	21	22	7	18	18	106
Systems analysts and computer programmers	595	840	448	68	456	764	626
Marketing and sales managers and executives	1,531	308	137	45	178	222	1,677
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	449	40	20	4	25	31	463
Purchasing officers and buyers	529	293	199	48	243	201	629
Property and estate managers	176	3	25	4	9	15	208
Librarians and information officers	161	37	25	3	39	20	121
Public health inspectors	57	8	3	1	4	6	56
Other statutory and similar inspectors	126	23	28	10	31	10	111
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	82	2	7	7	2	—	73
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	66	10	7	—	15	2	64
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	590	67	70	14	63	60	579
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>	<b>3,382</b>	<b>1,911</b>	<b>1,206</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>1,828</b>	<b>3,378</b>
University academic staff	453	23	—	17	1	5	421
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	218	15	17	4	11	17	239
Secondary teachers	584	13	19	7	5	20	614
Primary teachers	205	1	2	1	—	2	170
Pre-primary teachers	15	—	3	2	—	—	9
Special education teachers	18	—	14	3	6	5	19
Vocational/industrial trainers	186	215	192	47	117	243	226
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	31	7	18	5	12	8	33
Social and behavioural scientists	109	7	—	2	3	2	97
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	656	151	309	46	192	222	593
Clergy, ministers of religion	11	—	2	—	2	—	30
Medical practitioners	155	4	20	1	19	4	165
Dental practitioners	36	—	6	1	—	5	28
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	60	46	60	4	21	81	52
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	112	473	125	34	110	454	142
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	107	264	151	119	136	160	100
Pharmacists	53	14	10	—	7	1	54
Medical radiographers	13	2	6	—	4	13	21
Ophthalmic and dispensing opticians	19	7	10	1	7	30	31
Remedial therapists	33	17	30	1	16	1	3
Chiropodists	6	—	2	—	—	—	30
Medical technicians and dental auxiliaries	26	10	16	5	10	11	22
Veterinarians	16	2	—	1	1	—	—
All other professional and related in education, welfare and health	260	640	194	97	212	525	268

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports</b>	<b>5,936</b>	<b>279</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>236</b>	<b>250</b>	<b>5,663</b>
Authors, writers and journalists	704	146	32	13	50	115	633
Artists, commercial artists	838	22	35	10	31	16	878
Industrial designers	282	18	26	2	18	24	266
Actors, musicians, entertainers, stage managers	3,137	11	73	53	18	13	2,921
Photographers and cameramen	530	15	53	20	34	14	502
Sound and vision equipment operators	189	28	50	23	34	24	214
Window dressers	83	7	20	4	11	12	67
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	136	17	36	9	21	23	126
All other literary, artistic and sports	37	15	27	14	19	9	56
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>9,107</b>	<b>6,172</b>	<b>4,529</b>	<b>1,117</b>	<b>3,668</b>	<b>5,916</b>	<b>9,907</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	295	48	35	8	39	36	302
Chemical scientists	391	184	180	28	121	215	437
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	298	97	77	12	54	108	247
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	351	152	114	17	77	172	348
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	82	5	6	1	2	8	70
Mechanical engineers	719	468	294	66	283	413	869
Aeronautical engineers	84	50	67	4	26	87	93
Electrical engineers	738	748	502	50	317	883	821
Electrical/electronic engineers	98	90	51	10	42	89	112
Chemical engineers	182	160	172	24	118	190	182
Production engineers	322	382	180	41	227	294	405
Planning and quality control engineers	73	48	39	6	45	36	91
Heating and ventilating engineers	153	115	47	19	92	172	172
General and other engineers	63	76	24	12	40	48	68
Metallurgists	194	108	67	17	68	90	197
All other technologists	1,317	1,618	979	261	879	1,457	1,626
Engineering draughtsmen	174	49	85	25	56	53	176
Architectural and other draughtsmen	894	461	508	160	456	353	940
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	660	653	617	120	342	808	788
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	282	41	37	6	31	41	259
Architects and town planners	512	112	165	43	137	97	479
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	184	154	100	25	96	133	181
Quantity surveyors	238	142	—	71	26	45	270
Building, land and mining surveyors	229	65	1	1	5	60	179
Aircraft flight deck officers	129	1	3	1	1	2	60
Air traffic planners and controllers	106	5	23	13	13	12	124
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	41	9	—	1	—	8	97
Ships' engineer officers	—	—	—	—	—	8	42
Ships' radio officers	237	116	126	53	111	78	272
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>	<b>12,344</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>3,761</b>	<b>1,218</b>	<b>2,686</b>	<b>2,608</b>	<b>12,812</b>
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	1,532	578	516	105	471	518	1,625
Engineering maintenance managers	732	189	227	51	165	200	801
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and civil engineering)	1,437	178	238	77	169	170	1,461
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	67	11	1	3	5	4	78
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	646	50	120	38	72	60	664
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	648	173	257	72	183	175	725
Office managers—National Government	1,776	447	540	134	503	350	1,855
Office managers—Local Government	180	23	60	20	28	35	215
Other office managers	508	165	220	65	130	190	498
Managers—wholesale distribution	553	158	165	69	115	139	586
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	261	41	73	20	52	42	323
Branch managers of shops other than above	404	39	34	30	37	36	357
Managers of independent shops	356	3	14	5	9	9	360
Hotel and residential club managers	733	105	194	70	127	102	778
Publicans	220	53	111	36	64	64	222
Catering and non-residential club managers	164	10	4	2	6	6	140
Entertainment and sports managers	13	3	16	1	4	14	9
Farm managers	12	—	—	—	—	—	2
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	18	1	4	1	3	3	22
Police officers (inspectors and above)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fire service officers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other managers	2,083	524	917	419	531	491	2,082
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>	<b>61,484</b>	<b>8,079</b>	<b>20,960</b>	<b>10,474</b>	<b>11,626</b>	<b>6,939</b>	<b>62,728</b>
Supervisors of clerks	1,950	132	357	80	238	171	1,971
Clerks	56,704	6,115	17,911	8,907	9,658	5,461	57,947
Retail shop cashiers	61	74	203	97	119	61	38
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	26	26	27	18	31	4	9
Receptionists	492	30	249	73	106	100	415
Supervisors of typists, etc	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists	43	24	94	22	67	29	118
Other typists	66	24	93	25	61	31	60
Supervisors of office machine operators	17	12	52	3	37	24	17
Office machine operators	404	252	310	102	301	159	424
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	42	—	15	6	8	1	45
Telephonists	308	135	248	92	200	91	281
Radio and telegraph operators	233	68	140	51	93	64	205
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	6	1	3	1	3	—	5
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1,121	1,186	1,258	997	704	743	1,193
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>	<b>13,942</b>	<b>6,696</b>	<b>11,740</b>	<b>5,636</b>	<b>6,384</b>	<b>6,416</b>	<b>14,714</b>
Sales supervisors	293	137	291	111	179	138	330
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	4,578	1,837	4,745	2,291	2,476	1,815	4,704
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	174	305	1,427	745	672	315	235
Roundsmen and van salesmen	943	315	1,283	898	466	234	1,007
Technical sales representatives	1,773	782	761	230	593	720	1,973
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	4,138	724	1,156	474	723	683	



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>4,124</b>	<b>4,275</b>	<b>2,799</b>	<b>2,331</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>3,100</b>
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	19	38	15	22	1	30	48
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	118	21	65	21	34	31	127
Policemen (below sergeant)	52	927	172	42	164	893	55
Firemen	126	555	134	98	123	468	135
Prison officers below principal officer	26	40	37	32	11	34	21
Security officers and detectives	1,967	1,347	2,705	1,801	1,241	1,010	2,141
Security guards, patrolmen	315	583	624	434	391	382	301
Traffic wardens	17	322	51	65	75	233	16
All other in security and protective service	257	291	472	284	291	188	256
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>	<b>16,223</b>	<b>10,271</b>	<b>43,963</b>	<b>29,574</b>	<b>14,845</b>	<b>9,815</b>	<b>14,690</b>
Catering supervisors	1,550	732	1,504	600	917	719	1,166
Chefs, cooks	2,373	1,976	4,351	2,004	2,141	2,182	1,895
Waiters, waitresses	998	1,233	2,614	1,251	1,214	1,382	728
Barmen, barmaids	1,645	672	2,908	1,769	1,129	682	1,454
Counter hands/assistants	112	142	714	434	286	136	113
Kitchen porters/hands	2,856	897	14,689	12,745	2,195	646	2,707
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	298	47	131	63	71	44	215
Domestic housekeepers	4	1	—	—	—	1	1
Home and domestic helpers, maids	106	170	267	124	143	170	81
School helpers and school supervisory assistants	—	—	20	6	5	9	—
Travel stewards and attendants	514	39	107	60	71	15	372
Ambulancemen	25	186	—	77	46	63	21
Hospital/ward orderlies	158	101	271	163	141	68	151
Hospital porters	338	59	369	188	178	62	405
Hotel porters	813	470	2,206	1,229	1,044	403	745
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	46	107	123	51	129	50	74
Caretakers	585	310	843	421	452	280	628
Road sweepers (manual)	28	51	320	257	80	34	41
Other cleaners	1,761	1,438	6,003	3,816	2,374	1,251	1,922
Railway stationmen	38	192	245	160	217	60	26
Lift and car park attendants	142	94	782	678	122	76	123
Garment pressers	182	338	421	199	327	233	267
Hairdressing supervisors	20	17	—	7	3	7	17
Hairdressers (men), barbers	231	108	87	27	58	110	240
Hairdressers (ladies)	100	77	135	25	42	145	120
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	1,300	814	4,853	3,220	1,460	987	1,178
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>8,000</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>5,351</b>	<b>3,484</b>	<b>1,772</b>	<b>1,382</b>	<b>7,621</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	92	41	72	25	42	46	220
General farm workers	1,884	106	643	383	159	207	2,020
Dairy cowmen	130	18	34	10	23	10	143
Pig and poultry men	168	22	158	89	63	28	174
Other stockmen	620	50	183	117	71	45	641
Horticultural workers	233	126	295	202	122	97	237
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	731	326	1,054	529	447	404	728
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	935	327	1,061	732	395	261	965
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	241	80	412	238	170	84	242
Forestry workers	198	28	55	36	30	17	188
Supervisors/mates—fishing	183	8	83	78	8	5	130
Fishermen	1,464	19	455	435	18	21	811
All other in farming and related	1,121	136	846	601	224	157	1,122
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>2,606</b>	<b>8,098</b>	<b>5,315</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>2,274</b>	<b>5,301</b>
Foremen—tannery production workers	5	4	2	2	2	2	6
Tannery production workers	37	16	145	106	27	27	33
Foremen—textile processing	191	43	74	34	41	42	171
Preparatory fibre processors	213	116	506	346	173	103	197
Spinners, doublers/twisters	311	138	477	313	189	113	303
Winders, reelers	108	32	127	79	49	31	100
Warp preparers	59	23	87	47	34	29	55
Weavers	187	140	271	173	129	109	287
Knitters	343	67	327	191	93	110	273
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	168	34	269	159	104	40	158
Burlers, menders, darners	5	—	6	2	1	3	7
Foremen—chemical processing	34	4	9	2	9	2	28
Chemical, gas and petroleum process plant operators	262	139	567	405	170	131	270
Foremen—food and drink processing	70	30	40	20	23	27	78
Bread bakers (hand)	372	253	440	247	215	231	398
Flour confectioners	55	60	77	46	38	53	63
Butchers, meat cutters	1,274	871	1,586	942	895	620	1,648
Foremen—paper and board making	7	—	2	1	—	1	5
Beatermen, refiners (paper and board making)	3	1	1	2	—	—	3
Machinemen, dryer-men, calendermen, reelers (paper and board making)	30	5	46	34	12	5	21
Foremen—processing—glass, ceramics, rubber, plastics, etc	56	14	21	13	14	8	41
Glass and ceramic furnacemen and kilnmen	23	9	40	28	15	6	32
Kiln setting	4	3	14	13	4	—	7
Masticating millmen (rubber and plastics)	4	3	8	3	6	2	2
Rubber mixers and compounders	8	3	30	18	9	6	8
Calender and extruding machine operators (rubber and plastics)	55	47	156	125	47	31	78
Man-made fibre makers	8	—	14	14	—	—	13
Sewage plant attendants	6	6	20	15	7	4	4
All other in processing materials (other than metal)	989	545	2,736	1,935	808	538	1,012
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical) (glass, ceramics, printing, paper products, clothing, footwear, woodworking, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>17,480</b>	<b>5,233</b>	<b>16,853</b>	<b>10,873</b>	<b>6,496</b>	<b>4,717</b>	<b>19,367</b>
Foremen—glass working	18	6	2	3	3	2	18
Glass formers and shapers	73	103	171	96	95	83	106
Glass finishers and decorators	13	12	48	36	12	12	28
Foremen—clay and stone working	15	7	7	6	4	4	17
Casters and other pottery makers	30	21	74	38	48	9	41
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	70	37	57	31	27	36	76

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group XIII. Making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)—(continued)</b>							
Foremen—printing	82	7	5	—	6	6	67
Compositors	634	118	86	36	73	95	643
Electrotypers, stereotypers	118	2	—	—	—	2	105
Other printing plate and cylinder preparers	158	17	19	4	14	18	195
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	209	54	38	6	33	53	246
Printing machine minders (lithography)	150	63	69	27	58	47	183
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	21	1	4	2	2	1	29
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	172	14	41	16	23	16	151
Screen and block printers	200	74	163	103	66	68	267
Foremen—bookbinding	12	5	—	1	4	4	10
Foremen—paper products making	9	1	10	6	—	—	12
Bookbinders and finishers	152	84	86	76	33	61	143
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	76	26	98	43	43	33	89
Foremen—textile materials working	30	13	33	12	12	22	46
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	212	97	111	31	52	125	245
Dressmakers	10	—	18	6	4	8	8
Coach trimmers	76	23	26	6	11	32	72
Upholsterers, mattress makers	321	161	228	122	99	168	304
Milliners	3	1	2	1	1	1	3
Furriers	23	25	14	3	11	25	15
Clothing cutters and markers (measure)	81	41	40	16	29	36	98
Other clothing cutters and markers	215	180	312	135	198	159	250
Hand sewers and embroiderers	7	12	18	1	8	21	14
Linkers	—	—	226	14	205	7	—
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	80	262	346	117	170	321	118
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	26	3	7	—	5	5	25
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	104	70	76	34	52	60	128
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	27	9	57	34	35	25	98
Footwear lasters	31	9	50	19	24	38	38
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	25	35	37	14	16	34	34
Footwear finishers	8	2	38	11	23	5	5
Foremen—woodworking	234	47	106	46	54	53	326
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	7,395	1,155	6,644	4,723	2,052	1,024	8,274
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	539	77	1,063	979	99	62	465
Carpenters and joiners (others)	720	192	645	375	263	199	715
Cabinet makers	474	183	439	223	201	198	481
Case and box makers	141	34	91	64	49	12	158
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	109	49	189	101	94	43	116
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	385	148	362	214	156	140	380
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	274	173	542	348	218	149	310
Patternmakers (moulds)	93	121	35	24	50	82	111
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	152	12	100	70	38	4	168
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	62	20	37	17	24	16	80
Tyre builders	4	—	21	16	3	2	13
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	300	94	496	331	182	77	425
Dental mechanics	74	13	11	4	4	16	54
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	2,971	1,302	3,445	2,227	1,528	992	3,364
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)</b>	<b>58,941</b>	<b>30,035</b>	<b>50,246</b>	<b>31,054</b>	<b>26,131</b>	<b>23,096</b>	<b>68,334</b>
Foremen—metal making and treating	72	42	40	15	41	26	80
Blast furnacemen	2	1	8	1	7	1	5
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	29	7	13	8	5	7	34
Other furnacemen (metal)	113	55	139	63	33	33	127
Roller-men (steel)	19	10	22	15	11	6	25
Metal drawers	31	14	49	34	20	9	53
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	175	244	144	102	134	152	206
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	85	6					



## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices\*: Great Britain: March 1975 to June 1975

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group XIV Processing, making repairing and related etc.—(continued)</b>							
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	704	341	450	228	352	211	830
Production electricians	200	233	270	158	168	177	320
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	207	25	52	15	24	38	221
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	2,641	1,310	1,960	1,178	1,159	933	3,227
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	3,721	728	2,020	1,463	789	496	4,431
Telephone fitters	185	32	57	27	37	25	259
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	1,434	657	695	326	493	533	1,875
Cable jointers and linesmen	167	27	67	42	42	10	170
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	270	63	106	42	78	49	291
Plumbers, pipe fitters	4,663	591	2,350	1,631	810	500	4,988
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	712	193	362	196	217	142	804
Gas fitters	488	37	72	45	42	22	601
Sheet metal workers	1,558	1,572	1,809	989	1,146	1,246	1,842
Platers and metal shipwrights	723	1,301	1,202	601	639	1,263	752
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	154	360	178	88	113	337	157
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	23	7	21	23	2	3	25
Steel erectors	1,849	45	356	283	84	34	1,821
Scaffolders, staggers	1,219	112	792	563	207	134	1,168
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	944	75	421	311	88	97	967
Welders (skilled)	4,282	1,765	4,024	2,741	1,396	1,652	4,868
Other welders	207	101	303	176	132	96	277
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	23	2	9	3	4	4	39
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	115	57	24	10	25	46	125
Engravers and etchers (printing)	119	26	18	12	14	18	146
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	304	313	131	99	144	201	339
Aircraft finishers	2	—	—	—	—	—	5
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	122	104	95	41	78	80	149
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	10	8	45	17	15	21	75
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	8,876	3,188	8,760	6,030	3,756	2,162	9,992
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>							
Foremen—painting and similar coating	18,691	3,938	15,671	10,066	5,653	3,890	18,300
Painters and decorators	248	8	146	85	56	13	163
Pottery decorators	12,133	663	7,030	5,095	1,634	964	10,571
Coach painters	150	18	107	47	63	15	115
Other spray painters	1,132	267	1,242	702	488	319	1,421
French polishers	133	51	63	26	35	53	130
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	83	31	52	22	38	23	100
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	1,046	259	1,144	714	449	240	1,309
Foremen—product inspection	57	19	29	3	25	20	98
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	1,001	776	970	418	733	595	1,309
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	352	274	331	180	229	196	463
Foremen—packaging	47	19	47	19	28	19	58
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	824	346	2,316	1,466	912	284	938
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	1,485	1,207	2,194	1,289	963	1,149	1,625
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>							
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	46,146	5,920	29,537	22,070	8,656	4,731	50,287
Bricklayers	1,073	110	321	185	155	91	1,082
Fixer/walling masons	6,120	643	4,599	2,919	1,570	753	5,891
Plasterers	140	51	52	42	25	36	172
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	2,573	197	1,113	656	408	246	2,616
Roofers and slaters	361	63	54	31	52	34	388
Glaziers	1,199	84	127	203	241	144	1,590
Railway lengthmen	51	114	143	82	110	35	343
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	344	21	111	92	35	5	356
Other roadmen	429	66	312	172	152	54	439
Concrete erectors/assemblers	128	6	22	12	11	5	108
Concrete levellers/screeaders	215	27	181	126	60	22	230
General builders	901	97	515	367	162	83	1,080
Sewermen (maintenance)	25	4	34	25	10	3	25
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	513	55	280	156	111	68	526
Waste inspectors (water supply)	7	—	11	8	2	1	9
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	26,172	1,002	16,700	13,178	3,432	1,092	29,606
Civil engineering labourers	1,666	104	1,830	1,483	312	139	1,851
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	34	40	22	1	38	23	19
Face-trained coalmining workers	187	2,248	263	371	826	1,314	165
Tunnellers	112	22	28	27	1	22	105
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	3,594	747	2,450	1,824	865	508	3,651
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>							
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	57,003	9,284	45,667	30,601	17,225	7,125	61,308
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	172	1	5	4	2	—	104
Bargemen, lightermen, boatmen, tugmen	891	42	234	210	47	19	980
Foremen—rail transport operating	253	21	55	52	17	7	189
Railway engine drivers, motormen	6	2	1	1	1	1	4
Secondmen (railways)	36	21	58	21	55	3	29
Railway guards	3	17	3	8	11	1	3
Railway signalmen and shunters	11	117	132	75	138	36	13
Foremen—road transport operating	43	154	216	115	196	59	30
Bus inspectors	66	7	34	19	15	7	60
Bus and coach drivers	63	11	21	13	15	4	70
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	1,092	2,197	2,459	860	2,429	1,367	916
Other goods drivers	12,851	1,180	9,539	6,536	3,021	1,162	14,054
Other motor drivers	19,684	1,662	10,688	8,078	2,994	1,278	21,159
	1,014	247	1,043	683	378	229	1,035

## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices\*: Great Britain: March 1975 to June 1975

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving etc.—(continued)</b>							
Bus conductors	66	757	817	315	979	280	73
Drivers' mates	436	57	536	358	194	41	534
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating and civil engineering	43	—	4	3	1	—	43
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	2,558	295	1,634	903	646	380	2,165
Foremen—materials handling equipment operating	5	—	1	—	1	—	5
Crane drivers/operators	1,539	108	705	483	212	118	1,747
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	2,428	129	1,538	1,082	469	116	2,938
Foremen—materials moving and storing	418	69	257	107	140	79	534
Storekeepers, warehousemen	10,674	1,634	11,672	7,805	4,009	1,492	12,015
Stevedores and dockers	267	8	238	184	54	8	214
Furniture removers	67	9	219	194	23	11	61
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	915	322	2,103	1,495	659	271	1,016
Refuse collectors/dustmen	35	21	273	233	41	20	30
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	1,367	196	1,182	764	478	136	1,287
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>							
Foremen—miscellaneous	275,261	5,336	55,268	45,288	10,847	4,469	295,156
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	817	72	235	104	120	83	1,032
Turncocks (water supply)	491	103	451	314	162	78	807
General labourers	—	2	—	1	1	—	2
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	269,213	4,830	54,096	44,480	10,342	4,104	287,686
	4,740	329	486	389	222	204	5,629
<b>GRAND TOTAL FEMALES</b>							
	123,686	69,872	191,833	106,772	88,318	66,615	133,991
<b>Group I Managerial (general management)</b>							
Top managers—national government and other non-trading organisations	30	2	5	1	5	1	27
General, central, divisional managers—trading organisations	14	1	4	1	4	—	12
	16	1	1	—	1	1	15
<b>Group II Professional and related supporting management and administration</b>							
Judges, barristers, advocates and solicitors	1,235	76	169	73	75	97	1,101
Company secretaries	25	—	—	—	—	—	25
Town clerks and other clerks to local authorities	14	1	12	4	7	2	12
Secretaries of trade associations, trade unions, professional bodies and charities	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Accountants	46	6	10	7	1	1	3
Estimators, valuers and assessors	4	—	5	5	7	4	34
Finance, investment, insurance and tax specialists	20	2	4	1	3	3	17
Personnel and industrial relations officers and managers	279	18	42	16	13	31	276
Organisation and methods, work study and operational research officers	20	3	6	2	3	4	33
Economists, statisticians, actuaries	18	—	3	1	—	2	17
Systems analysts and computer programmers	92	15	8	8	8	7	94
Marketing and sales managers and executives	122	1	6	1	2	4	77
Advertising and public relations managers and executives	90	1	13	3	1	10	73
Purchasing officers and buyers	70	3	2	1	2	2	73
Property and estate managers	8	—	—	—	—	—	11
Librarians and information officers	150	1	9	4	5	1	125
Public health inspectors	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other statutory and similar inspectors	10	1	1	1	—	1	6
Civil servants (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	41	—	4	3	—	1	37
Local government officers (administrative and executive functions) not identified elsewhere	21	—	3	2	1	—	16
All other professional and related supporting management and administration	199	15	41	13	21	22	166
<b>Group III Professional and related in education, welfare and health</b>							
University academic staff	4,281	6,092	3,814	1,711	2,464	5,731	4,241
Teachers in establishments for further and higher education	140	—	—	—	—	—	82
Secondary teachers	66	—	4	1	1	2	74
Primary teachers	383	2	13	10	3	2	388
Pre-primary teachers	426	1	7	4	1	3	362
Special education teachers	33	1	—	—	—	—	23
Vocational/industrial trainers	37	2	—	1	1	—	34
Directors of education, education officers, school inspectors	34	5	16	5	5	11	38
Social and behavioural scientists	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Welfare workers (social, medical, industrial, educational and moral)	64	2	—	1	1	—	42
Clergy, ministers of religion	581	217	363	90	248	242	523
Medical practitioners	4	6	—	3	3	6	11
Dental practitioners	31	4	—	2	2	2	37
Nurse administrators and nurse executives	9	1	—	—	—	—	2
State registered and state enrolled nurses and state certified midwives	109	366	232	46	186	366	146
Nursing auxiliaries and assistants	867	2,982	1,397	502	928	2,949	981
Pharmacists	913	1,033	1,176	825			



## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices:\* Great Britain: March 1975 to June 1975

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group IV Literary, artistic and sports—(continued)</b>							
Sound and vision equipment operators	10	—	—	—	—	—	9
Window dressers	92	27	35	16	22	24	105
Professional sportsmen, sports officials	38	3	10	4	3	6	57
All other literary, artistic and sports	80	68	67	36	44	55	100
<b>Group V Professional and related in science, engineering, technology and similar fields</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>627</b>
Biological scientists and biochemists	101	—	6	4	1	1	89
Chemical scientists	42	1	4	1	2	2	38
Physical and geological scientists and mathematicians	27	2	2	3	1	—	24
Civil, structural and municipal engineers	6	—	3	—	—	3	1
Mining, quarrying and drilling engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineers	6	—	1	1	—	—	3
Aeronautical engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineers	2	—	1	—	1	—	4
Electronic engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electrical/electronic engineers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Production engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Planning and quality control engineers	4	—	9	3	3	3	5
Heating and ventilating engineers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General and other engineers	5	1	1	1	—	1	3
Metallurgists	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
All other technologists	11	1	—	—	—	1	13
Engineering draughtsmen	35	7	34	13	13	15	36
Architectural and other draughtsmen	24	—	2	—	2	—	21
Laboratory technicians (scientific and medical)	298	46	90	49	62	25	309
Engineering technicians and technician engineers	7	1	—	—	—	1	3
Architects and town planners	17	—	1	1	—	—	18
Town planning assistants, architectural and building technicians	24	1	10	1	7	3	30
Quantity surveyors	6	—	11	1	10	—	6
Building, land and mining surveyors	9	—	2	—	1	1	8
Aircraft flight deck officers	2	—	1	—	1	—	4
Air traffic planners and controllers	3	1	—	1	—	—	4
Ships' masters, deck officers and pilots	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ships' engineer officers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ships' radio officers	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
All other professional and related in science, engineering and other technologies and similar fields	24	3	8	1	8	2	6
<b>Group VI Managerial (excluding general management)</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>402</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>852</b>
Production managers, works managers, works foremen	16	4	10	1	5	8	21
Engineering maintenance managers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Site and other managers, agents and clerks of works, general foremen (Building and Civil Engineering)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers—underground mining and public utilities	4	—	2	—	1	1	2
Transport managers—air, sea, rail, road, harbour	12	—	9	5	2	2	11
Managers—warehousing and materials handling	13	1	9	1	6	3	14
Office managers—National Government	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Office managers—Local Government	124	20	48	14	36	18	115
Other office managers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Managers—wholesale distribution	8	1	8	4	5	—	9
Managers—department store, variety chain store, supermarket and departmental managers	87	26	49	16	28	31	72
Branch managers of shops other than above	63	39	108	32	63	52	71
Managers of independent shops	41	30	33	11	31	21	36
Hotel and residential club managers	61	15	30	8	25	12	33
Publicans	20	—	2	—	—	2	25
Catering and non-residential club managers	137	122	186	64	130	114	165
Entertainment and sports managers	21	7	6	3	7	3	18
Farm managers	10	2	—	2	—	—	11
Officers (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Police officers (inspectors and above)	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Prison officers (chief officers and above)	2	1	—	1	—	—	1
Fire service officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other managers	223	134	215	62	133	154	241
<b>Group VII Clerical and related</b>	<b>39,009</b>	<b>17,670</b>	<b>56,848</b>	<b>27,935</b>	<b>29,537</b>	<b>17,046</b>	<b>41,842</b>
Supervisors of clerks	111	77	187	56	123	85	128
Clerks	26,254	8,221	31,683	17,552	14,651	7,701	28,224
Retail shop cashiers	660	511	2,036	966	1,062	519	711
Retail shop check-out and cash and wrap operators	321	422	1,587	994	611	404	372
Receptionists	1,899	592	2,603	1,227	1,303	665	2,066
Supervisors of typists, etc	105	74	73	49	72	26	102
Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and short-hand typists	3,209	3,202	6,757	2,139	4,622	3,198	3,342
Other typists	2,692	2,567	6,396	2,561	3,849	2,553	2,831
Supervisors of office machine operators	19	23	35	9	23	26	27
Office machine operators	1,407	1,214	2,365	957	1,580	1,042	1,566
Supervisors of telephonists, radio and telegraph operators	11	10	35	6	31	8	27
Telephonists	2,092	627	2,651	1,251	1,351	676	2,222
Radio and telegraph operators	128	91	198	55	138	96	121
Supervisors of postmen, mail sorters and messengers	1	—	1	—	—	1	1
Postmen, mail sorters and messengers	100	39	241	113	121	46	102
<b>Group VIII Selling</b>	<b>14,986</b>	<b>4,502</b>	<b>17,728</b>	<b>9,720</b>	<b>7,581</b>	<b>4,929</b>	<b>15,710</b>
Sales supervisors	154	171	311	122	195	165	129
Salesmen, sales assistants, shop assistants and shelf fillers	13,801	3,547	15,136	8,359	6,318	4,006	14,435
Petrol pump/forecourt attendants	296	226	889	457	432	26	365
Roundsmen and van salesmen	76	40	169	121	62	9	84
Technical sales representatives	35	7	10	4	9	—	36
Sales representatives (wholesale goods)	201	53	129	76	67	39	216
Other sales representatives and agents	423	458	1,078	581	497	458	445

## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices:\* Great Britain: March 1975 to June 1975

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfiled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group IX Security and protective service</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>475</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>56</b>
Non-commissioned officers and other ranks (Armed Forces) not identified elsewhere	8	9	—	6	—	3	1
Supervisors (police sergeants, fire fighting and related)	1	2	1	—	2	1	—
Policemen (below sergeant)	1	165	12	8	36	133	15
Firemen	—	—	2	1	1	—	—
Prison officers below principal officer	1	14	8	4	8	10	3
Security officers and detectives	15	80	97	60	62	55	20
Security guards, patrolmen	1	3	6	5	3	1	1
Traffic wardens	5	134	—	107	6	21	8
All other in security and protective service	9	68	46	33	29	52	8
<b>Group X Catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service</b>	<b>18,025</b>	<b>23,679</b>	<b>67,297</b>	<b>37,023</b>	<b>30,555</b>	<b>23,398</b>	<b>17,668</b>
Catering supervisors	419	565	1,153	394	696	628	364
Chefs, cooks	697	2,008	3,688	1,339	2,496	1,861	654
Waiters, waitresses	1,360	2,871	8,283	4,127	3,463	3,564	1,020
Barmen, barmaids	701	1,666	3,742	1,516	1,960	1,932	675
Counter hands/assistants	2,076	2,129	10,900	6,994	3,863	2,172	2,279
Kitchen porters/hands	1,448	1,389	6,780	4,125	2,508	1,536	1,522
Supervisors—housekeeping and related	104	224	226	64	198	188	94
Domestic housekeepers	272	438	412	99	341	410	265
Home and domestic helpers, maids	5,144	3,796	10,447	5,863	4,841	3,539	4,657
Schooler helpers and school supervisory assistants	87	95	686	163	518	100	103
Travel stewards and attendants	103	111	84	30	110	55	96
Ambulancemen	—	4	4	5	3	—	1
Hospital/ward orderlies	410	388	887	536	457	282	492
Hospital porters	2	6	6	4	2	—	—
Hotel porters	3	1	3	1	2	1	2
Supervisors/foremen—caretaking, cleaning and related	11	54	74	18	55	55	10
Caretakers	23	24	94	51	46	21	22
Road sweepers (manual)	27	27	9	4	8	1	1
Other cleaners	3,275	4,194	12,197	7,314	5,667	3,410	3,569
Railway stationmen	—	26	13	6	19	14	33
Lift and car park attendants	10	5	49	29	13	12	10
Garment pressers	193	681	857	512	501	525	182
Hairdressing supervisors	4	7	4	6	7	6	7
Hairdressers (men), barbers	24	30	50	16	16	48	24
Hairdressers (ladies)	638	1,321	1,086	386	699	1,322	585
All other in catering, cleaning, hairdressing and other personal service	985	1,648	5,563	3,426	2,066	1,719	1,002
<b>Group XI Farming, fishing and related</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>242</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>2,621</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>957</b>
Foremen—farming, horticulture, forestry	3	—	2	2	—	—	1
General farm workers	251	5	121	61	9	56	262
Dairy cowmen	7	1	2	—	1	2	14
Pig and poultry men	22	7	22	15	12	2	23
Other stockmen	57	13	—	9	1	3	59
Horticultural workers	97	36	206	120	58	64	97
Domestic gardeners (private gardens)	15	9	16	13	9	3	20
Non-domestic gardeners and groundsmen	14	4	20	8	10	6	15
Agricultural machinery drivers/operators	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Forestry workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Supervisors/mates—fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fishermen	4	—	9	—	—	—	8
All other in farming and related	400	167	2,590	2,392	153	212	462
<b>Group XII Materials processing (excluding metal) (hides, textiles, chemicals, food, drink and tobacco, wood, paper and board, rubber and plastics)</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>1,593</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>1,265</b>	<b>1,043</b>
Foreman—tannery production workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tannery production workers	2	9	19	12	11	5	3
Foremen—textile processing	6	1	1	—	—	2	14
Preparatory fibre processors	43	60	104	65	64	35	45
Spinners, doublers/twisters	89	176	230	121	151	134	101
Winders, reellers	159	120	389	196	167	146	235
Warp preparers	20	32	76	26	60	22	34
Knitters	99	131	144	87	67	121	137
Bleachers, dyers, finishers	32	90	97	53	52	82	40
Burlers, menders, darners	15	12	60	24	19	29	13
Foremen—chemical processing	65	94	155	62	85	102	56
Chemical gas and petroleum process plant operators	4	50	115	138	21	6	6
Foremen—food and drink processing	5	3	4	2	4	1	6
Bread bakers (hand)	35	26	156				



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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group XIII Making and repairing etc.—(continued)</b>							
Cutters, shapers and polishers (stone)	2	—	3	2	—	1	1
Foremen—printing	3	1	—	—	—	1	3
Compositors	44	27	23	10	19	21	48
Electrotypers, stereotypers	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
Other printing, plate and cylinder preparers	11	—	17	7	8	2	15
Printing machine minders (letterpress)	3	7	4	2	7	2	7
Printing machine minders (lithography)	7	12	11	3	11	9	13
Printing machine minders (photogravure)	—	1	1	—	2	—	—
Printing machine assistants (letterpress, lithography, photogravure)	2	6	10	3	4	9	4
Screen and block printers	16	14	37	26	11	14	26
Foremen—bookbinding	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Foremen—paper products making	—	—	—	1	—	—	3
Bookbinders and finishers	162	112	169	88	105	88	193
Cutting and slitting machine operators (paper and paper products making)	9	4	12	10	4	2	9
Foremen—textile materials working	26	39	41	11	32	37	46
Bespoke tailors and tailoresses	39	37	95	34	64	39	55
Brassmakers	54	72	78	24	64	62	61
Coach trimmers	3	—	13	1	4	8	8
Upholsterers, mattress makers	25	32	11	6	10	27	26
Milliners	1	37	9	3	—	43	6
Furriers	1	9	11	7	8	5	6
Clothing cutters and makers (measure)	11	18	25	15	14	14	15
Other clothing and cutters and markers	56	139	473	95	118	399	59
Hand sewers and embroiderers	122	312	349	162	223	276	144
Linkers	61	387	—	202	59	126	57
Sewing machinists (textile materials)	1,893	5,678	5,762	3,709	3,091	4,640	2,312
Foremen—leather and leather substitutes working	2	2	7	—	3	2	3
Boot and shoe makers (bespoke) and repairers	7	11	7	7	6	5	4
Leather and leather substitutes—cutters	2	8	14	8	6	5	8
Footwear lasters	1	15	23	11	6	21	1
Leather and leather substitutes—sewers	56	300	302	144	245	213	62
Footwear finishers	5	4	22	15	11	—	26
Foremen—woodworking	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpenters and joiners (construction sites and maintenance)	25	1	1	2	—	—	2
Carpenters and joiners (ship and stage)	—	2	—	1	1	—	1
Carpenters and joiners (others)	3	—	1	1	—	—	1
Cabinet makers	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Case and box makers	2	1	7	4	—	4	3
Wood sawyers and veneer cutters	—	—	2	—	2	—	1
Woodworking machinists (setters and setter operators)	1	2	3	3	2	—	2
Other woodworking machinists (operators and minders)	5	1	7	6	2	—	3
Patternmakers (moulds)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Labourers and mates to woodworking craftsmen	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Foremen—rubber and plastics working	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tyre builders	—	—	2	—	2	—	—
Moulding machine operators/attendants (rubber and plastics)	29	36	177	101	66	46	34
Dental mechanics	2	1	3	2	2	—	4
All other in making and repairing (excluding metal and electrical)	404	871	1,854	1,116	943	666	492
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related (metal and electrical) (iron, steel and other metals, engineering (including installation and maintenance), vehicles and shipbuilding)</b>	<b>1,252</b>	<b>1,125</b>	<b>2,451</b>	<b>1,443</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>826</b>	<b>1,750</b>
Foremen—metal making and treating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blast furnacemen	—	—	2	—	2	—	1
Furnacemen (steel smelting)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other furnacemen (metal)	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Rollermen (steel)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal drawers	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Moulders and moulder/coremakers	4	5	5	4	6	—	7
Machine moulders, shell moulders and machine coremakers	6	4	2	—	6	—	2
Die casters	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Smiths, forgemen	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electroplaters	1	—	2	2	—	—	4
Annealers, hardeners, temperers (metal)	2	8	—	6	2	—	1
Foremen—engineering machining	—	1	13	3	6	5	3
Press and machine tool setters	2	—	4	1	3	—	1
Roll turners, roll grinders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other centre lathe turners	1	—	2	—	2	—	—
Machine tool setter operators	9	7	21	11	7	10	13
Machine tool operators (not setting-up)	365	287	541	334	346	148	520
Press and stamping machine operators	454	110	513	318	256	49	621
Automatic machine attendants/minders	36	27	20	23	19	5	50
Metal polishers	10	24	26	13	19	18	12
Fettlers/dressers	1	—	20	17	2	1	6
Foremen—production fitting (metal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toolmakers, tool fitters, markers-out	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Precision instrument makers	4	7	10	6	7	4	12
Metal working production fitters (fine limits)	4	1	10	7	3	1	2
Metal working production fitter-machinists (fine limits)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other metal working production fitters (not to fine limits)	5	3	13	9	7	—	6
Foremen—installation and maintenance—machines and instruments	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Machinery erectors and installers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance fitters (non-electrical) plant and industrial machinery	2	4	19	12	6	5	7
Knitting machine mechanics (industrial)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle mechanics (skilled)	3	1	3	2	1	1	3
Other motor vehicle mechanics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and service fitters (aircraft engines)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Watch and clock repairers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Instrument mechanics	—	1	2	2	1	—	—

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

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group XIV Processing, making, repairing and related etc.—(continued)</b>							
Office machinery mechanics	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Foremen—production fitting and wiring (electrical/electronic)	—	—	6	—	6	—	3
Production fitters (electrical/electronic)	1	13	123	24	9	103	2
Production electricians	3	13	6	17	—	2	8
Foremen—installation and maintenance—electrical/electronic	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Electricians (installation and maintenance) plant and machinery	—	—	6	4	2	—	—
Electricians (installation and maintenance) premises and ships	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Telephone fitters	—	7	20	8	8	11	2
Radio, TV and other electronic maintenance fitters and mechanics	3	6	9	—	11	4	6
Cable joiners and linesmen	—	4	—	4	—	—	—
Foremen/supervisors—metal working—pipes, sheets, structures	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plumbers, pipe fitters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Heating and ventilating engineering fitters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gas fitters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers	1	1	3	2	2	—	—
Platers and metal shipwrights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Caulker burners, riveters and drillers (constructional metal)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General steelworkers (shipbuilding and repair)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Steel erectors	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scaffolders, staggers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Steel benders, bar benders and fixers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welders (skilled)	7	3	17	9	10	1	10
Other welders	35	39	106	75	48	22	44
Foremen—other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Goldsmiths, silversmiths and precious stone workers	6	7	15	16	3	3	6
Engravers and etchers (printing)	11	3	8	3	5	3	22
Coach and vehicle body builders/makers	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Aircraft finishers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance and installation fitters (mechanical and electrical)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Setter operators of woodworking and metal working machines	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other processing, making and repairing (metal and electrical)	272	538	899	508	500	429	366
<b>Group XV Painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related</b>	<b>5,487</b>	<b>3,214</b>	<b>11,788</b>	<b>7,735</b>	<b>4,738</b>	<b>2,529</b>	<b>6,608</b>
Foremen—painting and similar coating	—	—	3	2	1	—	—
Painters and decorators	8	6	22	21	6	1	5
Pottery decorators	14	84	94	25	115	38	26
Coach painters	7	5	21	7	13	6	13
Other spray painters	6	1	3	—	3	1	9
French polishers	12	5	24	17	4	8	15
Foremen—product assembling (repetitive)	1,991	977	2,909	2,008	1,148	730	2,381
Repetitive assemblers (metal and electrical goods)	3	6	5	4	3	4	11
Foremen—product inspection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inspectors and testers (skilled) (metal and electrical engineering)	131	36	104	52	56	32	215
Viewers (metal and electrical engineering)	131	95	190	93	139	53	187
Foremen—packaging	13	12	26	7	14	17	31
Packers, bottlers, canners, fillers	2,398	933	5,764	3,793	1,918	986	2,806
All other in painting, repetitive assembling, product inspecting, packaging and related	773	1,054	2,623	1,706	1,318	653	909
<b>Group XVI Construction, mining and related not identified elsewhere</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>18</b>
Foremen—building and civil engineering not identified elsewhere	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Bricklayers	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Fixer/walling masons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plasterers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floor and wall tilers, terrazzo workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Roofers and slaters	2	2	—	2	—	—	5
Glaziers	4	—	3	1	2	—	—
Railway lengthmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asphalt and bitumen road surfacers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other roadmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concrete erectors/assemblers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Concrete levellers/screeders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General builders	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sewermen (maintenance)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mains and service layers and pipe jointers (gas, water, drainage, oil)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Waste inspectors (water supply)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Craftsmen's mates and other builders' labourers not identified elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Civil engineering labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Foremen/deputies—coalmining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Face-trained coalmining workers	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tunnellers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other in construction, mining, quarrying, well drilling and related, not identified elsewhere	8	8	5	2	3	8	8
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials moving and storing and related</b>	<b>1,185</b>	<b>493</b>	<b>1,524</b>	<b>868</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>1,394</b>
Foremen—ships, lighters and other vessels	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deck and engine-room hands (sea-going)	4	—	2	1	1	—	1
Bargemen, light							



## Occupational analysis of unemployed persons and of notified vacancies and placings at employment offices\*: Great Britain: March 1975 to June 1975

Key occupation	Unemployed at March 10, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at March 5, 1975	Vacancies notified March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Placings March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Vacancies cancelled March 6, 1975 to June 4, 1975	Notified vacancies remaining unfilled at June 4, 1975	Unemployed at June 9, 1975
<b>Group XVII Transport operating, materials etc.—(continued)</b>							
Foremen—road transport operating	—	—	5	1	3	1	3
Bus inspectors	18	6	28	17	13	4	23
Bus and coach drivers	8	29	11	8	9	23	9
Heavy goods drivers (over 3 tons unladen weight)	17	2	14	9	7	—	15
Other goods drivers	736	126	580	337	250	119	910
Other motor drivers	91	25	96	54	36	31	88
Bus conductors	42	106	35	31	65	45	32
Drivers' mates	—	—	9	—	—	—	1
Foremen—civil engineering plant operating	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Mechanical plant drivers/operators (earth moving and civil engineering)	2	1	1	2	—	—	1
Foreman—materials handling equipment operating	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crane drivers/operators	17	26	—	13	11	2	12
Fork lift and other mechanical truck drivers/operators	3	2	3	2	3	—	11
Foremen—materials moving and storing	2	—	2	—	—	—	1
Storekeepers, warehousemen	212	154	691	362	315	168	252
Stevedores and dockers	—	—	2	—	2	—	2
Furniture removers	—	—	3	—	1	2	—
Warehouse, market and other goods porters	3	—	11	4	5	2	3
Refuse collectors/dustmen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other in transport operating, materials moving and storing and related, not identified elsewhere	24	7	29	24	9	3	23
<b>Group XVIII Miscellaneous</b>							
Foremen—miscellaneous	29,610	2,199	13,256	9,539	3,636	2,280	34,268
Electricity power plant operators and switchboard attendants	52	24	16	8	17	15	51
Turncocks (water supply)	12	7	11	3	—	15	10
General labourers	28,518	2,130	12,878	9,309	3,512	2,187	32,869
All other in miscellaneous occupations not identified elsewhere	1,028	38	351	219	107	63	1,338

\* This table does not include unemployed persons, notified vacancies and placings at careers offices.

# 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.

75p (by post 90p)

Please send your orders or requests for free lists of titles (specifying subject/s) to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM1A (Z57) Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN.

Government publications can be bought from the Government bookshops in London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through booksellers.


**HMSO BOOKS**

## HM Chief Inspector of Factories Annual Report for 1973

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.

Chapters in the report are devoted to industrial hazards; accident prevention; safety and health activities; occupational hygiene; and accident experience.

The report, which is illustrated, includes comprehensive statistics.

£1.10 (by post £1.26)

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM2C (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN

The report can be bought from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.

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



## Saving jobs in the assisted areas

ANNOUNCING the temporary employment subsidy scheme in the House of Commons on August 5, Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, said this was one of several measures designed to help fight our rising unemployment.

The scheme, which started on August 18, should make a small but significant contribution where a firm is faced with a marginal redundancy situation.

### Short term subsidy

Under the scheme a short term subsidy will be available to firms in industry and commerce in assisted areas (development areas, special development areas and intermediate areas) prepared to defer planned redundancies affecting 50 or more workers in an establishment. The subsidy will be £10 for each full-time job maintained, payable for three months, with the possibility of a further three months' extension.

The scheme is limited to assisted areas because unemployment is generally highest in these areas. Limitation to the defined areas provides maximum impact with minimum administrative costs. It also ties in with the long established practice of providing special measures of support for assisted areas.

The subsidy will not apply to people working less than 21 hours a week. Those working 21 hours or more per week, but

less than full-time, will be included as full-time units toward the minimum size of redundancy and will count for payment on a pro rata basis.

The scheme is voluntary and intended to last for one year. It is a temporary measure to deal with exceptional circumstances. By the end of the subsidy period it is hoped that the company's business would have recovered sufficiently to keep the workers concerned in employment.

In other cases, the subsidy period might be used to help place workers in other jobs, for example through retraining, within the company or elsewhere.

Help will be available under the scheme if the following conditions are met:

- The redundancies occur wholly in an assisted area
- The firm is about to have to dismiss 50 or more workers in an establishment as redundant
- Consultation has begun with the trade unions concerned and the application is made jointly
- The company is not insolvent or about to become insolvent
- Prospects are reasonable for workers to be kept in employment for the duration of the subsidy and either retained in the firm or redeployed more effectively thereafter
- The pay limit in the Government White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation*, is not exceeded

The scheme, said Mr Foot, is discretionary and to a large degree experimental. The detailed provisions will be reviewed in the light of operational experience. Employers must judge in the light of their individual circumstances and in consultation with the unions concerned whether the scheme is likely to be beneficial in their particular case. "It is my earnest hope", said Mr Foot, "that this scheme will contribute significantly to limiting additions to unemployment in the particularly hard hit areas by helping employers to get over temporary difficulties and maintain their labour force and by enabling work people either to avoid the upheaval of redundancy or to gain time for retraining or redeployment."

### Review

A close watch will be kept on how the scheme works out in practice and it is the intention of the Secretary of State to review it after 6 months.

The scheme will be administered by the Department of Employment. Employers wishing to apply for temporary employment subsidy should ask for form TES 1 at the Department of Employment's regional offices or unemployment benefit offices, or at any employment office or job-centre.

## Job satisfaction—a strategy for change

A new booklet, *Making work more satisfying\**, prepared by representatives of the government, the TUC and the CBI, who make up the tripartite steering group on job satisfaction, has recently been published by the Department of Employment.

Formed in 1973, and chaired by Mr John Fraser, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Employment, the group has heard evidence from a wide variety of people including managers and trade unionists, concerned at the workplace with the problem of job satisfaction.

The booklet, which is the first formal publication by the steering group, describes some of the problems resulting from

the repetitive and boring nature of many jobs today and presents a strategy for change.

The booklet points to the advantages to be gained from improving job design and work organisation. The potential benefits to employees are:

- more interesting work
- scope for development
- more autonomy
- companionship and team pride
- share in any benefits to employers (ie higher pay)

The potential benefits to management are:

- better quality

- reduced absence
- lower labour turnover
- more flexibility
- higher productivity

For the firm as a whole the advantages are an improved industrial relations climate and organisational growth.

A number of British companies have already reorganised work to improve job satisfaction and examples given in the booklet include Shell UK, Scottish and Newcastle Breweries, ICI, Phillips Fan Heaters and United Biscuits.

\* HMSO price 60p.

## Act opens way for £6 pay limit

The Remuneration, Charges and Grants Act, 1975, became law on August 1. The Act is intended to remove legal obstacles to the effective operation of the voluntary pay policy, and to provide the government with effective means of discouraging employers and their work people, in both the public and the private sectors, from breaking the pay limit. It does not impose legal controls of any kind on pay as such.

### Pay contracts

Section 1 of the Act removes any contractual obligation on an employer to pay remuneration in excess of the limits laid down by the policy set out in the White Paper, *The Attack on Inflation* (see the July *Gazette*, pages 636-642 and this *Gazette*, page 760) It enables the Secretary of State for Employment to substitute or add to this guidance further guidance published for this purpose in a subsequent White Paper, and provides for the guidance to be similarly amended on further occasions. It also authorises the Secretary of State to determine whether any pay increase exceeds the limits.

Section 1 will expire on July 31, 1976, but may be extended until July 31, 1977, but no longer, by Order in Council. The Act also allows Part II of the Counter-Inflation Act 1973 to continue beyond the present

terminal date of March 31, 1976, thus providing for the extension of the present arrangements to control prices, dividends and insurance premiums.

### Price code

Section 3 allows the price code to be amended in order to apply a sanction against the payment of remuneration in excess of the limits. The price code has now been amended to require the disallowance for the purpose of price increases of the whole cost of any increase in remuneration which exceeds the limits, with an additional disallowance for firms whose labour costs form less than 15 per cent of total costs.

Section 4 enables government grants to particular local authorities to be reduced if they give pay rises above the limits. At present, such a policy can be implemented nationally where there are national pay settlements. The new legislation is needed to allow the government to reduce grants to particular local councils which pay their staff above the limits.

Section 5 allows the special element of housing subsidy brought in this year to be payable in 1976-77 as well. This will enable local authorities in England and Wales to contain council house rent increases. Section 6 provides for similar treatment for Scotland.

## Disabled people in government service

The table shows the numbers and percentages of registered disabled people in government employment on October 1, 1974, in relation to the total numbers of employees, both non-industrial and industrial. Comparable figures for October 1, 1973, are shown in brackets.

The provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 are not binding on the Crown, but the government has agreed that departments should accept the same responsibilities as other employers.

The figure for government departments

compares favourably with the average percentage of registered disabled people employed by all other undertakings having 20 or more employees, which was 2.07 at last year's review.

In addition, and not included in the above totals, 195 of the 216 people employed in designated employment were registered as disabled. Employment as a car-park attendant or as a passenger electric lift attendant is designated employment reserved for registered disabled people under the Act.

Total number of employees	Total number of registered disabled people	Percentage of registered disabled people in total employed
672,610 (679,142)	14,887 (16,766)	2.21 (2.47)

## Deaths and diseases

In May, 32 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 24 in April. This total included 15 arising from factory processes, 16 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included nine in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended May 31, compared with three in the four weeks ended April 26. These nine included three underground coal mine workers and three in quarries, compared with three and none a month earlier.

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

In May, seven seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with eight in April.

In May, 14 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised seven of chrome ulceration, five of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning and one of compressed air illness.

## Unemployment benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ending May 30, 1975 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £82,449,000. During the 13 weeks ended February 28, 1975 the corresponding figure was £65,820,000 and during the 13 weeks ended May 31, 1974 it was £51,870,000.

## Dust control

The Health and Safety Executive has recently published a report\* on foundry dust control, related to fettling benches and small adjustable hoods. This is the second report of the joint standing committee on health safety and welfare in foundries' sub committee on dust and fume.

The first report of the sub committee dealt in some detail with the fundamental conceptions of local exhaust ventilation. The present report is concerned only with particular applications of the relevant principles to some types of equipment.

\* Foundry Dust Control, HMSO, price 45p.



## News and notes

## Safety in coal mines

On May 10, 1973, an extensive fall of roof at Seaford Colliery in Fife caused the loss of five lives. During the course of the public inquiry that followed, it became apparent that some aspects of steep seam mining techniques required re-appraisal. As the inquiry progressed, it became evident that there was an urgent need for a committee of practical mining engineers and experts in the field of coal mining research, development and safety to examine all aspects of the working of steep seams in coal mines.

A committee was formed and met for the first time on August 30, 1973. It has just published its first report,\* which examines all those aspects of planning, development and operation of faces which are affected by severity of gradient, and offers a comprehensive guide to colliery managers and planners concerned with the extraction of steeply inclined seams.

The committee has completed the greater part of its work, although its experimental work is still in progress. As a result of the committee's discussions and investigations a great deal of experimental work has been initiated underground, which may take as long as 18 months to reach a stage where an analysis of the results can be attempted. Supplements will be brought out, when relevant, which will include the up-to-date information to finalise the committee's work.

In the meantime, the committee remains in being and will continue to seek the views of all sectors of the mining industry. Further projects may be initiated so that the final report will be a definitive document on steep seam working.

\* First report of the national committee on steep seam working in British coal mines, HMSO price 60p.

## Unemployment statistics: Northern Ireland

Until national insurance cards were discontinued in April 1975, employment estimates for local areas within Northern Ireland were compiled on a "place of residence" basis. Since that date estimates have been compiled entirely on a census of employment basis which measures the number of jobs in an area. As a result of this change, rates of unemployment can no longer be calculated for some individual Employment Service office areas.

Beginning in July 1975, rates of unemployment shown in this *Gazette* are calculated only for travel-to-work areas comprising two or more Employment Service office areas in the following cases:

For this reason figures from July 1975 for the areas listed are not comparable with those for earlier dates. Figures for other areas remain on a broadly comparable basis.

## Travel-to-work area

Ballymena  
Belfast  
Coleraine  
Craigavon  
Downpatrick  
Londonderry

## Employment Service office areas included

Antrim, Ballymena, Magherafelt  
Bangor, Belfast, Carrickfergus, Larne, Lisburn, Newtownards  
Ballymoney, Coleraine  
Banbridge, Lurgan, Portadown  
Ballynahinch, Downpatrick, Kilkeel, Newcastle  
Limavady, Londonderry

## Applications to industrial tribunals

Applications to the industrial tribunals under the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, Contracts of Employment Act 1972 and Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 jurisdictions from March 31 to June 27, 1975, totalled 8,483 in England and Wales and 910 in Scotland. Of these applications, 16 per cent were made under the Redundancy Payments Act, 69 per cent were made under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act and 13 per cent

under both Acts. Two per cent were made under the Contracts of Employment Act.

During the same period in England and Wales 2,355 cases were heard by the tribunals under these jurisdictions and 3,280 cases were disposed of without hearings, while in Scotland 279 cases were heard and 386 disposed of without hearings. 6,269 cases in England and Wales and 559 cases in Scotland were outstanding on June 27, 1975.

## Training levies

Proposals by three training boards, Iron and steel industry, Chemical and allied products industry, and Footwear, leather and fur skin industry, for a levy on employers, have been approved by the Secretary of State for Employment.

From August 26, employers within the scope of the Iron and steel industry training board will be liable to a levy at a rate of £3 for each employee.

The number of employees will be calculated as the average of those employed on April 5, 1974 and October 4, 1974. Employers with less than 26 employees will be exempt.

The levy will be used to finance the board's levy related grants scheme. Employers who meet the board's training requirements will have their levy progressively reduced. Those meeting the criteria in full will be exempt from levy.

From August 14, employers within the scope of the Chemical and allied products industry training board will be liable to a levy of 0.75 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975. Each employer's total payroll is to be reduced by £115,000 before assessment. An employer whose payroll was less than £115,133 will be exempt from levy.

Employers will be awarded an offset to the levy for training which meets the standard and conditions laid down by the board. Those meeting all the requirements will be exempt from the levy.

From September 8, employers within the scope of the Footwear, leather and fur skin industry training board will be liable to a levy equal to 0.8 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1974.

Each employer's total payroll is to be reduced by £3,000 before assessment. Employers in the footwear manufacturing sector with payrolls of less than £50,000 and all other employers with payrolls of less than £15,000 are to be exempt from the levy.

Employers may appeal to an independent tribunal against assessment.

## Board reconstituted

The Cotton and allied textiles industry training board has been reconstituted for a further three years from July 21, 1975, by the Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr J. M. H. Grey has been reappointed as chairman and 17 other members have been named. One further educational member has yet to be appointed.

## Family Expenditure Survey

## Report for 1973

This report, the latest in an annual series, contains information of value to anyone concerned with household expenditure and income. It provides analyses of the expenditure on goods and services of all households included in the survey. Separate tables give analyses of household income by source for various groups of households.

£2.60 (by post £2.75)

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM2C (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN.

Government publications can be bought from the Government bookshops in London, Belfast, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol or through booksellers.


**HMSO BOOKS**

## Attitudes to Efficiency in Industry

How can managements best secure the interest and co-operation of their employees?

What features of pay and conditions are of particular importance in influencing employees' attitudes to efficiency?

What part do employers' associations, trade unions and the Government have to play in all this?

These are the main questions examined in this report.

7½p (by post 12½p)

Obtainable from the Government Bookshops in London (post orders to P.O. Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers.



# Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

April, 1974 Price £2.60 (by post £2.82)

Minimum, or standard, time rates of wages and general conditions of employment of wage-earners in the great majority of industries have been fixed by voluntary collective agreements between organisations of employers and workpeople or by statutory orders under the Wages Councils Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts. In this volume, particulars are given of the minimum, or standard, rates of wages and normal weekly hours fixed by these agreements and orders for the more important industries and occupations. The source of the information is given in each case.

Obtainable from the Government bookshops in London (post orders to PO Box 569, SE1 9NH), Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Manchester, Birmingham and Bristol, or through booksellers

 **HMSO BOOKS**

## a service in government publications

Her Majesty's Stationery Office offers its readers a comprehensive service that will enable them to judge which titles in the vast output of Government Publications would help them in their work or leisure.

Catalogues are published daily, monthly or annually; in the latter two cases, Statutory Instruments are omitted, and separate catalogues for these are published. In addition, numerous sectional catalogues, issued free of charge, list the publications sponsored by individual Government Departments, and in some cases lists covering special subjects are available.

You can obtain full information about this service by sending a postcard to Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM1A (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, EC1P 1BN, asking for our CATALOGUE SERVICE LEAFLET.

Ask at the same time for the name and address of your nearest official agent for Government Publications.

# Monthly Statistics

## Summary

### Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-June 1975 was 9,306,900 (6,944,800 males and 2,361,900 females). The total included 7,378,600 (5,192,100 males and 2,186,400 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 50,500 lower than that for May 1975 and 371,700 lower than in June 1974. The total in manufacturing industries was 51,300 lower than in May 1975 and 326,400 lower than in June 1974. The number in construction was 57,400 lower than in June 1974. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 91.0 (91.6 at mid-May) and for manufacturing industries 90.5 (91.1 at mid-May).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on 14 July, 1975, was 889,122. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 937,800, representing 4.1 per cent of all employees, compared with 863,700, in June 1975. In addition, there were 55,260 unemployed school-leavers and 91,963 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 1,036,345, a rise of 205,023 since June. This total represents 4.5 per cent of all employees.

Statistics on the duration of unemployment and the age of the unemployed in July 1975 were not available in time for publication and will be included in the September issue of this *Gazette*. For this reason, on the page headed *Unemployment on July 14, 1975*, (page 798), information about the length of time on the register, generally included in table 1, and the whole of table 3, have been omitted.

### Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 9, 1975 was 142,743; 16,253 lower than on June 4, 1975. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 128,800, compared with 141,300 in June. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on July 9, 1975 was 37,037; 2,226 higher than on June 4, 1975.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on July 14, 1975 was 57,424, a fall of 22,263 since June 9, 1975.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended 14th June, 1975 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,569,700. This is about 29.1 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 12.56 millions (13.08 millions in May).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 209,400 or about 3.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing 11½ hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At July 31, 1975, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 183.0 and 184.1, compared with 181.1 and 182.2 at June 30.

### Index of retail prices

At July 15, 1975, the official retail prices index was 138.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 137.1 at June 17. The index for food was 136.3 compared with 135.9 at June 17.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in July which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 194, involving approximately 56,700 workers. During the month approximately 85,200 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 620,000 working days were lost, including 210,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.



## Industrial analysis of employees in employment

The table below provides an industrial analysis of employees in employment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of Production at mid-June 1975, for the two preceding months and for June 1974.

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

## Employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1974			April 1975*			May 1975*			June 1975*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>		<b>7,152.5</b>	<b>2,526.0</b>	<b>9,678.6</b>	<b>6,993.5</b>	<b>2,399.7</b>	<b>9,393.6</b>	<b>6,976.9</b>	<b>2,380.6</b>	<b>9,357.4</b>	<b>6,944.8</b>	<b>2,361.9</b>	<b>9,306.9</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		<b>5,350.6</b>	<b>2,354.4</b>	<b>7,705.0</b>	<b>5,258.9</b>	<b>2,225.4</b>	<b>7,484.3</b>	<b>5,224.6</b>	<b>2,205.4</b>	<b>7,429.9</b>	<b>5,192.1</b>	<b>2,186.4</b>	<b>7,378.6</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>332.8</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>346.8</b>	<b>337.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>351.4</b>	<b>337.1</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>339.0</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>353.1</b>
Coal mining	101	289.6	9.9	299.5	294.2	9.9	304.1	293.9	9.9	303.8	295.8	10.0	305.8
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>434.3</b>	<b>305.4</b>	<b>739.7</b>	<b>428.9</b>	<b>286.2</b>	<b>715.1</b>	<b>429.1</b>	<b>284.7</b>	<b>713.8</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>714.0</b>
Grain milling	211	17.4	4.7	22.1	17.1	4.8	21.9	17.0	4.8	21.8	17.0	4.7	21.7
Bread and flour confectionary	212	70.5	41.2	111.6	68.2	39.3	107.4	69.0	39.4	108.5	68.7	39.8	108.5
Biscuits	213	15.7	27.5	43.2	17.0	26.3	43.3	17.0	26.1	43.1	16.8	25.9	42.6
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	57.7	55.5	113.2	57.2	50.5	107.6	57.0	49.8	106.8	57.1	49.8	106.9
Milk and milk products	215	44.1	17.7	61.8	44.2	17.0	61.2	44.3	16.9	61.2	44.9	17.3	62.1
Sugar	216	9.1	2.8	11.9	8.9	2.7	11.6	8.9	2.6	11.5	8.9	2.6	11.5
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionary	217	33.1	42.2	75.3	32.3	37.2	69.5	32.0	36.3	68.3	31.8	36.6	68.4
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.8	35.1	63.9	28.2	33.0	61.2	28.1	32.5	60.6	28.0	32.5	60.5
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.4	4.8	26.2	20.9	4.5	25.3	20.7	4.4	25.2	20.7	4.5	25.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	6.4	1.7	8.1	6.3	1.7	8.0	6.3	1.7	8.0	6.3	1.7	8.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.5	15.2	34.8	19.7	14.1	33.8	19.4	14.6	34.0	19.5	14.6	34.1
Brewing and malting	231	57.4	13.1	70.5	57.7	13.3	71.0	57.5	13.5	71.0	57.4	13.3	70.7
Soft drinks	232	18.4	11.1	29.5	17.4	9.8	27.1	17.7	10.0	27.7	17.7	10.2	27.9
Other drink industries	239	20.1	13.8	33.9	19.6	13.2	32.7	19.8	13.2	33.0	19.7	13.2	32.9
Tobacco	240	14.5	19.0	33.5	14.3	18.9	33.2	14.3	18.8	33.0	14.2	18.7	32.9
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>40.2</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.0	§	11.5	11.6	§	12.1	11.6	§	12.1	11.5	§	12.0
Mineral oil refining	262	18.0	2.2	20.3	18.3	2.3	20.6	18.2	2.3	20.5	18.1	2.3	20.4
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.7	7.5	5.9	1.7	7.6	5.7	1.7	7.4
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>304.5</b>	<b>127.7</b>	<b>432.1</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>124.9</b>	<b>430.5</b>	<b>304.0</b>	<b>123.9</b>	<b>427.9</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>425.3</b>
General chemicals	271	111.2	21.9	133.1	111.6	21.5	133.0	111.4	21.4	132.7	112.4	22.5	134.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41.1	35.3	76.4	41.7	35.4	77.1	41.4	34.7	76.2	40.8	33.5	74.3
Toilet preparations	273	9.6	17.5	27.1	9.6	16.0	25.6	9.3	15.8	25.1	9.1	14.9	24.0
Paint	274	19.6	7.8	27.4	19.8	7.8	27.6	19.6	7.7	27.4	19.6	7.7	27.3
Soap and detergents	275	9.7	6.1	15.8	10.0	6.3	16.3	9.9	6.2	16.1	9.6	5.3	14.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	41.8	7.6	49.4	40.7	7.3	48.0	40.5	7.3	47.8	40.2	7.3	47.5
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.7	3.7	23.4	19.8	3.7	23.5	19.6	3.7	23.3	19.5	3.7	23.2
Fertilisers	278	10.0	1.7	11.7	10.0	1.7	11.8	10.0	1.7	11.7	10.0	1.7	11.7
Other chemical industries	279	41.9	25.9	67.8	42.4	25.2	67.6	42.2	25.4	67.5	42.1	25.5	67.6
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>447.8</b>	<b>58.7</b>	<b>506.6</b>	<b>449.3</b>	<b>57.3</b>	<b>506.6</b>	<b>447.9</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>504.3</b>	<b>444.6</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>500.3</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	223.8	20.5	244.3	229.1	22.0	251.1	229.4	21.7	251.2	227.3	21.5	248.8
Steel tubes	312	44.1	7.2	51.3	45.1	7.0	52.1	45.2	7.0	52.3	45.0	6.9	52.0
Iron castings, etc.	313	77.5	8.2	85.7	76.2	7.8	84.1	76.1	7.8	83.9	75.9	7.8	83.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	45.4	8.8	54.2	42.9	7.3	50.2	42.2	7.1	49.2	41.8	6.8	48.6
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	38.5	9.5	48.0	37.2	8.9	46.1	36.1	8.6	44.7	35.8	8.5	44.3
Other base metals	323	18.5	4.6	23.1	18.8	4.3	23.1	18.8	4.2	23.0	18.7	4.2	22.9
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>809.8</b>	<b>155.0</b>	<b>964.7</b>	<b>808.3</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>960.4</b>	<b>804.5</b>	<b>150.4</b>	<b>955.0</b>	<b>799.8</b>	<b>149.5</b>	<b>949.3</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	25.2	3.8	29.0	25.7	3.9	29.6	25.6	3.9	29.5	25.4	3.9	29.3
Metal-working machine tools	332	57.2	9.6	66.9	57.8	9.7	67.5	57.7	9.6	67.3	56.8	9.4	66.3
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	69.4	15.9	85.3	69.1	15.2	84.3	68.1	14.8	83.0	67.7	14.6	82.3
Industrial engines	334	21.5	3.7	25.2	22.6	3.9	26.4	22.5	3.9	26.4	22.6	3.9	26.4
Textile machines and accessories	335	29.8	5.3	35.1	28.6	5.1	33.7	28.4	5.0	33.4	28.1	4.9	33.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	35.2	4.4	39.6	34.9	4.6	39.5	34.9	4.6	39.5	35.0	4.6	39.5
Mechanical handling equipment	337	55.1	7.8	62.9	55.6	8.1	63.6	55.6	7.9	63.5	55.4	7.8	63.2
Office machinery	338	20.8	8.9	29.7	20.1	8.2	28.3	20.1	8.1	28.2	20.2	8.2	28.3
Other machinery	339	190.9	38.9	229.8	187.9	37.0	225.0	186.8	36.8	223.5	185.7	36.6	222.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steel-work	341	144.7	17.1	161.8	144.9	17.7	162.6	144.5	17.5	162.0	143.3	17.5	160.9
Ordnance and small arms	342	16.3	4.1	20.4	17.0	4.5	21.5	16.9	4.5	21.4	16.9	4.5	21.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	143.6	35.4	179.0	144.2	34.2	178.3	143.5	33.8	177.4	142.7	33.5	176.2
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>98.8</b>	<b>59.8</b>	<b>158.6</b>	<b>97.9</b>	<b>56.2</b>	<b>154.1</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>152.1</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>151.8</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	9.2	3.5	12.7	9.1	3.5	12.6	8.8	3.4	12.3	8.8	3.4	12.3
Watches and clocks	352	6.2	8.8	15.0	6.2	8.0	14.2	6.1	7.9	14.0	6.3	8.2	14.5
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.3	12.7	29.0	16.6	12.6	29.1	16.3	12.3	28.6	16.2	12.2	28.4
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	67.2	34.9	102.1	66.1	32.1	98.2	65.7	31.6	97.3	65.6	31.0	96.6
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>491.6</b>	<b>338.4</b>	<b>830.0</b>	<b>484.3</b>	<b>303.9</b>	<b>788.2</b>	<b>480.1</b>	<b>298.7</b>	<b>778.9</b>	<b>475.8</b>	<b>294.6</b>	<b>770.4</b>
Electrical machinery	361	104.3	38.5	142.8	107.4	35.6	143.1	107.2	35.4	142.6	106.8	34.8	141.6
Insulated wires and cables	362	33.1	12.1	45.2	32.8	11.9	44.6	32.6	11.8	44.4	32.5	11.7	44.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	49.8	36.8	86.6	49.3	35.3	84.6	49.1	34.9	84.0	48.4	34.4	82.8
Radio and electronic components	364	67.6	85.8	153.3	64.1	72.2	136.3	62.4	69.9	132.3	61.4	69.0	130.4
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	27.9	35.5	63.5	26.0	29.6	55.6	25.6	29.1	54.8	25.3	28.4	53.7
Electronic computers	366	32.2	12.3	44.5	32.1	11.7	43.8	31.6	11.4	43.0	31.1	11.4	42.5
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	62.4	24.2	86.5	62.8	24.3	87.2	62.6	24.0	86.7	62.3	23.8	86.1
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	44.8	27.0	71.8	41.7	25.3	67.0	41.5	24.7	66.3	41.3	24.5	65.9
Other electrical goods	369	69.4	66.2	135.6	68.1	58.0	126.1	67.5	57.4	124.9	66.7	56.6	123.3

\* See footnote at end of table.

† Industries included in Index of Production, namely Order II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Order III-XIX.

## Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	June 1974			April 1975*			May 1975*			June 1975*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>164.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>163.9</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>176.1</b>	<b>164.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>176.6</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>684.8</b>	<b>98.6</b>	<b>783.4</b>	<b>674.4</b>	<b>95.8</b>	<b>770.1</b>	<b>665.1</b>	<b>94.8</b>	<b>759.9</b>	<b>657.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>750.7</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	28.2	2.4	30.6	30.0	2.6	32.6	30.0	2.6	32.6	29.9	2.6	32.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	432.1	62.6	494.7	415.9	58.4	474.2	407.2	57.4	464.6	400.3	56.4	456.7</



**Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries**

In the week ended June 14, 1975, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,569,700 or about 29.1 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 209,400 or 3.9 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 11½ hours on average.

Estimates by industry, shown in the table below, are based on returns from a sample of employers.

Also shown on page 797 are revised figures for May 1975

which replace those published in the July issue of this *Gazette*.

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 June 14, 1975**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Total			
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost Total (000's)	Average per operative on short- time
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>179.5</b>	<b>32.4</b>	<b>1,711.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>74.9</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>127.8</b>	<b>12.7</b>
Food industries (211-229)	135.5	31.1	1,301.5	9.6	1.3	51.5	3.3	27.6	8.4	4.6	1.0	79.0	17.2
Drink industries (231-239)	41.5	45.6	395.9	9.5	—	1.5	1.2	16.7	13.9	1.2	1.4	18.2	15.2
Tobacco (240)	2.5	10.1	14.3	5.7	—	—	4.3	30.6	7.1	4.3	17.5	30.6	7.1
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>26.5</b>	<b>595.7</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>17.3</b>
General chemicals (271)	24.1	29.6	210.0	8.7	—	—	0.6	3.9	6.5	0.6	0.7	3.9	6.5
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>30.7</b>	<b>982.5</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>202.6</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>209.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>
Iron and steel (general) (311)	44.2	23.9	384.9	8.7	—	0.2	4.4	46.7	10.6	4.4	2.4	46.9	10.7
Other iron and steel (312-313)	44.2	42.0	372.7	8.4	0.2	6.5	8.6	81.8	9.5	8.8	8.3	88.4	10.0
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	27.3	31.9	224.9	8.2	—	0.6	7.0	74.1	10.6	7.0	8.2	74.6	10.7
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>280.6</b>	<b>44.2</b>	<b>2,272.3</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>48.5</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>80.4</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>128.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>197.2</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>6.8</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>130.2</b>	<b>25.0</b>	<b>981.2</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>216.3</b>	<b>10.2</b>
Electrical machinery (361)	35.3	37.0	293.6	8.3	—	0.4	1.5	18.4	12.3	1.5	1.6	18.8	12.5
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>67.0</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>698.7</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>142.9</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>1,047.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>279.5</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>326.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>38.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>606.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	75.2	21.2	552.9	7.4	7.0	279.5	29.9	303.4	10.1	36.9	10.4	582.8	15.8
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	39.1	35.4	277.4	7.1	—	—	0.3	4.9	16.3	0.3	0.3	4.9	16.3
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>134.4</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>1,020.0</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>227.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>21.9</b>	<b>758.2</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>45.5</b>	<b>22.3</b>	<b>205.6</b>	<b>9.2</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>251.2</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Production of man-made fibres (411)	6.2	23.2	64.3	10.4	—	1.1	0.1	0.9	9.0	0.1	0.5	2.0	20.0
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	15.3	17.8	122.2	8.0	0.6	24.7	4.2	35.7	8.5	4.8	5.6	60.4	12.6
Woolen and worsted (414)	21.7	27.5	199.1	9.2	0.2	6.0	3.4	35.2	10.4	3.5	4.5	41.2	11.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	9.3	9.6	60.2	6.5	0.3	11.7	7.0	68.4	9.8	7.3	7.7	80.2	11.0
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>74.1</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>152.7</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>158.9</b>	<b>8.8</b>
Clothing industries (441-449)	18.1	6.8	107.9	6.0	0.1	5.2	7.0	77.4	11.1	7.1	2.7	82.5	11.6
Footwear (450)	6.1	9.3	27.5	4.5	—	1.0	10.9	75.3	6.9	10.9	16.6	76.4	7.0
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>69.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>666.6</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>76.3</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>82.6</b>	<b>10.3</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>72.6</b>	<b>36.4</b>	<b>570.6</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>71.0</b>	<b>15.4</b>
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>88.3</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>686.1</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>115.6</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>12.2</b>
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	39.0	23.7	319.3	8.2	0.6	24.8	10.1	104.2	10.3	10.7	6.5	129.0	12.1
Printing and publishing (485-489)	49.3	22.3	366.8	7.4	—	0.8	0.9	11.4	12.7	0.9	0.4	12.2	13.6
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>58.0</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>467.6</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>15.5</b>	<b>140.4</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>163.4</b>	<b>10.1</b>
Rubber (491)	20.0	24.9	158.9	7.9	0.1	5.2	6.7	57.6	8.6	6.9	8.6	62.8	9.1
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	<b>1,569.7</b>	<b>29.1</b>	<b>12,941.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>572.7</b>	<b>195.2</b>	<b>1,876.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>209.4</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2,448.7</b>	<b>11.7</b>

Notes: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included.

**Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: Week ended May 17, 1975**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week			Total			
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost Total (000's)	Average per operative on short- time
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>31.9</b>	<b>1,655.1</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>133.1</b>	<b>9.9</b>
Food industries (211-229)	132.7	30.4	1,263.4	9.5	1.0	41.4	7.0	55.1	7.9	8.1	1.8	96.5	12.0
Drink industries (231-239)	41.1	45.2	379.3	9.2	0.1	2.1	0.4	3.5	8.0	0.5	0.6	5.7	11.4
Tobacco (240)	2.7	11.1	12.4	4.6	—	—	5.0	30.9	6.2	5.0	20.3	30.9	6.2
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>30.3</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>40.0</b>
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>584.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>19.6</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>15.5</b>
General chemicals (271)	23.5	29.4	201.7	8.6	—	—	0.4	3.6	8.4	0.4	0.5	3.6	8.4
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>119.8</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>1,040.4</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>173.8</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>17.5</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>187.7</b>	<b>10.7</b>
Iron and steel (general) (311)	41.7	22.3	373.0	8.9	—	0.2	3.3	38.0	11.5	3.3	1.8	38.2	11.5
Other iron and steel (312-313)	49.2	46.6	428.9	8.7	0.2	7.1	7.9	72.0	9.2	8.1	7.6	79.1	9.9
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	28.9	33.4	238.5	8.3	0.2	6.7	6.1	63.8	10.6	6.1	7.1	70.4	11.4
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>296.5</b>	<b>46.4</b>	<b>2,482.0</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>49.4</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>138.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>28.0</b>	<b>176.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.1</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>138.3</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>1,073.2</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>109.3</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>286.6</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>27.8</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>396.0</b>	<b>14.2</b>
Electrical machinery (361)	39.3	40.8	311.5	7.9	—	—	2.1	41.8	19.8	2.1	2.2	41.8	19.8
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>73.6</b>	<b>53.2</b>	<b>781.4</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>7.7</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>147.3</b>	<b>27.1</b>	<b>1,074.5</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>245.1</b>	<b>43.6</b>	<b>562.9</b>	<b>12.9</b>	<b>49.9</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>808.0</b>	<b>16.2</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	78.9	21.9	564.5	7.2	6.1	245.1	41.5	546.8	13.1	47.8	13.2	791.9	16.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	42.2	37.9	305.1	7.2	—	—	0.3	2.5	7.3	0.3	0.3	2.5	7.3
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>141.9</b>	<b>33.5</b>	<b>1,105.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>228.9</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>23.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>243.1</b>	<b>10.4</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>89.9</b>	<b>21.6</b>	<b>748.5</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>37.7</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>222.6</b>	<b>10.2</b>	<b>22.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>260.2</b>	<b>11.4</b>
Production of man-made fibres (411)	6.3	23.9	60.6	9.5	—	0.6	0.1	0.8	8.8	0.1	0.4	1.3	12.8
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	15.3	17.6	122.0	8.0	0.1	4.7	4.3	41.5	9.5	4.4	5.2	46.3	10.3
Woolen and worsted (414)	20.0	25.3	176.9	8.8	0.2	7.4	4.1	44.0	10.6	4.3	5.5	51.3	11.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	9.5	9.8	61.4	6.5	0.5	20.9	7.3	78.0	10.6	7.8	8.2	98.9	12.6
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>27.4</b>											



## Unemployment on July 14, 1975§

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on July 14, 1975, was 889,122, 79,016 more than on June 9, 1975. The seasonally adjusted figure was 937,800, (4.1 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 74,100 between the June and July counts, and by an average of 59,300 per month between April and July.

Between June and July the number unemployed rose by 205,023. This change included a rise of 36,893 school-leavers, and a rise of 89,114 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: July 14, 1975.§

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students</b>														
Actual	201,219	97,608	21,929	68,617	91,489	53,749	74,858	143,050	73,170	54,262	106,779	889,122	38,815	927,937
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	213,500	—	24,000	74,700	95,000	56,200	79,900	148,100	76,900	57,800	112,100	937,800	38,700	976,500
Percentage rates*	2.9	—	3.6	4.8	4.1	3.7	3.9	5.3	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.1	7.4	4.2
<b>School-leavers (included in unemployed)†</b>														
Males	2,751	750	295	1,412	2,207	2,106	2,033	5,752	3,824	1,928	9,944	32,252	3,675	35,927
Females	1,863	471	253	1,094	1,946	1,636	1,624	4,023	2,910	1,607	6,052	23,008	3,211	26,219
<b>Adult students (included in unemployed)†</b>														
Males	12,569	4,551	980	4,377	7,304	2,899	5,992	9,726	4,225	4,044	4,533	56,649	3,109	59,758
Females	6,456	2,141	535	2,380	4,892	1,969	4,155	6,089	3,146	3,164	2,528	35,314	2,715	38,029
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	224,858	105,521	23,992	77,880	107,838	62,359	88,662	168,640	87,275	65,005	129,836	1,036,345	51,525	1,087,870
Males	181,733	87,072	19,150	61,762	81,660	48,056	70,032	133,816	66,992	49,789	96,774	809,694	34,571	844,265
Females	43,125	18,449	4,842	16,118	26,178	14,303	18,630	34,824	20,353	15,216	33,062	226,651	16,954	243,605
Married females‡	9,496	3,402	1,635	4,452	6,541	3,930	4,225	9,466	5,703	3,839	11,688	60,975	6,335	67,310
<b>Percentage rates*</b>														
Total	3.0	2.7	3.5	5.0	4.7	4.1	4.3	6.1	6.7	6.3	6.0	4.5	9.9	4.7
Males	4.1	3.7	4.6	6.6	5.8	5.2	5.6	8.0	8.2	7.7	7.5	5.9	10.9	6.0
Females	1.4	1.2	1.8	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.4	3.1	4.2	4.0	3.8	2.5	8.3	2.6

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

† The number of unemployed married females, school-leavers and adult students are not adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date but notified on the four days following that date.

‡ Included in females.

§ See note on page 790.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)</b>	<b>809,694</b>	<b>226,651</b>	<b>1,036,345</b>	<b>844,265</b>	<b>243,605</b>	<b>1,087,870</b>
<b>Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)</b>	<b>814,940</b>	<b>227,246</b>	<b>1,042,186</b>	<b>849,568</b>	<b>244,338</b>	<b>1,093,906</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>397,639</b>	<b>56,117</b>	<b>453,756</b>	<b>413,399</b>	<b>61,036</b>	<b>474,435</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>220,626</b>	<b>53,828</b>	<b>274,454</b>	<b>226,158</b>	<b>58,591</b>	<b>284,749</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>14,112</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>16,211</b>	<b>1,408</b>	<b>17,619</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	10,960	1,307	12,267	12,958	1,371	14,329
Forestry	522	19	541	559	19	578
Fishing	2,630	15	2,645	2,694	18	2,712
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>15,717</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>15,864</b>	<b>15,856</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>16,009</b>
Coal mining	14,127	102	14,229	14,130	102	14,232
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	574	16	590	680	21	701
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	335	9	344	350	9	359
Petroleum and natural gas	363	7	370	374	7	381
Other mining and quarrying	318	13	331	322	14	336
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>22,817</b>	<b>7,192</b>	<b>30,009</b>	<b>23,847</b>	<b>7,834</b>	<b>31,681</b>
Grain milling	582	71	653	616	80	696
Bread and flour confectionery	5,468	1,066	6,534	5,759	1,139	6,898
Biscuits	767	452	1,219	781	456	1,237
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,470	1,474	4,944	3,710	1,598	5,308
Milk and milk products	1,461	311	1,772	1,568	356	1,924
Sugar	534	102	636	551	102	653
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,523	693	2,216	1,534	699	2,233
Fruit and vegetable products	1,562	1,072	2,634	1,626	1,136	2,762
Animal and poultry foods	1,478	172	1,650	1,581	192	1,773
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	378	31	409	383	34	417
Food industries not elsewhere specified	870	377	1,247	877	366	1,243
Brewing and malting	1,695	201	1,896	1,717	209	1,926
Soft drinks	1,633	393	2,026	1,685	414	2,099
Other drink industries	685	461	1,146	700	463	1,163
Tobacco	711	316	1,027	759	570	1,329
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,375</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>1,486</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	225	2	227	228	2	230
Mineral oil refining	1,000	90	1,090	1,015	93	1,108
Lubricating oils and greases	131	16	147	132	16	148
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>10,224</b>	<b>2,307</b>	<b>12,531</b>	<b>10,364</b>	<b>2,339</b>	<b>12,703</b>
General chemicals	3,511	473	3,984	3,544	480	4,024
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	983	449	1,432	1,002	455	1,457
Toilet preparations	435	375	810	439	379	818
Paint	871	105	976	888	107	995
Soap and detergents	500	156	656	501	156	657
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,890	284	2,174	1,904	289	2,193
Dyes, pigments and pigments	311	34	345	313	35	348
Fertilizers	283	33	316	325	36	361
Other chemical industries	1,440	398	1,838	1,448	402	1,850
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>18,483</b>	<b>1,128</b>	<b>19,611</b>	<b>18,603</b>	<b>1,138</b>	<b>19,741</b>
Iron and steel (general)	8,581	353	8,934	8,613	355	8,968
Steel tubes	1,361	88	1,449	1,369	88	1,457
Iron castings, etc	3,820	234	4,054	3,880	237	4,117
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,136	199	2,335	2,143	200	2,343
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,514	150	1,664	1,522	153	1,675
Other base metals	1,071	104	1,175	1,076	105	1,181
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>30,479</b>	<b>3,579</b>	<b>34,058</b>	<b>31,114</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>34,816</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	908	60	968	927	65	992
Metal-working machine tools	1,760	179	1,939	1,776	182	1,958
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,634	262	1,896	1,649	264	1,913
Industrial engines	604	67	671	611	67	678
Textile machinery and accessories	1,143	94	1,237	1,325	121	1,446
Construction and earth-moving equipment	738	56	794	753	58	811
Mechanical handling equipment	1,571	138	1,709	1,588	141	1,729
Office machinery	1,700	583	2,283	1,775	614	2,389
Other machinery	8,996	989	9,985	9,176	1,017	10,193
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	4,879	256	5,135	4,937	263	5,200
Ordnance and small arms	353	52	405	356	52	408
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,193	843	7,036	6,241	858	7,099
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>2,514</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>3,595</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>1,132</b>	<b>3,684</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	448	73	521	451	74	525
Watches and clocks	252	322	574	253	326	579
Surgical instruments and appliances	438	193	631	463	229	692
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,376	493	1,869	1,385	503	1,888
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>15,472</b>	<b>7,486</b>	<b>22,958</b>	<b>15,842</b>	<b>8,017</b>	<b>23,859</b>
Electrical machinery	2,642	638	3,280	2,666	652	3,318
Insulated wires and cables	904	256	1,160	944	278	1,222
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,298	736	2,034	1,335	897	2,232
Radio and electronic components	2,801	1,815	4,616	2,831	1,886	4,717
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	1,163	1,081	2,244	1,186	1,133	2,319
Electronic computers	702	380	1,082	849	488	1,337
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,314	368	1,682	1,321	380	1,701
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2,141	835	2,976	2,177	876	3,053
Other electrical goods	2,507	1,377	3,884	2,533	1,427	3,960
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>7,338</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>7,524</b>	<b>7,602</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>7,793</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,706	157	6,863	6,945	161	7,106
Marine engineering	632	29	661	657	30	687
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>21,738</b>	<b>1,903</b>	<b>23,641</b>	<b>21,916</b>	<b>1,933</b>	<b>23,849</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	413	28	441	413	28	441
Motor vehicle manufacturing	17,689	1,475	19,164	17,789	1,489	19,278
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	605	105	710	609	106	715
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,214	248	2,462	2,281	262	2,543
Locomotives and railway track equipment	427	23	450	430	23	453
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	390	24	414	394	25	419

\* 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.



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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>24,653</b>	<b>5,255</b>	<b>29,908</b>	<b>24,931</b>	<b>5,377</b>	<b>30,308</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,656	240	1,896	1,681	247	1,928
Hand tools and implements	725	151	876	734	156	890
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	404	164	568	416	172	588
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,307	347	1,654	1,314	349	1,663
Wire and wire manufactures	1,461	240	1,701	1,475	243	1,718
Cans and metal boxes	557	269	826	565	275	840
Jewellery and precious metals	575	212	787	578	214	792
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	17,968	3,632	21,600	18,168	3,721	21,889
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>15,926</b>	<b>5,973</b>	<b>21,899</b>	<b>16,979</b>	<b>7,038</b>	<b>24,017</b>
Production of man-made fibres	1,019	134	1,153	1,159	190	1,349
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	2,365	584	2,949	2,731	878	3,609
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,519	428	1,947	1,646	583	2,229
Woolen and worsted	3,010	1,031	4,041	3,060	1,092	4,152
Jute	690	209	899	697	212	909
Rope, twine and net	342	406	748	363	423	786
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,839	1,347	3,186	1,986	1,588	3,574
Lace	216	92	308	225	103	328
Carpets	1,200	403	1,603	1,258	426	1,684
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	425	177	602	438	191	629
Made-up textiles	569	505	1,074	595	624	1,219
Textile finishing	1,947	511	2,458	2,031	579	2,610
Other textile industries	785	146	931	790	149	939
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>2,248</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>2,302</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,045	141	1,186	1,065	147	1,212
Leather goods	553	373	926	569	382	951
Fur	104	32	136	107	32	139
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>4,706</b>	<b>7,831</b>	<b>12,537</b>	<b>4,938</b>	<b>9,629</b>	<b>14,567</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	205	304	509	216	316	532
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	874	1,489	2,363	908	1,658	2,566
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	658	882	1,540	661	892	1,553
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	264	1,039	1,303	343	2,081	2,424
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	832	2,359	3,191	854	3,470	4,324
Hats, caps and millinery	98	87	185	112	120	232
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	278	516	794	288	610	898
Footwear	1,497	1,155	2,652	1,556	1,336	2,892
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>10,460</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>11,789</b>	<b>10,785</b>	<b>1,373</b>	<b>12,158</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,821	143	2,964	2,960	150	3,110
Pottery	1,258	475	1,733	1,276	494	1,770
Glass	3,060	490	3,550	3,085	497	3,582
Cement	341	24	365	344	26	370
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	2,980	197	3,177	3,120	206	3,326
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>10,225</b>	<b>1,107</b>	<b>11,332</b>	<b>10,492</b>	<b>1,139</b>	<b>11,631</b>
Timber	3,084	217	3,301	3,167	221	3,388
Furniture and upholstery	3,951	368	4,319	4,079	381	4,460
Bedding, etc	600	238	838	607	242	849
Shop and office fitting	990	85	1,075	1,014	90	1,104
Wooden containers and baskets	827	87	914	830	89	919
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	773	112	885	795	116	911
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>11,147</b>	<b>3,486</b>	<b>14,633</b>	<b>11,322</b>	<b>3,634</b>	<b>14,956</b>
Paper and board	2,006	367	2,373	2,028	374	2,402
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,603	816	2,419	1,667	880	2,547
Manufactured stationery	415	239	654	421	243	664
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	624	232	856	630	235	865
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,492	299	1,791	1,531	319	1,850
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,436	336	1,772	1,445	340	1,785
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	3,571	1,197	4,768	3,600	1,243	4,843
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>11,386</b>	<b>3,331</b>	<b>14,717</b>	<b>11,755</b>	<b>3,443</b>	<b>15,198</b>
Rubber	3,360	511	3,871	3,606	559	4,165
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	556	82	638	558	82	640
Brushes and brooms	181	127	308	191	134	325
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	1,193	919	2,112	1,197	922	2,119
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	232	130	362	233	130	363
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	4,927	1,202	6,129	5,024	1,247	6,271
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	937	360	1,297	946	369	1,315
<b>Construction</b>	<b>155,138</b>	<b>1,599</b>	<b>156,737</b>	<b>165,144</b>	<b>1,718</b>	<b>166,862</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>6,158</b>	<b>543</b>	<b>6,701</b>	<b>6,241</b>	<b>574</b>	<b>6,815</b>
Gas	2,672	219	2,891	2,688	225	2,913
Electricity	2,788	282	3,070	2,847	307	3,154
Water supply	698	42	740	706	42	748
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>42,911</b>	<b>3,224</b>	<b>46,135</b>	<b>44,347</b>	<b>3,372</b>	<b>47,719</b>
Railways	4,455	292	4,747	4,515	294	4,809
Road passenger transport	6,141	555	6,696	6,473	573	7,046
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	12,250	349	12,599	12,603	370	12,973
Other road haulage	958	46	1,004	989	50	1,039
Sea transport	4,404	208	4,612	4,589	213	4,802
Port and inland water transport	3,065	59	3,124	3,254	61	3,315
Air transport	1,359	181	1,540	1,384	186	1,570
Postal services and telecommunications	7,042	930	7,972	7,239	1,001	8,240
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	3,237	604	3,841	3,301	624	3,925
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>60,556</b>	<b>27,496</b>	<b>88,052</b>	<b>62,492</b>	<b>29,052</b>	<b>91,544</b>
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	9,013	1,674	10,687	9,462	1,830	11,292
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	631	59	690	639	63	702
Other wholesale distribution	7,783	2,304	10,087	7,983	2,412	10,395
Retail distribution of food and drink	12,222	7,528	19,750	12,598	7,930	20,528
Other retail distribution	19,554	14,961	34,515	19,972	15,779	35,751
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	4,261	396	4,657	4,510	435	4,945
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	7,092	574	7,666	7,328	603	7,931

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>16,665</b>	<b>5,466</b>	<b>22,131</b>	<b>16,900</b>	<b>5,678</b>	<b>22,578</b>
Insurance	4,803	1,254	6,057	4,869	1,319	6,188
Banking and bill discounting	3,327	875	4,202	3,362	928	4,290
Other financial institutions	1,288	515	1,803	1,300	545	1,845
Property owning and managing, etc	1,698	461	2,159	1,747	478	2,225
Advertising and market research	927	306	1,233	930	316	1,246
Other business services	4,463	1,999	6,462	4,533	2,032	6,565
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	159	56	215	159	60	219
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>17,541</b>	<b>11,980</b>	<b>29,521</b>	<b>18,175</b>	<b>13,287</b>	<b>31,462</b>
Accountancy services	665	360	1,025	678	379	1,057
Educational services	7,938	3,797	11,735	8,333	4,344	12,677
Legal services	583	750	1,333	589	802	1,391
Medical and dental services	5,625	6,291	11,916	5,795	6,943	12,738
Religious organisations	286	76	362	297	87	384
Research and development services	615	133	748	618	135	753
Other professional and scientific services	1,829	573	2,402	1,865	597	2,462
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>59,742</b>	<b>24,559</b>	<b>84,301</b>	<b>61,309</b>	<b>25,697</b>	<b>87,006</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	5,134	1,730	6,864	5,205	1,753	6,958
Sport and other recreations	2,609	651	3,260	2,656	668	3,324
Betting and gambling	2,151	922	3,073	2,274	940	3,214
Hotels and other residential establishments	15,010	7,099	22,109	15,248	7,349	22,597
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	3,509	2,767	6,276	3,551	2,912	6,463
Public houses	3,180	1,183	4,363	3,387	1,237	4,624
Clubs	1,900	593	2,493	1,939	597	2,536
Catering contractors	815	668	1,483	929	692	1,621
Hairdressing and manicure	855	1,711	2,566	879	1,782	2,661
Private domestic service	762	1,518	2,280	785	1,743	2,528
Laundries	1,410	1,164	2,574	1,454	1,226	2,680
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	416	318	734	430	337	767
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	13,010	1,962	14,972	13,472	2,027	15,499
Repair of boots and shoes	222	31	253	229	37	266
Other services	8,659	2,242	10,901	8,871	2,397	11,268
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>36,617</b>	<b>6,877</b>	<b>43,494</b>	<b>38,245</b>	<b>7,432</b>	<b>45,677</b>
National government service	15,646	3,489	19,135	16,490	3,892	20,382
Local government service	20,971	3,388	24,359	21,755	3,540	25,295
<b>Ex-service personnel not classified by industry</b>	<b>2,281</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>2,366</b>	<b>587</b>	<b>2,953</b>
<b>Other persons not classified by industry</b>	<b>166,876</b>	<b>89,635</b>	<b>256,511</b>	<b>176,124</b>	<b>96,789</b>	<b>272,913</b>



Area statistics of unemployment

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

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

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>									
South Western DA	8,794	1,796	10,590	6.9	*Newport (IOW)	1,439	185	1,624	4.4
Merseyside SDA	55,732	14,701	70,433	9.3	*Oxford	5,467	1,797	7,264	4.1
North Yorkshire DA	2,107	498	2,605	3.8	*Portsmouth	7,361	1,885	9,246	5.0
Northern DA	66,922	20,353	87,275	6.7	Ramsgate	1,178	171	1,349	4.5
North East SDA	46,785	12,649	59,434	7.4	*Reading	3,047	876	3,923	2.6
West Cumberland SDA	2,728	1,602	4,330	7.5	*Slough	2,030	440	2,470	2.1
Scottish DA	96,774	33,062	129,836	6.1	*Southampton	5,191	1,286	6,477	3.7
West Central Scotland SDA	50,685	17,387	68,072	7.2	*Southend-on-Sea	8,185	2,231	10,416	5.7
Girvan SDA	262	65	327	7.8	*St. Albans	1,584	438	2,022	2.3
Leven and Methil SDA	979	416	1,395	6.6	Stevenage	852	330	1,182	3.1
Glenrothes SDA	645	317	962	6.6	*Tunbridge Wells	1,690	371	2,061	2.7
Livingston SDA	492	232	724	7.5	*Watford	2,235	476	2,711	2.3
Welsh DA	41,888	12,880	54,768	6.4	*Weybridge	1,660	439	2,099	2.4
South Wales SDA	12,370	4,476	16,846	7.6	*Worthing	1,426	230	1,656	3.0
North West Wales SDA	3,776	888	4,664	9.8	<b>East Anglia</b>				
Total all Development Areas	272,217	83,290	355,507	6.7	Cambridge	1,392	337	1,729	2.2
Total, all Special Development Areas	174,454	52,733	227,187	7.9	Great Yarmouth	1,023	136	1,159	3.2
Northern Ireland	34,571	16,954	51,525	9.9	*Ipswich	2,331	584	2,915	3.2
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS*</b>									
South Western	5,842	2,027	7,869	6.5	Lowestoft	826	255	1,081	3.9
Oswestry	565	187	752	5.9	*Norwich	3,477	717	4,194	3.6
High Peak	853	274	1,127	2.8	Peterborough	1,617	458	2,075	3.4
North Lincolnshire	1,580	482	2,062	5.5	<b>South West</b>				
North Midlands	6,186	1,626	7,812	4.6	Bath	1,836	444	2,280	5.4
Yorks and Humberside	67,925	18,132	86,057	4.4	*Bournemouth	5,644	935	6,579	5.4
North West	78,084	20,123	98,207	4.8	*Bristol	11,453	2,491	13,944	4.4
North Wales	3,991	1,060	5,051	6.5	Cheltenham	2,027	623	2,650	4.7
South East Wales	3,910	1,276	5,186	5.3	*Exeter	2,277	830	3,107	4.6
Total all Intermediate Areas	168,936	45,187	214,123	4.7	Gloucester	1,763	572	2,335	3.5
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)</b>									
<b>South East</b>					<b>West Midlands</b>				
*Aldershot	826	226	1,052	2.4	*Birmingham	29,812	7,542	37,354	5.5
*Aylesbury	603	154	757	1.9	Burton-upon-Trent	956	416	1,372	3.8
*Basingstoke	808	199	1,007	2.6	Cannock	1,185	328	1,513	5.9
Bedford	1,614	404	2,018	3.0	*Coventry	9,898	4,645	14,543	5.9
*Braintree	850	270	1,120	3.4	*Dudley	4,097	1,306	5,403	3.4
*Brighton	5,079	964	6,043	4.5	Hereford	1,024	304	1,328	3.7
*Canterbury	1,304	296	1,600	4.2	*Kidderminster	1,032	323	1,355	3.3
Chatham	2,647	782	3,429	4.2	Leamington	1,597	539	2,136	4.5
*Chelmsford	1,535	379	1,914	2.9	*Oakengates	1,894	973	2,867	6.3
*Chichester	1,330	198	1,528	3.4	Redditch	951	294	1,245	4.0
*Colchester	1,445	401	1,846	3.4	Rugby	718	373	1,091	3.5
*Crawley	1,997	564	2,561	1.8	Shrewsbury	1,274	323	1,597	4.1
*Eastbourne	914	117	1,031	2.7	*Stafford	1,308	528	1,836	3.6
*Gravesend	2,137	517	2,654	4.0	*Stoke-on-Trent	5,490	1,556	7,046	3.4
*Greater London	87,072	18,449	105,521	2.7	*Tamworth	1,313	559	1,872	5.6
*Guildford	1,265	491	1,756	2.9	*Walsall	4,219	1,263	5,482	4.3
*Harlow	1,384	447	1,831	2.8	*West Bromwich	3,820	1,037	4,857	3.5
*Hastings	1,498	311	1,809	4.3	*Wolverhampton	5,209	1,971	7,180	5.2
*Hertford	431	138	569	1.5	Worcester	1,498	389	1,887	3.7
*High Wycombe	1,405	435	1,840	2.1	<b>East Midlands</b>				
*Letchworth	983	281	1,264	2.8	*Chesterfield	2,985	826	3,811	4.9
*Luton	3,744	1,218	4,962	3.8	Coalville	482	152	634	2.0
Maidstone	1,709	361	2,070	2.8	Corby	1,164	497	1,661	5.4
					Derby	3,508	1,250	4,758	3.8
					Kettering	672	212	884	3.0
					Leicester	9,076	2,704	11,780	5.2
					Lincoln	1,985	745	2,730	4.6
					Loughborough	938	348	1,286	3.1
					*Mansfield	1,714	541	2,255	3.6
					*Northampton	2,302	468	2,770	3.3
					*Nottingham	10,258	2,076	12,334	4.3
					Sutton-in-Ashfield	977	163	1,140	3.8
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	2,972	989	3,961	5.3
					*Bradford	6,459	1,493	7,952	4.8
					*Castleford	2,400	585	2,985	5.0
					*Dewsbury	2,083	465	2,548	3.8
					*Doncaster	4,359	1,703	6,062	5.9
					Grimsby	3,053	485	3,538	4.9
					*Halifax	1,377	320	1,697	2.8
					Harrogate	1,339	278	1,617	3.4
					Huddersfield	2,003	869	2,872	3.2
					*Hull	9,961	1,859	11,820	6.6
					Keighley	1,140	417	1,557	5.5
					*Leeds	10,302	2,185	12,487	4.1
					*Mexborough	1,593	591	2,184	7.0
					Rotherham	2,161	639	2,800	5.2
					*Scunthorpe	1,395	678	2,073	3.4
					*Sheffield	7,580	2,114	9,694	3.4
					Wakefield	1,298	357	1,655	3.1
					York	2,303	818	3,121	3.8
					<b>North West</b>				
					*Accrington	1,002	389	1,391	4.7
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,257	751	4,008	4.3

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

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>									
*Blackburn	2,676	864	3,540	5.3	<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>				
*Blackpool	4,286	946	5,232	5.3	*Pontypool	1,951	697	2,648	5.8
*Bolton	4,044	1,035	5,079	4.8	*Pontypridd	3,485	1,129	4,614	7.0
*Burnley	1,767	559	2,326	5.0	*Port Talbot	2,898	1,102	4,000	5.2
*Bury	1,902	541	2,443	4.0	*Shotton	1,981	729	2,710	6.7
*Chester	2,380	781	3,161	6.0	*Swansea	3,587	1,403	4,990	5.4
*Crewe	1,515	615	2,130	4.2	*Wrexham	3,173	974	4,147	9.9
*Lancaster	2,355	658	3,013	6.6	<b>Scotland</b>				
*Leigh	1,754	645	2,399	5.5	*Aberdeen	2,194	414	2,608	2.3
*Liverpool	49,523	12,650	62,173	9.6	*Ayr	2,010	698	2,708	6.3
*Manchester	27,452	5,117	32,569	4.6	*Bathgate	2,208	1,055	3,263	7.5
*Nelson	938	337	1,275	5.0	*Dumbarton	1,662	637	2,299	7.9
*Northwich	1,432	448	1,880	5.2	*Dumfries	1,214	374	1,588	5.2
*Oldham	2,773	683	3,456	3.6	Dunfermline	4,477	1,660	6,137	6.5
*Preston	4,657	1,384	6,041	4.2	*Edinburgh	2,186	1,017	3,203	6.4
*Rochdale	2,248	542	2,790	5.4	*Edinburgh	10,678	2,220	12,898	4.7
*Southport	2,009	524	2,533	8.3	*Falkirk	2,365	1,258	3,623	5.6
St. Helens	3,576	1,041	4,617	8.0	*Glasgow	30,681	6,699	37,380	6.8
*Warrington	2,517	1,043	3,560	4.5	*Greenock	2,226	1,135	3,361	7.1
*Widnes	2,633	1,010	3,643	7.1	Hawick	424	126	550	3.5
*Wigan	3,689	1,128	4,817	6.7	*Highlands and Islands	4,684	1,098	5,782	5.9
<b>North</b>									
*Bishop Auckland	2,696	674	3,370	7.0	*Irvine	2,166	800	2,966	7.9
*Carlisle	1,467	631	2,098	4.3	*Kilmarnock	1,499	625	2,124	5.9
*Chester-le-Street	2,284	586	2,870	7.3	*Kirkcaldy	2,756	1,229	3,985	6.6
*Consett	2,110	549	2,659	8.9	*North Lanarkshire	8,918	5,756	14,674	8.3
*Darlington	2,022	827	2,849	4.8	*Paisley	3,090	1,216	4,306	5.0
Durham	1,349	530	1,879	5.4	*Perth	1,011	196	1,207	3.3
*Furness	1,411	702	2,113	4.9	*Stirling	1,929	624	2,553	5.6
*Hartlepool	2,261	848	3,109	7.4	<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
*Peterlee	1,702	555	2,257	9.1	Armagh	1,111	432	1,543	14.7
*Sunderland	8,646	2,239	10,885	9.3	†Ballymena	2,283	1,756	4,039	9.1
*Teeside	10,108	3,188	13,296	6.3	†Belfast	13,081	6,402	19,483	6.7
*Tyneside	22,765	5,870	28,635	6.9	†Coleraine	2,162	882	3,044	13.8
Workington	1,301	786	2,087	6.8	Cookstown	584	391	975	18.5
<b>Wales</b>									
*Bargoed	1,866	637	2,503	10.1	†Craigavon	1,855	1,201	3,056	7.6
*Cardiff	8,427	1,590	10,017	5.1	†Downpatrick	1,084	669	1,753	12.5
*Ebbw Vale	1,847	765	2,612	8.7	Dungannon				



## Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on July 14, 1975 was 57,424.

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 July 14, 1975: Regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	3,274	516	3,790
Greater London	958	284	1,242
East Anglia	211	101	312
South West	1,557	688	2,245
West Midlands	23,737	3,025	26,762
East Midlands	1,830	531	2,361
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,065	1,414	4,479
North West	5,854	1,481	7,335
North	2,796	734	3,530
Wales	2,013	590	2,603
Scotland	2,627	1,380	4,007
Great Britain	46,964	10,460	57,424

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

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on July 14, 1975			Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on July 14, 1975		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	46,964	10,460	57,424	Textiles	3,758	1,960	5,718
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	45,048	9,707	54,755	Leather, leather goods and fur	303	100	403
Total, Index of Production industries	42,599	9,415	52,014	Clothing and footwear	287	1,386	1,673
Total, all manufacturing industries	41,693	9,408	51,101	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	775	558	1,333
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,892	33	1,925	Timber, furniture, etc	960	437	1,397
Mining and quarrying	51	1	52	Paper, printing and publishing	422	243	665
Food, drink and tobacco	205	317	522	Other manufacturing industries	1,625	729	2,354
Coal and petroleum products	12	3	15	Construction	843	6	849
Chemicals and allied industries	1,878	258	2,136	Gas, electricity and water	12	—	12
Metal manufacture	9,202	201	9,403	Transport and communication	205	12	217
Mechanical engineering	2,694	223	2,917	Distributive trades	186	82	268
Instrument engineering	36	9	45	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	18	7	25
Electrical engineering	1,541	1,563	3,104	Professional and scientific services	34	59	93
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	720	1	721	Miscellaneous services	105	48	153
Vehicles	8,426	625	9,051	Public administration	9	51	60
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8,849	795	9,644				

\* 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 July 9, 1975 was 142,743; 16,253 lower than on June 4, 1975.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on July 9, 1975 was 128,800; 12,500 lower than that for June 4, 1975 and 44,500 lower than on April 9, 1975.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on July 9, 1975 was 37,037; 2,226 higher than on June 4, 1975.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on July 9, 1975 and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on July 9, 1975					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices‡		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East	36,462	22,641	59,103	6,877	6,366	13,243
Greater London	16,934	12,050	28,984	3,624	3,423	7,047
East Anglia	2,598	1,881	4,479	589	569	1,158
South West	5,762	4,691	10,453	1,041	1,174	2,215
West Midlands	4,472	2,432	6,904	4,556	1,740	6,296
East Midlands	4,767	2,908	7,675	1,198	988	2,186
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,878	4,452	10,330	1,729	1,638	3,367
North West	6,937	5,685	12,622	1,109	1,503	2,612
North	5,756	3,927	9,683	794	875	1,669
Wales	2,918	2,442	5,360	581	631	1,212
Scotland	9,204	6,930	16,134	1,609	1,470	3,079
Great Britain	84,754	57,989	142,743	20,083	16,954	37,037

† See footnote \* to table 119.

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on July 9, 1975					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices‡		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	84,754	57,989	142,743	20,083	16,954	37,037
Total, Index of Production industries	46,723	17,400	64,123	9,158	6,410	15,568
Total, all manufacturing industries	36,294	16,408	52,702	7,314	6,161	13,475
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	817	757	1,574	543	127	670
Mining and quarrying	1,156	17	1,173	163	9	172
Coal mining	947	8	955	143	6	149
Food, drink and tobacco	2,044	1,561	3,605	332	399	731
Coal and petroleum products	138	20	158	12	15	27
Chemicals and allied industries	1,777	677	2,454	278	251	529
Metal manufacture	1,516	166	1,682	697	62	759
Mechanical engineering	8,107	972	9,079	1,210	223	1,433
Instrument engineering	1,309	369	1,678	213	100	313
Electrical engineering	5,052	1,639	6,691	695	324	1,019
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,265	61	2,326	478	3	481
Vehicles	3,373	327	3,700	426	64	490
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,309	748	4,057	892	217	1,109
Textiles	1,259	1,592	2,851	281	779	1,060
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	333	305	638	45	85	130
Woollen and worsted	195	194	389	66	105	171
Leather, leather goods and fur	203	315	518	98	197	295
Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on July 9, 1975					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices‡		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear	1,328	5,769	7,097	376	2,605	2,981
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	695	275	970	196	115	311
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,542	469	2,011	429	156	585
Paper, printing and publishing	1,075	621	1,696	485	385	870
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	479	165	644	126	134	260
Printing and publishing	596	456	1,052	359	251	610
Other manufacturing industries	1,302	827	2,129	216	266	482
Construction	8,903	754	9,657	1,422	190	1,612
Gas, electricity and water	370	221	591	259	50	309
Transport and communication	4,749	977	5,726	785	330	1,115
Distributive trades	7,276	7,580	14,856	3,547	3,076	6,623
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4,779	2,094	6,873	1,009	945	1,954
Professional and scientific services	4,371	8,865	13,236	1,634	1,559	3,193
Miscellaneous services	10,738	17,138	27,876	2,019	3,779	5,798
Entertainment, sports, etc.	651	1,031	1,682	117	157	274
Catering (MLH 884-888)	5,247	9,454	14,701	529	761	1,290
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	201	589	790	63	227	290
Public administration	5,301	3,178	8,479	1,388	728	2,116
National government service	2,306	1,717	4,023	432	380	812
Local government service	2,995	1,461	4,456	956	348	1,304

† See footnote \* to table 119.



## 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 July\* which came to the notice of the department, was 194. In addition, 87 stoppages which began before July 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 85,200 consisting of 56,700 involved in stoppages which began in July and 28,500 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 400 workers involved for the first time in July in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 56,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in July, 41,000 were directly involved and 15,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 620,000 working days lost in July includes 210,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Prominent stoppages of work during July

Production ceased at a Newcastle engineering plant on July 4 when 4,000 manual workers withdrew their labour after rejecting a pay offer. An improved offer led to resumption of work on August 4.

A stoppage of work by clerical staff at two factories of a Tyneside telecommunications firm caused nearly 4,000 production workers to be laid off for two weeks. A breakdown in pay negotiations was followed by half-day walk-outs on July 8 and 9, and a continuous stoppage from July 10. The dispute ended on July 24 with the acceptance of an improved offer.

Work was resumed on July 28 at a Stafford engineering plant after a seven-week stoppage of work over a pay claim. The 2,500 manual workers involved finally accepted an improved pay offer from the employers.

A stoppage which closed six Tyneside shipbuilding yards of one company and another associated yard began on July 7 when over 4,000 outfitting tradesmen and ancillary workers walked out in support of a pay claim. More than 4,000 other workers, mainly boilermakers and electricians, were laid off as a result. The dispute, over a demand for a pay increase of £8.30 with a further £2 in January 1976, as conceded to the boilermakers in June, was unresolved at the end of the month.

## Stoppages of work in the first seven months of 1975 and 1974

Industry Group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to July 1975			January to July 1974		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	3	800	17,000
Coal mining	141	16,800	37,000	79	290,500	5,595,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	300	2,000	6	600	2,000
Food, drink and tobacco	60	12,100	95,000	69	32,300	130,000
Coal and petroleum products	4	1,000	13,000	5	3,400	43,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	44	30,900	244,000	39	7,400	48,000
Metal manufacture	101	44,500	212,000	135	58,100	520,000
Engineering	368	126,000	1,334,000	331	142,800	932,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	47	29,400	288,000	38	20,100	123,000
Motor vehicles	102	119,200	681,000	116	143,000	621,000
Aerospace equipment	29	12,000	110,000	18	7,300	23,000
All other vehicles	12	8,800	170,000	10	4,000	13,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	92	18,100	140,000	96	18,400	151,000
Textiles	54	17,900	121,000	56	16,700	83,000
Clothing and footwear	21	4,700	27,000	18	3,800	12,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	40	7,300	38,000	43	13,400	85,000
Timber, furniture, etc	18	3,100	20,000	21	2,300	15,000
Paper, printing and publishing	30	9,000	58,000	47	40,500	208,000
All other manufacturing industries	37	12,200	120,000	44	13,100	85,000
Construction	130	17,800	178,000	124	12,800	137,000
Gas, electricity and water	9	3,600	8,000	11	1,600	23,000
Port and inland water transport	45	32,500	289,000	58	32,500	88,000
Other transport and communication	62	34,000	61,000	83	41,600	153,000
Distributive trades	39	5,200	59,000	42	7,200	56,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	69	18,100	152,000	60	56,700	170,000
Miscellaneous services	24	5,800	42,000	24	3,100	20,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,578†</b>	<b>590,300</b>	<b>4,497,000</b>	<b>1,574†</b>	<b>974,100</b>	<b>9,354,000</b>

## Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in July 1975		Beginning in the first seven months of 1975	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	127	30,600	969	261,800
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	6	1,100	40	14,000
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	100	22	4,100
Redundancy questions	8	2,400	60	31,800
Trade union matters	3	1,200	80	25,400
Working conditions and supervision	10	1,000	88	29,700
Manning and work allocation	19	2,300	152	17,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	19	2,300	167	30,900
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>41,100</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>415,300</b>

## Duration of stoppages ending in July 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	32	7,200	7,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	28	5,500	8,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	20	3,000	7,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	52	9,200	46,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	35	5,800	56,000
Over 12 days	57	25,200	779,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>903,000</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 848 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† 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.

## 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 July 31, 1975, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1975					
February 28	161.1	99.4	162.0	29.9	29.9
March 31	168.1	99.4	169.0	33.5	33.6
April 30	169.1	99.4	170.1	32.8	32.9
May 31	175.4	99.4	176.4	33.5	33.5
June 30	181.1	99.4	182.2	33.0	33.1
July 31	183.0	99.4	184.1	31.5	31.6

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

## Principal changes reported in July

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

**Agriculture—E & W:** Increases in basic weekly rates of amounts ranging from £2 to £2.60 for men and £2.20 to £3.89 for women (July 18).  
**Coal mining—GB:** No national production bonus is payable during the third quarter of 1975; this involves reductions in minimum entitlements of £2.90 a week for adults and £1.95 for juveniles (first pay week in July).  
**Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery manufacture GB:** Increases of £4.35 a week for full-time men and women (June 2).  
**Post Office—UK (Manipulative Grades):** Cost of living supplement of 2 per cent on basic rates (July 18).  
**Post Office—UK (Engineering Grades):** Increases of amounts ranging from £2.99 to £11.12 a week on consolidated 1.175 rates (July 1).  
**Railway workshops (British Rail)—GB:** Increases of amounts ranging from £7.05 to £9 a week for men and £7.05 to £8 for women. Threshold payments were absorbed by these increases (April 28).  
**Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council) GB:** Increases in minimum rates (inclusive of consolidation of £4.40 a week threshold payments) of amounts ranging from £7.40 to £8.35 a week for men and £7.30 to £8.90 for adult females (July 7).  
**Industrial and staff canteens (Wages Council) GB:** Increases in minimum rates ranging from £7.64 to £9.49 for males 18 and over (previously 21), and £7.84 to £9.76 for adult females (July 30).

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 July indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,295,000 workers were increased by a total of £7,880,000 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 July with operative effects from earlier months (370,000 workers, and £2,000,000 in weekly wages of wages). Of the total increase of £7,880,000 about £3,085,000 resulted from arrangements made by

joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £2,340,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £1,910,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and £545,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index.

## Analysis of aggregate changes

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	320,000	£1,540,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	290,000	2,605,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	180,000	685,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	10,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	175,000	1,555,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering	2,560,000	16,025,000	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	245,000	975,000	—	—
Leather, goods and fur	20,000	60,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	410,000	1,685,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	100,000	425,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	130,000	690,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	130,000	950,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	110,000	375,000	—	—
Construction	1,230,000	9,605,000	65,000	65,000
Gas, electricity and water	155,000	1,060,000	—	—
Transport and communication	575,000	4,270,000	—	—
Distributive trades	720,000	3,365,000	90,000	175,000
Public administration and professional services	710,000	2,135,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	775,000	2,570,000	185,000	265,000
<b>Totals—January-July 1975</b>	<b>8,840,000</b>	<b>50,585,000</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>505,000</b>
<b>Totals—January-July 1974</b>	<b>8,950,000</b>	<b>38,715,000</b>	<b>684,000</b>	<b>1,127,000</b>

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of decrease	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(£000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1974					
July	7,390	—	7,115	60	60
August	9,810	—	10,670	—	—
September	830	—	2,410	—	—
October	7,340	—	5,330	19	19
November	7,525	—	13,040	—	—
December	1,495	—	6,215	—	—
1975					
January*	1,525	—	5,130	110	160
February	1,585	—	4,250	—	—
March	3,410	—	12,725	—	—
April*	1,425	—	2,835	—	—
May	585	—	9,280	—	—
June*	2,640	—	11,220	230	345
July	1,295	260	5,140	—	—

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



**Retail prices, July 15, 1975**

At July 15, 1975 the general\* retail prices index was 138.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 137.1 at June 17 and with 109.7 at July 16, 1974. The index for July 1975 was published on August 15.

The rise in the index during the month was due to rises in the average levels of prices of food, alcoholic drink, electricity, second-hand cars, meals bought and consumed outside the home and some other goods and services.

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 140.2, and that for all other items of food was 135.7. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 138.5.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** The principal price changes in this group were falls in the average levels of prices of tomatoes, cauliflower, carrots, eggs, beef and lamb and rises in the average levels of prices of apples, cakes, sweets and chocolates. The average price of new potatoes remained at the high level attained in June although there is usually a fall at this time of the year; as a result, the quality-adjusted index for potatoes showed a rise. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than one-half of one per cent to 136.3, compared with 135.9 in June. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations showed little change at 140.2, compared with 140.3 in June.

**Alcoholic drink:** The rise of 1½ per cent in the group index was due mainly to a rise in the average level of prices of beer. The group index was 141.8, compared with 139.7 in June.

**Housing:** Rises in the average levels of mortgage interest payments and costs of repair and maintenance were largely responsible for the rise of one-half of one per cent in the group index which was 129.3, compared with 128.7 in June.

**Fuel and light:** The rise of rather less than 2½ per cent in the group index was due almost entirely to higher prices for electricity. The group index was 154.9, compared with 151.4 in June.

**Durable household goods:** As a result of rises in the average levels of prices of floor coverings, hardware and some other items, the group index rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 134.2, compared with 133.3 in June.

**Clothing and footwear:** Higher prices for a number of items of clothing caused the group index to rise by one-half of one per cent to 125.7, compared with 125.1 in June.

**Transport and vehicles:** Mainly as a result of rises in the average level of prices of second-hand cars and in some bus fares, the group index rose by nearly one per cent to 145.9, compared with 144.6 in June.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Higher prices for some newspapers and periodicals, writing paper and some other items caused the group index to rise by rather more than 2½ per cent to 141.4, compared with 137.7 in June.

**Services:** There were rises in the average levels of charges for a number of services including telephones, admission to cinemas and hairdressing. The group index rose by rather more than 1½ per cent to 140.4, compared with 138.0 in June.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of rather less than 2½ per cent in the group index which was 135.4, compared with 132.3 in June.

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

<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>136.3</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	137
Meat and bacon	119
Fish	107
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	141
Milk, cheese and eggs	103
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	143
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	197
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	183
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	153
Other food	150
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>141.8</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>158.7</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>129.3</b>
Rent	112
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	103†
Rates and water charges	159
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	152
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>154.9</b>
Coal and coke	142
Gas	119
Electricity	184
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>134.2</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	130
Radio, television and other household appliances	138
Pottery, glassware and hardware	135
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>125.7</b>
Men's outer clothing	129
Men's underclothing	140
Women's outer clothing	123
Women's underclothing	133
Children's clothing	127
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	122
Footwear	122
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>145.9</b>
Motoring and cycling	146
Fares	146
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>141.4</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	157
Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	131
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	152
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	134
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>140.4</b>
Postage and telephones	159
Entertainment	128
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	142
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>135.4</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>138.5</b>

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

**Average retail prices of items of food**

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

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations July 15, 1975	Average price July 15, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations July 15, 1975	Average price July 15, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>			P				P
Chuck	737	61.4	54 - 68	<b>Fresh vegetables—continued</b>			
Sirloin (without bone)	713	98.0	80 - 118	Potatoes, new, loose	717	10.9	9 - 14
Silverside (without bone)*	761	84.3	76 - 92	Tomatoes	716	28.8	24 - 35
Back ribs (with bone)*	538	58.1	46 - 70	Cabbage, greens	471	9.2	7 - 12
Fore ribs (with bone)	615	55.8	46 - 66	Cabbage, hearted	436	8.9	6 - 12
Brisket (without bone)	684	55.2	44 - 66	Cauliflower or broccoli	538	14.3	9 - 20
Rump steak*	765	116.8	94 - 136	Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>				Carrots	580	15.9	12 - 20
Chuck	32	56.9	48 - 68	Onions	722	9.8	8 - 12
Silverside (without bone)*	47	77.5	66 - 88	Mushrooms, per ½ lb	623	9.7	8 - 12
Rump steak*	53	96.5	80 - 120	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Apples, cooking	338	16.3	12 - 20
Loin (with bone)	656	71.2	60 - 84	Apples, dessert	712	19.0	16 - 22
Breast*	644	21.2	14 - 30	Pears, dessert	474	21.0	18 - 25
Best end of neck	604	53.8	32 - 70	Oranges	625	13.8	10 - 18
Shoulder (with bone)	637	47.8	40 - 60	Bananas	703	16.0	14 - 18
Leg (with bone)	668	68.1	60 - 78	<b>Bacon</b>			
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Collar*	480	55.2	46 - 62
Loin (with bone)	466	54.8	46 - 62	Gammon*	535	77.5	67 - 88
Breast*	462	15.5	10 - 20	Middle cut*, smoked	394	69.1	60 - 84
Best end of neck	448	45.2	32 - 54	Back, smoked	337	75.5	62 - 86
Shoulder (with bone)	480	39.4	36 - 44	Back, unsmoked	395	72.4	60 - 83
Leg (with bone)	479	60.2	56 - 64	Streaky, smoked	316	55.9	48 - 66
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Ham (not shoulder)	624	98.3	74 - 120
Leg (foot off)	721	57.3	48 - 68	Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	581	24.7	19 - 29
Belly*	721	41.2	35 - 48	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	684	54.2	49 - 60
Loin (with bone)	755	71.3	64 - 79	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	6.0	—
Pork sausages	744	35.0	30 - 40	<b>Butter</b>			
Beef sausages	608	30.4	26 - 36	Home produced	562	31.5	27 - 36
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	588	31.3	28 - 34	New Zealand	621	29.6	28 - 31
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	394	35.5	30 - 40	Danish	682	31.0	28 - 34
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				Margarine, standard quality, per ½ lb	144	11.8	11 - 13
Cod fillets	466	51.3	42 - 60	Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb	117	11.1	10 - 12
Haddock fillets	452	57.0	48 - 66	Lard	776	20.1	16 - 24
Haddock, smoked, whole	353	54.8	45 - 65	Cheese, cheddar type	757	42.9	38 - 48
Plaice fillets	429	68.2	56 - 80	Eggs, large, per doz	659	37.0	33 - 42
Halibut cuts	155	92.8	70 - 120	Eggs, standard, per doz	658	28.4	25 - 35
Herrings	312	29.3	20 - 36	Eggs, medium, per doz	331	23.8	21 - 29
Kippers, with bone	476	37.0	30 - 44	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	778	28.3	26 - 30
<b>Bread</b>				Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	711	39.6	35 - 45
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	701	16.0	14½ - 17	Tea, per ½ lb			
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	512	16.4	15½ - 18	Higher priced	268	12.3	11 - 13
White, 14 oz loaf	546	10.6	9½ - 11½	Medium priced	1,774	10.0	9 - 11½
Brown, 14 oz loaf	615	11.5	11 - 12	Lower priced	625	9.1	8½ - 10
<b>Flour</b>							
Self-raising, per 3 lb	711	20.7	17 - 25				
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>							
Potatoes, old, loose	—	—	—				
White	—	—	—				
Red	—	—	—				

\* Or Scottish equivalent.



# Statistical series

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

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

The *national* statistics relate either to Great Britain or the United Kingdom, and *regional* statistics to the Standard Regions for Statistical Purposes (see this *Gazette*, January 1966, page 20) which conform generally to the Economic Planning Regions.

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

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

**Unemployment.** Tables 104-116 show the numbers of unemployed in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. People are included in the counts if they are registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office, have no job, and are both capable of and available for work on the count date. The counts include both claimants to unemployment benefit and people not claiming benefit, but they exclude non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Severely disabled people who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions are also excluded.

The number unemployed is expressed as a percentage of total employees (employed and unemployed) to indicate the incidence rate of unemployment. Separate figures are given in the tables for young people seeking their first employment who are described as school-leavers and for adult students seeking temporary employment during vacation periods. The numbers unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students are adjusted for seasonal variations.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

Quarter	Employees in employment			Employers and self-employed	HM Forces	Employed labour force	Un-employed	Working population	
	Males	Females	Total						
<b>A. UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1972	March	13,530	8,500	22,030	1,930	371	24,331	967	25,298
	June	13,608	8,512	22,120	1,937	371	24,428	806	25,234
	September	13,636	8,617	22,253	1,947	374	24,574	891	25,465
	December	13,726	8,661	22,387	1,958	372	24,717	782	25,499
1973	March	13,722	8,861	22,583	1,969	367	24,919	717	25,636
	June	13,771	8,891	22,662	1,979	361	25,002	576	25,578
	September	13,850	8,902	22,752	1,979*	358	25,089	578	25,667
	December	13,819	8,953	22,773	1,979*	354	25,106	514	25,620
1974	March	13,620	8,997	22,617	1,978*	349	24,944	618	25,562
	June	13,659	9,131	22,790	1,977*	345	25,112	543	25,655
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1972	March	13,582	8,503	22,085	1,930	371	24,386		25,312
	June	13,614	8,488	22,102	1,937	371	24,410		25,273
	September	13,627	8,606	22,233	1,947	374	24,554		25,427
	December	13,677	8,697	22,374	1,958	372	24,704		25,488
1973	March	13,773	8,859	22,632	1,969	367	24,968		25,644
	June	13,775	8,866	22,641	1,979	361	24,981		25,615
	September	13,844	8,893	22,737	1,979*	358	25,074		25,634
	December	13,769	8,992	22,761	1,979*	354	25,094		25,611
1974	March	13,671	8,990	22,661	1,978*	349	24,988		25,564
	June	13,663	9,107	22,770	1,977*	345	25,092		25,694
<b>B. GREAT BRITAIN</b>									
Numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations									
1972	March	13,241	8,318	21,559	1,865	371	23,795	925	24,720
	June	13,319	8,331	21,650	1,872	371	23,893	767	24,660
	September	13,346	8,434	21,780	1,883	374	24,037	848	24,885
	December	13,435	8,477	21,912	1,894	372	24,178	745	24,923
1973	March	13,430	8,676	22,106	1,905	367	24,378	683	25,061
	June	13,478	8,705	22,182	1,916	361	24,459	546	25,005
	September	13,556	8,713	22,269	1,916*	358	24,543	545	25,088
	December	13,525	8,761	22,286	1,916*	354	24,556	486	25,042
1974	March	13,325	8,802	22,127	1,916*	349	24,392	590	24,982
	June	13,363	8,933	22,297	1,916*	345	24,558	516	25,074
Numbers adjusted for seasonal variations									
1972	March	13,292	8,321	21,613	1,865	371	23,849		24,733
	June	13,326	8,306	21,632	1,872	371	23,875		24,696
	September	13,338	8,423	21,761	1,883	374	24,018		24,851
	December	13,385	8,513	21,898	1,894	372	24,164		24,912
1973	March	13,481	8,674	22,155	1,905	367	24,427		25,068
	June	13,483	8,679	22,162	1,916	361	24,439		25,041
	September	13,551	8,705	22,256	1,916*	358	24,530		25,059
	December	13,475	8,800	22,275	1,916*	354	24,545		25,035
1974	March	13,376	8,795	22,171	1,916*	349	24,436		24,983
	June	13,367	8,908	22,275	1,916*	345	24,536		25,109

\* Estimates for Great Britain are assumed unchanged until later data become available.

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Region		South East*	East Anglia	South West*	West Midlands	East Midlands*	Yorkshire and Humber-side*	North West*	North*	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
		1971	June	7,353	607	1,325	2,207	1,352	1,893	2,719	1,229	962
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 estimates for previous years.



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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

		Total all industries and services	Index of Production industries*		Manufacturing industries													
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles		
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		9,875.6	96.2	7,888.4	96.4		392.1	758.6	44.3	436.6	555.2	1,029.9	163.5	796.2	183.2	804.7	
	August		9,869.4	95.9	7,886.7	96.1		392.8	760.1	44.5	437.5	551.9	1,025.3	164.1	794.3	183.3	802.1	
	September		9,843.0	95.7	7,858.9	95.7		392.2	747.8	44.4	435.3	549.7	1,019.8	163.5	795.5	183.2	801.3	
	October		9,803.0	95.2	7,829.5	95.2		390.6	747.0	44.1	434.1	545.3	1,010.7	162.3	794.1	182.6	798.0	
	November		9,767.4	94.7	7,793.0	94.7		388.7	746.4	43.8	432.7	540.4	1,002.7	162.0	793.0	181.3	790.0	
	December		9,735.7	94.5	7,773.6	94.4		386.6	743.7	43.6	431.9	535.9	997.6	161.4	794.0	181.2	787.6	
1972	January		9,648.3	94.3	7,701.1	94.2		386.0	729.8	43.2	428.1	530.9	987.7	159.9	788.5	178.4	784.7	
	February		9,611.2	94.0	7,674.1	93.9		385.7	724.3	42.8	426.6	526.4	980.1	158.8	794.8	178.3	782.8	
	March		9,576.8	93.8	7,630.9	93.6		381.0	722.2	42.7	425.6	519.4	972.9	157.3	788.4	179.1	778.8	
	April		9,598.6	93.8	7,631.8	93.6		379.9	723.7	42.5	424.8	518.8	969.0	156.5	788.8	179.4	776.9	
	May		9,597.7	93.8	7,623.1	93.4		378.5	726.6	42.3	425.8	516.4	965.6	155.9	785.5	179.3	776.1	
	June	21,650	9,595.6	93.8	7,613.3	93.4	415.8	377.0	729.8	41.9	424.0	516.6	963.8	155.7	780.4	176.9	775.6	
	July		9,627.2	93.7	7,638.1	93.3		374.3	741.8	41.8	425.4	515.9	963.2	156.2	786.6	176.3	775.2	
	August		9,652.5	93.8	7,662.5	93.3		373.8	745.8	41.8	427.1	514.8	962.2	155.8	788.1	176.2	777.4	
	September		9,636.9	93.7	7,665.0	93.3		372.7	741.1	41.8	425.7	516.3	963.4	155.9	786.2	177.6	780.8	
	October		9,655.6	93.8	7,667.6	93.2		371.9	739.5	41.5	423.8	516.9	960.7	156.5	790.2	176.9	781.4	
	November		9,695.7	94.0	7,677.9	93.2		370.9	740.2	41.2	423.8	517.5	961.9	157.3	793.4	174.9	782.9	
	December		9,683.2	94.0	7,676.4	93.2		369.8	733.2	41.2	425.0	518.3	963.6	157.8	793.9	175.0	784.5	
1973	January		9,631.4	94.1	7,639.0	93.4		368.7	721.1	41.0	422.1	519.4	959.6	157.5	789.5	174.3	784.8	
	February		9,669.5	94.5	7,652.3	93.6		368.0	715.1	41.1	423.1	520.6	960.2	159.1	792.9	174.2	788.7	
	March		9,671.7	94.7	7,656.6	93.9		366.5	714.8	41.0	423.7	520.3	961.1	159.5	794.7	174.5	788.4	
	April		9,681.1	94.7	7,655.1	93.8		364.6	716.2	40.6	422.4	520.2	960.1	159.5	795.6	175.4	786.4	
	May		9,679.1	94.7	7,658.4	93.9		363.2	720.6	40.5	422.8	518.0	955.6	159.2	796.4	178.6	785.2	
	June	22,182	9,698.0	94.8	7,664.0	94.1	420.8	360.7	728.1	40.4	424.5	517.6	955.5	159.3	795.3	177.3	788.9	
	July		9,747.5	94.9	7,705.8	94.1		358.4	748.7	40.0	426.9	518.7	955.9	158.7	800.0	173.6	789.7	
	August		9,764.2	94.8	7,723.9	94.0		356.9	752.4	39.9	429.2	519.9	959.0	158.6	804.2	173.5	791.9	
	September		9,760.7	94.9	7,724.1	94.0		354.0	742.1	39.8	428.7	519.2	964.2	159.5	809.7	177.5	791.0	
	October		9,766.6	94.8	7,741.4	94.1		351.3	744.3	39.4	430.8	517.5	964.6	160.0	815.6	177.2	792.9	
	November		9,805.0	95.1	7,778.6	94.5		348.8	749.2	39.0	434.1	516.6	970.8	161.1	826.6	177.1	790.3	
	December		9,812.7	95.2	7,799.4	94.7		346.6	749.9	39.1	435.6	516.0	972.0	161.3	830.9	177.1	793.4	
1974	January		9,710.9	94.9	7,719.3	94.4		345.7	741.0	39.0	431.1	511.3	960.3	160.0	826.9	176.1	788.7	
	February		9,697.7	94.8	7,701.0	94.3		345.5	741.8	39.0	431.7	509.8	960.2	159.6	824.3	175.7	784.5	
	March		9,659.8	94.6	7,685.7	94.2		344.0	740.6	38.9	430.9	507.6	959.4	159.1	824.6	175.1	782.2	
	April		9,662.2	94.6	7,690.7	94.3		345.7	738.0	39.0	431.4	507.0	962.1	158.9	825.2	175.1	783.1	
	May		9,674.4	94.7	7,707.5	94.5		346.7	738.7	39.2	432.7	505.3	963.8	158.2	828.7	174.3	783.1	
	June	22,297	9,678.6	94.6	7,705.0	94.5	403.8	346.8	739.7	39.3	432.1	506.6	964.7	158.6	830.0	175.1	783.4	
	July†		9,712.2	94.6	7,742.2	94.5		346.1	751.9	39.5	436.5	509.0	969.4	158.8	834.7	174.0	783.3	
	August†		9,744.5	94.6	7,774.0	94.6		347.4	754.5	39.7	440.2	510.9	973.7	159.6	838.7	176.2	785.1	
	September†		9,729.0	94.6	7,758.9	94.4		347.8	746.6	39.7	440.1	511.7	977.5	158.9	837.4	178.6	787.6	
	October†		9,726.3	94.5	7,758.8	94.3		347.5	746.1	40.0	440.9	512.8	978.4	159.4	837.1	177.0	789.2	
	November†		9,684.6	93.9	7,749.0	94.1		347.9	745.9	40.2	440.4	514.1	978.5	159.4	833.2	179.1	789.7	
	December†		9,632.2	93.5	7,710.4	93.6		347.7	742.8	40.3	439.6	514.7	976.4	158.9	823.7	178.0	792.9	
1975	January†		9,553.0	93.4	7,638.3	93.4		347.8	735.1	40.3	438.2	511.9	972.9	157.8	810.6	177.8	787.6	
	February†		9,496.5	92.8	7,584.5	92.9		348.7	727.1	40.3	436.3	510.6	970.6	156.0	803.6	177.0	780.9	
	March†		9,443.5	92.5	7,536.1	92.4		350.2	719.3	40.2	434.0	509.4	966.5	155.4	798.7	177.0	773.2	
	April†		9,393.6	91.9	7,484.3	91.8		351.4	715.1	40.2	430.5	506.6	960.4	154.1	788.2	176.6	770.1	
	May†		9,357.4	91.6	7,429.9	91.1		351.1	713.8	40.2	427.9	504.3	955.0	152.1	778.9	176.1	759.9	
	June†		9,306.9	91.0	7,378.6	90.5		353.1	714.0	39.8	425.3	500.3	949.3	151.8	770.4	176.6	750.7	

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

† Excluding members of HM Forces.  
‡ Figures after June 1974 are provisional.

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

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†
	June	571.8	581.2	46.5	429.1	301.5	264.2	588.8	331.3	1,221.6	368.5	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4
	July	571.1	580.7	46.4	429.2	302.2	264.0	588.9	333.8	1,230.0	365.1						
	August	570.8	581.1	46.3	433.2	301.7	265.7	590.8	334.1	1,227.0	362.9						
	September	570.2	577.7	46.2	436.0	299.5	267.0	589.3	332.6	1,232.3	359.6						
	October	567.5	573.6	46.3	436.0	298.9	268.3	587.8	332.9	1,222.0	360.9						
	November	564.8	569.9	46.4	435.3	297.8	269.5	585.2	331.8	1,227.4	358.3						
	December	563.6	568.8	46.2	435.3	297.5	269.9	583.7	331.7	1,219.1	356.4						
	January	558.8	563.5	45.6	430.3	295.9	269.2	578.8	327.8	1,207.6	353.6						
	February	555.2	560.4	45.2	428.9	294.3	269.5	577.7	328.0	1,198.2	353.2						
	March	552.6	557.7	44.5	426.4	292.8	268.9	574.2	327.6	1,213.4	351.5						
	April	553.0	559.6	44.6	428.8	292.9	270.4	573.4	328.6	1,236.4	350.5						
	May	552.9	559.1	44.9	428.0	294.2	269.2	572.5	328.7	1,247.3	348.8						
	June	552.6	558.0	45.0	425.7	294.9	270.2	572.6	330.7	1,258.2	347.1	1,520.1	2,587.5	982.7	3,030.9	2,001.7	1,513.8
	July	554.2	557.0	44.9	425.2	296.9	271.5	573.5	332.3	1,268.8	346.0						



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		of which:			Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
		Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955		1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	1.0
1956		1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	1.0
1957		1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	1.3
1958		1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	1.9
1959		2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	2.0
1960		1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	1.5
1961		1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	1.3
1962		1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	1.8
1963		2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	2.2
1964		1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	1.6
1965		1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	1.3
1966		1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	1.4
1967		2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	2.2
1968		2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	2.3
1969		2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	2.3
1970		2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	2.5
1971		3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	3.3
1972		3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	3.6
1973		2.6	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	2.6
1974†		2.6	599.7	13.7	14.5	571.5	2.5
Monthly averages							
1971	July 12	3.3	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	3.4
	August 9	3.7	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	3.5
	September 13	3.6	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	3.5
	October 11	3.7	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	3.6
	November 8	3.8	851.2	11.9	—	839.3	3.7
	December 6	3.9	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	3.8
1972	January 10	4.1	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	3.8
	February 14	4.1	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	3.9
	March 13	4.1	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	3.9
	April 10	4.1	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	3.9
	May 8	3.7	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	3.7
	June 12	3.4	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	3.6
	July 10	3.6	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	3.6
	August 14	3.9	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	3.6
	September 11	3.8	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	3.6
	October 9	3.5	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	3.5
	November 13	3.4	770.4	13.4	—	757.1	3.4
	December 11	3.3	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	3.3
1973	January 8	3.5	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	3.1
	February 12	3.2	717.5	6.6	—	710.9	2.9
	March 12	3.0	682.6	5.0	—	677.6	2.8
	April 9	3.0	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	2.7
	May 14	2.6	591.0	3.3	—	587.7	2.7
	June 11	2.4	545.9	3.6	1.0	541.4	2.6
	July 9	2.4	555.2	7.7	19.8	527.7	2.5
	August 13	2.5	570.7	21.6	19.2	530.0	2.4
	September 10	2.4	545.4	13.0	18.5	513.9	2.3
	October 8	2.2	509.6	5.1	2.8	501.6	2.2
	November 12	2.2	493.6	2.3	—	491.2	2.2
	December 10	2.1	486.2	1.8	1.9	482.5	2.1
1974	January 14	2.7	605.6	4.5	7.9	593.1	2.4
	February 11	2.6	599.2	3.1	—	596.1	2.4
	March 11	2.6	590.1	2.0	—	588.1	2.4
	April 8	2.8	646.8	5.6	66.9	574.3	2.4
	May 13	2.3	535.4	4.9	—	530.4	2.4
	June 10	2.3	515.8	5.4	1.1	509.2	2.5
	July 8	2.5	566.8	14.4	24.4	528.1	2.5
	August 12	2.9	656.3	56.0	27.6	572.7	2.6
	September 9	2.8	647.1	33.4	29.3	584.4	2.6
	October 14‡	2.7	612.5	13.4	2.3	596.8	2.7
	November 11‡	2.7	621.4	8.0	—	613.4	2.7
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	3.3	742.0	8.0	4.0	731.0	3.0
	February 10	3.3	757.1	8.4	—	748.7	3.1
	March 10	3.4	768.4	5.8	—	762.6	3.2
	April 14	3.9	899.7	19.9	91.5	788.3	3.3
	May 12	3.6	813.1	14.3	—	798.8	3.6
	June 9	3.6	831.3	18.4	2.8	810.1	3.8
	July 14	4.5	1,036.3	55.3	92.0	889.1	4.1

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-1974 is 22,813,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† 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.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers	Adult students*	Number	Percentage rate	
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955		1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	1.0	
1956		1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	1.1	
1957		1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	1.4	
1958		2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	2.0	
1959		2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	2.2	
1960		1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	1.7	
1961		1.6	226.3	4.3	..	222.0	1.5	
1962		2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	2.1	
1963		2.7	393.9	11.1	..	382.8	2.6	
1964		1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	1.8	
1965		1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	1.6	
1966		1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	1.7	
1967		2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	2.8	
1968		3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	3.1	
1969		3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	3.1	
1970		3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	3.4	
1971		4.6	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	4.5	
1972		5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	4.9	
1973		3.6	499.4	4.5	7.0	487.9	3.5	
1974†		3.6	500.9	8.5	9.3	483.1	3.5	
Monthly averages								
1971	July 12	4.5	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	4.6	
	August 9	4.9	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	4.7	
	September 13	4.8	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	4.8	
	October 11	4.9	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	4.9	
	November 8	5.1	712.9	7.8	—	705.1	5.0	
	December 6	5.2	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	5.1	
1972	January 10	5.6	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	5.2	
	February 14	5.6	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	5.3	
	March 13	5.6	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	5.3	
	April 10	5.6	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	5.2	
	May 8	5.0	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	5.0	
	June 12	4.6	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	4.9	
	July 10	4.8	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	4.8	
	August 14	5.1	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	4.8	
	September 11	5.0	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	4.8	
	October 9	4.7	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	4.7	
	November 13	4.6	637.2	8.9	—	628.3	4.5	
	December 11	4.4	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	4.4	
1973	January 8	4.7	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	4.2	
	February 12	4.3	596.7	4.3	—	592.4	4.0	
	March 12	4.1	568.9	3.3	—	565.6	3.8	
	April 9	4.1	569.4	2.8	29.2	537.4	3.7	
	May 14	3.6	497.2	2.2	—	495.0	3.6	
	June 11	3.3	461.8	2.4	0.8	458.6	3.6	
	July 9	3.3	464.7	5.0	13.8	445.8	3.5	
	August 13	3.4	473.1	14.2	13.0	445.9	3.4	
	September 10	3.2	452.8	8.1	12.3	432.4	3.2	
	October 8	3.1	427.4	3.2	2.2	422.0	3.1	
	November 12	3.0	416.1	1.4	—	414.6	3.0	
	December 10	3.0	412.7	1.1	1.3	410.3	2.9	
1974	January 14	3.7	511.1	2.8	5.8	502.5	3.3	
	February 11	3.7	507.1	1.9	—	505.2	3.4	
	March 11	3.6	501.9	1.2	—	500.7	3.4	
	April 8	3.9	532.1	3.3	42.4	486.3	3.3	
	May 13	3.3	455.6	3.2	—	452.5	3.4	
	June 10	3.2	440.3	3.6	0.8	435.8	3.5	
	July 8	3.4	474.7	9.6	16.3	448.8	3.5	
	August 12	3.9	535.2	35.5	17.7	482.0	3.6	
	September 9	3.8	527.4	20.2	18.1	489.1	3.7	
	October 14‡	3.7	508.6	8.0	1.6	499.1	3.7	
	November 11‡	3.7	516.3	4.7	—	511.6	3.7	
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1975	January 20‡	4.4	613.0	5.0	3.0	605.0	4.1	
	February 10	4.5	624.6	5.0	—	619.6	4.2	
	March 10	4.6	632.8	3.5	—	629.3	4.3	
	April 14	5.2	718.7	12.5	55.5	650.7	4.5	
	May 12	4.8	667.0	8.7	—	658.2	4.9	
	June 9	4.9	681.6	11.2	2.0	668.4	5.1	
	July 14	5.9	809.7	32.3	56.6	720.8	5.5	

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-1974 is 13,804,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† 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.



## UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate per cent
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.0	75.7	1.9	..	73.8	1.0	
1956	1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	1.0	
1957	1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	1.2	
1958	1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	1.5	
1959	1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	1.5	
1960	1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	1.2	
1961	1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	1.0	
1962	1.3	110.0	5.2	..	104.8	1.3	
1963	1.5	126.7	7.2	..	119.5	1.5	
1964	1.1	92.6	4.1	..	88.5	1.1	
1965	0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	0.9	
1966	0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	0.8	
1967	1.2	100.2	3.5	..	96.5	1.1	
1968	1.0	88.8	3.0	0.5	85.2	1.0	
1969	0.9	81.9	3.0	1.0	77.9	0.9	
1970	1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	82.5	1.0	
1971	1.4	118.6	5.3	1.7	111.7	1.3	
1972	1.6	139.0	6.7	2.6	129.7	1.5	
1973	1.1	98.5	2.5	3.3	92.8	1.1	
1974†	1.1	98.8	5.2	5.2	88.5	1.0	
Monthly averages							
1971	1.4	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	1.3	
1971	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	1.4	
1971	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	1.4	
1971	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	1.5	
1971	1.7	138.4	4.2	—	134.2	1.5	
1971	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	1.6	
1972	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	1.6	
1972	1.7	143.9	2.8	—	141.1	1.6	
1972	1.7	144.5	2.4	—	142.1	1.6	
1972	1.8	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	1.6	
1972	1.6	132.2	3.0	—	129.2	1.6	
1972	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.2	1.5	
1972	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	1.5	
1972	1.9	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	1.5	
1972	1.8	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	1.5	
1972	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	1.5	
1972	1.6	133.3	4.5	—	128.8	1.5	
1972	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	1.4	
1973	1.5	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	1.4	
1973	1.4	120.8	2.3	—	118.5	1.3	
1973	1.3	113.8	1.8	—	112.0	1.2	
1973	1.4	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	1.2	
1973	1.1	93.8	1.1	—	92.7	1.1	
1973	1.0	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	1.1	
1973	1.0	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	1.1	
1973	1.1	97.7	7.4	6.1	84.1	1.0	
1973	1.1	92.6	4.9	6.2	81.4	0.9	
1973	0.9	82.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	0.9	
1973	0.9	77.5	0.9	—	76.6	0.8	
1973	0.8	73.6	0.7	0.6	72.2	0.8	
1974	1.0	94.5	1.7	2.2	90.6	0.9	
1974	1.0	92.1	1.2	—	90.9	0.9	
1974	1.0	88.2	0.8	—	87.4	0.9	
1974	1.3	114.7	2.3	24.4	88.0	0.9	
1974	0.9	79.7	1.8	—	78.0	0.9	
1974	0.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.4	1.0	
1974	1.0	92.2	4.8	8.1	79.3	1.0	
1974	1.3	121.1	20.5	10.0	90.6	1.0	
1974	1.3	119.7	13.2	11.2	95.3	1.1	
1974	1.2	103.9	5.5	0.7	97.8	1.1	
1974	1.2	105.1	3.3	—	101.8	1.1	
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1975	1.4	130.0	3.0	1.0	126.0	1.3	
1975	1.5	132.5	3.3	—	129.1	1.4	
1975	1.5	135.6	2.4	—	133.3	1.4	
1975	2.0	181.0	7.4	36.1	137.6	1.5	
1975	1.6	146.2	5.6	—	140.6	1.6	
1975	1.7	149.7	7.2	0.8	141.8	1.7	
1975	2.5	226.7	23.0	35.3	168.3	2.0	

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1974 is 9,009,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† 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.

## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate per cent
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	48.1	0.8	..	47.3	..	
1956	..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	..	
1957	..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	..	
1958	..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	..	
1959	..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	..	
1960	..	71.3	1.5	..	69.8	..	
1961	..	71.4	1.4	..	70.0	..	
1962	..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	..	
1963	..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	..	
1964	..	76.6	1.6	..	75.1	..	
1965	0.8	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	0.8	
1966	0.9	75.6	1.2	..	74.3	0.9	
1967	1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	126.3	1.6	
1968	1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	1.6	
1969	1.5	122.4	1.3	0.5	120.7	1.5	
1970	1.6	126.6	1.4	0.7	124.5	1.6	
1971	2.1	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	2.0	
1972	2.2	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	2.1	
1973	1.5	114.0	0.7	0.8	112.5	1.5	
1974†	1.6	117.2	1.3	1.5	114.4	1.5	
Monthly averages							
1971	2.2	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	2.2	
1971	2.3	170.8	1.3	—	169.5	2.2	
1971	2.3	172.2	0.8	—	171.4	2.3	
1972	2.5	185.9	0.9	—	185.1	2.3	
1972	2.5	185.9	0.7	—	185.2	2.3	
1972	2.5	185.9	0.6	—	185.3	2.3	
1972	2.4	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	2.3	
1972	2.2	162.9	0.9	—	162.0	2.2	
1972	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	2.1	
1972	2.0	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	2.1	
1972	2.1	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	2.1	
1972	2.1	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	2.1	
1972	2.0	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	2.0	
1972	2.0	148.9	0.9	—	147.9	2.0	
1972	1.9	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	1.9	
1973	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	1.8	
1973	1.8	139.5	0.5	—	138.9	1.7	
1973	1.7	132.3	0.4	—	131.9	1.6	
1973	1.7	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	1.6	
1973	1.5	114.1	0.3	—	113.8	1.5	
1973	1.4	104.0	0.3	—	103.7	1.5	
1973	1.4	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	1.5	
1973	1.4	104.3	2.0	1.8	100.6	1.4	
1973	1.3	101.4	1.6	1.3	98.5	1.4	
1973	1.3	99.4	0.8	0.5	98.2	1.3	
1973	1.3	96.0	0.3	—	95.8	1.3	
1973	1.2	92.8	0.2	0.1	92.5	1.2	
1974	1.6	123.5	0.3	1.2	122.0	1.4	
1974	1.6	123.8	0.2	—	123.6	1.5	
1974	1.6	120.7	0.2	—	120.5	1.4	
1974	1.7	125.8	0.8	6.8	118.1	1.5	
1974	1.6	122.7	0.8	6.7	115.1	1.4	
1974	1.4	105.8	0.8	—	105.1	1.4	
1974	1.4	101.8	0.8	—	101.0	1.5	
1974	1.4	106.7	0.8	1.9	104.0	1.6	
1974	1.6	121.2	4.6	3.2	113.4	1.6	
1974	1.7	124.4	3.5	3.0	118.0	1.6	
1974	1.7	123.8	1.5	0.8	121.5	1.7	
1974	1.7	124.8	0.8	—	123.8	1.7	
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1975	2.1	155.0	..	..	154.0	1.9	
1975	2.2	161.1	0.8	—	160.3	2.0	
1975	2.2	164.6	0.6	—	164.0	2.1	
1975	2.6	192.3	3.0	14.9	174.4	2.2	
1975	2.4	177.4	2.1	—	175.2	2.4	
1975	2.4	182.5	2.2	0.2	180.1	2.6	
1975	3.0	224.9	4.6	19.0	201.2	2.9	

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).  
2. The boundaries of South East Standard Region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown (a) on the old and (b) on the new basis. The mid-1974 estimate used to calculate the percentage rates from April 1974 (b) is 7,470,000. For the rates from January 1974 to April 1974 (a) the mid-1973 estimate of 7,565,000 has been used.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† 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.



## UNEMPLOYMENT

### East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..	
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..	
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..	
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..	
1959	..	9.9	0.4	..	9.6	..	..	
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..	
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..	
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..	
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..	
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..	
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	..	1.3	
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	..	1.4	
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	..	1.4	
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	..	2.0	
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	..	1.9	
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	..	2.1	
1971	3.2	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	..	3.1	
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	..	2.9	
1973	1.9	12.5	0.1	0.1	12.3	..	1.9	
1974†	2.0	13.1	0.1	0.2	12.8	..	1.9	
1971	July 12	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	19.8	3.2
	August 9	3.1	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	20.1	3.2
	September 13	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	20.5	3.3
	October 11	3.3	20.4	0.3	—	20.1	20.9	3.3
	November 8	3.4	21.1	0.2	—	20.9	21.1	3.4
	December 6	3.5	21.6	0.1	—	21.4	20.9	3.3
1972	January 10	3.6	23.3	0.2	—	23.1	21.3	3.3
	February 14	3.6	23.0	0.1	—	22.9	20.7	3.2
	March 13	3.5	22.6	0.1	—	22.5	20.5	3.2
	April 10	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.9	3.1
	May 8	3.0	19.2	0.2	—	19.0	18.7	2.9
	June 12	2.5	16.2	0.1	—	16.1	17.7	2.8
	July 10	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	17.7	2.8
	August 14	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	17.3	2.7
	September 11	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.1	2.7
	October 9	2.5	15.8	0.2	—	15.5	16.2	2.5
	November 13	2.5	16.2	0.2	—	16.0	16.1	2.5
	December 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	—	15.8	15.6	2.4
1973	January 8	2.5	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.5	2.2
	February 12	2.4	16.0	0.1	—	15.9	13.8	2.1
	March 12	2.3	15.2	0.1	—	15.1	13.1	2.0
	April 9	2.2	14.8	—	0.6	14.2	12.5	1.9
	May 14	1.9	12.7	—	—	12.7	12.4	1.9
	June 11	1.7	11.0	—	—	10.9	12.8	1.9
	July 9	1.6	10.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	12.6	1.9
	August 13	1.6	10.9	0.2	0.2	10.4	12.3	1.9
	September 10	1.6	10.5	0.2	0.1	10.3	11.5	1.7
	October 8	1.6	10.5	0.1	—	10.4	11.3	1.7
	November 12	1.5	10.2	—	—	10.2	10.4	1.6
	December 10	1.6	10.5	—	—	10.4	10.3	1.6
1974	January 14	1.9	13.0	—	0.1	12.8	11.0	1.6
	February 11	1.9	13.1	—	—	13.0	11.0	1.6
	March 11	2.0	13.4	—	—	13.4	11.4	1.7
	April 8	2.1	14.4	0.2	1.0	13.2	11.4	1.7
	May 13	1.8	12.1	0.1	—	12.1	11.9	1.8
	June 10	1.7	11.4	—	—	11.4	13.3	2.0
	July 8	1.7	11.7	0.1	0.3	11.3	13.4	2.0
	August 12	1.9	13.1	0.5	0.3	12.3	13.9	2.1
	September 9	2.0	13.4	0.3	0.2	12.9	14.2	2.1
	October 14	2.1	13.9	0.2	—	13.7	14.5	2.1
	November 11	2.2	14.6	0.1	—	14.5	14.7	2.2
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.8	19.0	..	..	19.0	17.0	2.5
	February 10	3.0	20.4	0.1	—	20.3	18.3	2.7
	March 10	3.1	20.8	0.1	—	20.7	18.7	2.8
	April 14	3.5	23.8	0.4	2.0	21.4	19.6	2.9
	May 12	3.2	21.8	0.3	—	21.5	21.4	3.2
	June 9	3.2	21.4	0.3	—	21.0	22.9	3.4
	July 14	3.5	24.0	0.5	1.5	21.9	24.0	3.6

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-1974 is 676,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† 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.

## UNEMPLOYMENT

### males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	2.1	25.7	0.5	..	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	1.6	20.3	0.3	..	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	1.4	17.5	0.3	..	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	1.7	22.2	0.4	..	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	1.9	25.3	0.5	..	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	1.5	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	1.5	20.6	0.3	..	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	1.7	23.6	0.3	..	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.1	32.8	..	2.4	
1968	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	..	2.3	
1969	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	..	2.6	
1970	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	..	2.8	
1971	3.3	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	..	3.3	
1972	3.4	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	..	3.3	
1973	2.4	34.5	0.2	0.4	33.8	..	2.4	
1974†	2.7	41.3	0.4	0.7	40.2	..	2.6	
1971	July 12	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	44.9	3.3
	August 9	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	46.0	3.4
	September 13	3.3	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	47.0	3.4
	October 11	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	48.0	3.5
	November 8	3.8	52.4	0.4	—	52.0	49.6	3.6
	December 6	4.0	53.9	0.3	—	53.6	50.6	3.7
1972	January 10	4.1	56.3	0.3	—	56.0	50.7	3.7
	February 14	4.0	55.5	0.2	—	52.5	50.5	3.6
	March 13	3.9	54.5	0.2	—	54.3	50.8	3.7
	April 10	3.8	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.9	3.6
	May 8	3.3	46.1	0.3	—	45.8	47.7	3.4
	June 12	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.3	3.3
	July 10	3.0	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.0	46.2	3.3
	August 14	3.2	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.0	3.2
	September 11	3.1	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	43.8	3.2
	October 9	3.1	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.1
	November 13	3.2	44.9	0.4	—	44.5	41.2	3.0
	December 11	3.1	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	40.4	2.9
1973	January 8	3.2	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	39.2	2.7
	February 12	2.9	42.0	0.2	—	41.8	37.1	2.6
	March 12	2.8	39.5	0.1	—	39.3	35.8	2.5
	April 9	2.8	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	35.0	2.5
	May 14	2.3	33.1	0.1	—	33.0	34.9	2.4
	June 11	2.1	29.4	0.1	—	29.2	35.1	2.5
	July 9	2.1	29.9	0.2	1.1	28.6	34.2	2.4
	August 13	2.2	31.1	0.4	0.9	29.8	33.3	2.3
	September 10	2.1	30.6	0.2	0.5	29.8	32.7	2.3
	October 8	2.2	30.8	0.1	0.1	30.6	31.0	2.2
	November 12	2.2	31.5	0.1	—	31.4	29.2	2.0
	December 10	2.2	30.9	0.1	—	30.8	28.4	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	38.7	0.1	0.3	38.2	33.1	2.3
	February 11	2.7	38.1	0.1	—	38.0	33.4	2.3
	March 11	2.6	37.4	0.1	—	37.3	33.8	2.4
	April 8 (a)	2.8	40.3	0.2	3.7	36.4	34.2	2.4
	April 8 (b)	2.6	43.4	0.2	3.8	39.4	36.9	2.4
	May 13	2.3	36.4	0.1	—	36.2	38.4	2.5
	June 10	2.2	33.8	0.2	—	33.6	40.0	2.6
	July 8	2.3	36.4	0.3	0.8	35.3	41.3	2.7
	August 12	2.7	42.3	1.5	1.4	39.4	43.2	2.8
	September 9	2.8	43.3	0.8	1.1	41.4	44.4	2.9
	October 14	2.9	44.9	0.4	0.2	44.4	45.1	2.9
	November 11	3.2	49.2	0.3	—	48.9	46.5	3.0
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	3.9	61.0	..	..	60.0	55.0	3.5
	February 10	4.0	62.4	0.4	—	62.1	57.2	3.7
	March 10	4.2	64.7	0.2	—	64.5	60.6	3.9
	April 14	4.6	72.0	1.0	5.7	65.3	62.8	4.0
	May 12	4.2	65.4	0.8	—	64.6	66.8	4.3
	June 9	4.1	64.2	1.0	—	63.2	69.6	4.5
	July 14	5.0	77.9	2.5	6.8	68.6	74.7	4.8

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).

2. The boundaries of South West Standard Region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown (a) on the old and (b) on the new basis. The mid-1974 estimate used to calculate the percentage rates from April 1974 (b) is 1,553,000. For the rates from January 1974 to April 1974 (a) the mid-1973 estimate of 1,428,000 has been used.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† 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.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**West Midlands Region: males and females**

TABLE 110

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
				School-leavers	Adult students*	Number	Percentage rate	
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955		0.5	9.6	0.2	..	9.4	0.4	
1956		0.7	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	0.7	
1957		1.1	23.0	0.5	..	22.5	1.0	
1958		1.4	29.5	0.8	..	28.7	1.4	
1959		1.3	28.6	0.9	..	27.6	1.3	
1960		0.8	17.8	1.0	..	16.8	0.8	
1961		0.9	21.1	0.7	..	20.4	0.9	
1962		1.5	34.2	1.0	..	33.2	1.5	
1963		1.7	38.3	1.6	..	36.8	1.6	
1964	Monthly averages	0.9	20.3	0.8	..	19.4	0.8	
1965		0.7	16.3	1.3	..	15.1	0.6	
1966		0.8	19.3	0.8	..	18.5	0.8	
1967		1.8	42.9	1.1	0.1	41.7	1.8	
1968		2.0	45.8	0.9	0.2	44.7	1.8	
1969		1.8	40.8	0.8	0.5	39.5	1.7	
1970		2.0	45.1	0.9	0.5	43.8	1.9	
1971		3.0	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	2.9	
1972		3.6	81.3	1.8	0.8	78.6	3.5	
1973		2.2	50.4	0.7	1.0	48.6	2.1	
1974†	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1971	July 12	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	67.0	3.0
	August 9	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	69.1	3.0
	September 13	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	72.1	3.2
	October 11	3.4	77.1	1.6	—	75.4	75.3	3.3
	November 8	3.5	80.5	0.9	—	79.5	79.7	3.5
	December 6	3.7	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	82.0	3.6
1972	January 10	3.9	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	83.5	3.7
	February 14	3.9	88.2	0.5	—	87.7	85.5	3.8
	March 13	4.0	90.0	0.5	—	89.5	87.0	3.9
	April 10	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	86.1	3.8
	May 8	3.7	82.5	0.9	—	81.6	82.6	3.7
	June 12	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	79.3	3.5
	July 10	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	78.1	3.5
	August 14	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	76.5	3.4
	September 11	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	76.1	3.4
	October 9	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	72.9	3.2
	November 13	3.1	70.2	1.1	—	69.1	69.7	3.1
	December 11	3.0	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	66.3	2.9
1973	January 8	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	63.4	2.8
	February 12	2.7	61.6	0.4	—	61.1	59.0	2.6
	March 12	2.5	58.0	0.4	—	57.7	55.0	2.4
	April 9	2.5	57.5	0.3	3.5	53.9	51.9	2.3
	May 14	2.2	49.5	0.2	—	49.2	50.2	2.2
	June 11	2.0	45.5	0.2	—	45.3	49.0	2.1
	July 9	2.1	47.0	0.6	2.3	44.1	47.5	2.1
	August 13	2.2	50.6	3.1	2.7	44.8	45.6	2.0
	September 10	2.1	47.8	1.9	2.3	43.5	43.1	1.9
	October 8	1.8	41.3	0.5	0.2	40.7	40.8	1.8
	November 12	1.7	39.0	0.2	—	38.8	39.3	1.7
	December 10	1.7	38.1	0.1	0.2	37.8	38.5	1.7
1974	January 14	2.1	48.9	0.2	1.0	47.8	44.7	2.0
	February 11	2.1	48.4	0.2	—	48.2	46.1	2.0
	March 11	2.1	48.4	0.1	—	48.3	45.5	2.0
	April 8	2.4	54.5	0.2	6.3	47.9	45.9	2.0
	May 13	2.0	45.1	0.5	—	44.5	45.4	2.0
	June 10	1.9	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.6	46.5	2.0
	July 8	2.1	47.7	0.2	—	44.0	47.5	2.1
	August 12	2.6	58.6	6.0	3.6	48.9	49.8	2.2
	September 9	2.5	57.4	4.3	3.8	49.4	49.0	2.1
	October 14‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	November 11‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.7	62.0	..	..	60.0	58.0	2.5
	February 10	2.8	64.3	0.4	—	63.9	61.8	2.7
	March 10	3.0	67.7	0.3	—	67.4	64.6	2.8
	April 14	3.7	84.7	2.2	10.2	72.3	70.2	3.1
	May 12	3.4	78.1	1.4	—	76.7	77.6	3.4
	June 9	3.6	82.7	1.0	0.2	81.4	85.3	3.7
	July 14	4.7	107.8	4.2	12.2	91.5	95.0	4.1

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-1974 is 2,290,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

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

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males and females: East Midlands Region**

TABLE 111

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
				School-leavers	Adult students*	Number	Percentage rate	
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955		..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..
1956		..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957		..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..
1958		..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..
1959		..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..
1960		..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..
1961		..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..
1962		..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..
1963		..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..
1964	Monthly averages	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..
1965		0.9	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	0.8
1966		1.0	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	..	1.0
1967		1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	..	1.6
1968		1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	..	1.8
1969		1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	..	1.9
1970		2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	..	2.2
1971		2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	..	2.9
1972		3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	..	3.0
1973		2.1	29.8	0.3	0.5	29.1	..	2.0
1974†	2.2	33.8	0.5	0.8	32.4	..	2.2	
1971	July 12	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	41.0	2.9
	August 9	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0
	September 13	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.0	3.0
	October 11	3.1	42.5	0.9	—	41.6	42.6	3.1
	November 8	3.1	43.2	0.6	—	42.6	43.3	3.1
	December 6	3.2	44.7	0.4	—	44.3	44.5	3.2
1972	January 10	3.4	48.0	0.4	—	47.7	45.3	3.2
	February 14	3.4	47.9	0.3	—	47.6	45.4	3.2
	March 13	3.4	48.2	0.2	—	47.9	45.8	3.3
	April 10	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.7	3.2
	May 8	3.0	42.5	0.4	—	42.1	42.7	3.0
	June 12	2.8	39.6	0.4	—	39.2	41.2	2.9
	July 10	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.2	2.9
	August 14	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	40.6	2.9
	September 11	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	40.6	2.9
	October 9	2.8	39.4	0.9	—	38.6	39.5	2.8
	November 13	2.7	38.2	0.5	—	37.6	38.5	2.7
	December 10	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.9	2.6
1973	January 8	2.7	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.5	2.5
	February 12	2.5	35.5	0.2	—	35.3	33.2	2.3
	March 12	2.3	33.7	0.2	—	33.5	31.4	2.2
	April 9	2.4	34.8	0.2	—	32.0	30.0	2.1
	May 14	2.1	29.6	0.1	2.6	29.4	30.0	2.1
	June 11	1.9	27.6	0.1	—	27.5	29.6	2.1
	July 9	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	28.7	2.0
	August 13	2.0	28.5	0.7	1.0	26.8	27.6	1.9
	September 10	1.9	27.5	0.5	0.7	26.3	26.8	1.9
	October 8	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.1	25.2	26.2	1.8
	November 12	1.7	24.3	0.1	—	24.2	25.1	1.7
	December 10	1.7	24.1	0.1	—	24.0	24.6	1.7
1974	January 14	2.1	30.7	0.1	0.2	30.4	28.0	1.9
	February 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	—	30.5	28.4	2.0
	March 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	—	30.5	28.4	2.0
	April 8 (a)	2.4	34.6	0.3	4.2	30.1	28.1	2.0
	April 8 (b)	2.3	37.1	0.3	4.3	32.4	30.2	2.0
	May 13	2.0	30.4	0.2	—	30.2	31.0	2.1
	June 10	2.0	29.5	0.2	—	29.3	32.0	2.1
	July 8	2.1	32.1	0.3	1.4	30.4	32.8	2.2
	August 12	2.4	36.6	2.1	1.6	33.0	34.3	2.3
	September 9	2.4	36.7	1.7	1.4	33.6	34.5	2.3
	October 14	2.3	34.7	0.6	0.1	34.0	34.9	2.3
	November 11	2.3	35.3	0.3	—	34.9	35.5	2.3
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.8	42.0	..	..	42.0	39.0	2.6
	February 10	2.9	44.5	0.2	—	44.3	41.9	2.8
	March 10	3.0	45.4	0.2	—	45.3	42.9	2.8
	April 14	3.5	53.5	0.9	5.7	47.0	44.8	3.0
	May 12	3.2	48.2	0.6	—	47.5	48.3	3.2
	June 9	3.2	48.9	1.0	0.1	47.8	50.6	3.3
	July 14	4.1	62.4	3.7	4.9	53.7	56.2	3.7

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).  
2. The boundaries of East Midlands Standard Region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown (a) on the old and (b) on the new basis. The mid-1974 estimate used to calculate the percentage rates from April 1974 (b) is 1,512,000. For the rates from January 1974 to April 1974 (a) the mid-1973 estimate of 1,437,000 has been used.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† 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.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females**

TABLE 112

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	13.1	0.3	..	12.8	..	..	..
1956	..	13.9	0.3	..	13.5	..	..	..
1957	..	18.5	0.4	..	18.1	..	..	..
1958	..	30.6	0.7	..	29.9	..	..	..
1959	..	34.0	1.1	..	32.9	..	..	..
1960	..	23.7	0.7	..	23.0	..	..	..
1961	..	19.7	0.5	..	19.2	..	..	..
1962	..	30.4	1.1	..	29.2	..	..	..
1963	..	37.2	1.6	..	35.5	..	..	..
1964	..	25.8	1.0	..	24.8	..	..	..
1965	1.1	22.2	0.8	..	21.4	..	1.0	..
1966	1.1	23.4	0.8	..	22.6	..	1.1	..
1967	1.9	39.9	0.9	0.5	38.5	..	1.9	..
1968	2.5	51.5	1.1	0.5	49.8	..	2.4	..
1969	2.6	52.6	1.1	0.7	50.8	..	2.5	..
1970	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	55.9	..	2.8	..
1971	3.9	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	..	3.7	..
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	..	4.1	..
1973	2.9	57.0	0.6	1.5	54.9	..	2.8	..
1974†	2.8	55.7	1.4	2.1	52.3	..	2.6	..
1971								
October 11	4.3	83.6	2.6	—	81.0	81.6	4.2	..
November 8	4.4	85.6	1.5	—	84.1	83.4	4.2	..
December 6	4.4	87.3	1.0	—	86.3	84.8	4.3	..
1972								
January 10	4.6	91.4	0.8	0.4	90.1	85.5	4.3	..
February 14	4.6	91.4	0.6	—	90.8	86.9	4.4	..
March 13	4.6	91.0	0.6	—	90.5	87.0	4.4	..
April 10	4.7	93.2	2.1	2.5	88.6	86.0	4.4	..
May 8	4.2	82.7	1.2	0.1	81.4	82.7	4.2	..
June 12	3.8	75.3	0.9	—	74.4	78.9	4.0	..
July 10	4.0	78.8	1.6	4.1	73.1	77.7	4.0	..
August 14	4.5	87.8	7.7	4.3	75.8	78.6	4.0	..
September 11	4.3	84.7	5.2	3.6	75.8	77.7	4.0	..
October 9	4.0	77.8	2.5	0.4	74.9	75.5	3.8	..
November 13	3.8	74.0	1.2	—	72.8	72.4	3.7	..
December 11	3.6	71.4	0.9	0.2	70.4	69.6	3.5	..
1973								
January 8	3.8	75.4	0.8	2.7	71.9	67.3	3.4	..
February 12	3.4	67.8	0.5	—	67.3	63.6	3.2	..
March 12	3.2	64.1	0.3	—	63.8	60.4	3.0	..
April 9	3.4	67.0	0.3	6.0	60.8	58.2	2.9	..
May 14	2.8	55.8	0.2	—	55.6	56.9	2.9	..
June 11	2.6	51.7	0.3	—	51.4	56.0	2.8	..
July 9	2.7	53.2	0.5	2.8	49.9	54.6	2.7	..
August 13	2.8	55.5	2.4	2.7	50.3	52.9	2.7	..
September 10	2.7	53.0	1.3	2.8	48.8	50.3	2.5	..
October 8	2.4	48.0	0.5	0.6	46.9	47.5	2.4	..
November 12	2.3	46.6	0.2	—	46.4	46.2	2.3	..
December 10	2.3	46.0	0.2	0.2	45.6	44.9	2.3	..
1974								
January 14	2.8	56.3	0.2	1.4	54.7	50.1	2.5	..
February 11	2.8	55.6	0.1	—	55.4	51.7	2.6	..
March 11	2.7	54.8	0.1	—	54.7	51.3	2.6	..
April 8 (a)	3.1	62.4	0.8	8.9	52.7	50.1	2.5	..
April 8 (b)	3.1	63.0	0.8	9.0	53.2	50.7	2.5	..
May 13	2.4	49.3	0.5	—	48.7	50.2	2.5	..
June 10	2.3	47.2	0.6	—	46.6	51.5	2.5	..
July 8	2.5	51.9	0.9	3.9	47.1	52.0	2.6	..
August 12	3.0	61.9	6.6	4.3	51.0	53.1	2.6	..
September 9	2.9	60.1	3.4	4.2	52.5	53.8	2.6	..
October 14	2.7	55.2	1.1	—	54.1	54.5	2.7	..
November 11	2.7	56.0	0.6	—	55.4	55.1	2.7	..
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975								
January 20‡	3.2	66.0	..	..	65.0	61.0	3.0	..
February 10	3.2	65.5	0.3	—	65.2	61.4	3.0	..
March 10	3.3	67.2	0.3	—	66.9	63.5	3.1	..
April 14	4.0	82.5	1.9	12.1	68.5	66.0	3.2	..
May 12	3.4	69.8	1.2	—	68.6	70.1	3.4	..
June 9	3.5	71.0	1.6	—	69.3	74.3	3.6	..
July 14	4.3	88.7	3.7	10.1	74.9	79.9	3.9	..

Notes:  
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).  
2. The boundaries of Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown (a) on the old and (b) on the new basis. The mid-1974 estimate used to calculate the percentage rates from April 1974 (b) is 2,039,000. For the rates from January 1974 to April 1974 (a) the mid-1973 estimate of 1,994,000 has been used.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.  
† 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.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males and females: North West Region**

TABLE 113

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.1	32.2	0.8	..	31.4	..	1.0	..
1956	1.2	35.5	0.7	..	34.8	..	1.2	..
1957	1.5	44.8	1.0	..	43.8	..	1.5	..
1958	2.2	64.8	1.5	..	63.3	..	2.1	..
1959	2.5	73.1	1.9	..	71.2	..	2.4	..
1960	1.9	56.5	1.2	..	55.2	..	1.8	..
1961	1.5	46.4	1.1	..	45.3	..	1.5	..
1962	2.3	69.1	2.2	..	66.8	..	2.2	..
1963	2.9	86.5	3.4	..	83.1	..	2.7	..
1964	2.0	61.1	1.7	..	59.4	..	2.0	..
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	46.1	..	1.5	..
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	..	42.9	..	1.4	..
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	0.3	67.8	..	2.3	..
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	0.4	70.2	..	2.4	..
1969	2.4	71.6	1.2	0.7	69.9	..	2.4	..
1970	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.0	76.9	..	2.6	..
1971	3.9	111.1	2.0	1.1	108.0	..	3.8	..
1972	4.9	137.3	3.3	1.6	132.5	..	4.7	..
1973	3.6	102.4	1.4	1.8	99.3	..	3.5	..
1974†	3.5	98.8	2.7	2.5	93.6	..	3.4	..
1971								
October 11	4.4	125.1	2.9	0.2	122.0	122.8	4.4	..
November 8	4.6	129.0	1.7	—	127.3	127.6	4.5	..
December 6	4.7	131.3	1.2	—	130.1	130.5	4.6	..
1972								
January 10	5.0	140.4	1.1	—	139.3	133.2	4.7	..
February 14	5.0	141.4	0.9	—	140.5	135.8	4.8	..
March 13	5.1	142.9	0.8	—	142.1	137.5	4.9	..
April 10	5.2	147.0	2.7	2.3	142.0	138.5	4.9	..
May 8	4.8	135.9	1.7	—	134.2	135.0	4.8	..
June 12	4.5	127.7	1.5	0.3	125.9	131.2	4.6	..
July 10	4.8	135.5	2.8	5.1	127.6	132.6	4.7	..
August 14	5.2	146.8	10.9	5.8	130.1	132.7	4.7	..
September 11	5.1	144.2	7.7	4.5	132.0	133.7	4.7	..
October 9	4.7	133.4	4.6	0.6	128.2	129.3	4.6	..
November 13	4.5	128.1	2.6	—	125.4	126.3	4.5	..
December 11	4.4	124.8	2.0	0.2	122.5	123.9	4.4	..
1973								
January 8	4.7	132.5	1.8	2.8	127.9	121.7	4.3	..
February 12	4.3	122.0	1.3	—	120.7	116.0	4.1	..
March 12	4.1	117.9	1.0	—	116.8	111.9	3.9	..
April 9	4.2	119.5	0.9	7.2	111.4	107.7	3.8	..
May 14	3.6	102.6	0.7	—	101.9	103.1	3.6	..
June 11	3.3	95.3	0.9	—	94.5	100.2	3.5	..
July 9	3.4	96.7	1.4	3.5	91.8	96.9	3.4	..
August 13	3.5	98.5	4.1	3.5	90.9	93.3	3.3	..
September 10	3.3	94.8	2.6	3.5	88.8	90.2	3.2	..
October 8	3.0	86.7	1.0	0.4	85.3	86.5	3.0	..
November 12	2.9	82.2	0.4	—	81.8	82.9	2.9	..
December 10	2.8	79.9	0.3	0.2	79.4	80.9	2.8	..
1974								
January 14	3.4	98.2	0.3	1.4	96.5	90.3	3.2	..
February 11	3.4	97.3	0.3	—	97.0	92.3	3.2	..
March 11	3.4	95.7	0.3	—	95.5	90.4	3.2	..
April 8 (a)	3.8	106.9	0.9	11.5	94.4	90.7	3.2	..
April 8 (b)	3.8	105.1	0.9	11.3	92.9	89.4	3.2	..
May 13	3.2	88.3	1.0	—	87.3	88.5	3.2	..
June 10	3.0	84.6	0.9	0.1	83.6	89.4	3.2	..
July 8	3.4	94.3	2.0	4.2	88.1	93.1	3.3	..
August 12	4.0	111.7	11.0	5.0	95.6	97.9	3.5	..
September 9	3.9	109.7	7.2	5.3	97.2	98.5	3.5	..
October 14‡	3.7	102.4	3.4	0.4	98.6	100.0	3.6	..
November 11	3.7	103.9	2.1	—	101.8	102.9	3.7	..
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975								
January 20‡	4.3	119.0	..	..	117.0	111.0	4.0	..
February 10	4.4	121.9	1.3	—	120.6	115.8	4.2	..
March 10	4.4	123.5	0.9	—	122.6	117.6	4.2	..
April 14	5.3	147.7	4.2	16.0	127.5	124.0	4.5	..
May 12	4.8	134.0	3.2	—	130.8	132.0	4.7	..
June 9	4.9	136.2	4.1	0.2	131.9	137.8	4.9	..
July 14	6.1	168.6	9.8	15.8	143.1	148.1	5.3	..

Notes:  
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).  
2. The boundaries of North West Standard Region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown (a) on the old and (b) on the new basis. The mid-1974 estimate used to calculate the percentage rates from April 1974 (b) is 2,786,000. For the rates from January 1974 to April 1974 (a) the mid-1973 estimate of 2,848,000 has been used.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.  
† 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.



## UNEMPLOYMENT North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS				
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage rate	Percentage rate	
			School-leavers	Adult students*					Number
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	per cent	
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	..	1.6	1.4	
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	..	1.4	1.4	
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	..	1.6	1.6	
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	..	2.2	2.2	
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	..	3.0	3.0	
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	..	2.7	2.7	
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	..	2.3	2.3	
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	..	3.3	3.3	
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	..	4.3	4.3	
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	..	3.2	3.2	
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	..	2.4	2.4	
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	..	2.4	2.4	
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	..	3.4	3.4	
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	..	4.5	4.5	
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	..	4.6	4.6	
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	..	4.5	4.5	
1971	5.8	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	..	5.5	5.5	
1972	6.4	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	..	6.0	6.0	
1973	4.7	62.1	1.2	1.4	59.5	..	4.5	4.5	
1974†	4.7	61.6	2.5	1.7	57.4	..	4.4	4.4	
1971	July 12	5.7	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	73.6	5.7	5.7
	August 9	6.6	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	74.8	5.8	5.8
	September 13	6.4	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	76.5	5.9	5.9
	October 11	6.2	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.3	6.0	6.0
	November 8	6.4	82.9	2.1	—	80.8	79.9	6.2	6.2
	December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	—	83.0	81.1	6.3	6.3
1972	January 10	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	82.6	6.3	6.3
	February 14	6.8	88.4	1.1	—	87.3	83.5	6.4	6.4
	March 13	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.5	6.4	6.4
	April 10	6.9	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.5	6.3	6.3
	May 8	6.1	79.7	1.8	—	77.9	79.7	6.1	6.1
	June 12	5.7	74.6	1.4	—	73.2	77.6	6.0	6.0
	July 10	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	76.9	5.9	5.9
	August 14	6.9	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	77.4	5.9	5.9
	September 11	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.2	6.1	6.1
	October 9	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	75.9	5.8	5.8
	November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	—	74.8	74.2	5.7	5.7
	December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	72.0	5.5	5.5
1973	January 8	5.9	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.3	5.2	5.2
	February 12	5.3	70.9	1.1	—	69.8	66.1	5.0	5.0
	March 12	5.1	67.9	0.8	—	67.0	64.2	4.8	4.8
	April 9	5.3	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	63.1	4.7	4.7
	May 14	4.6	60.8	0.5	—	60.3	62.2	4.7	4.7
	June 11	4.3	57.1	0.6	—	56.5	61.1	4.6	4.6
	July 9	4.4	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	59.3	4.5	4.5
	August 13	4.7	62.2	4.6	2.5	55.1	57.4	4.3	4.3
	September 10	4.4	58.6	2.0	2.9	53.6	55.4	4.2	4.2
	October 8	4.1	54.0	0.8	0.3	52.9	53.5	4.0	4.0
	November 12	3.9	52.5	0.3	—	52.2	51.6	3.9	3.9
	December 10	4.0	52.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	50.8	3.8	3.8
1974	January 14	4.6	61.7	0.3	0.9	60.5	55.0	4.1	4.1
	February 11	4.6	60.8	0.2	—	60.6	56.9	4.3	4.3
	March 11	4.5	60.4	0.2	—	60.2	57.5	4.3	4.3
	April 8 (a)	5.0	66.7	1.1	7.3	58.3	56.6	4.3	4.3
	April 8 (b)	5.1	65.4	1.1	7.3	57.0	55.4	4.3	4.3
	May 13	4.2	54.4	0.8	—	53.6	55.4	4.3	4.3
	June 10	4.1	53.4	1.2	0.1	52.1	56.3	4.3	4.3
	July 8	4.6	59.9	2.3	3.2	54.4	58.1	4.5	4.5
	August 12	5.7	73.6	11.9	3.2	58.4	59.8	4.6	4.6
	September 9	5.3	68.8	5.8	3.9	59.1	60.2	4.6	4.6
	October 14	4.8	61.8	2.0	0.1	59.8	60.5	4.7	4.7
	November 11	4.8	61.8	1.3	—	60.5	60.5	4.7	4.7
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	5.2	68.0	..	..	67.0	62.0	4.8	4.8
	February 10	5.3	68.2	0.6	—	67.6	64.5	5.0	5.0
	March 10	5.2	67.9	0.5	—	67.4	65.0	5.0	5.0
	April 14	6.1	78.7	2.6	8.6	67.5	65.9	5.1	5.1
	May 12	5.4	70.2	1.8	—	68.4	70.2	5.4	5.4
	June 9	5.5	72.0	3.1	0.1	68.8	72.9	5.6	5.6
	July 14	6.7	87.3	6.7	7.4	73.2	76.9	5.9	5.9

## Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed).  
2. The boundaries of North Standard Region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown (a) on the old and (b) on the new basis. The mid-1974 estimate used to calculate the percentage rates from April 1974 (b) is 1,299,000. For the rates from January 1974 to April 1974 (a) the mid-1973 estimate of 1,331,000 has been used.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† 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.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS				
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage rate	Percentage rate	
			School-leavers	Adult students*					Number
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	per cent	
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	..	1.7	1.7	
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	..	1.9	1.9	
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	..	2.4	2.4	
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	..	3.4	3.4	
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	..	3.4	3.4	
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	..	2.5	2.5	
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	..	2.2	2.2	
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	..	2.9	2.9	
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	..	3.2	3.2	
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	..	2.4	2.4	
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	..	2.5	2.5	
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	..	2.7	2.7	
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	..	3.9	3.9	
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	..	3.9	3.9	
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	..	3.9	3.9	
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	..	3.8	3.8	
1971	4.5	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	..	4.3	4.3	
1972	4.9	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	..	4.7	4.7	
1973	3.5	36.4	0.5	1.0	35.0	..	3.4	3.4	
1974†	3.8	39.5	1.3	1.3	36.9	..	3.6	3.6	
1971	July 12	4.3	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	44.5	4.4	4.4
	August 9	4.8	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	45.2	4.5	4.5
	September 13	4.8	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	45.8	4.6	4.6
	October 11	4.8	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.7	4.7	4.7
	November 8	5.0	49.7	1.1	—	48.7	47.9	4.8	4.8
	December 6	5.0	50.5	0.8	—	49.7	48.1	4.8	4.8
1972	January 10	5.5	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.4	5.0	5.0
	February 14	5.4	54.8	0.6	—	54.2	51.0	5.0	5.0
	March 13	5.3	54.1	0.6	—	53.5	51.1	5.0	5.0
	April 10	5.4	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	50.4	5.0	5.0
	May 8	4.7	48.0	0.9	—	47.2	48.2	4.7	4.7
	June 12	4.3	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	47.2	4.6	4.6
	July 10	4.7	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	47.3	4.7	4.7
	August 14	5.1	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	47.0	4.6	4.6
	September 11	5.0	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	46.8	4.6	4.6
	October 9	4.6	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.6	4.5	4.5
	November 13	4.5	46.1	1.0	—	45.1	44.6	4.4	4.4
	December 11	4.5	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	43.3	4.3	4.3
1973	January 8	4.6	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	41.0	4.0	4.0
	February 12	4.1	42.2	0.6	—	41.6	38.5	3.7	3.7
	March 12	3.9	40.2	0.4	—	39.8	37.3	3.6	3.6
	April 9	4.1	42.4	0.3	4.6	37.5	36.6	3.5	3.5
	May 14	3.4	34.7	0.3	—	34.5	35.6	3.4	3.4
	June 11	3.1	32.0	0.2	—	31.7	35.8	3.5	3.5
	July 9	3.2	33.3	0.3	1.5	31.4	34.9	3.4	3.4
	August 13	3.4	35.0	1.7	1.2	32.0	33.8	3.3	3.3
	September 10	3.3	34.0	1.0	1.5	31.4	32.6	3.2	3.2
	October 8	3.1	32.0	0.4	—	31.6	31.8	3.1	3.1
	November 12	3.1	31.6	0.2	—	31.4	31.0	3.0	3.0
	December 10	3.1	32.0	0.2	0.4	31.4	30.4	2.9	2.9
1974	January 14	3.8	39.0	0.2	0.9	37.9	33.7	3.3	3.3
	February 11	3.7	38.4	0.2	—	38.3	35.1	3.4	3.4
	March 11	3.8	39.0	0.1	—	38.8	36.4	3.6	3.6
	April 8	4.3	44.2	0.2	6.2	37.8	36.9	3.6	3.6
	May 13	3.4	35.3	0.7	—	34.6	35.7	3.5	3.5
	June 10	3.2	32.9	0.3	—	32.6	36.6	3.6	3.6
	July 8	3.5	36.4	0.7	2.0	33.6	37.1	3.6	3.6
	August 12	4.4	44.8	6.1	2.0	36.7	38.5	3.8	3.8
	September 9	4.3	44.5	3.8	2.6	38.1	39.2	3.8	3.8
	October 14	3.9	40.4	1.5	—	38.9	39.1	3.8	3.8
	November 11	3.9	40.1	1.0	—	39.1	38.8	3.8	3.8
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	4.7	48.0	..	..	46.0	42.0	4.1	4.1
	February 10	4.6	47.6	0.7	—	46.9	43.8	4.3	4.3
	March 10	4.7	47.9	0.5	—	47.4	44.9	4.4	4.4
	April 14	5.							



## UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*			
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.6	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	..	3.6
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	..	3.7
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	..	3.6
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	..	4.1
1971	5.9	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	..	5.7
1972	6.5	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	..	6.2
1973	4.6	98.9	1.3	1.8	95.8	..	4.5
1974†	4.1	88.4	2.2	2.0	84.2	..	3.9
1971	July 12	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.9	5.9
	August 9	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.7	6.0
	September 13	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.4	6.1
	October 11	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.4	6.2
	November 8	136.0	2.3	—	133.8	134.0	6.3
	December 6	138.9	1.8	—	137.1	135.5	6.4
1972	January 10	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.3	6.5
	February 14	148.8	3.3	—	145.5	138.7	6.6
	March 13	148.2	2.7	—	145.6	140.2	6.6
	April 10	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.6	6.6
	May 8	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	133.5	6.3
	June 12	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.9	6.2
	July 10	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.3	6.1
	August 14	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	128.6	6.1
	September 11	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.0	6.2
	October 9	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.3	6.0
	November 13	126.8	3.0	—	123.8	124.3	5.9
	December 11	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.2	5.7
1973	January 8	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.6	5.4
	February 12	120.1	1.6	—	118.5	111.6	5.2
	March 12	113.8	1.2	—	112.6	107.0	5.0
	April 9	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.7	4.8
	May 14	98.1	0.8	—	97.3	100.2	4.7
	June 11	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	97.8	4.6
	July 9	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	94.4	4.4
	August 13	94.2	2.4	2.6	89.2	91.4	4.3
	September 10	87.4	1.5	2.9	83.0	86.6	4.0
	October 8	81.4	0.7	0.8	79.9	82.4	3.8
	November 12	79.6	0.4	—	79.2	79.7	3.7
	December 10	79.3	0.3	0.3	78.7	77.8	3.6
1974	January 14	95.6	2.8	0.5	92.3	83.6	3.9
	February 11	93.1	1.7	—	91.5	84.5	3.9
	March 11	89.7	0.8	—	88.8	83.1	3.8
	April 8	97.1	0.8	11.0	85.4	83.1	3.8
	May 13	78.4	0.3	—	78.1	81.0	3.7
	June 10	77.9	0.9	0.7	76.3	83.6	3.9
	July 8	89.8	6.8	3.1	79.9	85.2	3.9
	August 12	92.6	5.5	2.9	84.2	86.3	4.0
	September 9	88.8	2.8	3.7	82.3	85.8	4.0
	October 14	84.0	1.2	0.5	82.3	84.8	3.9
	November 11	85.5	0.8	—	84.7	85.2	3.9
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20 ‡	103.0	..	..	100.0	92.0	4.3
	February 10	101.3	3.7	—	97.6	90.7	4.2
	March 10	98.8	2.2	—	96.5	90.8	4.2
	April 14	104.9	1.6	7.8	95.6	93.3	4.3
	May 12	97.0	1.2	—	95.7	98.7	4.6
	June 9	101.6	2.7	1.8	97.1	104.6	4.8
	July 14	129.8	16.0	7.1	106.8	112.1	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-1974 is 2,162,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974.

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† 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.

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

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries‡	Index of Production industries‡			Other industries‡					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc	All other industries and services	
										II-XXI
	All									
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87	
1967	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118	
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128	
1969	531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127	
1970	568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134	
1971	737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169	
1972	816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206	
1973	581	281	167	89	11	39	55	26	176	
1974**	572	282	156	104	11	34	53	25	175	
1973	October	502	235	136	76	9	33	45	24	164
	November	491	228	130	76	10	33	43	26	158
	December	483	229	126	79	10	31	41	24	152
1974	January	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
	February	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
	March	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
	April	574	283	155	105	11	36	54	24	173
	May	530	264	146	96	10	33	50	20	162
	June	509	255	141	93	9	31	47	18	157
	July	528	259	145	94	9	31	47	19	170
	August	573	281	158	101	10	32	53	22	187
	September	584	285	160	104	11	33	54	23	189
	October §	597	290	161	107	11	34	55	30	188
	November §	613	299	166	112	12	36	56	34	183
	December §	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January §	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February	749	383	217	144	16	44	74	37	203
	March	763	393	228	143	16	44	76	36	207
	April	788	413	243	149	16	45	80	35	220
	May	799	419	248	149	15	45	81	34	217
	June	810	429	257	150	15	45	82	32	218
	July	889	454	274	157	15	46	88	37	256
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations										
1973	October	511	247	142	82	10	34	46	21	160
	November	490	238	136	79	9	33	44	20	154
	December	480	234	133	78	9	31	44	19	150
1974	January	538	263	147	92	10	34	52	24	168
	February	552	275	152	99	10	33	51	24	166
	March	547	273	148	101	10	34	51	24	165
	April	546	264	144	98	11	33	51	23	169
	May	548	264	145	98	10	33	50	24	169
	June	562	275	150	103	11	34	52	26	174
	July	577	281	154	105	11	35	52	26	180
	August	597	292	161	109	12	35	54	27	188
	September	603	297	164	111	12	36	55	27	187
	October §	607	301	167	113	12	36	56	27	184
	November §	613	308	172	116	12	36	57	28	179
	December §	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January §	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February	705	361	209	131	14	40	69	33	198
	March	722	370	217	132	14	40	71	33	203
	April	760	395	231	143	15	43	76	34	216
	May	817	419	247	151	15	45	81	37	224
	June	864	449	266	160	17	48	87	40	236
	July	938	476	284	168	18	50	93	44	266

\* 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.



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration \*

TABLE 118

MALES AND FEMALES										
	Total (000's)	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0			
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0			
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1			
1969	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1			
1970	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4			
1971	755.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7			
1972	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3			
1972	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0			
1973	597.9	86.8	14.3	52.3	8.6	72.0	11.9			
1974†	599.7	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1971	740.8	135.7	18.3	77.5	10.5	100.7	13.6	206.9	102.1	118.0
1971	815.0	127.7	15.7	104.4	12.8	122.3	15.0			
1971	807.6	130.7	16.2	71.2	8.8	122.8	15.2			
1971	816.0	132.2	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
1971	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
1971	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
1972	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			
1972	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9			
1972	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2
1972	832.0	93.5	11.1	65.2	7.8	96.8	11.5			
1972	767.3	94.2	12.2	51.9	6.7	89.6	11.6			
1972	803.7	137.2	16.9	73.8	9.1	92.1	11.4	204.3	139.3	164.0
1972	863.8	122.6	14.1	101.5	11.6	127.7	14.7			
1972	848.0	123.8	14.5	71.7	8.4	125.9	14.7			
1972	792.1	115.6	14.4	73.8	9.2	103.4	12.9	212.9	116.5	177.6
1972	770.4	97.9	12.6	69.1	8.9	107.1	13.8			
1972	744.9	84.0	11.2	60.4	8.1	96.7	12.9			
1973	785.0	108.2	13.6	68.6	8.6	102.9	12.9	228.7	110.7	176.9
1973	717.5	85.9	11.8	59.2	8.2	82.0	11.3			
1973	682.6	78.6	11.4	53.4	7.7	80.6	11.7			
1973	691.9	114.9	16.4	66.4	9.5	74.0	10.6	170.7	105.3	168.3
1973	591.0	72.5	12.1	43.7	7.3	69.5	11.6			
1973	545.9	72.6	13.1	38.4	7.0	57.8	10.5			
1973	555.2	101.5	18.1	49.9	8.9	59.1	10.5	121.0	78.8	150.9
1973	570.7	85.0	14.7	64.3	11.1	78.8	13.6			
1973	545.4	91.6	16.6	43.8	7.9	68.7	12.4			
1973	509.6	86.0	16.7	49.6	9.6	63.1	12.2	112.9	62.1	142.6
1973	493.6	73.7	14.8	46.3	9.3	66.8	13.4			
1973	486.2	70.6	14.4	43.8	8.9	61.1	12.4			
1974	605.6	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1974	599.2	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1974	590.1	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1974	646.8	136.1	20.8	79.2	12.1	74.1	11.3	160.9	71.5	131.9
1974	535.4	74.7	13.8	51.9	9.6	63.1	11.6			
1974	515.8	79.5	15.2	41.2	7.9	65.0	12.4			
1974	566.8	123.0	21.4	60.0	10.5	68.5	11.9	128.8	69.4	123.9
1974	656.3	112.1	16.8	100.9	15.1	102.4	15.4			
1974	647.1	115.9	17.6	62.1	9.4	105.4	16.0			
1974	612.5	105.1	16.9	69.7	11.2	88.8	14.3	159.3	72.0	127.7
1974	621.4	93.5	14.9	69.2	11.0	95.0	15.1			
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1975	742.0	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1975	757.1	100.8	13.2	83.3	10.9	102.4	13.4			
1975	768.4	95.3	12.3	76.1	9.8	117.3	15.1			
1975	899.7	140.9	15.3	141.9	15.4	132.4	14.4	256.3	113.3	135.6
1975	813.1	96.4	11.7	79.7	9.7	118.2	14.4			
1975	831.3	108.5	12.9	70.1	8.3	118.5	14.1			
1975	1036.3	..	..	..	..	..	..			

\* From May 1972, only the total unemployed (column 1) is adjusted to take into account amendments for the statistical date notified on the four days following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 20 is not adjusted. See also reference to "Casuals" on page 548 of the June 1972 issue of this Gazette.  
 † The monthly average total number unemployed in 1974 is an average of eleven months. Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about duration of unemployment (columns 2 to 20), was not collected in January, February and March 1974 and for this reason, monthly averages for 1974 have not been calculated for these columns.  
 ‡ Owing to industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, no count of the unemployed was made in December 1974 and the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. For January 1975 the count was estimated and no information is available about duration of unemployment (columns 2—20).  
 § See note on page 790.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

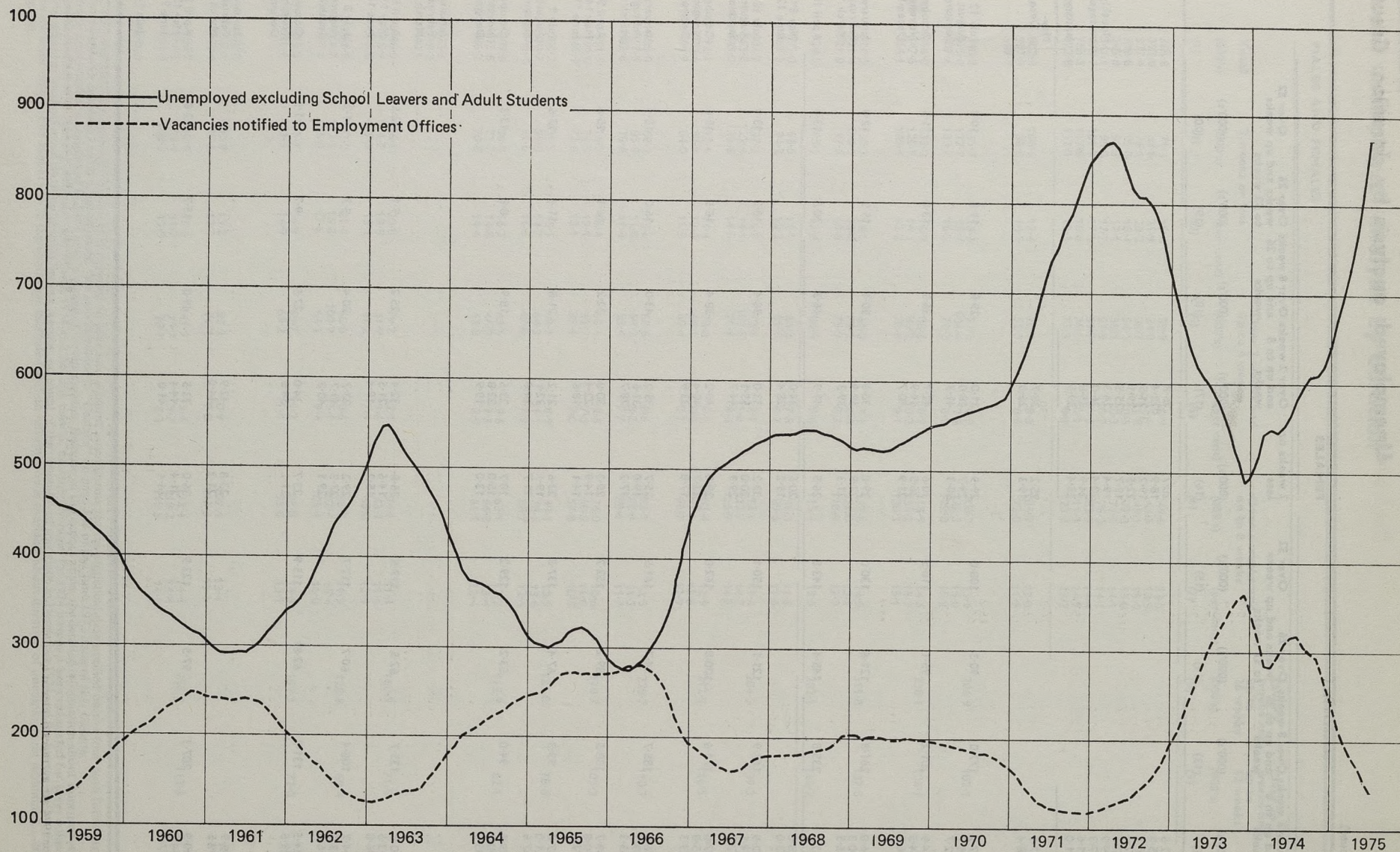
TABLE 118 (continued)

MALES										FEMALES									
	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks				
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)				
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)				
1964	50.6	62.6				20.7	26.8				20.7	26.8							
1965	49.6	55.9				18.9	22.4				18.9	22.4							
1966	56.9	66.3				19.2	21.5				19.2	21.5							
1967	72.5	102.4				22.5	29.1				22.5	29.1							
1968	73.6	107.7				19.7	25.5				19.7	25.5							
1969	76.4	109.9				19.4	24.3				19.4	24.3							
1970	81.3	117.3				20.4	26.0				20.4	26.0							
1971	92.8	151.6				24.9	35.8				24.9	35.8							
1971	88.0	161.0				25.4	39.5				25.4	39.5							
1972	83.4	137.1				25.2	38.7				25.2	38.7							
1973	67.5	98.4				19.3	26.0				19.3	26.0							
1974†	..	..				..	..				..	..							
1971	105.8	147.2	177.0	90.3	108.0	29.9	31.0	29.9	11.8	10.0	29.9	31.0	29.9	11.8	10.0				
1971	98.0	178.7				29.7	48.0				29.7	48.0							
1971	100.4	152.7				30.3	41.3				30.3	41.3							
1971	101.7	164.9	201.2	95.1	118.5	30.6	42.7	36.9	13.0	11.5	30.6	42.7	36.9	13.0	11.5				
1971	94.5	174.5				26.5	44.9				26.5	44.9							
1971	83.4	168.5				21.9	40.7				21.9	40.7							
1972	100.5	166.0	261.8	121.6	130.0	29.8	36.9	50.1	15.9	12.0	29.8	36.9	50.1	15.9	12.0				
1972	86.7	160.3				23.9	39.9				23.9	39.9							
1972	76.2	155.5				21.3	39.3				21.3	39.3							
1972	88.6	162.1	235.8	145.4	143.8	26.5	41.9	46.3	20.8	13.4	26.5	41.9	46.3	20.8	13.4				
1972	72.9	128.0				20.5	34.0				20.5	34.0							
1972	75.0	113.0				19.2	28.4				19.2	28.4							
1972	104.0	132.9	167.9	121.1	150.1	33.2	33.0	36.4	18.2	13.9	33.2	33.0	36.4	18.2	13.9				
1972	92.7	174.1				30.0	55.1				30.0	55.1							
1972	94.0	152.9				29.9	44.7				29.9	44.7							
1972	87.6	137.0	174.6	100.0	162.0	28.0	40.2	38.4	16.5	15.6	28.0	40.2	38.4	16.5	15.6				
1972	75.3	135.8				22.7	40.4				22.7	40.4							
1972	66.2	123.3				17.8	33.9				17.8	33.9							
1973	82.4	136.3	185.7	94.7	161.5	25.7	35.2	43.0	16.0	15.4	25.7	35.2	43.0	16.0	15.4				
1973	66.9	109.7				19.0	31.5				19.0	31.5							
1973	61.4	105.3				17.2	28.7				17.2	28.7							
197																			



# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted  
THOUSANDS



The moving averages for November and December 1974 and January 1975 have been calculated from interpolated data



## NOTIFIED VACANCIES

### vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

	TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS	
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted				
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1963	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5	
1964	317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4	
1965	384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2	
1966	370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1	
1967	249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7	
1968	271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3	
1969	284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2	
1970	259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8	
1971	176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1	
1972	189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3				44.1	
1973	397.7	185.0	118.9	303.9				93.8	
Monthly averages									
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	88.3	74.3	162.6	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.8	67.9	149.7	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	75.2	62.2	137.4	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.1	59.7	128.8	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	66.9	59.6	126.5	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	65.9	60.5	126.4	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	61.7	57.2	118.9	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.5	57.8	123.3	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	64.1	54.9	119.0	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.1	54.4	117.5	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	63.3	56.0	119.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	63.9	55.0	118.9	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	65.3	56.3	121.6	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.2	56.9	124.1	32.3
	March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	68.8	58.0	126.8	39.1
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	71.6	58.4	130.0	43.6
	May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	75.3	56.8	132.1	44.1
	June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	79.3	58.7	138.0	47.3
	July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	81.2	58.7	139.9	55.8
	August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	87.0	63.2	150.2	49.3
	September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	86.6	64.6	151.2	47.5
	October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	94.6	66.9	161.5	46.6
	November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	103.4	72.9	176.3	46.3
	December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	112.7	78.1	190.8	45.5
1973	January 3	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	122.8	81.6	204.4	46.8
	February 7	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	139.9	91.3	231.2	55.2
	March 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	153.8	98.9	252.7	62.4
	April 4	345.2	167.2	105.5	272.7	166.8	105.9	272.7	72.5
	May 9	386.5	180.8	120.1	300.9	177.2	115.6	292.8	85.6
	June 6	419.2	194.5	128.7	323.3	186.9	118.7	305.6	96.0
	July 4	453.3	201.3	135.2	336.6	195.9	127.0	322.9	116.7
	August 8	457.7	201.9	132.7	334.6	201.1	131.0	332.1	123.1
	September 5	477.0	212.5	140.9	353.5	210.9	136.2	347.1	123.5
	October 3	486.3	221.7	143.3	365.0	218.9	140.9	359.8	121.3
	November 7	477.5	226.7	136.3	363.0	224.9	140.1	365.0	114.5
	December 5	456.3	216.4	131.8	348.2	220.4	139.1	359.5	108.0
1974	January 9	377.7	173.1	112.3	285.4	184.8	120.7	305.5	92.3
	February 6	351.6	162.9	103.8	266.8	168.2	110.4	278.6	84.8
	March 6	352.3	163.3	103.2	266.5	166.4	108.3	274.7	85.8
Notified to employment offices*									
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted			Notified to careers offices*	
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1974‡	Monthly averages	181.9	116.9	298.8				94.6	
1974	July 3	199.1	131.1	330.2	193.6	122.9	316.5	121.8	
	August 7	185.4	117.4	302.7	185.0	115.8	300.8	103.9	
	September 4	186.9	120.3	307.2	185.6	115.5	301.1	91.7	
	October 9†	182.9	116.1	299.1	180.1	113.4	293.5	76.5	
	November 6†	167.6	103.3	270.9	165.4	107.1	272.5	65.8	
	December 4†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1975	January 8†	111.6	69.0	180.6	116.8	75.6	192.4	41.2	
	February 5†	108.2	69.9	178.0	111.2	75.0	186.1	42.9	
	March 5	104.0	69.4	173.4	103.4	69.9	173.3	40.9	
	April 9	96.7	67.4	164.1	92.9	62.7	155.6	37.5	
	May 7	92.4	66.6	159.0	84.5	56.8	141.3	34.8	
	June 4	84.8	58.0	142.7	79.2	49.7	128.8	37.0	
	July 9								

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

† Due to industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, figures for December 1974 and January 1975 are not available and the figures for October and November 1974, and February 1975, include estimates.

‡ The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.



**OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME**  
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME							ON SHORT-TIME						
	Hours of overtime worked				Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week				Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost	
Total (000's)									Average per operative working part of the week	Total (000's)			Average per operative on short-time	
1971 June 19	1,619.1	30.7	8	13.27	13.02	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
July 17	1,531.3	29.0	8½	12.75	12.76	7	315	55	522	9½	63	1.2	838	13½
August 14	1,395.9	26.5	8	11.39	12.61	9	392	60	537	9	69	1.3	928	13½
September 18	1,540.4	29.3	8½	12.73	12.57	9	375	80	812	10	89	1.7	1,185	13½
October 16	1,549.1	29.7	8	12.64	12.02	6	214	106	969	9	112	2.1	1,182	10½
November 13	1,546.5	29.8	8	12.58	11.65	8	327	111	1,058	9½	119	2.3	1,367	11½
December 11	1,571.2	30.3	8	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9	99	1.9	1,169	12
1972 January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8	11.07	11.79	5	181	78	675	8½	83	1.5	856	10½
February 19	1,173.1	22.9	8	9.35	9.79	46	1,857	995	13,838	14	1,041	20.4	15,694	15
March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8	11.91	12.42	9	363	114	1,229	10½	123	2.4	1,591	13
April 15	1,469.5	28.9	8	11.79	12.02	14	563	68	583	8½	82	1.6	1,146	14
May 13	1,560.9	30.7	8	12.66	12.41	5	206	65	628	9½	70	1.4	828	12
June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8	12.88	12.61	3	135	38	317	8½	41	0.8	452	11
July 15	1,502.6	29.5	8½	12.64	12.59	3	113	29	239	8½	32	0.6	352	11
August 19	1,484.7	29.1	8	12.15	13.14	5	182	28	241	8½	33	0.6	424	13
September 16	1,577.5	30.8	8	12.99	12.74	5	200	26	218	8½	31	0.6	418	13½
October 14	1,659.9	32.4	8½	13.72	13.10	4	150	25	222	9	29	0.6	372	13
November 18	1,742.4	33.9	8½	14.39	13.44	1	56	20	156	7½	22	0.4	212	10
December 9	1,732.3	33.7	8½	14.61	13.90	1	41	16	138	8½	17	0.3	179	10½
1973 January 13	1,643.4	32.1	8	13.41	14.26	4	176	27	207	7½	31	0.6	384	12½
February 17	1,753.7	34.2	8½	14.55	15.11	6	253	17	160	9½	23	0.5	412	18
March 17	1,757.3	34.3	8½	14.61	15.22	8	308	25	350	14	33	0.6	657	20
April 14	1,771.8	34.5	8½	14.80	15.05	4	142	20	155	7½	24	0.5	297	12½
May 19	1,827.4	35.5	8½	15.60	15.35	5	185	13	117	9	18	0.3	302	17
June 16	1,830.3	35.6	8½	15.50	15.21	3	103	13	112	9	15	0.3	215	14
July 14	1,759.6	34.0	9	15.48	15.37	1	46	13	116	9	14	0.3	162	11½
August 18	1,716.6	33.1	8½	14.62	15.42	1	47	11	82	7½	12	0.2	129	11
September 15	1,823.0	35.2	8½	15.76	15.47	14	571	9	97	10½	24	0.5	668	28
October 13	1,884.9	36.3	8½	16.32	15.72	1	32	10	90	9½	10	0.2	121	11½
November 17	1,939.9	37.2	8½	16.73	15.79	3	109	21	211	10	23	0.4	320	14
December 15	1,968.5	37.6	9	17.43	16.73	1	35	9	71	8	10	0.2	105	10½
1974 January 19	1,263.7	24.4	8	9.81	10.74	8	309	1,130	15,543	14	1,137	22.2	15,852	14
February 16	1,396.7	27.1	7½	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13	949	18.5	12,747	13½
March 16	1,585.6	30.8	8	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12	235	4.6	3,044	13
April 6	1,735.0	33.7	8½	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11	35	0.7	470	13
May 18	1,769.3	34.3	8½	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8½	34	0.6	465	13½
June 15 (a) *	1,741.6	33.9	8½	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10½	25	0.5	352	13½
June 15 (b) *	2,066.0	36.7	8½	17.71	17.34	3	115	25	260	10½	27	0.5	375	13½
July 13	1,995.1	35.2	9	17.61	17.45	3	104	24	273	11	27	0.5	377	14
August 17	1,882.1	33.1	9	16.48	17.31	4	140	31	306	10	34	0.6	446	13
September 14	1,992.3	35.1	8½	17.33	16.98	6	226	58	723	12½	63	1.1	949	15
October 19	2,015.1	35.5	8½	17.04	16.32	23	929	59	770	13	82	1.4	1,699	20½
November 16	2,021.9	35.6	8½	17.11	15.99	19	742	65	634	9½	84	1.5	1,376	16½
December 14	2,008.5	35.7	8½	17.24	16.41	8	322	64	688	10½	72	1.3	1,011	14
1975 January 18	1,790.8	32.1	8½	14.94	16.11	6	223	124	1,265	10	130	2.3	1,488	11½
February 15	1,764.5	31.9	8	14.51	15.30	11	451	172	1,769	10½	183	3.3	2,219	12
March 15	1,737.1	31.6	8	14.21	15.04	17	668	207	2,085	10	223	4.1	2,752	12½
April 19	1,691.3	31.0	8	13.78	14.05	11	446	229	2,261	10	240	4.4	2,708	11
May 17  **	1,618.4	29.8	8½	13.42	13.08	17	685	222	2,304	10	239	4.4	2,989	12½
June 14  **	1,569.7	29.1	8	12.94	12.56	14	573	195	1,876	9½	209	3.9	2,449	11½

\* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.  
 † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.  
 ‡ In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by 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.  
 \*\* The figures for May 1975 have been revised. See pages 796-797 for detailed analyses.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Year	Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
		All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956	July 17	104.6	103.9	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	
1957	August 14	103.9	100.4	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.5	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	
1958	September 18	100.9	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	102.6	102.6	103.2	103.0	102.5	
1959	October 16	103.9	103.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	103.3	103.3	104.9	104.5	102.0	
1960	November 13	102.9	101.9	101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	102.4	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	
1961	December 11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.0	101.0	100.6	101.1	100.4	
1962	January 15	100.0	100.0	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	February 19	98.4	97.6	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.9	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964	March 18	100.7	101.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	
1965	April 15	99.8	101.9	101.9	96.2	95.6	99.4	99.4	99.4	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966	May 13	97.3	97.3	97.3	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.8	97.4	97.8	98.1	
1967	June 17	92.4	96.8	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	97.1	96.6	97.3	98.0	
1968	July 14	91.5	94.6	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	
1969	August 18	92.4	96.1	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	98.0	97.3	97.4	98.4	
1970	September 16	90.2	94.3	94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0	97.0	96.1	95.4	96.9	
1971	October 14	84.4	87.2	87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1	95.1	93.4	93.2	96.6	
1972	November 13	81.3	82.7	82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	94.7	92.6	92.8	96.7	
1973	December 11	83.2	85.8	85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	96.5	94.9	95.1	97.6	
1974	January 13	81.0	84.7	84.7	79.3	66.4	87.4	93.9	93.9	92.4	91.8	96.8	
1971	July 17	81.5	84.3	81.7	73.5	69.6	86.4	95.6	95.1	93.6	94.4	97.2	
1972	August 14	79.9	83.7	72.2	71.5	60.7	79.4	95.7	94.9	93.7	92.5	97.9	
1973	September 18	85.8	83.3	88.0	82.8	76.4	88.1	94.9	94.9	92.9	92.5	96.8	
1974	October 16	84.9	82.5	87.0	81.8	75.9	87.7	94.7	94.6	92.9	92.0	96.4	
1975	November 13	84.5	82.0	86.1	81.1	75.6	87.3	94.7	94.4	92.8	92.1	96.6	
1976	December 11	84.3	82.2	85.9	81.7	75.3	87.2	94.9	94.9	93.1	92.9	96.9	
1972	January 15	83.0	82.7	84.6</									



**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
1972 Oct.	£ 35.75	£ 38.88	£ 36.77	£ 37.97	£ 34.73	£ 32.17	£ 34.48	£ 34.98	£ 41.63	£ 34.02	£ 32.05	£ 30.03	£ 29.52
1973 Oct.	£ 40.24	£ 42.41	£ 41.31	£ 43.85	£ 40.51	£ 37.00	£ 39.14	£ 41.60	£ 45.74	£ 39.45	£ 36.75	£ 34.53	£ 33.90
1974 Oct.	£ 47.97	£ 57.01	£ 51.29	£ 51.76	£ 48.49	£ 44.32	£ 46.18	£ 50.40	£ 52.73	£ 46.97	£ 43.74	£ 41.39	£ 40.37
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
1972 Oct.	46.4	42.9	44.2	44.6	43.5	43.4	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.9	44.7	44.2	41.5
1973 Oct.	47.1	42.3	44.6	45.1	44.6	43.9	44.0	44.0	43.0	44.7	44.9	44.5	42.0
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44.2	43.7	43.4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.6	44.2	41.1
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1972 Oct.	p 77.05	p 90.63	p 83.19	p 85.13	p 79.84	p 74.12	p 79.45	p 80.41	p 98.42	p 77.49	p 71.70	p 67.94	p 71.13
1973 Oct.	p 85.44	p 100.26	p 92.62	p 97.23	p 90.83	p 84.28	p 88.95	p 94.55	p 106.37	p 88.26	p 81.85	p 77.60	p 80.71
1974 Oct.	p 102.94	p 130.16	p 116.04	p 115.54	p 109.71	p 101.42	p 106.41	p 115.86	p 124.66	p 107.48	p 100.32	p 93.64	p 98.22

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
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
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
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
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1972 Oct.	p 80.11	p 75.69	p 92.19	p 79.05	p 82.09	p 71.67	p 77.85	p 81.88	p 78.29	p 67.73	p 61.91	p 79.60
1973 Oct.	p 90.42	p 87.27	p 107.96	p 89.33	p 92.89	p 81.68	p 87.73	p 90.82	p 87.32	p 77.57	p 71.34	p 89.74
1974 Oct.	p 109.33	p 104.13	p 125.19	p 109.86	p 111.64	p 100.96	p 104.17	p 108.43	p 105.17	p 95.16	p 86.66	p 107.83

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>													
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
<b>Average hours worked</b>													
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
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>													
1972 Oct.	p 50.79	p 52.98	p 47.93	p 49.09	p 53.20	p 47.12	p 51.11	p 47.88	p 62.33	p 47.59	p 45.96	p 41.09	p 45.23
1973 Oct.	p 58.76	p 66.66	p 55.77	p 55.92	p 61.73	p 56.41	p 59.79	p 60.23	p 69.44	p 56.06	p 53.32	p 48.88	p 52.28
1974 Oct.	p 75.66	p 80.95	p 74.82	p 73.01	p 79.00	p 70.90	p 75.83	p 76.32	p 88.34	p 72.21	p 68.60	p 61.99	p 66.59

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1972 Oct.	£ 18.32	£ 19.68	£ 19.86	£ 17.19	£ 18.34	—	£ 15.20	£ 19.59	£ 24.95	£ 14.31	£ 18.52	£ 18.30
1973 Oct.	£ 21.16	£ 22.93	£ 22.79	£ 20.02	£ 21.15	—	£ 18.96	£ 23.04	£ 28.84	£ 16.79	£ 23.37	£ 21.16
1974 Oct.	£ 27.54	£ 28.86	£ 30.09	£ 26.27	£ 27.05	—	£ 23.92	£ 29.89	£ 34.58	£ 21.73	£ 29.18	£ 27.01
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1972 Oct.	36.8	38.1	38.9	37.8	37.7	—	36.8	37.1	42.8	38.5	40.0	37.9
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.5	—	37.2	37.3	43.0	38.4	40.3	37.7
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1972 Oct.	p 49.78	p 51.65	p 51.05	p 45.48	p 48.65	—	p 41.30	p 52.80	p 58.29	p 37.17	p 46.30	p 48.28
1973 Oct.	p 57.97	p 61.15	p 59.04	p 53.10	p 56.40	—	p 50.97	p 61.77	p 67.07	p 43.72	p 57.99	p 56.13
1974 Oct.	p 75.87	p 76.55	p 77.75	p 70.05	p 72.72	—	p 62.78	p 81.44	p 81.56	p 56.15	p 73.87	p 72.22

\* Except railways and London Transport.

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

**EARNINGS AND HOURS**

**Average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked: manual workers: United Kingdom**

TABLE 123  
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1972			October 1973			October 1974		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	£	p	£	£	p	£	£	p	£
Full-time men (21 years and over)	36.20	44.1	82.09	41.52	44.7	92.89	49.12	44.0	111.64
Full-time women (18 years and over)	18.34	37.7	48.65	21.15	37.5	56.40	27.05	37.2	72.72
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9.84	21.7	45.35	11.30	21.6	52.31	14.56	21.4	68.04
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17.73	40.7	43.56	21.60	40.9	52.81	26.31	40.3	65.29
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11.83	38.4	30.81	15.21	38.1	39.92	19.31	37.8	51.08
<b>All industries covered†</b>									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	35.82	45.0	79.60	40.92	45.6	89.74	48.63	45.1	107.83
Full-time women (18 years and over)	18.30	37.9	48.28	21.16	37.7	56.13	27.01	37.4	72.22
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9.65	21.5	44.88	11.11	21.4	51.92	14.28	21.2	67.36
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17.55	41.4	42.39	21.02	41.7	50.41	26.00	41.2	63.11
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11.76	38.4	30.63	15.13	38.1	39.71	19.23	37.8	50.87

\* Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.

† The industries covered are manufacturing; mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

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

TABLE 124  
Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960 October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	55.5	55.6
1961 October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	58.5	58.5
1962 October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	61.2	61.2
1963 October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	64.0	64.0
1964 October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	68.3	68.3
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	73.7	73.7
1966 October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	77.3	77.3
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	81.1	81.1
1968 October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	86.8	86.8
1969 October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	92.2
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 October	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
1972 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
1973 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
1974 April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

	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)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962 October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964 October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966 October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1967 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1968 October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970 October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1972 October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1973 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1974 October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1969 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1970 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1971 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2



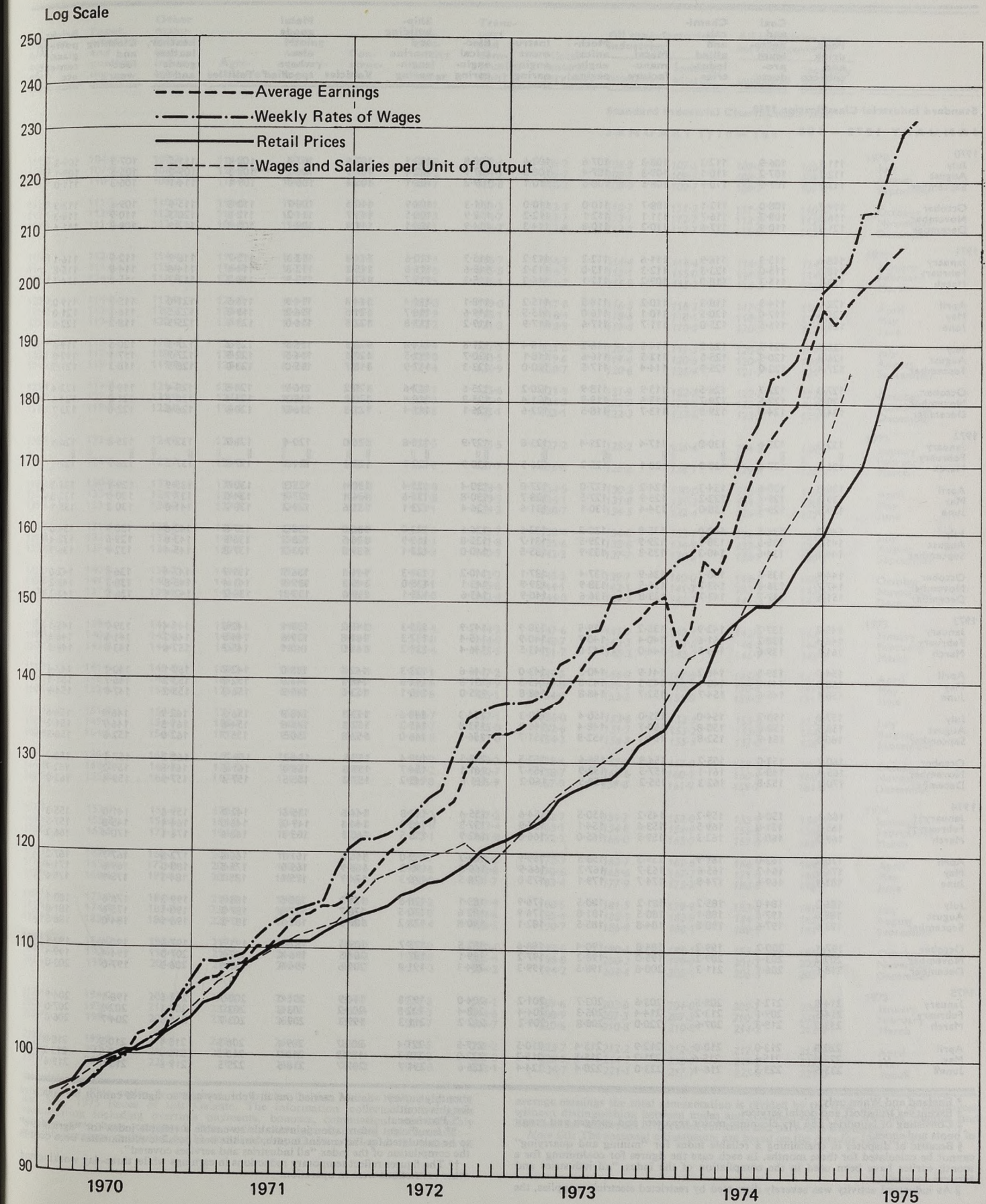
**EARNINGS AND HOURS**  
**Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees:**  
**average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)**

TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average hourly earnings
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
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	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7	
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
All full-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
Full-time youths and boys (under 21)										
April 1972	16.7	17.1			16.0	16.2				
April 1973	19.9	20.4	42.7	48.0	19.0	19.3	42.3	45.5	44.3	
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1	57.4	
Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1972	11.0	11.3			10.2	10.3				
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.6	33.2	11.8	11.9	39.0	30.6	30.4	
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9	40.7	
Part-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	10.4	10.5			12.1	12.2				
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.4	56.0	15.0	15.2	18.9	64.6	64.4	
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2	72.0	
Part-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	9.3	9.5			8.5	8.6				
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.6	49.0	9.9	10.1	20.3	49.1	49.0	
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	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)

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Metal goods not elsewhere specified		Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
									Vehicles	Textiles			
Standard Industrial Classification 1968													
JANUARY 1970 = 100													
1970													
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
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
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
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
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
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
1971													
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7	118.9	112.9
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.0	115.8
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	117.7	115.8
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
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	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
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
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
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
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
November	130.5	122.5	115.6	111.9	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	121.0
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
1972													
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	125.8
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	128.7
March	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	128.7
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
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
1973													
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7
February	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6
March	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6
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
May	158.0	141.7	145.3	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7
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
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
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
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
October	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1
November	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2
December	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4
1974													
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0
February††	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	157.3	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8
March	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	162.9	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4
April	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	172.4	180.0	169.6
June	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9
July	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6
August	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	178.7	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6
September	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0
October	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4
November	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4
December	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0
1975													
January	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1
February	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3
March	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7
April	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5
May	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5
June††	233.5	223.5	216.4	223.0	220.4	224.4	226.6	231.7	207.7	218.5	225.5	219.6	215.0

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered		1970
									unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968													
JANUARY 1970 = 100													
1970													
July	111.0	104.6	107.3	111.3	97.9	112.1	106.8	106.6	105.2	108.3	107.5	108.1	106.9
August	109.9	107.9	108.0	115.6	100.4	109.9	108.2	109.7	105.7	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.9
September	111.7	110.2	109.2	119.3	101.3	114.5	107.7	110.8	110.2	108.9	109.7	109.7	109.3
October	111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.2	111.2	110.6
November	113.4	113.0	113.1	111.1	101.6	113.9	108.3	114.7	112.7	113.1	112.7	108.3	112.0
December	109.1	111.9	112.3	109.9	111.8	108.1	109.1	114.7	113.8	112.2	113.7	111.9	113.1
1971													
January	115.8	112.0	114.4	112.7	113.3	112.5	109.1	116.7	114.7	114.4	114.4	114.2	114.2
February	114.5	111.6	115.6	116.9	112.9	115.3	109.6	115.5	114.7	115.1	115.0	114.9	114.6
March	117.0	114.1	116.5	121.3	114.5	117.9	123.5	116.1	116.7	115.9	115.7	116.5	115.8
April	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
May	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
June	123.6	113.8	120.1	125.8	114.5	124.5	122.2	121.3	118.9	119.8	118.0	120.5	117.8
July	123.9	115.5	118.4	126.5	112.1	122.9	126.4	122.5	121.0	120.3	119.3	120.8	119.4
August	120.1												



**EARNINGS**

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium						
	1973		1974		1975		1973		1974		1975		
	January	June	January	June	January	January	January	June	January	June	January	January	
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>													
	£											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	257.8	254.4	300.9	360.4	47.98	257.5	274.1	290.0	307.4	393.9	97.00	
All timeworkers	226.6	254.9	257.7	288.8	337.7	51.22	261.0	274.6	289.8	307.6	367.7	106.33	
Payment-by-result workers													
Skilled	214.8	231.8	224.4	268.5	313.1	57.53	230.6	244.3	267.6	274.1	340.1	130.51	
Semi-skilled	218.4	237.3	227.2	277.5	326.5	49.39	245.2	256.9	280.7	291.8	367.9	106.69	
Labourers	202.5	219.5	217.4	263.2	307.5	48.30	219.2	239.5	266.8	274.5	341.8	98.13	
All payment-by-result workers	215.2	232.1	224.5	270.2	315.7	54.65	232.2	245.4	268.7	276.4	344.4	121.27	
All skilled workers	213.0	232.7	227.9	268.9	311.1	56.36	232.2	244.9	263.9	276.0	335.2	125.27	
All semi-skilled workers	224.4	246.3	239.5	282.5	336.3	48.75	244.2	256.6	274.9	288.7	360.2	102.50	
All labourers	216.7	235.7	233.4	280.5	330.1	48.21	234.9	254.9	281.2	290.4	368.0	97.79	
All workers covered	216.9	236.5	231.8	273.2	318.9	53.56	237.8	250.5	270.8	281.9	346.1	116.37	
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>													
Timeworkers													
General workers	224.2	233.4	243.8	270.1	313.9	53.21	260.1	268.2	291.6	311.9	369.9	122.86	
Craftsmen	214.0	226.5	235.5	259.7	305.3	57.45	244.1	255.2	274.0	291.1	342.8	129.06	
All timeworkers	221.9	232.2	242.4	268.0	312.3	54.28	257.2	266.5	288.8	308.0	364.7	124.44	
Payment-by-result workers													
General workers	209.6	220.9	224.5	247.8	296.2	52.68	224.2	223.8	235.2	253.5	303.0	116.22	
Craftsmen	201.5	208.3	203.2	230.7	285.8	57.12	223.3	215.7	224.4	246.1	288.1	123.11	
All payment-by-result workers	208.8	218.1	219.4	243.7	294.0	53.72	225.1	221.7	232.3	251.2	299.0	117.80	
All general workers	218.8	228.5	237.5	263.0	307.1	53.12	244.8	251.2	271.3	290.6	345.6	121.81	
All craftsmen	208.8	220.2	226.7	251.1	297.6	57.40	233.1	240.1	256.5	273.8	322.4	128.23	
All workers covered	216.9	226.9	235.3	260.4	305.3	54.20	242.4	248.9	268.2	286.7	340.1	123.42	
	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium			Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium									
	1973		1974		1974		1973		1974		1974		
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>													
	£											p	
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		
Payment-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		
All skilled workers	211.5		242.1		47.88		228.2		259.5		105.75		
All semi-skilled workers	217.3		243.1		43.71		232.5		261.1		96.81		
All 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.

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

TABLE 130 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
<b>All industries and services</b>												
1972 } Average of monthly index numbers	101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.5	100.5	101.7	101.4
1973 } 1974	114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	115.2	116.5	117.8	115.6
1974 } 1975	136.4	144.4	143.1	138.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	136.9	145.8	144.1	138.7
1973 July	115.4	115.7	118.3	115.6	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	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	99.2	99.4	156.2	174.5	168.8	159.7
February	157.9	174.1	171.3	161.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	158.5	175.8	172.7	162.0
March	165.0	180.3	178.0	168.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	165.7	182.1	179.4	169.0
April	166.1	181.1	179.0	169.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	166.8	182.8	180.4	170.1
May	172.5	186.8	185.5	175.4	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	173.2	188.6	187.0	176.4
June	178.5	190.5	192.7	181.1	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	179.2	192.4	194.3	182.2
July	179.9	194.8	194.7	183.0	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	180.7	196.8	196.3	184.1
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>												
1972 } Average of monthly index numbers	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5
1973 } 1974	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6
1974 } 1975	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3
1973 July	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	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



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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1972 } 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 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	165	161	158	167	166
May	180	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166
June	180	201	178	174	185	180	158	167	166
July	192	192	178	180	185	181	158	167	166
<b>Normal weekly hours‡</b>									
1972 } Average of monthly index 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 April	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)
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	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
February	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
March	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
April	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
May	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
June	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
July	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1972 } 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 } {	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134
1974 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
1975 January	178	159	169	141	149	159	158	155	154
February	179	159	169	141	150	159	158	156	156
March	179	201	169	141	164	160	158	167	163
April	179	201	170	141	165	161	158	167	166
May	181	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166
June	181	201	178	174	185	180	158	167	166
July	194	192	178	180	185	181	158	167	166

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1972 } Average of monthly index numbers {	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
1973 } {	113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
1974 } {	138	126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128
1974 April	127	117	122	146	127	122	126	133	117
May	133	123	126	147	132	126	131	139	120
June	137	126	130	164	136	129	132	144	129
July	140	129	131	169	138	136	134	147	130
August	143	130	133	173	140	138	139	150	131
September	145	132	133	173	140	138	146	150	131
October	146	136	134	175	141	139	152	152	138
November	151	140	143	181	149	145	159	165	145
December	151	147	143	181	149	153	165	176	149
1975 January	164	147	144	183	155	157	165	176	149
February	164	150	144	199	155	158	168	177	149
March	164	151	157	199	173	160	172	177	149
April	165	155	157	199	173	164	173	177	149
May	167	155	158	199	173	164	176	177	149
June	167	159	161	228	173	165	176	179	161
July	170	159	161	228	173	172	183	181	165
<b>Normal weekly hours‡</b>									
1972 } Average of monthly index numbers {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7
1973 } {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.9	100.0	98.5
1974 } {	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
1974 April	(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)
May	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
June	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
July	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
September	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
October	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
November	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
December	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
1975 January	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
February	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
March	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
April	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
May	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
June	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
July	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1972 } Average of monthly index numbers {	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
1973 } {	113	105	109	139	112	107	114	114	106
1974 } {	138	126	130	162	138	131	141	145	132
1974 April	127	117	122	146	130	122	129	133	121
May	133	123	126	147	136	126	135	139	124
June	137	126	130	164	139	129	136	144	132
July	140	129	131	169	141	136	137	147	134
August	143	130	133	173	143	138	142	150	135
September	145	132	133	173	143	138	149	150	135
October	146	136	134	175	145	139	156	152	142
November	151	140	143	181	153	145	162	165	149
December	151	147	143	181	153	153	169	176	153
1975 January	164	147	144	183	159	157	169	176	153
February	164	150	144	200	159	158	171	177	154
March	164	151	157	200	178	160	176	177	154
April	165	155	157	200	178	164	177	177	154
May	167	155	158	200	178	164	180	177	154
June	167	159	161	228	178	165	180	179	166
July	170	159	161	228	178	172	187	181	171

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

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



**RETAIL PRICES**  
United Kingdom: general\* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights	1968 1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
	1969 1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
	1970 1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
	1971 1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
	1972 1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
	1973 1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9- 98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3- 97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
	1975 1,000	232	36.2‡	195.8‡	41.2‡	66.4‡	107.6‡	42.3	45.9‡	768	963.8‡
1974 Monthly average	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1974 January 15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February 19	101.7	100.9	97.6	101.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	99.3	100.7	102.0	101.9
March 19	102.6	102.0	99.5	102.5	102.2	106.3	104.6	98.9	102.1	102.8	102.8
April 23	106.1	103.2	102.1	103.4	108.1	110.8	109.6	92.2	102.5	107.0	106.3
May 21	107.6	104.5	106.9	103.9	108.7	111.5	110.5	91.8	103.0	108.7	107.7
June 18	108.7	105.9	111.1	104.7	109.5	113.6	111.6	91.8	104.0	109.6	108.6
July 16	109.7	105.5	103.1	106.1	113.4	115.6	114.7	90.9	104.5	111.1	110.0
August 20	109.8	106.1	99.1	107.8	115.2	118.9	117.4	91.4	105.6	111.1	110.3
September 17	111.0	107.5	99.8	109.3	116.8	120.8	119.2	92.3	107.2	112.1	111.5
October 15	113.2	110.4	104.6	111.8	119.7	124.7	122.6	93.8	108.9	114.2	113.7
November 12	115.2	113.3	105.7	115.0	121.9	130.3	126.9	97.2	110.4	115.8	115.6
December 10	116.9	114.4	106.5	116.3	123.9	133.4	129.5	96.4	111.1	117.7	117.4
1975 January 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
February 18	121.9	121.3	108.9	124.2	131.7	150.8	143.0	98.8	114.2	122.1	122.5
March 18	124.3	126.0	114.9	128.7	133.1	153.7	145.3	108.9	116.9	123.8	124.8
April 15	129.1	130.7	124.8	132.2	137.7	156.3	148.7	113.8	119.2	128.7	129.4
May 13	134.5	132.7	129.4	133.8	139.3	158.4	150.6	115.3	120.2	135.0	134.8
June 17	137.1	135.9	140.3	135.2	141.0	160.0	152.2	116.7	121.2	137.5	137.1
July 15	138.5	136.3	140.2	135.7	143.0	160.6	153.4	115.9	121.4	139.2	138.5

\* See footnote on page 808.  
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.  
‡ Provisional.

**RETAIL PRICES**  
general\* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
											Weights	1968
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	Weights
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975	
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	Monthly average 1974	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January 15	1974
100.4	101.2	100.9	101.4	102.6	100.6	102.6	104.3	102.0	100.6	101.0	February 19	
101.1	102.6	101.4	101.7	103.2	101.3	104.2	104.7	103.3	101.3	102.2	March 19	
101.8	109.5	114.6	107.2	103.2	105.1	106.7	108.6	106.6	102.5	104.8	April 23	
104.0	110.5	121.6	107.6	106.2	105.9	108.3	110.2	108.0	104.7	106.1	May 21	
106.5	110.7	121.6	108.1	109.6	106.6	109.0	110.9	109.6	105.7	107.5	June 18	
110.5	111.7	121.6	108.2	113.6	109.2	109.7	112.2	112.4	108.0	109.1	July 16	
112.7	110.7	120.3	105.1	115.7	109.5	110.9	112.7	113.3	109.3	110.4	August 20	
113.6	111.6	121.6	105.8	115.8	110.5	112.9	113.5	115.4	110.3	111.7	September 17	
114.0	115.4	121.6	107.1	116.0	113.7	115.1	115.0	120.1	111.7	113.8	October 15	
117.2	116.0	121.6	108.6	120.4	113.7	116.3	117.1	121.6	113.2	115.3	November 12	
118.8	116.3	123.8	109.0	122.4	116.9	117.2	123.3	122.4	113.7	116.5	December 10	
119.9	118.2	124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	130.3	125.2	115.8	118.7	January 14	1975
123.1	119.5	124.0	111.1	127.8	119.8	121.0	132.6	127.9	116.7	120.5	February 18	
128.3	120.7	125.5	111.8	130.0	121.3	122.5	134.5	130.2	121.0	122.1	March 18	
135.0	122.3	125.7	125.8	136.7	124.0	123.0	138.1	134.5	126.3	126.3	April 15	
143.2	137.3	152.6	126.6	144.0	131.7	123.8	142.5	136.3	126.3	129.9	May 13	
150.8	139.7	158.4	128.7	151.4	133.3	125.1	144.6	137.7	138.0	132.3	June 17	
154.0	141.8	158.7	129.3	154.9	134.2	125.7	145.9	141.4	140.4	135.4	July 15	

‡ 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.



**RETAIL PRICES**  
**United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households**

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

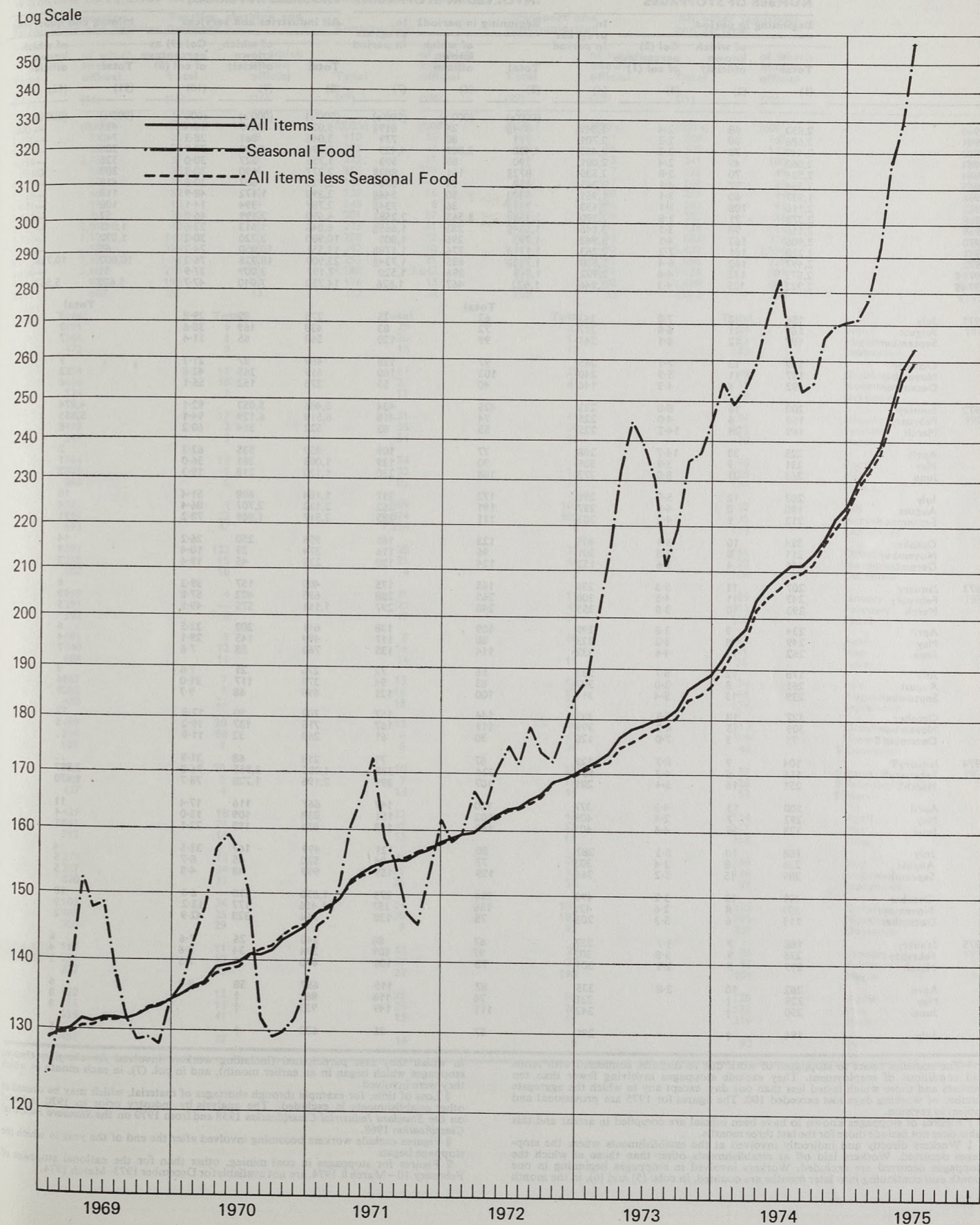
	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3			121.0	134.0			123.5	134.5		

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
<b>INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	107.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	102.8	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
<b>INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	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
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
<b>GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES</b>											
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	118.5	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2

**Index of retail prices**

January 1962 = 100





**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES \***  
**United Kingdom: stoppages of work**

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡				
	Beginning in period		Col (2) percentage of col (1)	In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†			Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	814	24	819	3,024	497	16.4	495	—
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	—
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	42
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	—
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—
1974	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	1,626	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567
							<b>Total</b>				<b>Total</b>	
1971	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	3	3
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	83	438	169	38.6	3	3
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	120	569	65	11.4	7	7
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	138	409	87	21.3	9	9
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	160	619	265	42.8	12	12
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	53	276	152	55.1	6	6
1972	January	200	16	8.0	233	425	434	5,486	5,053	92.1	4,874	4,874
	February	150	6	4.0	225	74	418	6,514	6,129	94.1	5,855	5,855
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	83	522	314	60.2	8	8
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2	2
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1	1
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	230	1,130	218	19.3	2	2
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	608	51.4	18	18
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	262	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	4
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	285	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	11
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	165	956	250	26.2	14	14
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	116	374	39	10.4	9	9
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	130	232	45	19.4	3	3
1973	January	207	11	5.3	236	165	175	400	157	39.3	6	6
	February	243	11	4.5	308	265	288	695	402	57.8	19	19
	March	293	10	3.8	355	248	297	1,161	575	49.5	5	5
	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	138	641	208	32.5	6	6
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	117	499	145	29.1	4	4
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	135	763	58	7.6	7	7
	July	178	12	6.7	233	56	72	276	21	7.6	3	3
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	94	378	117	31.0	16	16
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	121	699	68	9.7	9	9
	October	327	18	5.5	391	146	167	702	90	12.8	12	12
	November	309	15	4.9	399	111	167	715	137	19.2	5	5
	December	71	5	7.0	120	30	61	269	32	11.9	..	..
1974	January	104	9	8.7	128	67	71	213	68	31.9	..	..
	February	116	5	4.3	154	324	338	4,085	3,955	96.8	3,897	3,897
	March	251	16	6.4	281	107	399	2,196	1,728	78.7	1,670	1,670
	April	300	13	4.3	377	130	147	667	116	17.4	11	11
	May	292	7	2.4	409	102	151	838	109	13.0	4	4
	June	323	15	4.6	403	160	183	856	189	22.1	11	11
	July	188	10	5.3	283	80	121	499	167	33.5	4	4
	August	236	8	3.4	303	77	94	520	45	8.7	5	5
	September	289	15	5.2	366	129	159	999	48	4.8	5	5
	October	401	13	3.2	490	214	273	1,656	110	6.6	10	10
	November	309	8	2.6	431	156	257	1,456	177	12.2	9	9
	December	113	6	5.3	203	75	138	764	328	42.9	2	2
1975	January	188	7	3.7	237	67	86	340	26	7.6	6	6
	February	236	9	3.8	302	97	109	394	34	8.6	4	4
	March	219	5	2.3	301	75	108	690	52	7.5	2	2
	April	262	10	3.8	335	87	119	657	58	8.9	6	6
	May	229	†	†	338	76	118	863	†	†	8	8
	June	250	†	†	342	111	149	933	†	†	8	8
	July	194	†	†	281	57	85	620	†	†	5	5

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

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

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

in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.

§ Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

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

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

**INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES\***  
**stoppages of work: United Kingdom**

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
1960	1,450	317	25	3	110	15	636	1	308	162
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
1974	5,837	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	
1971	191	29	6	22	29	22	22	24	24	24
	366	3	3	7	20	12	33	33	33	33
	473	9	9	15	15	12	53	53	53	53
	304	11	11	17	17	20	49	49	49	49
	468	10	10	27	27	67	67	67	67	67
	234	3	3	11	11	4	19	19	19	19
	440	17	17	31	31	41	84	84	84	84
	478	2	2	36	36	30	112	112	112	112
	344	3	3	54	54	16	98	98	98	98
	764	12	12	24	24	2	55	55	55	55
	825	9	9	32	32	10	125	125	125	125
	860	6	6	85	85	74	104	104	104	104
	577	9	9	389	389	105	87	87	87	87
	694	22	22	1,874	1,874	503	35	35	35	35
	692	47								



## OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134 (1970 = 100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
1a Gross domestic product‡	91.1	92.7	96.6	98.4	100.0	101.4	104.6	109.9	108.9
1b Employed labour force*	102.3	100.9	100.5	100.5	100.0	98.3	99.1	101.2	
1c GDP per person employed*	89.0	91.9	96.1	97.9	100.0	103.2	105.5	108.6	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
1d Total domestic incomes	84.2	86.5	89.5	92.8	100.0	110.4	121.1	132.0	150.5
1e Wages and salaries	83.8	85.1	87.1	91.3	100.0	109.6	119.6	129.0	153.7
1f Labour costs	82.0	84.0	86.3	90.0	100.0	109.0	118.6	127.7	152.5
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
2a Output	90.6	91.7	97.1	99.7	100.0	100.5	102.6	110.2	106.4
2b Employment	105.6	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	95.8	(95.5)
2c Output per person employed	85.8	89.2	95.8	98.2	100.0	103.7	108.5	115.0	(111.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
2d Wages and salaries	85.9	85.7	85.5	90.3	100.0	107.3	117.4	125.8	
2e Labour costs	85.5	84.8	84.7	89.7	100.0	107.5	117.7	126.0	
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
3a Output	89.2	89.8	95.7	99.4	100.0	99.7	102.3	110.9	108.0
3b Employment	102.6	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	94.2	(94.5)
3c Output per person employed	86.9	90.0	96.7	99.1	100.0	103.0	109.2	117.7	(114.3)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
3d Wages and salaries**	82.9	82.9	83.3	88.5	100.0	108.7	117.7	124.2	
3e Labour costs	83.5	82.2	82.5	88.0	100.0	109.2	118.5	125.4	
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
4a Output	115.3	114.5	111.4	104.9	100.0	99.7	84.0	93.6	83.6
4b Employment	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.9	92.8	88.4	(85.3)
4c Output per person employed	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.5	100.0	102.9	90.5	105.9	(98.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
4d Wages and salaries	91.8	92.3	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.3	138.2	133.5	
4e Labour costs	90.9	91.5	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.0	143.5	138.2	
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
5a Output	97.7	92.0	97.9	100.3	100.0	91.2	91.0	99.4	91.5
5b Employment	105.8	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.3	87.4	87.3	(85.8)
5c Output per person employed	92.3	91.4	99.2	101.0	100.0	96.7	104.1	113.9	(106.6)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
5d Wages and salaries	76.1	78.1	76.8	84.2	100.0	111.8	120.8	125.4	
5e Labour costs	76.3	77.3	76.0	83.9	100.0	112.3	121.3	125.9	
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
6a Output	84.7	87.5	91.2	96.7	100.0	101.1	100.5	111.6	110.2
6b Employment	100.1	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	92.6	(94.1)
6c Output per person employed	84.6	88.5	93.4	97.6	100.0	104.6	109.1	120.5	(117.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
6d Wages and salaries	85.3	84.1	85.6	89.7	100.0	106.6	114.6	118.7	
6e Labour costs	85.3	83.2	84.6	89.2	100.0	107.0	115.3	119.6	
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
7a Output	96.3	94.5	100.5	105.9	100.0	99.3	103.7	105.0	98.5
7b Employment	101.4	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	95.0	(94.6)
7c Output per person employed	95.0	96.6	103.6	106.6	100.0	102.0	110.4	110.5	(104.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
7d Wages and salaries	77.1	78.1	80.3	84.1	100.0	110.3	123.2	142.5	
7e Labour costs	77.4	77.6	79.6	83.7	100.0	110.5	123.9	143.3	
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
8a Output	85.9	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.6	100.4
8b Employment	112.5	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	87.9	(86.0)
8c Output per person employed	76.4	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.7	116.3	123.5	(116.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
8d Wages and salaries	93.7	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.7	111.1	113.4	
8e Labour costs	93.6	91.2	86.3	93.1	100.0	104.9	111.9	115.0	
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
9a Output	83.0	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	117.8	118.6
9b Employment	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	88.4	(88.3)
9c Output per person employed	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.2	122.1	133.3	(134.3)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
9d Wages and salaries	98.3	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	113.0	115.5	
9e Labour costs	97.4	96.7	93.3	94.0	100.0	108.8	113.3	116.4	

\* Civil employment and HM Forces.

\*\* The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 771 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

‡ As from 1970 the gross domestic product is shown adjusted to allow for the use of delivery rather than production indicators to represent output in certain industries within manufacturing. The industrial production index and the index for manufacturing are still shown unadjusted for this effect.

## OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

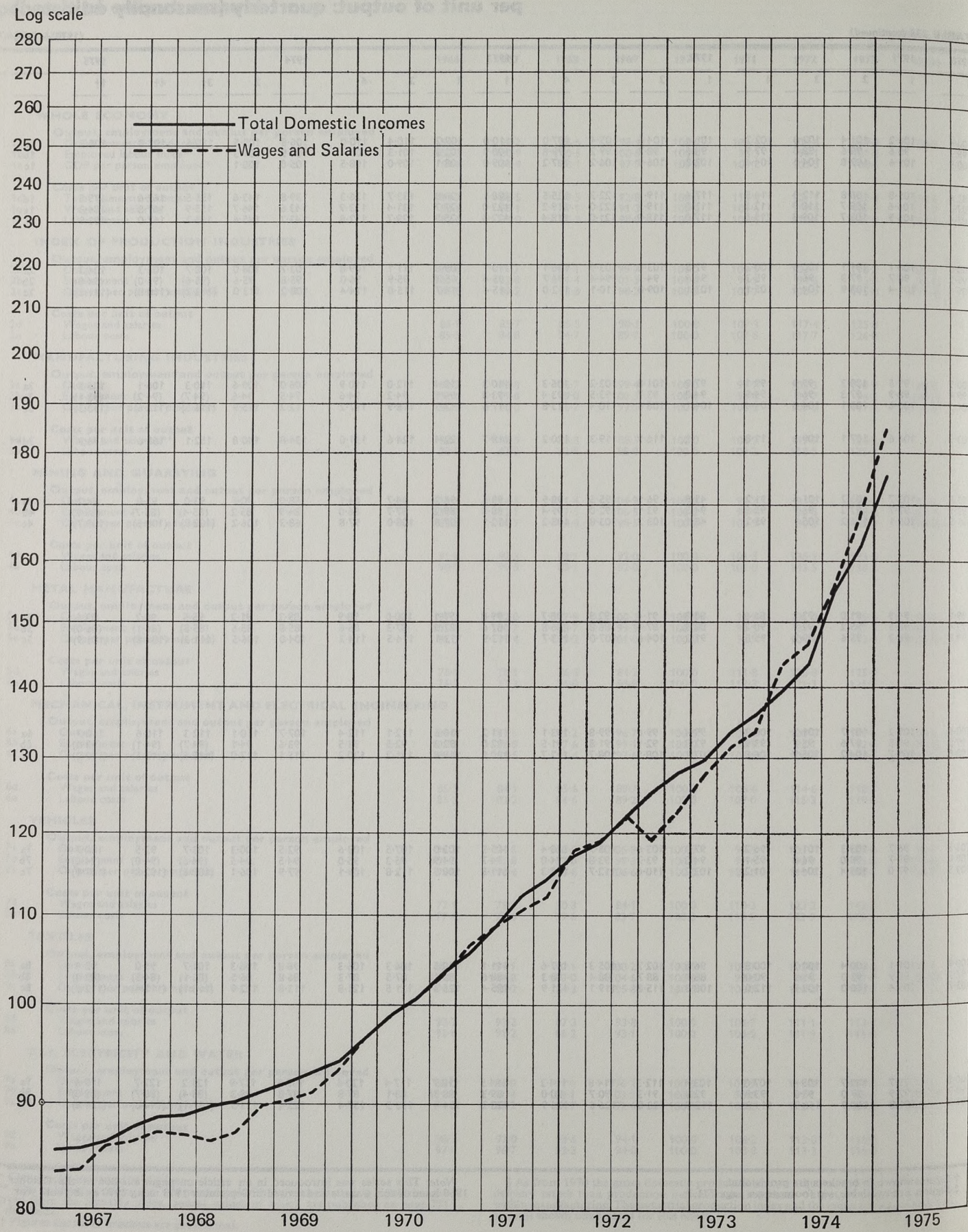
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1970 = 100)

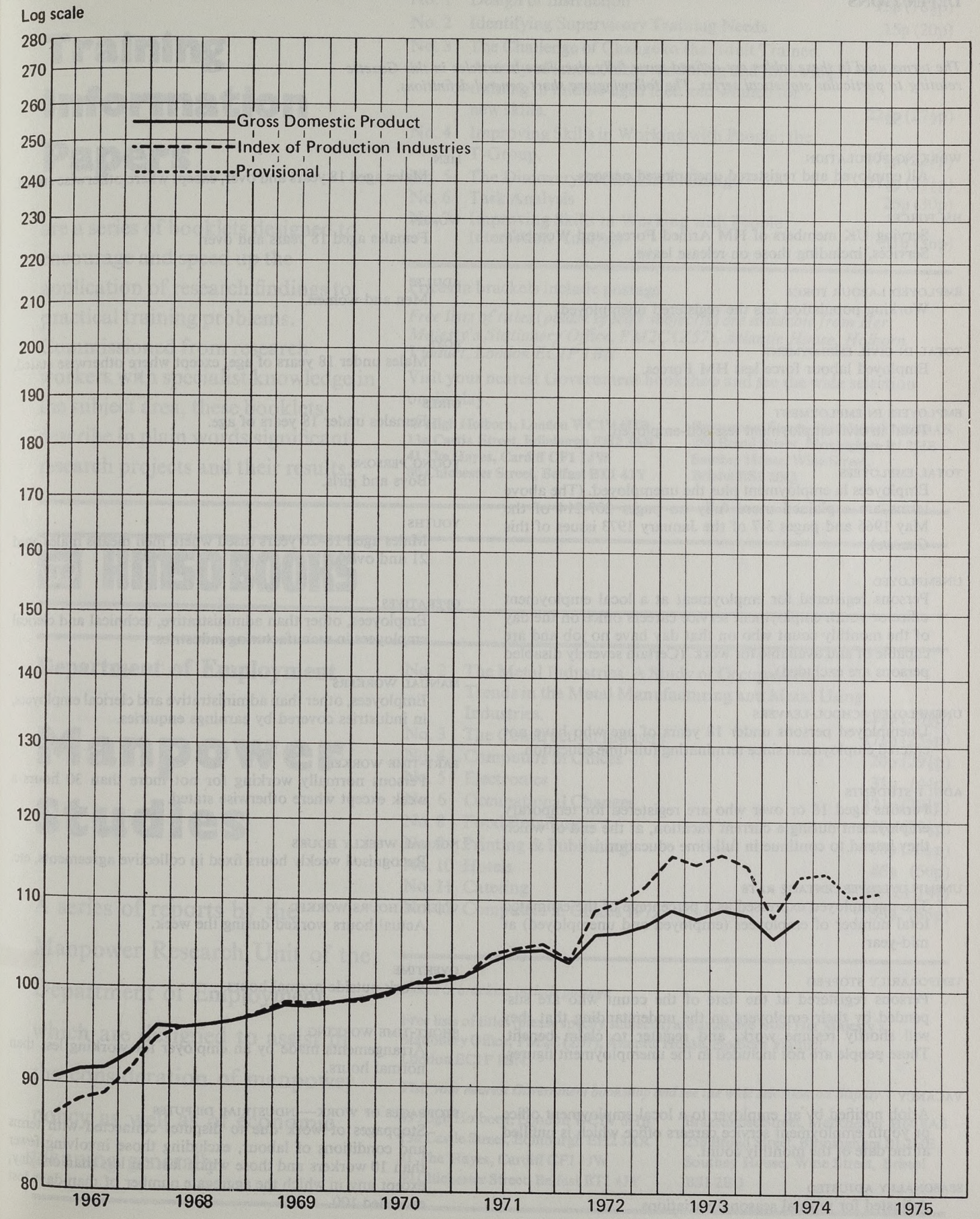
1970	1971				1972				1973				1974				1975	
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	
100.6	100.2	101.4	102.0	102.2	101.4	104.6	105.4	107.0	110.0	109.2	110.4	110.0	106.8	109.5	110.6	108.8	108.7	1a
99.7	98.6	98.6	98.0	97.9	98.6	98.7	99.2	99.8	100.9	101.0	101.3	101.4	100.9	101.3				1b
100.9	101.6	102.8	104.1	104.4	102.8	106.0	106.2	107.2	109.0	108.1	109.0	108.5	105.8	108.1				1c
103.6	105.8	108.8	112.3	114.5	117.4	119.1	122.3	125.5	128.1	129.8	133.7	136.3	139.8	143.6	155.5	162.6	175.5	1d
103.3	106.6	108.7	110.9	112.3	117.9	119.2	122.0	119.2	123.0	127.7	131.4	133.9	143.6	146.7	155.9	167.8	184.3	1e
103.4	105.9	108.7	109.8	111.5	117.0	118.0	121.0	118.4	122.4	125.8	129.7	132.8	143.2	145.6	155.2	167.0	183.9	1f
100.6	100.1	101.1	100.6	100.2	97.5	103.0	103.9	106.1	110.1	109.8	111.1	109.8	103.7	108.0	108.7	105.3	104.5	2a
99.2	98.7	97.3	96.3	95.3	94.6	94.5	94.4	94.7	95.4	95.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	95.6	(95.6)	(95.0)	(94.0)	2b
101.4	101.4	103.9	104.5	105.1	103.1	109.0	110.1	112.0	115.4	114.7	115.8	114.4	108.2	113.0	(113.7)	(110.8)	(111.2)	2c
100.9	99.5	100.3	99.9	99.1	97.9	101.8	103.2	106.3	110.3	110.4	112.0	110.9	106.0	109.6	110.3	106.1	105.5	3a
99.4	98.9	97.3	96.1	94.9	94.0	93.7	93.5	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.5	94.6	(94.7)	(94.2)	(93.1)	3b
101.5	100.6	103.1	104.0	104.4	104.1	108.6	110.4	113.8	117.6	117.3	118.9	117.2	112.2	115.9	(116.5)	(112.6)	(113.3)	3c
103.9	106.6	107.1	109.3	111.8	†	116.9	119.3	120.2	118.7	122.4	124.6	131.0	134.8	140.8	152.1	168.6	176.9	3d**
93.5	102.7	103.2	101.6	91.2	45.5	96.1	95.5	98.9	99.6	96.2	94.7	84.1	58.0	90.5	93.0	93.0	94.2	4a
97.9	97.7	97.2	96.7	95.8	94.5	93.1	92.0	91.4	90.5	89.2	87.7	86.0	84.9	85.2	(85.4)	(85.7)	(85.9)	4b
95.5	105.1	106.2	105.1	95.2	48.1	103.2	103.8	108.2	110.1	107.8	108.0	97.8	68.3	106.2	(108.9)	(108.5)	(109.7)	4c
99.1	94.9	91.0	92.2	86.6	80.8	91.4	92.9	98.7	99.8	99.1	100.0	98.9	89.2	91.2	95.5	90.2	87.6	5a
99.4	98.5	95.2	92.9	90.7	88.5	87.4	86.8	86.8	87.6	87.6	87.3	86.6	85.8	85.6	(85.8)	(86.1)	(86.0)	5b
99.7	96.3	95.6	99.2	95.5	91.3	104.6	107.0	113.7	113.9	113.1	114.5	114.2	104.0	106.5	(111.3)	(104.8)	(101.9)	5c
100.6	101.2	101.7	101.2	100.3	99.4	99.6	99.8	103.1	111.2	110.6	112.1	112.4	107.7	110.1	112.3	110.6	110.7	6a
99.8	99.5	97.6	95.7	93.9	92.8	92.1	91.8	91.5	92.0	92.3	92.5	93.5	93.6	94.1	(94.7)	(94.1)	(93.0)	6b
100.8	101.7	104.2	105.7	106.8	107.1	108.1	108.7	112.7	120.9	119.8	121.2	120.2	115.1	117.0	(118.6)	(11		



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



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





## DEFINITIONS

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

<b>WORKING POPULATION</b> All employed and registered unemployed persons.	<b>MEN</b> Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
<b>HM FORCES</b> Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.	<b>WOMEN</b> Females aged 18 years and over.
<b>EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE</b> Working population less the registered unemployed.	<b>ADULTS</b> Men and women.
<b>TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT</b> Employed labour force less HM Forces.	<b>BOYS</b> Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
<b>EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT</b> Total in civil employment less self-employed.	<b>GIRLS</b> Females under 18 years of age.
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES</b> 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).	<b>YOUNG PERSONS</b> Boys and girls.
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b> 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).	<b>YOUTHS</b> Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
<b>UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS</b> Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	<b>OPERATIVES</b> Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
<b>ADULT STUDENTS</b> 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.	<b>MANUAL WORKERS</b> Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
<b>UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE</b> The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.	<b>PART-TIME WORKERS</b> Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
<b>TEMPORARILY STOPPED</b> 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.	<b>NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS</b> Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.
<b>VACANCY</b> 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.	<b>WEEKLY HOURS WORKED</b> Actual hours worked during the week.
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b> Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	<b>OVERTIME</b> Work outside normal hours.
	<b>SHORT-TIME WORKING</b> Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	<b>STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES</b> 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.

## Department of Employment

## Training Information Papers

are a series of booklets designed to encourage and speed up the application of research findings to practical training problems. Commissioned from research workers with specialist knowledge in the subject area, these booklets describe in plain words significant research projects and their results.

Titles already published:	
No. 1 Design of Instruction	15p (18½p)
No. 2 Identifying Supervisory Training Needs	15p (20p)
No. 3 The Challenge of Change to the Adult Trainee. A study of labour turnover during and following training of middle-aged men and women for new skills.	22½p (27½p)
No. 4 Improving Skills in Working with People: the T-Group.	17½p (22½p)
No. 5 The Discovery Method in Training	27½p (34½p)
No. 6 Task Analysis	25p (30p)
No. 7 Improving Skills in Working with People: Interaction Analysis	31p (36p)

Prices in brackets include postage

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM2C (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN

Visit your nearest Government bookshop and see the wide selection on display.

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB	Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR	258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW	Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY	



## HMSO BOOKS

## Department of Employment

## Manpower Studies

A series of reports by the Manpower Research Unit of the Department of Employment which are designed to assist in the consideration of manpower policy as well as of economic planning generally.

No. 2 The Metal Industries. A Study of Occupational Trends in the Metal Manufacturing and Metal Using Industries.	22½p (30½p)
No. 3 The Construction Industry	17½p (25½p)
No. 4 Computers in Offices	20p (29½p)
No. 5 Electronics	31p (44p)
No. 6 Occupational Changes	12½p (20½p)
No. 8 Food Retailing	20p (29½p)
No. 9 Printing & Publishing	60p (76½p)
No. 10 Hotels	45p (56p)
No. 11 Catering	£1 (£1.14½)
No. 12 Computers in Offices 1972	55p (66p)

Prices in brackets include postage

Free lists of titles (please specify subject/s) are available from Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PM2C (Z57), Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London EC1P 1BN.

Visit your nearest Government bookshop and see the wide selection on display.

49 High Holborn, London WC1V 6HB	Brazennose Street, Manchester M60 8AS
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR	258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW	Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ
80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY	



# New Earnings Survey, 1974

Essential reading for all concerned with earnings, hours of work etc., in Great Britain.  
Published in six separate parts. All now available.

## Subscription form

To HM Stationery Office:

P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH	39 Brazennose Street, Manchester
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW	M60 8AS
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR	80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ	258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

Enclosed please find £4, being a subscription for all six monthly parts of the 1974 NEW EARNINGS SURVEY

The copies should be sent to

Name .....

Address .....

.....  
A binder is also available from HMSO, price £1.25 (£1.37 by post)



## Subscription form for the Department of Employment Gazette

To HM Stationery Office:

P.O. Box 569, London SE1 9NH	39 Brazennose Street, Manchester
41 The Hayes, Cardiff CF1 1JW	M60 8AS
13a Castle Street, Edinburgh EH2 3AR	80 Chichester Street, Belfast BT1 4JY
Southey House, Wine Street, Bristol BS1 2BQ	258 Broad Street, Birmingham B1 2HE

Enclosed please find £12.12 being one year's subscription to the DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE.

The copies should be sent to

Name .....

Address .....