

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

March 1975 (pages 177-288)

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## Guide to some major articles 1974-1975

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## The unemployment statistics and their interpretation

THE White Paper on *Unemployment Statistics* (Cmd 5157), published in November 1972, contained the recommendation that the Department of Employment should publish articles from time to time describing the trends and structure of unemployment. Since then, a series of articles has appeared in this *Gazette* on the duration of unemployment (February 1973 issue), a new occupational analysis of the unemployed (started in February 1973), a long-term study of trends in the composition of the unemployed (March 1973), the flows of unemployment and vacancies (September 1973, September 1974), the results of a special survey of characteristics of the unemployed (March 1974, May 1974, June 1974) and a general description of the unemployment statistics (May 1974). The present article is a further contribution to this series.

### Summary

The article opens with a highly condensed summary of the factual background on the definition of unemployment and the various categories of people who are included in the definition. Whether particular groups are included or excluded will of course affect the *level* of the figures, but it will not necessarily affect the *trends*.

The next section of the article endeavours to summarise the current state of the debate on the interpretation of the movements in the unemployment statistics since 1966. The more this question is examined in detail, the more it seems that while it may well be possible that there are economic reasons which now make it difficult to support such full employment as before, there is at present no really hard evidence that the *people* on the register are very different, or that the statistics have been seriously misleading about the *trends* in the numbers of men seeking work. (There is a slight query about the women: it is possible that fewer of these have been registering.)

Next, the article considers the use of the statistics of unemployment as an economic indicator. The labour reserve, the amount of slack in the economy and the term "full employment" are not precisely-defined concepts and cannot be measured just by looking at unemployment statistics or the characteristics of the unemployed in isolation. It is, however, possible to estimate how many of the registered unemployed are readily employable, in the sense that they could be expected to leave the register within a certain time if demand were rising.

The article then discusses the present position on alternative statistics from (a) labour force surveys and (b) surveys of the characteristics of the unemployed. The General Household Survey is already a useful supplement to the existing statistics and the case for more extensive labour force surveys can be considered further when the results of

the EEC Labour Force Survey held in 1973 become available. They must not, however, be expected to provide any new information which will be different in kind from the data already available from the Censuses of Population and the General Household Survey.

In the meantime, there has been widespread interest in the results of the survey of characteristics of the unemployed which was carried out in June 1973. (This was an assessment made by the staff in the local offices of the Employment Service Agency of the characteristics of a sample of persons on the unemployment registers; as distinct from the labour force surveys, which are conducted by interviewing a sample of households.) The Department of Employment and the Employment Service Agency are jointly examining the possibility of holding surveys of this type more regularly.

As a result of all the surveys and other work within the last three years, much information is now available which is not yet widely known. The present article endeavours to bring together the latest information on a fairly wide range of points which are of topical interest. It is also planned to improve the usefulness of the monthly unemployment press notice by including some new tables and analyses to assist in the interpretation of the figures.

### Basic facts

Three basic facts about the unemployment statistics can be summarised briefly as follows:

**A** The statistics cover all those unemployed persons who are registered as seeking employment and who are classified by the staff of the Employment Offices as being capable of and available for work, whether they are entitled to unemployment benefit or not. This definition has been practically unaltered since 1922. The great majority of those on the register claim unemployment benefit and the methods of classifying them as "capable and available" are based on the case law developed by national insurance decisions.

**B** The idea that the register is a fixed "pool" of people is highly erroneous. The turnover is very large indeed. About 300,000 adults join or re-join the register each month, with about the same number leaving. The time spent on the register ranges from less than a day to well over two years, but the *average* length of a completed spell on the register in recent years has been between six and 10 weeks. Some of the unemployed are on the register for long continuous periods and others may register frequently for short periods, but a major feature of the unemployed total is its continuously changing composition.

**C** The number of persons on the register is *not* the total number seeking work. Many people find jobs for themselves, without registering as unemployed. The 1971 Census of Population showed 70,000 males and 230,000 females who



were looking for work but not on the register; the 1972 General Household Survey showed some 70,000 or more males and 150,000 or more females. Of these, about 75 per cent take active steps such as answering advertisements, making direct approaches to employers, etc. These people are often described as "unregistered unemployed". The available evidence does not show any great changes in the number of unregistered unemployed men, but the number of unregistered women has risen since 1961: perhaps fewer women have been registering. The propensity of men and women to register may be affected by many factors, including changes in the regulations such as those affecting eligibility for benefits or pensions.

#### Survey of characteristics of the unemployed

In June 1973 the Department of Employment held a survey in which the staff in the employment offices were asked to make subjective judgements on the prospects and attitudes to work of a large sample of adults on the register. Forty per cent of the men were judged to have good or reasonable prospects of finding long-term work (though perhaps limited by local opportunities) and were keen to find work; another 30 per cent were keen but had poor prospects; and a final 30 per cent had poor prospects and were somewhat unenthusiastic in their attitude to work. The main reasons for poor prospects were given as age and physical or mental condition, which between them applied to over 30 per cent of the men on the register.

However, these were subjective judgements. A follow-up survey in January 1974 showed that about two-thirds of those described as "good prospects" in June 1973 had found employment by January 1974, and so had a third of the "poor prospects". Thus it would not be at all right to describe this latter group as "unemployable", though clearly they were less employable than the "good prospects".

A very important finding in the 1973 survey was that within each age group within each region the proportions with "poor prospects" were very much the same as at an earlier survey of the same kind in 1964. (For full details of the survey see the *DE Gazette*, March, 1974.)

It may be noted that the finding that about 70 per cent of the registered unemployed were assessed by the local offices as keen to find work, was quite close to the finding in the independent interview survey by PEP in October 1973 (*A national survey of the unemployed*, PEP, 1974) that 75 per cent of the register were keen to find work and took over a month to find a job.

#### Categories of the unemployed

Suggestions are often made that the unemployment statistics are misleading because they include people who ought not to be included. The groups most frequently mentioned are as follows:

**A The short-term unemployed** who are "just changing jobs"—also described as "frictional unemployment". In any economy there is bound to be a turnover of labour and it is bound to take a time for the people concerned to get new jobs; so there is bound to be a certain amount of unemployment whatever happens. Artificial estimates are sometimes made: for example, if there are 4 million job-changes per annum which each involve unemployment for exactly one

month, there would be 333,000 persons unemployed at any given time for this reason alone. In actual fact, however, the position is much more complicated because many people who join the register find jobs within a matter of days—indeed many both join and leave the register between two successive monthly counts and so do not appear in the statistics at all. And at the monthly counts, it is possible to identify those who *have been* on the register for less than one month, but not those who are *going to leave it* within a month. Thus the most that can be done in practice is to count those in the former category, and this figure (with many others) has been published each month since 1948. The current number is rather under 200,000. But of course this includes many who *will be* on the register for more than one month, so that really it overstates what is sometimes described as the "frictional component". Actuarial calculations based on the experience of 1961-65 suggest that the number now on the register who *have been* on the register for less than four weeks is approximately equal to the number now on the register who *will have been* on it for up to 11 or 12 weeks by the time they leave. Similarly the number who *have been* on it for eight weeks is approximately equal to the number now on the register who *will have been* on it for up to 20 weeks by the time they leave.

**B Those who are not really interested in finding work.** There is a particular group of about 50,000 male occupational pensioners on the register. This includes many who are required to stay on the register until 65 if they are to be excused the national insurance contributions. These are at present included in the statistics as a result of Parliamentary decisions. In accordance with the Social Security Act 1973 the rules will be changed in April 1975 and it is tentatively estimated that about 10,000 could leave the register.

The PEP interview survey found that 12 per cent of the unemployed in October 1973—which would amount to about 60,000 persons and presumably includes many of the occupational pensioners—regarded themselves as not really being in the labour market. Apart from occupational pensioners, those with little interest in working were largely women and older, disadvantaged workers who had become resigned to their lot; but they were not necessarily unemployable.

**C Disabled persons.** The statistics exclude severely disabled persons who are unlikely to obtain employment except under special conditions but include over 50,000 disabled persons who are classified as suitable for ordinary employment. In addition there are probably many unemployed people who would be eligible to register as disabled but who choose not to do so. Equally, there are many such people who succeed in obtaining employment. The White Paper on Unemployment Statistics contained the following passage:

*"The Working Party has considered whether it would be desirable to identify those unemployed registered disabled persons who are not severely handicapped separately in the main statistics. However, most registered disabled persons are readily employable on their own merits given the right rehabilitation and vocational training and given help to find the right job; and it would be wrong to suggest anything to the contrary. It is true that some registered disabled persons at present classified as suitable for ordinary employment may be particularly hard to employ. These tend not only to be*

*physically or mentally handicapped but also to suffer from other employment handicaps; for example they may be unskilled or socially disadvantaged. But it is not possible to identify such people separately. The Working Party has therefore concluded that it is desirable to continue to treat registered disabled persons for statistical purposes as at present, and to exclude from the main unemployment series only those registered disabled persons who are so severely disabled that they are unlikely to obtain employment other than under special sheltered conditions."*

**D The unemployable**, i.e. those who are exceptionally difficult to place in work and who seldom hold down a job for more than a week or two. These tend to be found among the unskilled, the socially disadvantaged, the elderly and people who find it difficult to adapt to the conditions of working life. However, although some individuals are clearly more employable than others, it is not possible to draw a clear line. If any attempt were made to specify an operational definition of "unemployable" it would be of dubious value and almost certainly would only identify the extreme cases.

**E Fraudulent unemployment.** Some people register as unemployed while having substantial earnings which they do not disclose. The Fisher Committee on the Abuse of Social Security Benefits\* said that they were satisfied that such cases existed but they were quite unable to quantify them. The recent PEP survey found that 6 per cent of the unemployed were "able to get part-time work or odd jobs". On average these could get £9 per week when working; 9 per cent of them gave their potential earnings as over £20 and 17 per cent refused to give a figure. But this is not necessarily fraudulent because it is legal to draw benefit on some days while having part-time jobs on others. The experts on this question in DHSS and DE are convinced that the amount of true fraud is small. All the same, if there are people in the statistics with earnings of over £20 in the week of the count, they may not be generally regarded as "unemployed" in the popular sense. The view of the Fisher Committee was that the abolition of national insurance cards in 1975 will make it easier for people to draw benefit while having jobs, so presumably there is a risk that this will increase the unemployment statistics, but DHSS and the unemployment benefit service are planning to introduce some safeguards.

The term **voluntary unemployed** is sometimes used, but needs to be defined with caution. It can no doubt be applied to the group of people who are not really interested in finding work and to any cases of fraudulent unemployment, but it is debatable whether it should be applied to the "unemployable" group or to the old or long-term unemployed as such. Older workers with physical or mental disadvantages are hard to place and eventually become discouraged, resigned and unenthusiastic; but it does not follow that they reached this state voluntarily or that they are not genuinely unemployed.

It is, however, necessary to bear in mind that a considerable proportion of the unemployed are over the age of 60, or have been on the register for a considerable time. The following table shows an analysis for Great Britain in July 1974:

Duration	Aged under 60	Aged 60 and over	Total
Up to 4 weeks	174,799	8,153	182,952
4 weeks to 8 weeks	62,938	5,575	68,513
8 weeks to 52 weeks	164,131	34,106	198,237
Over 52 weeks	76,951	46,972	123,923
<b>Total</b>	<b>478,819</b>	<b>94,806</b>	<b>573,625</b>

#### Have the unemployment trends been misleading?

In 1966-67 the level of unemployment rose considerably and then remained high; and the previously-observed relationships between unemployment, employment and vacancies appeared to break down. Since these changes coincided with the introduction of statutory redundancy payments and earnings-related benefits, it seemed natural to suppose that these might have affected matters, perhaps by easing the pressure on unemployed persons to find a new job immediately. This was, after all, one purpose of the legislation. If this happened, there could have been a once-for-all increase in the "voluntary" component of the register and it would be impossible to reverse this by the normal methods of demand management.

Several investigations have been made, and several econometric studies, but they have not produced any conclusive evidence to support this hypothesis. Of course, the fact that no evidence has been found does not prove that there was no effect. The published work includes:

**A A report, Effects of the Redundancy Payments Act** by members of the social survey division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (HMSO 1971). The report notes that 11 per cent of those in their sample who received a statutory redundancy payment and found post-redundancy employment said that having the redundancy payments helped them to get a better job than the one they might have had to take otherwise, most frequently because they did not have to take the first job offered and could take time to look around for a better job. On the other hand, only 4 per cent of informants turned down jobs that they would have accepted if they had not received a statutory redundancy payment.

**B A study by Reid and MacKay (*Economic Journal*, December 1972)** of 658 male employees made redundant from 23 engineering plants in the West Midlands over 1966-68. The study concludes that the "discontinuity" in the national unemployment statistics may be partly due to the introduction of earnings-related supplement, but not apparently to statutory redundancy payments, though the interpretation of the results is not clear-cut, and the effect of the level of benefit on unemployment is not marked.

**C A survey by Daniel of PEP** of a sample of 1,479 unemployed persons who were claiming social security benefits in October 1973 (*A National Survey of the Unemployed*, PEP 1974). This survey noted that, paradoxically, the more unemployed workers were receiving in social security benefits the more concerned they were about being out of work: this arose because these people tended to be in the middle age ranges with dependents. One finding did suggest that among the less well paid, a high level of benefit raised the minimum earnings which would be required of a new job. However, this is likely to be the effect of the general level of benefits including supplementary allowance, rather

\* Cmnd 5228



than of earnings related supplement. The latter is not payable if the resulting level of benefit would be 85 per cent or more of earnings in a reference year (which is a year before the date of calculation of benefit). This would not, therefore, provide an explanation of a sudden increase in unemployment at the time of the introduction of earnings related supplement.

#### Economic theories

There is also a purely economic theory which would account for some if not all of the changes in the relationship between unemployment and vacancies. In the period 1945 to 1966, there was a general confidence that recessions in business activity would be relatively shallow and short-lived, and it was uneconomic for many firms to lay off, temporarily, labour which they could expect to need later. Since 1966, however, confidence in steady growth has declined and there have been large increases in labour costs, so some firms may have changed their labour practices in this respect. In economic terminology, there have been "shake-outs of labour" and a "reduction of labour hoarding", and this could account for changes in the relationship between unemployment and vacancies of the kind observed.

Several issues remain to be resolved, but these and other theories are currently being studied by a working party set up by the Department of Employment in consultation with the Employment Service Agency, and which includes representatives of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research, the Institute for Manpower Studies and the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge.

Meanwhile, the changed relationship between unemployment and employment has been explained: it was due to changes in the total population and the expansion of numbers in higher education, which postponed the inflow of new entrants to the labour market (*DE Gazette*, November 1973).

Whatever view is taken of the proportion of the register who are "voluntarily unemployed" when unemployment is low, it is implausible to suppose that all those extra people who joined the register and then left it again in 1971-73 did so voluntarily. Moreover, the fact that the characteristics of the unemployed in 1973 were so similar to those in 1964 is relevant. It may well be possible that the economy is now less viable than before, in the sense that it can no longer support such full employment without running into balance of payments difficulties or unacceptable rates of inflation; but there is at present no really hard evidence that the *people* on the register are any different, or that the statistics have been seriously misleading about the trends in the numbers of men seeking work.

#### Unemployment as an economic indicator

In the period up to 1966 when the changes in unemployment, vacancies, employment, output and earnings were fairly closely related to each other, there was a natural tendency to use the unemployment statistics (which became known well before most of the others) as the most important single indicator of the state of the labour market. Now that some of the relationships are less close, it would be misleading to rely on unemployment as the sole indicator; but this does not mean that the unemployment statistics are misleading as an indicator of changes in the numbers of persons who are seeking work. Changes in the figures still indicate changes in the demand and supply of labour.

It is often asked whether the unemployment figures can provide a measure of the true labour reserve or of the amount of slack in the economy. These questions sometimes refer to the number of people who could be drawn into the labour market by various policies, in which case they call for studies of the effects on activity rates. Sometimes however the implied question is simpler, viz how far could the unemployment figures be reduced before full employment is reached. It seems very difficult now to reduce unemployment to the level of the 1950s and early 1960s, and the underlying question is whether the unemployment statistics have changed their nature as an indicator or whether it is the state of the economy which has changed. This is the problem discussed in the previous section and the evidence on the indicator is inconclusive. On the other hand there is plenty of evidence that the state of the economy has changed: inflation is now much faster and the balance of payments is worse.

On the last occasion when unemployment was beginning to level out, in late 1973, it was thought at the time that the main reason was the slowing down of the GDP (due to lack of investment and other reasons) rather than any change in the nature of the figures which meant that the lowest attainable level of unemployment had already been reached.

#### Full employment

Full employment is defined by some economists as the level at which a marginal addition to demand will not cause unemployment to fall any further. But such a level, if it exists, can only be found from an elaborate econometric analysis of the relationship between unemployment and output. It cannot be found by looking at the unemployment statistics on their own.

It is sometimes asked how far unemployment can fall before there are labour shortages. Of course, there are always shortages of something, and shortages of labour in some sectors can co-exist with surpluses in others. In general, however, when the economy is expanding it is found that shortages of skilled labour arise before shortages of unskilled labour and the level at which this happens depends not just on the level of unemployment but also on the speed and pattern of the expansion, which determines whether skills will run out before more skilled men can be trained. It may be recalled that in February 1972, when unemployment was nearly 900,000, NEDO correctly predicted that there would soon be shortages of certain specific skills in engineering and construction. There is also a regional dimension to the problem: shortages can occur in the South East and the Midlands while unemployment is still high elsewhere.

An easier question is how many of the unemployed are readily employable. Although one cannot categorise everyone as either "employable" or "unemployable", it is nevertheless possible to estimate the proportions who may be expected to find employment within a certain period. Thus in September 1974 it was estimated (on the basis of the observed durations of unemployment in 1973) that if demand had been rising as it did in 1973, something like 170,000 of those on the register would have left it within one month, about 250,000 within two months and over 400,000 within six months. But of course this does not mean that unemployment would fall by 400,000, because within six

months they would have been replaced by others who would have joined the register.

#### Alternative statistics from labour force surveys

Several countries, including the USA, obtain their unemployment statistics from labour force surveys, i.e. by interviewing the people in a large sample of households and asking them whether they are working, seeking work or neither. The figures obtained in this way include the group which in the UK are "unregistered unemployed" and are therefore generally higher than the numbers on the register.

Labour force surveys have the advantage that they can obtain much more information about the unemployed than a simple count of the register: they can, for example, identify the occupational pensioners, the "unregistered unemployed", etc, every month. On the other hand there are also disadvantages: the results have sampling errors and are often volatile, the surveys are expensive, there are technical problems in grossing-up the sample and possible biases, and the surveys do not provide any figures for local areas. The results also depend on the way in which the questions are worded.

#### 80,000 households

Information of this type is becoming available for Great Britain from the small-scale General Household Surveys, which cover 15,000 households per annum, and the EEC Labour Force Survey held in 1973 which covered 80,000 households in the UK. Labour force surveys can never replace the existing statistics because they do not produce local figures, but they could be a useful supplement. The White Paper on Unemployment Statistics concluded:

*"5.13 The Working Party concludes that the proposed EEC labour force survey, together with the recently introduced General Household Survey, will provide valuable experience of the data which can be produced from these sources, and recommends that the use of labour force surveys should be considered further in the light of that experience. Annual surveys of the size of the EEC Survey would be very expensive, but it is possible that the General Household Survey may be able to provide approximate annual estimates of the unregistered unemployed, which would be helpful in assessing overall labour resources and pressure of demand."*

The results of the 1973 General Household Survey and the 1973 EEC Labour Force Survey are not yet available,

but when they are received the examination in the White Paper will be made.

It would be wise, however, not to expect too much from these sources. Labour force surveys will not provide any new information which will be different in kind from the information which is already available from the Censuses of Population and the General Household Survey, and which is becoming available from the EEC Labour Force Surveys.

#### Regular surveys of characteristics of the unemployed

Another method of supplementing the existing statistics would be to hold regular surveys of the characteristics of the unemployed of the kind held in June 1973. This was suggested by the NEDC, who were extremely interested in the results of the June 1973 survey. The idea has since been strongly endorsed on many sides. Accordingly, the Department of Employment and the Employment Service Agency are jointly examining the implications of including regular surveys of characteristics in the programme of work of the ESA employment offices, together with the scope for reducing the frequency of one or more of the existing unemployment analyses to make room for this.

Sample surveys of the type used in June 1973 could also be used to measure directly the length of completed spells of unemployment, which at present have to be estimated by actuarial methods.

#### Presentation of the unemployment statistics

The White Paper on *Unemployment Statistics* was published in November 1972. Since then, the Department of Employment has published several special articles on unemployment and related topics in the *Gazette*, has carried out the survey of characteristics of the unemployed and the follow-up survey, and has provided facilities to PEP for selecting the sample for its independent interview survey. There is now no shortage of information, though the facts already available are not yet widely known.

The present article endeavours to bring together the latest information on a fairly wide range of points of topical interest. It is also hoped, over the coming months, to improve the usefulness of the unemployment press notice by bringing together more of the key figures, including if possible an indication of the age of the unemployed as well as their length of time on the register, and more up-to-date figures of the flows of unemployment and vacancies.





## The world employment scene

# The Italian scene in 1974

Early issues of this *Gazette* carried reports on labour affairs from many parts of the world—mainly from what were then British colonies. In this new series, we hope to publish from time to time reports on interesting developments in employment and related social and economic matters in a wider selection of overseas countries.

Italy faced numerous political, social and economic difficulties during 1974. Three increasingly serious Government crises and the tensions engendered by the referendum on divorce weakened effective government at a time when international and domestic economic troubles made such government more necessary than ever. Terrorism and violence by small extremist groups, mainly on the Right, became a problem. The economic situation deteriorated. But despite these difficulties the Italian people continued about its business with maturity and equanimity; there was no flight to extremes, there were no extravagant demonstrations. Inflation and shortages caused little hoarding. To outsiders, Italian democracy may at times seem vulnerable, and Italians themselves lament its shortcomings, but it has proved tough and resilient and there is no real sign that the Italian people want anything but to maintain and improve it.

### The economy

Italy, like other industrial countries, suffered economic difficulties in 1974. Inflation was around 25 per cent. Throughout the year Italians at all levels were pessimistic about the country's economic and industrial prospects and spoke glumly of increased short-time working and unemployment, industrial closures, and credit and cash difficulties.

Yet Italy might have done worse. Recovery from the 1969-72 recession lasted for the first half of 1974 despite the impact of the oil crisis, exports continuing at a high level; the downturn only started in the third quarter. As a result, real growth in 1974 is expected to be about 4½ per cent, one of the highest rates in Europe.

Employment statistics for the first three quarters of the year indicate that the number of jobs increased in step with the growth in the labour force, and that unemployment of adults fell slightly but steadily. Short-time working, though high, was not much greater than in 1973 and much below 1972 and 1971. But it seems clear that these indicators for the fourth quarter will show a deterioration likely to last at least into the first half of this year; the authorities predict zero growth in 1975.

### Deflationary policies

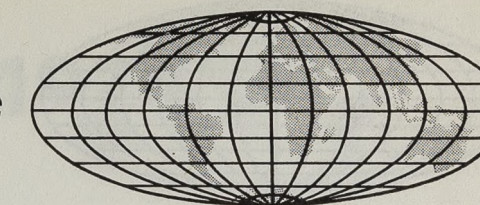
Italy's financial experts have a tradition of managing competently the economic cycle by deflationary measures which, if sometimes indiscriminate and painful, have proved fairly effective during the post-war years.

The situation the authorities were confronted with in the early part of the year was a large and rapidly growing increase in imports and in the trade deficit and a frightening drain on the reserves. They had already applied credit restrictions in 1973; these were sharpened in April 1974. In May, 50 per cent import deposits were imposed. In July, a complex fiscal package was adopted, designed to tap some £2,000 million from the economy over the subsequent 12 months.

These measures had a considerable deflationary effect, particularly in the private sector where many small and medium-sized firms found themselves in difficulties. Domestic demand fell substantially, but in the gathering world recession exports did not revive. Towards the end of the year the authorities applied a cautious dose of reflation by reducing the discount rate and increasing credits for exporting industries and building and construction work. The government expressed the hope that by the beginning of 1975 the non-oil trading deficit would have been eliminated. The oil deficit in 1974 is expected to have been about £5,300 million, with the volume of oil imported 8 per cent down. The real key to Italy's economic performance in 1975 lies in the oil problem; but this is not something Italy herself can resolve.

### Trade union affairs

The unions contended that the authorities' fiscal and credit measures bore disproportionately heavily on the workers and on the smaller and medium-sized concerns which provide the great majority of jobs in the country, and more generally that their deflationary policies would lead to closures in industry and commerce and reduce employment and production. Their policy was therefore to press successive governments to trim the measures, especially in



## The world employment scene

favour of lower income groups, pensioners and the like, and to seek to obtain an effective system of price controls and subsidies.

They also called for expansionary measures to offset the crisis, in the form of more government expenditure in the Mezzogiorno (the underdeveloped south and islands of Italy), on public works, and on reforms and community projects generally, in accordance with the "new model of development" which they have propounded.

In 1973 they had given tacit support to Sig. Rumor's fourth government on the understanding that it would seriously try to contain inflation and re-address its economic policies in the direction they sought. But by the beginning of 1974 the unions were dissatisfied with the government's progress and on February 27, following a wave of authorised price increases, they called the year's first general strike.

The unions continued their pressure on the fifth Rumor government (March 14 to October 3) and the fourth Moro government (November 23 onwards). They did manage to obtain limited food subsidies and to temper the authorities' fiscal and credit policies in favour of lower-paid groups and smaller industries. But they did not deflect the authorities from their chosen path, mainly because of the government's concern with the external aspects of Italy's financial and economic difficulties.

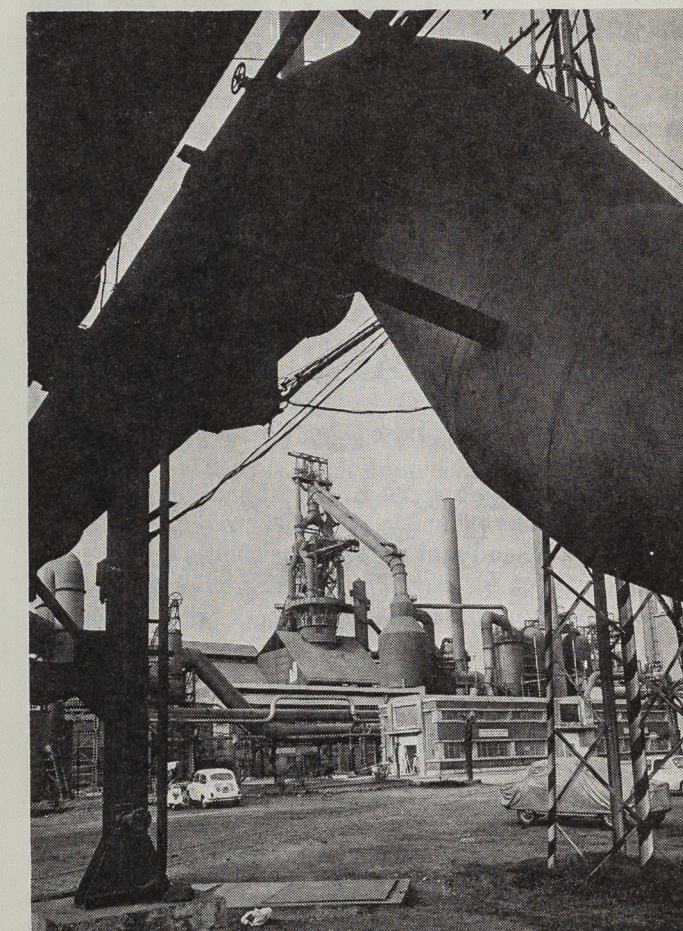
### Industrial settlements

The unions had more success in the industrial field. Following the confederations' national settlement of 1972-73, the industrial unions embarked on a round of plant-level claims over the winter of 1973-74. The Metalworkers' Federation reached an important settlement with the Fiat group on March 9, 1974. This provided for a pay increase of about £12 a month and various improvements in conditions of work and social facilities inside and outside the plants; but more notable was the inclusion in the agreement of a detailed investment programme by Fiat, subject to joint review and supervision, designed to create 11,000 to 18,000 jobs (depending on economic developments) in the Mezzogiorno over the next few years. Corresponding agreements were reached in other major industries, private and state-participated. The unions claimed that the number of jobs thereby promised totalled some 75,000 up to 1980.

Apart from the building and construction industry, which has been in the doldrums for several years past, the first major sector to suffer seriously from the recession was the car industry. At the end of the summer Fiat found itself with twice its normal stock of vehicles, and on October 10, after fruitless discussions with the Metalworkers' Federation, the group put 71,500 car workers on a three-day week.

The Federation protested strongly, and after nearly eight weeks of negotiations a settlement was reached providing for the resumption of normal working, subject to a suspension of production from December 20 to January 13. The firm undertook that there should be no redundancies in 1975, and the parties agreed to meet regularly to review demand and supply, and decide on methods of deploying labour to "manage the crisis".

The implication is that in Italy's largest private industry, the Metalworkers' Federation has established the right and accepted the risks of participation in both long-term and short-term decisions affecting employment; a precedent which, if it works out in practice, may have a significant influence on Italian industrial relations.



A steel works in the south of Italy. Italian unions have made a bid to participate in firms' investment decisions





## The world employment scene

### Italian "thresholds"

In September the confederations of unions, still intent on protecting the incomes of lower-paid workers, put claims for a revision of the automatic cost-of-living compensation system and for "guaranteed pay" to the confederations of industrial and commercial employers and to the government. Informally the unions let it be known that they wanted differentials in cost-of-living increments to be abandoned in favour of a flat-rate increment, at the level of the highest existing differential, for all categories of workers, perhaps in two stages.

Estimates of the cost of such changes varied widely, from £1,300 million (put forward by the unions), upwards. But it was clear to all concerned that an issue of such magnitude could not be settled during the period between the fall of one government in early October and the appointment of the next in late November. Little progress had therefore been made with this claim by the end of the year.

### Social affairs

The main social developments during the year were improvements in pensions and related social benefits, and a measure taking the first step towards a unified National Health Service.

The fourth Rumor government, in the course of negotiations with the confederations of unions in October 1973, had promised increases in pensions, disablement benefits, family allowances and unemployment benefits, and a decree to this end was adopted by the fifth Rumor government and confirmed by Parliament on April 19, 1974. Among other things, minimum pensions for former employed people were increased by £5.50 to £28.70 per month, and old-age pensions were raised by £3.30 to £17.25 per month.

In October, the unions put to the Minister of Labour a claim that pensions of under £66.70 per month should be increased by £10, and that all pensions should be linked to the earnings index instead of the cost-of-living compensation index, but no progress had been made with this by the

end of the year. On October 16 the Minister of Labour signed a decree raising pensions by 13 per cent, in accordance with a law of 1969 providing for index-linked increases in pensions.

### Towards a national health service

A more fundamental development was the beginning of the long-awaited reform of the health services.

During the spring and summer the union movements and the more left-wing parties pressed the fifth Rumor government to make progress with health service reform, in return for a more tolerant attitude to the authorities' deflationary package. Accordingly, the government passed a decree on July 8 providing, among other things, for the liquidation of the debts of the existing health services, then estimated at about £1.8 million.

The decree was ratified by Parliament on August 17, but with important amendments. Among other things, it was provided that responsibility for the hospitals service should be transferred to regional administrations not later than December 31, 1974, that a National Hospitals Fund should be established to finance these services, and that the government should pass a decree by July 1, 1975 dissolving the existing health services.

The latter requirement pre-empted corresponding requirements in a government Bill submitted to Parliament on August 12 providing for the introduction of a comprehensive, unified National Health Service on lines somewhat similar to the British NHS, to come into effect not more than five years after the Bill had been passed.

Because of delays resulting from the government's resignation on October 3, Parliament did not debate the Health Service Bill in 1974, and in view of its controversial aspects it is expected to have a fairly arduous and protracted passage. One result is that the first step in the reform—the devolution to regional authorities of responsibility for hospital services—was due to come into effect on January 1, 1975, without the shape of the future National Health Service as a whole having been decided.

## Retail prices in 1974

DURING 1974 the average level of retail prices, as measured by the General Index of Retail Prices, rose by nearly 20 per cent, compared with rises of 12 per cent in 1973, rather more than 7½ per cent in 1972 and rather more than 8 per cent in 1971. The average index for the 12 months ended in December 1974 was about 16 per cent higher than the average for the previous 12 months.

### Summary

Table 1 shows the percentage change between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975 in the index for each of the 11 component groups of items, and the effects of these changes on the "all-items" index.

Table 1

Expenditure group	Change in group index between January 1974 and January 1975	Effect on "all-items" index of change in group index between January 1974 and January 1975
	per cent	per cent
Food	+18.3	+ 4.6
Alcoholic drink	+18.2	+ 1.3
Tobacco	+24.0	+ 1.0
Housing	+10.3	+ 1.3
Fuel and light	+24.9	+ 1.3
Durable household goods	+18.3	+ 1.2
Clothing and footwear	+18.6	+ 1.7
Transport and vehicles	+30.3	+ 4.1
Miscellaneous goods	+25.2	+ 1.6
Services	+15.8	+ 0.8
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	+18.7	+ 1.0
<b>All items</b>	<b>+19.9</b>	<b>+19.9</b>

As can be seen from the table, substantial increases in prices were widespread among the groups of the index. The average level of retail prices for all items other than food rose by 20.4 per cent between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975 and although food prices as a whole increased slightly less than this, mainly because of subsidies, within the group large increases occurred in some sections, in particular sugar products. The price of sugar rose by 185 per cent and prices of jams, sweets and chocolates by more than 50 per cent.

The relatively modest increase in the housing index was a consequence of the virtual freezing of rents helped by the rates subsidy, but materials for home repairs and decorations rose by about 40 per cent. Increases in the rates of customs and excise duties on alcoholic drink and tobacco accounted for a significant part of the increase in each of these groups. The rise in the price of fuel oil affected the fuel and light group but there were also large increases in the prices of coal, up 25 per cent, and electricity, up over 30 per cent. The 75 per cent rise in the price of petrol over the period and 20 per cent increases in the purchase and maintenance of motor vehicles led to the transport and vehicles index showing the largest increase of all the groups.

The groups contributing most to the increase of 19.9 per cent in the "all-items" index over the year were food 4.6 per cent and transport and vehicles 4.1 per cent. Although food prices increased slightly less than average the group accounts for about a quarter of the expenditure of index households and therefore represents a major part of the index. Within the food group increases in sugar prices and in the prices of sweets and chocolates alone contributed 1.4 per cent to the "all-items" index. Prices of foods mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom primarily from imported raw materials rose more than those manufactured from home produced raw materials, contributing 2.5 per cent to the "all-items" index. The introduction of subsidies on bread, flour, tea and cheese and the addition to subsidies already in existence on milk and butter prevented further increases in the food index of about 5 per cent and in the "all-items" index of just over one per cent.

Within the transport and vehicle group increases in the prices of petrol and oil contributed about 2¼ per cent to the "all-items" index and car prices a further one per cent.

Among other groups of the index, sections which made substantial contributions to the overall increase in the index were: beer (0.9 per cent effect on the "all-items" index), cigarettes (0.9 per cent), materials for home repairs, etc (0.5 per cent), electricity (0.7 per cent) and newspapers and periodicals (0.5 per cent).

### Changes during the year

The "all-items" index figure rose by at least one per cent in all months during the year except March and July when the rise was 0.9 per cent and August when it was only 0.1 per cent. The largest increase, nearly 3½ per cent, occurred in April.

The rise of 1.7 per cent in February was due to higher prices for petrol and oil and clothing, higher rents and higher prices for bread and some other goods and services. There were reductions in the prices of eggs. Further increases in the prices for food and clothing and increases for many other goods and services caused the rise of 0.9 per cent in March. In April, higher rates and water charges and higher prices for cigarettes and tobacco, alcoholic drink, petrol, clothing, some vegetables, sweets and chocolates, meals bought and consumed outside the home and some other goods and services were only partly offset by reductions in the prices of milk and eggs. Some of the rises followed changes in customs and excise duties, and the extension of value added tax to some goods previously free of such tax. The index rose by 3.4 per cent in April.

The rise of 1.4 per cent in May was due to higher prices for cigarettes and tobacco, clothing, electricity, potatoes, some other fresh vegetables and some other goods and services, but there was a reduction in the average price of tomatoes. Further increases in June in the prices of electricity, potatoes, some other fresh vegetables and some other goods and services were partly offset by a fall in the average



price of eggs. The rise in the average price of potatoes was due in part to the substitution of new potatoes for old. The index rose by 1.0 per cent in June. Increases in the prices of electricity and many other goods and services which were only partly offset by reductions in the prices of some items of food, particularly potatoes and other fresh vegetables, caused the rise of 0.9 per cent in the index for July.

The smallest rise in the year, of only 0.1 per cent, occurred in August when falls in the average levels of rates payable as a result of the introduction of additional rates relief, of prices of some commodities following the reduction in the rate of value added tax and of prices of fresh vegetables almost entirely offset rises in the average levels of prices of electricity and many other goods and services. Higher prices for clothing, eggs and many other goods and services caused the index to rise by 1.1 per cent in September despite a fall in the average price of apples. The rise of 2 per cent in October was due to higher prices and charges for food, clothing, beer, newspapers, car insurance and many other goods and services.

Higher prices for domestic coal and coke, sugar, milk, second-hand cars, clothing and many other goods and services were responsible for the rise of 1.8 per cent in November. Rises in the prices of petrol, second-hand cars, cigarettes and tobacco and many other goods and services caused the index to rise by 1.5 per cent in December despite a fall in the average price paid for beef as a result of the introduction of the beef token scheme. The rise in the price of petrol followed the increase in value added tax on November 18. The rise of 2.6 per cent in January 1975 was due to higher prices for petrol, sugar, second-hand cars, meat, vegetables, sweets and chocolates and many other goods and services which were only partly offset by lower prices for eggs.

#### Details for individual groups

**Group I—Food.** The index for the food group as a whole rose in every month except July and was rather less than 18½ per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than in mid-January 1974.

There was a rise of about 6½ per cent over the year in the average level of prices of foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit. The average level of prices of all food items other than these rose by about 21 per cent. There was a rise of 37½ per cent for food items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom. Within this grouping, items made primarily from home-produced raw materials rose by nearly 29 per cent and items made primarily from imported raw materials by rather less than 43½ per cent. Two further sub-divisions of food items, those mainly home-produced for direct consumption and those mainly imported for direct consumption, showed a fall of nearly 2 per cent and a rise of rather less than 13½ per cent, respectively.

Prices of bread rose in February, but showed little change in later months and were rather less than 8½ per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than in mid-January 1974. Prices of cakes, buns, etc rose by nearly 22½ per cent over the year while those for "other cereals" and biscuits rose by about 37 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively. The average level of prices for the sub-group covering bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes was nearly 23 per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than in mid-January 1974.

There was relatively little change in the average price paid for beef during the year apart from a reduction in December resulting from the introduction of the beef token scheme for pensioners, some of whom are covered by the "general" index. Falls in the prices of lamb in February and each of the months from June to November were almost entirely offset by rises in other months. After falling in the first six months of the year prices of pork rose in the following six months and were nearly 11½ per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than a year earlier. There were increases in the prices of bacon in all months except February and April and the average level rose by nearly 16 per cent over the year. Canned meat prices rose by rather less than 13 per cent and prices of chickens by nearly 7½ per cent. The prices of pork and beef sausages were about 11½ and 8 per cent higher respectively in January 1975 than a year earlier. The average level of prices of meat and bacon, taken together, rose by nearly 6 per cent between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975.

#### Small movements

The average level of prices of fresh, smoked, canned and frozen fish showed relatively small movements in most months of the year. The largest rise occurred in January 1975, when the average level was 4½ per cent higher than in January 1974.

The average price of butter fell in April but because of rises in most other months was about 18½ per cent higher in January 1975 than a year earlier. Average prices of margarine, lard and cooking fat rose by around 50 per cent over the year. For the sub-group covering butter, margarine, lard and cooking fat, the average level of prices rose by rather less than 32½ per cent between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975.

Prices of ordinary grades of milk which continued to be controlled throughout 1974 were reduced by 1p a pint on April 21 and increased by ½p a pint on November 3. There were rises in the prices of cheese in all months and the average level of prices in mid-January 1975 was about 21½ per cent higher than a year earlier. Egg prices fell appreciably in February, April, June, July and January 1975 and despite rises in some other months were about 30 per cent lower in mid-January 1975 than in mid-January 1974. The average level of prices of milk, cheese and eggs, taken together, fell by 8½ per cent over the year.

#### Rises and falls

The index for the sub-group covering tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc, rose by 23½ per cent over the year. Prices of tea rose in each of the months February to July and in January 1975 but fell in some other months, particularly September. The rise over the year was about 8½ per cent. There were increases of between 18 and 67 per cent in the prices of soft drinks, coffee, cocoa and proprietary food drinks.

The average price of granulated sugar rose substantially in every month from July to January 1975, the largest rises occurring in October, November and January 1975 when the average level was about 185 per cent higher than in January 1974. There were increases of between 42½ and 80 per cent in the prices of jams, marmalade and golden syrup. Prices of sweets and chocolates rose in every month, particularly in April following the imposition of value

added tax, and were on average about 52 per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than in mid-January 1974. For the sub-group covering sugar, preserves and confectionery, taken together, there was a rise of about 80 per cent over the year.

Rises in the index for raw potatoes in most months, particularly May and June, were only partly offset by falls in July and August, and the index for January 1975 was about 38 per cent higher than that for January 1974. Prices of potato products also rose during the year. The average level of prices of tomatoes showed fairly large changes in many months and rose by about 38 per cent over the year. Prices of other fresh vegetables varied from month to month; the changes over the year ranged from a small fall for brussels sprouts to a rise of about 50 per cent for carrots. The increases for canned vegetables were about 19½ per cent for canned tomatoes and about 44 per cent for canned beans while those for frozen vegetables were nearly 23 per cent on average. For potatoes, tomatoes and other vegetables taken together, the average level of prices rose by rather more than 29 per cent between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975.

#### Varying increases

The average level of prices of fresh, dried and canned fruit, taken together, rose in all months except September and December and was 26 per cent higher in January 1975 than a year earlier. Prices of all the fresh fruits included in the index rose over the year, the rises ranging from 14½ per cent for pears to 35 per cent for dessert apples. Prices of currants and sultanas rose by about 14 and 10 per cent, respectively, during the year and prices of canned fruit rose by about 37 per cent on average.

The "other food" sub-group comprises ice cream, pet foods and other items such as soup, sauces, pickles, salt and table jellies. The average level of prices of ice cream rose in April, following the imposition of value added tax, and in some other months and was about 35 per cent higher in January 1975 than a year earlier. The prices of all the other items priced rose over the year and the sub-group index was rather less than 31½ per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than in mid-January 1974.

**Group II—Alcoholic drink.** The average level of prices of alcoholic drink rose in all months except August when it fell as a result of the reduction in the rate of value added tax towards the end of July. The largest increase was in April following the raising of the rates of customs and excise duties on March 27. The group index rose by rather more than 18 per cent between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975.

**Group III—Tobacco.** The largest increases in cigarette and tobacco prices occurred in April and May following the raising of the rates of customs and excise duties on March 27. There was a fall in the average level of prices in August as a result of the reduction in the rate of value added tax, but there were rises in some other months. The group index rose by 24 per cent over the year.

**Group IV—Housing.** The average level of rents of dwellings let unfurnished rose by only 3 per cent over the year. There was a rise in the average level of local rates and water charges in England and Wales in April, but a reduction in August as a result of the additional rates relief introduced

at the end of July. There were increases in local rates charges in Scotland, also, later in the year. The average level of domestic rates and water charges rose by about 12 per cent over the year. There was a rise during the year of nearly 33 per cent in the average level of charges for the repair and maintenance of dwellings and for prices of materials for home repairs and decorations. The index for the housing group as a whole rose by rather less than 10½ per cent between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975.

**Group V—Fuel and light.** There were large increases in the prices of household coal and coke in November and smaller increases in some other months. The average level of prices of household coal and coke was about 25 per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than a year earlier. During the same period electricity charges rose on average by nearly 32 per cent, and gas prices by rather more than 6½ per cent. Prices of heating oils were raised substantially at the beginning of the year, and as a result of this and a smaller rise at the end of the year were about 48½ per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than in mid-January 1974. The index for the fuel and light group as a whole rose by nearly 25 per cent over the year.

**Group VI—Durable household goods.** The items prices in this group are divided into three sub-groups (1) certain representative articles of furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings; (2) radio and television sets and a selection of household appliances such as washing machines, refrigerators, gas and electric cookers and fires, vacuum cleaners and sewing machines; and (3) representative articles of pottery, glassware and hardware. The average level of prices of items included in this group rose in every month, the smallest rise occurring in August following the reduction in the rate of value added tax. Taking the group as a whole the average level of prices rose by rather less than 18½ per cent over the year. The furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings sub-group showed an overall rise of nearly 20 per cent; the radio, television and household appliances sub-group as a whole a rise of rather less than 15 per cent; and the pottery, glassware and hardware sub-group a rise of about 21 per cent.

**Group VII—Clothing and footwear.** There was a rise in every month in 1974 in the index for the clothing and footwear group which was about 18½ per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than it was in mid-January 1974. The largest increases, each of about 2½ per cent, occurred in February and April. The rises in the sub-group indices ranged from nearly 13½ per cent for footwear to about 32½ per cent for men's underclothing.

**Group VIII—Transport and vehicles.** This group is divided into two sub-groups covering (1) motoring and cycling and (2) fares. The index for the group as a whole rose in every month of the year and was about 30 per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than a year earlier.

The average level of prices of second-hand cars rose in all months except February. There were large rises in the index for petrol in February, April, December and January 1975 and a small fall in that for August. In January 1975 the index was about 75 per cent higher than a year earlier. The April and December rises were due respectively to the imposition of value added tax and an increase in the rate



of that tax. The fall in the August index was due to a reduction in the rate of value added tax. There were increases also in the costs of repair and maintenance and of insurance of motor vehicles and in the prices of cycles and perambulators. The index for the sub-group covering motoring and cycling rose by nearly 33½ per cent over the year.

The average level of fares, covering both road and rail passenger transport, rose by nearly 14 per cent between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975.

**Group IX—Miscellaneous goods.** The items priced in this group are divided into four sub-groups (1) books, newspapers and periodicals; (2) medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites; (3) soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods; and (4) stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc. The average levels of prices of nearly all items included in this group rose over the year. The group index was rather more than 25 per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than a year earlier.

The sub-group showing the largest increase was books, newspapers and periodicals for which the rise was nearly 37 per cent. The soap and other detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods sub-group index rose by about

34½ per cent and that for stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, plants, etc by about 20 per cent. The rise for the other sub-group, medicines, surgical goods and toilet requisites, was nearly 14 per cent.

**Group X—Services.** This group is divided into three sub-groups covering (1) postage, telephone, etc charges; (2) entertainment; and (3) other services. The index for the services group as a whole rose in every month of the year and was rather less than 16 per cent higher in mid-January 1975 than in mid-January 1974.

Postage, telephone, etc charges taken together rose by about 15½ per cent over the year. The index for the entertainment sub-group rose by rather more than 6½ per cent while that for other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning rose by rather less than 24½ per cent.

**Group XI—Meals bought and consumed outside the home.** The index for the group rose by at least one per cent in every month during the year and in mid-January 1975 was rather more than 18½ per cent higher than in mid-January 1974.

## Analysis of changes in section indices

Each group in the index is made up of a number of sections, 93 in all, with an aggregate weight of 1,000. Table 2 analyses the percentage changes in the section indices between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975, and also gives the contribution, in "all-items" percentage points, of the changes in each range shown to the change in the total index.

Table 2

Percentage change in section index between January 1974 and January 1975	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on "all-items" index (percentage points)
<b>Per cent</b>			
+50 or more	5	53	+ 4.0
+40 but less than 50	5	25	+ 1.1
+35 but less than 40	9	46	+ 1.7
+30 but less than 35	5	44	+ 1.4
+25 but less than 30	10	64	+ 1.7
+20 but less than 25	19	229	+ 4.9
+15 but less than 20	14	201	+ 3.5
+10 but less than 15	12	129	+ 1.5
+ 5 but less than 10	5	46	+ 0.4
+ less than 5	4	97	+ 0.3
All increases	88	934	+20.5
No change	1	7	—
All decreases	4	59	- 0.6
- less than 5	2	29	- 0.1
- 5 or more	2	30	- 0.5

There were increases in all except 5 of the 93 index sections and three-fifths of the rises were over 20 per cent.

In table 3 the changes in the section indices between mid-January 1974 and mid-January 1975 are analysed according to the magnitude of their effect on the "all-items" index.

Table 3

Effect on "all-items" index of change in section index ("all-items" percentage points)	Number of sections	Aggregate base date weight of sections	Aggregate effect of changes on index ("all-items" percentage points)
+1.0 but less than 3.0	2	83	+ 3.3
+0.8 but less than 1.0	3	134	+ 2.8
+0.6 but less than 0.8	3	40	+ 2.2
+0.3 but less than 0.5	8	143	+ 3.2
+0.2 but less than 0.3	12	216	+ 3.1
+0.1 but less than 0.2	27	167	+ 3.8
+0.05 but less than 0.1	22	104	+ 1.7
+ less than 0.05	11	47	+ 0.4
All increases	88	934	+20.5
No change	1	7	—
All decreases	4	59	- 0.6
- less than 0.1	2	29	- 0.1
-0.1 but less than 0.4	2	30	- 0.5

## "All items" and group indices from January 1974 to January 1975

Table 4 below shows, for each month from January 1974 to January 1975, the index figure for "all items" and for each of the 11 main groups of items, with the average level of prices at January 15, 1974 taken as 100. In addition, indices are given for a number of sub-divisions of the food group. Indices are also given for all groups, other than the food group, combined, and for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations.

The items included in the sub-division of the food group are:  
 1 Items, the prices of which show significant seasonal variations, namely, home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables, fresh fruit.

2 Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom  
 (a) primarily from home-produced raw materials, namely, rolled oats, biscuits, cakes, buns, sausages, quick-frozen fish, processed cheese,

canned and dried milk, yoghurt, jam, potato crisps, dried potato, canned peas, frozen peas and beans, ice-cream, salt, food for animals.

(b) primarily from imported raw materials, namely, bread, flour, breakfast cereals, canned milk pudding, custard powder, margarine, compound cooking fats, coffee, cocoa, proprietary food drinks, soft drinks, sugar, golden syrup, marmalade, canned beans, canned fruit salad, sweets and chocolate, table jelly, meat and vegetable extracts, sauces, pickles, canned soup.

3 Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption, namely, home-killed beef, pork, ox liver, chicken, fresh milk, fresh cream.

4 Items mainly imported for direct consumption, namely, rice, imported beef and lamb, calves' liver, bacon, ham, canned meat and fish, butter, lard, cheese, tea, dried fruit, canned fruit (other than fruit salad), canned tomatoes.

Table 4

Group	1974												1975
	Jan. 15	Feb. 19	March 19	April 23	May 21	June 18	July 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 17	Oct. 15	Nov. 12	Dec. 10	
Food (see sub-divisions below)	100.0	100.9	102.0	103.2	104.5	105.9	105.5	106.1	107.5	110.4	113.3	114.4	118.3
Alcoholic drink	100.0	101.2	102.6	109.5	110.5	110.7	111.7	110.7	111.6	115.4	116.0	116.3	118.2
Tobacco	100.0	100.9	101.4	114.6	121.6	121.6	120.3	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	123.8	124.0
Housing	100.0	101.4	101.7	107.2	107.6	108.1	108.2	105.1	105.8	107.1	108.6	109.0	110.3
Fuel and light	100.0	102.6	103.2	103.2	106.2	109.6	113.6	115.7	115.8	116.0	120.4	122.4	124.9
Durable household goods	100.0	100.6	101.3	105.1	105.9	106.6	109.2	109.5	110.5	113.7	115.3	116.9	118.3
Clothing and footwear	100.0	102.6	104.2	106.7	108.3	109.0	109.7	110.9	112.9	115.1	116.3	117.2	118.6
Transport and vehicles	100.0	104.3	104.7	108.6	110.2	109.6	110.9	112.4	113.3	115.4	120.1	121.6	125.2
Miscellaneous goods	100.0	102.0	103.3	106.6	108.0	109.6	109.6	112.4	112.7	113.5	115.0	117.1	123.3
Services	100.0	100.6	101.3	102.5	104.7	105.7	108.0	109.3	110.3	111.7	113.2	113.7	115.8
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	100.0	101.0	102.2	104.8	106.1	107.5	109.1	110.4	111.7	113.8	115.3	116.5	118.7
<b>All items</b>	100.0	101.7	102.6	106.1	107.6	108.7	109.7	109.8	111.0	113.2	115.2	116.9	119.9
Food: Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	100.0	97.6	99.5	102.1	106.9	111.1	103.1	99.1	99.8	104.6	105.7	106.5	106.6
All other items	100.0	101.6	102.5	103.4	103.9	104.7	106.1	107.8	109.3	111.8	115.0	116.3	121.1
Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom	100.0	103.4	104.6	109.6	110.5	111.6	114.7	117.4	119.2	122.6	126.9	129.5	137.5
Items mainly home produced for direct consumption	100.0	99.3	98.9	92.2	91.8	91.8	90.9	91.4	92.3	93.8	97.2	96.4	98.1
Items mainly imported for direct consumption	100.0	100.7	102.1	102.5	103.0	104.0	104.5	105.6	107.2	108.9	110.4	111.1	113.3
<b>All groups other than food</b>	100.0	102.0	102.8	107.0	108.7	109.6	111.1	111.1	112.1	114.2	115.8	117.7	120.4
<b>All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations</b>	100.0	101.9	102.8	106.3	107.7	108.6	110.0	110.3	111.5	113.7	115.6	117.4	120.5

## "All items" indices from January 1962 to December 1974

The table below shows the index figure for "all items" for each month from January 1962 to December 1974, with the average level of prices at January 16, 1962 taken as 100.

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1962	100.0	100.1	100.5	101.9	102.2	102.9	102.5	101.6	101.5	101.4	101.8	102.3
1963	102.7	103.6	103.7	104.0	103.9	103.9	103.3	103.0	103.3	103.7	104.0	104.2
1964	104.7	104.8	105.2	106.1	107.0	107.4	107.4	107.8	107.8	107.9	108.8	109.2
1965	109.5	109.5	109.9	112.0	112.4	112.7	112.7	112.9	113.0	113.1	113.6	114.1
1966	114.3	114.4	114.6	116.0	116.8	117.1	116.6	117.3	117.1	117.4	118.1	118.3
1967	118.5	118.6	118.6	119.5	119.4	119.9	119.2	118.9	118.8	119.7	120.4	121.2
1968	121.6	122.2	122.6	124.8	124.9	125.4	125.5	125.7	125.8	126.4	126.7	128.4
1969	129.1	129.8	130.3	131.7	131.5	132.1	132.1	131.8	132.2	133.2	133.5	134.4
1970	135.5	136.2	137.0	139.1	139.5	139.9	140.9	140.8	141.5	143.0	144.0	145.0
1971	147.0	147.8	149.0	152.2	153.2	154.3	155.2	155.3	155.5	156.4	157.3	158.1
1972	159.0	159.8	160.3	161.8	162.6	163.7	164.2	165.5	166.4	168.7	169.3	170.2
1973	171.3	172.4	173.4	176.7	178.0	178.9	179.7	180.2	181.8	185.4	186.8	188.2
1974	191.8	195.1	196.8	203.5	206.4	208.5	210.4	210.6	212.9	217.1	221.0	224.2



## General index of retail prices: annual revision of weights

## Weights to be used in 1975

IN its report on housing costs, weighting and other matters affecting the retail prices index\* the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee recommended that as a general rule the annual reweighting in January should be on the basis of the information obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey for "Index" households† for the latest 12 month period for which data are available.

Accordingly in calculating the index during 1975 the weighting pattern to be used is based mainly on the expenditure of index households during the year ended June 1974, repriced at January 1975 prices.

Another recommendation of the Advisory Committee was that the part of owner-occupiers' housing costs which was previously represented by an equivalent rent (with the rent index used as the price indicator) should now be based on their mortgage interest payments (after deduction of income tax relief). Accordingly, a weight for this item on the recommended basis is given below.

The weights to be used in 1975 are as follows:

<b>FOOD</b>		
Bread	12	
Flour	5	
Other cereals	5	
Biscuits	8	
Cakes, buns, pastries, etc	7	
Beef	15	
Mutton and lamb	7	
Pork	7	
Bacon	8	
Ham (cooked)	3	
Sausages, pies, canned meat and other meat products, offal and poultry	22	
Fish, fresh, dried, canned, etc	7	
Butter	5	
Margarine	2	
Lard and other cooking fats	2	
Cheese	5	
Eggs	6	
Milk, fresh	14	
Milk, canned, dried, etc	3	
Tea	3	
Coffee, cocoa, proprietary drinks	5	
Soft drinks	7	
Sugar	7	
Jam, marmalade, honey, etc	2	
Potatoes	9	
Tomatoes	15	
Other fresh vegetables and canned, frozen, etc, vegetables	13	
Fruit, fresh, canned, dried, etc	17	
Sweets and chocolates	3	
Ice cream	11	
Other foods	5	
Food for animals	5	
<b>Total, Food</b>	<b>232</b>	
<b>ALCOHOLIC DRINK</b>		
Beer, etc	48	
Spirits, wines, etc	34	
<b>Total, Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>82</b>	
<b>TOBACCO</b>		
Cigarettes	42	
Tobacco	4	
<b>Total, Tobacco</b>	<b>46</b>	
<b>HOUSING</b>		
Rent	30	
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	25	
Owner-occupiers' dwelling insurance premiums and ground rent	2	
Rates and water charges	28	
Charges for repairs, maintenance, etc	9	
Materials for home repairs, decorations, etc	14	
<b>Total, Housing</b>	<b>108</b>	

<b>FUEL AND LIGHT</b>		
Coal	9	
Coke	2	
Gas	12	
Electricity	25	
Oil and other fuel and light	5	
<b>Total, Fuel and light</b>	<b>53</b>	
<b>DURABLE HOUSEHOLD GOODS</b>		
Furniture	15	
Radio, television, etc	10	
Other household appliances	16	
Floor coverings	11	
Soft furnishings	8	
Chinaware, glassware, etc	2	
Hardware, ironmongery, etc	8	
<b>Total, Durable household goods</b>	<b>70</b>	
<b>CLOTHING AND FOOTWEAR</b>		
Men's outer clothing	16	
Men's underclothing	6	
Women's outer clothing	23	
Women's underclothing	4	
Children's outer clothing	10	
Children's underclothing	2	
Hose	4	
Gloves, haberdashery, hats, etc	5	
Clothing materials	2	
Men's footwear	5	
Women's footwear	7	
Children's footwear	5	
<b>Total, Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>89</b>	
<b>TRANSPORT AND VEHICLES</b>		
Purchase of motor vehicles	52	
Maintenance of motor vehicles	14	
Petrol and oil	47	
Motor licences	6	
Motor insurance	8	
Cycles and other vehicles	4	
Rail transport	5	
Bus, etc transport	13	
<b>Total, Transport and vehicles</b>	<b>149</b>	
<b>MISCELLANEOUS GOODS</b>		
Books	4	
Newspapers and periodicals	13	
Writing paper and other stationers' goods	5	
Medicine and surgical, etc goods	4	
Toilet requisites	8	
Soap and other detergents	6	
Soda, polishes, etc	3	
Other household goods	2	
Travel and sports goods, leather goods, jewellery, etc	13	
Photographic and optical goods	4	
Toys	5	
Plants, flowers, horticultural goods, etc	4	
<b>Total, Miscellaneous goods</b>	<b>71</b>	
<b>SERVICES</b>		
Postage, etc	3	
Telephone, telegrams, etc	8	
Television licences and set rentals	12	
Other entertainment	9	
Domestic help	4	
Hairdressing	6	
Boot and shoe repairing	1	
Laundry	2	
Dry cleaning and miscellaneous services	7	
<b>Total, Services</b>	<b>52</b>	
<b>MEALS BOUGHT AND CONSUMED OUTSIDE THE HOME</b>	<b>48</b>	
<b>TOTAL, ALL ITEMS</b>	<b>1,000</b>	

\* Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee: Housing costs, weighting and other matters affecting the retail prices index, Cmnd 5905. HM Stationery Office, 38p.

† Index households are all households other than (a) those the head of which had a recorded gross income of at least £85 a week in the second half of 1973, £90 a week in the first half of 1974 and (b) those in which at least three-quarters of the total income was derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary benefits paid in supplementation or instead of such pensions.

# New estimates of employment on a continuous basis

## Employees in employment by industry 1959-73

CHANGES over the years in the employment series prevent satisfactory comparisons over the period, using the figures as they stand\*.

Both within and outside government departments, a need exists for employment data over a period of time, where estimates for one year are directly comparable with those of earlier years. Such comparable estimates should be based on current methods of collection and classification, so that past estimates are consistent with the latest figures and new estimates can be added without adjustment. To satisfy this need, the Department of Employment has constructed series for employees in employment on a consistent basis as follows:

- 1 from 1959 to 1973 for industries at minimum list heading (MLH) level, for Great Britain, and
- 2 from 1965 to 1973 for each standard region, for industries at order group level.

The series are intended to supplement rather than to replace existing data, and will be particularly useful where there is a need for a time series on a consistent basis. The final series have been placed on a census of employment basis with the industrial classification pertaining to the 1968 standard industrial classification (SIC).

This article presents and discusses the series from 1959 at MLH level (for Great Britain). Series 2 (at regional level) will be published in a future issue of this *Gazette*. The year 1959 was selected since it came immediately after a major change in the standard industrial classification of industries.

### The changes to be allowed for

In forming the new series, adjustments were made for the following changes affecting the continuity of the series:

- 1 A discontinuity in 1964 caused by a change in the method by which allowance was made for national insurance cards exchanged after the due date.
- 2 Residual differences, arising from the same source, between the sum of published industry order group totals and published all-industry estimates.
- 3 Movement of groups of employees (particularly those employed by public authorities) from one industry classification to another at various times.
- 4 In 1966/7, the industrial classification of many establishments was corrected as further information became available.
- 5 The change in 1969 of industrial classification due to the introduction of the 1968 SIC.
- 6 The change in 1971 of the prime source of employment statistics from mid-year counts of national insurance cards to the annual censuses of employment.

\* The figures are published in British Labour Statistics: Historical Abstract 1886-1968 and the subsequent year books for 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972.

### Allowing for the changes

The method adopted in the past to allow for a discontinuity has been to publish employment estimates on both the old and the new basis, the (a) and the (b) figures. The general aim in compiling the new series, as already indicated, has been to adjust the back figures in the series so that they are all comparable with the current figures, which are on a census of employment basis using the 1968 SIC.

The methods of adjustment vary according to the change to be made. The most common adjustment is to assess the relationship between the old and the new series at the time of the discontinuity by calculating the ratio of the new to the old, and applying this ratio to scale up or down all the past figures. This method is called "multiplicative". When the relationship between the old and the new series is measured by an absolute difference, the method is called "additive". Where the discontinuity is complex, as with the change to the 1968 SIC, a combined multiplicative and additive method has been adopted, using a set of equations. In some instances, it was necessary to carry out a further minor scaling to ensure that the sum of industrial sub-totals was equal to a pre-determined figure at "all-industry" level.

All the methods depend upon the assumption that the relationship between the old and the new series at the time of the discontinuity can be applied retrospectively to the back figures. This is the only practical assumption, but clearly it will not always hold, especially as one moves further back in time from the discontinuity. This should be borne in mind when using the continuous series, although the estimates have been prepared on a basis as systematic as possible.

Apart from the method of assessing the relationship between the old and the new series, the question arises as to the level of detail at which the adjustments are applied. The system followed has been to disaggregate total employment down to each industry at MLH level, separately for males and females, and apply the adjustments to these separate male/female figures, industry by industry. Figures for groups of industries, such as SIC orders, are obtained by aggregating the MLH male/female cell totals.

### The 1964 discontinuity

The change in the method, by which allowance was made for national insurance cards exchanged after the due date, was described in the May 1966 issue of this *Gazette*. This shows that the all-industry totals between 1959 and 1964 were recalculated retrospectively by the new method, but totals in individual industries were not revised. This was the primary cause of a difference between the revised total and the sum of the unrevised industry sub-totals which, for each of the years 1959 to 1964, lay between 50,000 and 100,000. The actual values are given in Table 135 of the Historical Abstract.



Incorporated in the revision was the reclassification of 37,000 employees from public administration to construction (see page 59 of the February 1966 issue of this *Gazette*).

Over the years 1959-1964 (a), all-industry totals were now 'correct' but were not consistent with the sum of the sub-totals for each industry group: such consistency did exist for the revised figures from 1964 (b) onwards. The residual differences described above were distributed between industries (in direct proportion to the employment in each MLH) for each year between 1959 and 1964 (a); this scaling was carried out separately for males and females.

The remaining discontinuity between the 1964 (a) figures (after spreading the residuals) and the 1964 (b) figures was removed (at MLH level) using multiplicative factors: separate factors were calculated for each MLH and different factors were used for males and females.

#### The 1966 discontinuity

Following the introduction of selective employment tax, the industrial classification of many establishments was changed between June 1966 and June 1967. The estimates for June 1966 are published on both bases, that is the 1966 (a) figures exclude, but the 1966 (b) figures include, the effects of reclassification.

The discontinuities between the 1966 (a) and (b) estimates were removed using multiplicative links at MLH level, separately for males and females.

After removal of the 1964 and 1966 discontinuities and taking account of other minor changes, comparable series existed (separately for males and females) between 1959 and 1969 (a). These series were based on counts of national insurance cards and the industrial classification pertained to the 1958 SIC.

#### The 1969 discontinuity—change of SIC

The change from the 1958 to the 1968 SIC was the most difficult discontinuity to bridge in establishing a continuous series. The SIC change resulted in the transfer of groups of employees between MLHs, the creation of new MLHs and the abolition of some old MLHs. In order to calculate the relationship between the old and the new series in this complex situation, a set of equations was used. Data were obtained showing the gross changes of total employees (separately for males and females) from MLHs based on the 1958 SIC to those based on the 1968 SIC, and these data were used to determine the equations and hence the relationship. In technical terms, a matrix was constructed at MLH level showing the transfer of employees occasioned by the change of SIC. From tabulations of the unemployed, a similar matrix was constructed showing the transfer between industries of the unemployed. The matrix of the unemployed was subtracted from the matrix of total employees to give a matrix showing the transfer between industries of employees in employment. The next step was to construct (in matrix form) equations of transformation for complete MLHs, classified to the 1968 SIC, in terms of the previous MLHs classified to the 1958 SIC. In these calculations, flows of employees exceeding 500 were treated as multiplicative and flows under 500 as additive. This procedure

was equivalent to assuming that small flows, occasioned by the change of SIC, were constant with time. The error resulting from this simplified procedure was minimal. A separate equation of transformation was derived for each MLH  $\times$  sex combination.

The equations of transformation were applied retrospectively to the years 1959 to 1968. After this stage of the calculations, all estimates were based on counts of national insurance cards on the 1968 SIC: the series covered the years 1959 to 1971 after the addition of the 1970 and 1971 estimates.

An important check was available at this stage on the estimates obtained so far. It was possible that any error present in these new series (classified to the 1968 SIC) would become cumulative as one moved back in time from 1968. Consequently, the new series were aggregated by MLH for each year between 1959 and 1968 and the totals were compared with published estimates at all-industry level. The difference for each of these years was very small. At this stage, the figures for each individual year were scaled by very small amounts to agree at all industry level with the published estimates, ie the very small differences were removed.

#### The 1971 discontinuity

This discontinuity was caused by the change in the source of basic data necessitated by the decision to phase out national insurance cards in 1975. Since 1948, the quarterly counts of exchanges of Class 1 insurance cards had been the Department's prime source of employment statistics. In 1971, the new census of employment was introduced.

Multiplicative links were formed at MLH level (separately for males and females) between the 1971 (a) estimates based on counts of national insurance cards and the 1971 (b) estimates from the censuses of employment. These link factors were applied retrospectively to the consistent series between 1959 and 1970. With the addition of the estimates from the censuses of employment for 1971, 1972 and 1973, comparable series between 1959 and 1973 were obtained. All-industry totals for the years 1959 to 1970 were formed by aggregating the estimates at MLH level (separately for males and females).

It is possible to form an all-industry total for each year between 1959 and 1970 in another way, namely by forming a single multiplicative link at all-industry level between the 1971 (a) estimate based on counts of national insurance cards and the 1971 (b) estimate from the first census of employment. Such figures would differ slightly from those obtained by the method adopted and described in the previous paragraph. This difference is due entirely to the dispersion of the multiplicative link factors at MLH level used in bridging the 1971 discontinuity.

In obtaining all-industry totals for the continuous series, the former method was preferred. The difference between the two methods can be quantified by forming two series in index form (1971 = 100) from (i) the continuous series all-industry totals formed by aggregating MLHs, and (ii) the series formed by previously published all-industry estimates based on counts of national insurance cards. The comparison is shown in table 1.

Corresponding indices for males are little different. For females the continuous series is showing a marginally faster rate of growth than the card count series but this is only half a percentage point in 12 years or an average of 0.04 per cent per annum. This is in line with the faster rate of growth of female employment exhibited by the censuses of employment since 1971 compared with that shown by the card counts; provisional estimates of female employees in employment (based on changes shown by quarterly counts of national insurance cards) have needed upward revision when census of employment figures have been obtained.

#### The complete series

At this stage, separate continuous series had been formed for each combination of MLH  $\times$  sex. All other aggregates, namely order groups and sector totals, were formed from MLH  $\times$  sex cells.

The removal of discontinuities has been confined to the mid-year estimates. However, using these estimates, it is a simple matter to fit an existing monthly series (within the production industries) between two successive June benchmarks, by scaling the monthly changes to produce the same annual change shown by the benchmarks. However, care should be taken in interpreting

trends obtained in this way since the original series might be classified to an earlier SIC.

It is intended to publish a complementary series for the United Kingdom in a future issue of this *Gazette*.

It should be noted that there are two important differences of definition between the old card count estimates and the new censuses of employment. The first difference is that part-year or casual workers will only be counted in the census if they were at work during the week in June when the census was held. Consequently, the new series has lost this element, which was present in the former card count based series. The second difference is important in industries where "double jobbing" is significant. The censuses of employment count twice an employee who has two separate jobs with different employers. In forming the link factors at 1971, any element of double jobbing existing in 1971 is reflected backwards in the series to 1959. Now, double jobbing has been increasing slowly during the past decade and this backward reflection of the 1971 situation is likely to overestimate the situation pertaining to earlier years. However, the 1971 General Household Survey estimated that only two per cent of both male and female employees had more than one job, and the alternative procedure was to adopt some arbitrary phasing-in of the double jobbing element, without the help of quantitative data. The former approach was adopted to avoid such an arbitrary procedure.

*Continued on page 196*

## 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.

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Table 1 Comparison of card count based and continuous series in index form (1971=100)

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
<b>MALES</b>													
Card count series	103.1	104.8	106.1	106.8	106.9	107.8	108.7	108.5	106.0	104.5	103.6	102.1	100.0
Continuous series	103.0	104.5	105.8	106.6	106.7	107.7	108.5	108.4	105.9	104.4	103.5	102.1	100.0
<b>FEMALES</b>													
Card count series	87.5	90.8	92.8	94.1	94.4	96.5	98.4	100.6	99.2	99.7	100.7	100.9	100.0
Continuous series	87.0	90.2	92.2	93.6	94.0	96.1	97.9	100.2	98.9	99.4	100.4	100.8	100.0



Continued from page 195

**Comparison with original card count data**

The new continuous series can be compared in absolute terms with total counts of national insurance cards. Table 2 shows this comparison for the years 1961, 1966 and 1971.

The table shows that the five year changes by the continuous series are in very close agreement with those derived from published data pertaining to the card count series. All estimates exclude private domestic servants and the armed forces. At first sight, it might appear surprising that agreement is not exact since the continuous series (before being placed on a census of employment basis) was constrained to the all-industry card count total for each year between 1959 and 1971. As already indicated, this small divergence is caused by the dispersion in multiplicative factors between MLHs used in removing the 1971 discontinuity.

**Comparison with censuses of population**

The new continuous series can be compared also with the censuses of population for the years 1961, 1966 and 1971. This comparison is shown in table 3.

**Table 2 Employees in employment**

Comparison between estimates (in thousands) given by the continuous series and the counts of insurance cards

	Continuous series		NI card count series	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1961	14,202	7,586	14,349	7,803
1961/66 change	+349	+651	+330	+651
1966	14,551	8,237	14,679	8,454
1966/71 change	-1,127	-13	-1,154	-50
1971	13,424	8,224	13,525	8,404

**Table 4 Continuous employment estimates: all-industry summary**

	All industries and services			Index of Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1959	13,824	7,159	20,983	7,837	2,613	10,449	5,412	2,491	7,902
1960	14,031	7,418	21,450	8,029	2,735	10,764	5,632	2,609	8,241
1961	14,202	7,586	21,789	8,148	2,772	10,920	5,730	2,639	8,368
1962	14,309	7,697	22,006	8,133	2,729	10,862	5,701	2,590	8,291
1963	14,330	7,731	22,060	8,060	2,677	10,738	5,624	2,537	8,161
1964	14,460	7,902	22,362	8,155	2,723	10,877	5,705	2,580	8,285
1965	14,565	8,055	22,619	8,256	2,738	10,995	5,803	2,587	8,390
1966	14,551	8,237	22,787	8,239	2,762	11,002	5,804	2,605	8,408
1967	14,214	8,133	22,347	7,995	2,638	10,633	5,669	2,484	8,152
1968	14,013	8,173	22,186	7,818	2,621	10,438	5,608	2,464	8,072
1969	13,891	8,257	22,148	7,781	2,646	10,427	5,694	2,487	8,181
1970	13,706	8,287	21,993	7,634	2,613	10,247	5,708	2,457	8,164
1971	13,424	8,224	21,648	7,373	2,497	9,870	5,546	2,340	7,886
1972	13,319	8,331	21,650	7,181	2,414	9,596	5,359	2,254	7,613
1973	13,478	8,705	22,182	7,228	2,470	9,698	5,362	2,303	7,664

For various reasons (including the one given in note 3), estimates for females do not compare well. However, for males, the table shows that the five year changes are reasonably consistent although the continuous series shows a slightly greater fall between 1966 and 1971 than shown by the census. However, since the continuous series have been primarily tied to the counts of national insurance cards, which were the prime source of employment statistics prior to 1971, these two series will move in sympathy and will not be completely consistent with a third series e.g. the census of population.

Comparisons for 1971 between the census of employment, census of population, census of production and counts of national insurance cards were made in the August 1973 issue of this Gazette (page 740) for the fourteen broad groups of industries of the 1968 SIC.

**Table 3 Employees in employment**  
Comparison between estimates (in thousands) given by the continuous series and the censuses of population

	Continuous series		Census of population		Absolute difference	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1961	14,202	7,586	13,881	—	+321	—
1961/66 change	+349	+651	+363	—	—	—
1966	14,551	8,237	14,244	7,958	+307	+279
1966/71 change	-1,127	-13	-944	+168	—	—
1971	13,424	8,224	13,300	8,126	+124	+98

Notes: 1 All estimates exclude private domestic servants and armed forces.  
2 1971 census of population estimates are based on a one per cent sample: results from the 10 per cent sample will be published shortly by OPCS.  
3 Census of population estimates for females are not given for 1961 because a post-enumeration survey suggested that the number of part-time married women in employment was under estimated by about nine per cent since many had been classified as housewives.

**Table 5 Continuous employment estimates: individual industries**

Employees in employment: Great Britain THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	M	602	578	551	529	529	502	459	438	405	384	362	341	317	315	306
	F	144	143	140	138	144	137	129	127	121	118	118	113	104	101	115
	T	746	721	692	667	672	639	588	565	526	505	479	454	421	416	421
Agriculture and horticulture	M	569	547	520	498	498	473	431	410	377	358	337	317	294	292	284
	F	142	141	138	137	142	135	127	125	120	119	116	111	102	99	113
	T	711	688	658	634	640	608	557	535	496	478	453	428	396	392	397
Forestry	M	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	16	16	14	14	14	13	12	12
	F	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	T	20	19	19	19	19	18	18	18	17	16	15	15	14	14	13
Fishing	M	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	11
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mining and quarrying	M	801	737	704	682	654	627	594	547	523	460	418	392	379	362	347
	F	21	20	20	20	19	19	20	20	19	18	17	15	15	15	14
	T	822	758	724	702	673	646	614	566	542	478	434	407	393	377	361
Coal mining	M	742	679	647	626	599	572	540	494	470	411	369	346	335	319	305
	F	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	15	13	12	11	11	11	10
	T	759	696	663	642	614	588	556	509	485	425	381	357	346	330	315
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	M	25	25	24	24	23	24	23	22	22	19	18	18	16	16	15
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	T	26	26	25	25	24	25	24	23	23	20	19	19	18	17	17
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	M	17	18	18	19	19	19	18	18	20	19	18	18	18	17	17
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	T	18	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	21	21	20	20	19	19	19
Petroleum and natural gas	M	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	T	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	4
Other mining and quarrying	M	14	13	13	11	11	10	10	10	10	9	11	9	8	8	6
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	—
	T	15	14	13	12	11	11	11	10	10	10	12	9	8	8	6
Food, drink and tobacco	M	439	441	448	457	456	454	459	457	454	442	449	456	448	441	434
	F	311	315	322	320	314	313	311	314	308	305	308	311	296	289	295
	T	750	756	770	777	769	766	770	771	763	747	757	767	744	730	728
Grain milling	M	27	27	27	28	27	27	26	26	25	24	23	22	19	19	18
	F	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5
	T	34	33	34	34	34	33	33	33	33	30	29	28	24	24	23
Bread and flour confectionery	M	84	86	87	93	93	94	94	92	92	88	89	85	82	77	75
	F	39	41	43	45	45	45	47	46	46	46	46	47	48	44	44
	T	123	127	130	138	137	138	141	139	138	133	135	132	129	121	119
Biscuits	M	19	18	19	18	17	17	17	17	18	18	19	17	18	17	17
	F	36	35	35	36	33	31	31	31	31	31	30	30	28	27	27
	T	56	52	54	54	50	48	47	48	49	49	49	47	46	44	44
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	M	35	35	37	39	40	41	43	44	45	44	49	52	56	58	58
	F	31	33	36	37	37	39	40	40	40	41	44	47	48	51	54
	T	66	68	73	76	78	80	82	84	85	85	92	99	104	109	111
Milk and milk products	M	40	42	42	40	39	38	38	39	38	36	37	43	45	45	44
	F	16	17	18	17	16	16	16	17	16	16	17	16	16	16	16
	T	57	58	60	56	55	53	54	56	55	52	54	58	61	61	60
Sugar	M	13	12	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10
	F	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	T	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	14	13	14	13	13	13	13	13
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	M	40	40	41	41	40	39	39	40	40	37	38	36	34	34	34
	F	58	60	60	58	54	53	50	52	50	47	48	45	39	39	41
	T	98	100	101	98	94	93	89	92	90	84	86	81	73	73	74
Fruit and vegetable products	M	27	27	27	28	29	29	29	29	28	30	31	31	27	26	27
	F	43	42	41	40	40	39	36	36	34	35	36	36	31	29	32
	T	70	69	68	68	69	68	64	65	62	65	67	67	58	55	58
Animal and poultry foods	M	18	17	17	17	18	18	18	18	18	19	18	22	23	23	22
	F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	4
	T	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	23	23	28	28	27	26
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	M	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6
	F	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	T	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	M	19	18	19	20	20	20	24	21	21	22	23	23	20	20	18
	F	15	15	15	16	16	16	19	17	17	17	18	18	15	15	14
	T	33	33	35	36	36	37	42	38	39	39	41	41	35	34	32
Brewing and malting	M	60	60	62	63	63	62	62	60	60	56	55	56			



Employees in employment: Great Britain (Table 5—continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>309</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>314</b>	<b>298</b>	<b>311</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>304</b>	<b>302</b>
General chemicals	M	130	134	131	130	131	132	135	130	124	127	128	123	120	123	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	M	428	440	443	438	435	441	450	444	422	439	440	435	424	425	
Toilet preparations	M	124	123	124	123	124	125	126	127	117	123	116	120	118	113	
Paint	M	24	25	24	24	24	26	25	26	22	24	24	24	23	21	
Soap and detergents	M	148	148	148	148	148	151	150	152	153	139	146	141	143	140	135
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	M	30	31	32	32	33	32	33	34	34	34	35	38	40	42	41
Dyestuffs and pigments	M	26	28	28	28	28	29	30	30	29	29	30	32	33	33	
Fertilisers	M	56	59	60	60	61	60	63	64	63	62	65	71	73	74	74
Other chemical industries	M	7	13	14	13	14	14	15	14	14	15	14	15	16	17	
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>554</b>	<b>569</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>567</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>492</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>459</b>
Iron and steel (general)	M	67	72	73	70	70	72	73	72	69	69	68	68	64	59	58
Steel tubes	M	582	626	642	605	600	630	640	627	596	585	587	593	556	516	518
Iron castings, etc.	M	262	283	293	269	270	286	290	282	268	262	264	266	246	229	230
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	M	21	22	23	22	22	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	20
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	M	283	305	316	291	293	308	313	306	291	284	286	288	269	251	250
Other base metals	M	46	49	50	51	49	51	52	51	49	49	49	47	45	44	
Mechanical engineering	M	54	57	59	56	59	60	60	58	57	57	56	54	52	51	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	M	100	106	107	103	99	104	103	102	94	91	91	89	78	79	
Metal-working machine tools	M	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	
Pumps, valves and compressors	M	112	118	120	115	111	116	115	114	106	102	104	99	87	88	
Industrial engines	M	42	45	44	42	44	45	47	46	45	46	47	45	44	45	
Textile machinery and accessories	M	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	
Construction and earth-moving equipment	M	42	47	49	46	45	47	49	47	45	45	44	41	39	40	
Mechanical handling equipment	M	11	13	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	12	9	9	9	
Office machinery	M	53	60	62	59	58	61	63	61	58	58	56	56	50	47	
Other machinery	M	23	25	26	24	25	26	25	24	24	24	27	25	21	21	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	M	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	
Ordnance and small arms	M	27	30	31	29	29	31	32	30	29	29	32	31	26	26	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	M	785	821	860	871	842	853	891	907	895	877	900	916	875	814	806
Instrument engineering	M	150	160	167	167	160	164	172	177	174	167	172	176	164	150	150
Photographic and document copying equipment	M	935	981	1,027	1,038	1,003	1,017	1,063	1,084	1,069	1,044	1,072	1,092	1,039	964	956
Watches and clocks	M	27	27	27	27	27	28	29	28	27	27	26	25	22	23	24
Surgical instruments and appliances	M	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	M	32	31	31	32	31	32	33	32	31	30	29	26	26	28	28
	M	68	69	74	76	74	71	73	76	74	69	71	75	73	68	69
	M	21	22	22	22	22	23	23	23	22	22	22	22	22	22	
	M	46	49	50	51	49	51	52	51	49	49	49	47	45	44	
	M	54	57	59	56	59	60	60	58	57	57	56	54	52	51	
	M	100	106	107	103	99	104	103	102	94	91	91	89	78	79	
	M	12	13	13	12	12	12	12	11	11	11	11	10	9	9	
	M	112	118	120	115	111	116	115	114	106	102	104	99	87	88	
	M	42	45	44	42	44	45	47	46	45	46	47	45	44	45	
	M	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	9	
	M	54	56	55	52	54	55	57	56	56	56	56	54	52	54	
	M	42	47	49	46	45	47	49	47	45	45	44	41	39	40	
	M	11	13	14	13	13	14	14	13	13	13	12	9	9	9	
	M	53	60	62	59	58	61	63	61	58	58	56	56	50	47	
	M	23	25	26	24	25	26	25	24	24	24	27	25	21	21	
	M	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	
	M	27	30	31	29	29	31	32	30	29	29	32	31	26	26	
	M	785	821	860	871	842	853	891	907	895	877	900	916	875	814	806
	M	150	160	167	167	160	164	172	177	174	167	172	176	164	150	150
	M	935	981	1,027	1,038	1,003	1,017	1,063	1,084	1,069	1,044	1,072	1,092	1,039	964	956
	M	27	27	27	27	27	28	29	28	27	27	26	25	22	23	24
	M	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	
	M	32	31	31	32	31	32	33	32	31	30	29	26	26	28	28
	M	68	69	74	78	77	71	76	76	74	74	76	69	58	56	
	M	12	12	13	13	12	11	12	13	12	12	11	10	9	9	
	M	80	81	87	91	90	83	88	86	86	86	88	79	68	65	
	M	53	55	58	58	58	60	61	60	62	60	62	65	65	65	
	M	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
	M	65	68	70	71	70	71	74	75	73	75	84	85	79	79	
	M	22	25	28	26	27	27	29	28	27	25	25	24	23	23	
	M	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	
	M	26	29	33	31	32	34	32	34	32	31	29	28	27	27	
	M	39	43	44	44	41	41	41	41	39	36	37	33	33	30	
	M	5	7	6	6	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	
	M	44	49	51	50	47	47	48	48	46	44	44	38	36	35	
	M	23	26	27	26	25	29	32	31	33	35	36	35	33	33	
	M	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	M	27	30	31	30	28	33	36	35	37	39	40	40	37	37	
	M	47	49	52	55	52	55	56	58	55	52	54	60	55	54	
	M	7	7	8	9	8	8	8	9	8	8	9	8	8	8	
	M	54	56	60	64	60	63	67	63	60	62	68	63	61	62	
	M	23	24	28	27	24	26	27	23	22	25	24	25	22	20	
	M	10	11	12	11	10	11	10	9	10	10	10	11	9	9	
	M	32	35	39	38	37	34	37	38	33	31	35	34	30	29	
	M	192	200	208	211	209	211	218	221	217	224	220	208	193	191	
	M	38	40	41	41	40	41	43	42	44	42	43	40	37	38	
	M	230	240	249	252	249	252	261	264	264	259	267	264	247	230	229
	M	143	149	155	151	139	142	149	155	154	156	157	160	150	143	
	M	17	19	20	19	17	18	20	20	19	19	19	19	17	16	
	M	161	168	175	170	156	159	167	175	173	174	175	179	167	159	
	M	28	26	24	24	22	21									



Employees in employment: Great Britain (Table 5—continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
THOUSANDS																
<b>Textiles—(continued)</b>																
Lace	M	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2
	F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3
	T	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	5
Carpets	M	18	20	20	22	23	23	24	25	25	26	29	27	26	27	27
	F	16	16	16	17	17	17	17	18	17	17	18	17	16	16	16
	T	34	36	37	39	40	41	42	43	42	43	46	44	42	43	43
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	M	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	F	11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	8	8	8	8
	T	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	15	14	14	14	14
Made-up textiles	M	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	9	9	8	9	8	8
	F	20	19	20	20	18	18	18	17	18	17	15	15	14	15	15
	T	28	28	29	29	27	27	26	25	26	25	23	24	23	23	23
Textile finishing	M	53	52	50	49	47	46	43	42	40	40	40	38	36	36	36
	F	23	22	21	20	20	19	18	17	18	18	17	15	15	15	15
	T	75	74	71	69	68	65	62	61	57	58	55	51	51	51	51
Other textile industries	M	18	17	18	18	18	19	18	19	19	19	20	21	17	17	17
	F	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	7	8	7	6	6	6	6
	T	27	26	27	27	27	26	26	27	26	26	27	29	24	23	23
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	M	33	33	33	32	32	33	31	30	29	28	29	27	27	26	25
	F	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	22	22	22	21	20	19	19	19
	T	57	57	57	56	56	55	54	51	51	51	48	47	45	44	44
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	M	23	23	22	22	21	21	20	19	18	18	18	17	16	15	15
	F	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4
	T	29	29	29	28	27	27	26	24	24	23	23	21	20	20	20
Leather goods	M	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	7	7	8	7	7	7	7
	F	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	12	12
	T	20	21	21	21	22	22	20	21	21	20	19	19	19	19	19
Fur	M	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3
	F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3
	T	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	6	6	5
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	M	134	137	140	135	131	130	128	126	119	115	117	109	109	108	103
	F	370	386	388	383	370	367	362	357	338	336	338	321	321	318	315
	T	504	523	527	519	502	497	490	483	457	451	455	430	429	426	418
Weatherproof outerwear	M	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	4	4	4
	F	20	20	21	20	20	20	19	20	19	18	17	15	15	16	16
	T	26	26	27	27	26	26	25	27	24	23	22	20	20	20	20
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	M	25	26	27	27	26	24	24	23	22	24	23	23	23	23	21
	F	86	89	90	90	84	82	80	80	77	75	73	69	69	68	68
	T	111	115	117	116	109	106	104	104	101	97	92	92	91	89	89
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	M	17	18	19	18	18	18	16	16	15	16	14	14	14	14	14
	F	42	42	44	42	43	43	41	39	39	38	36	36	35	35	35
	T	60	60	63	60	61	61	60	57	55	54	51	50	49	49	49
Overalls and men's shirts, under-wear, etc	M	6	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
	F	44	46	45	44	43	42	40	40	38	37	36	34	33	33	33
	T	50	53	52	50	49	48	46	46	44	42	42	41	40	40	40
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	M	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
	F	86	92	90	91	88	85	87	85	81	85	80	83	86	85	85
	T	98	105	103	104	101	97	100	99	94	98	103	95	99	99	99
Hats, caps and millinery	M	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	F	9	10	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	6	6	5	5	5	5
	T	14	14	13	12	12	11	10	9	9	8	7	7	7	7	7
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	M	8	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	6
	F	31	33	33	34	32	32	31	30	29	30	28	28	27	26	26
	T	39	41	41	42	41	40	40	38	36	37	35	35	34	32	32
Footwear	M	54	55	56	54	51	53	51	48	45	43	43	41	39	39	38
	F	59	62	63	61	58	61	59	54	53	54	52	52	49	48	48
	T	113	116	118	114	109	114	109	107	99	96	97	93	91	88	85
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	M	238	248	253	257	251	262	265	259	249	254	252	245	237	232	234
	F	70	72	74	75	70	72	73	70	68	68	67	65	63	63	65
	T	309	320	328	331	321	334	337	329	317	322	312	302	295	299	299
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	M	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	4
	F	67	69	70	69	66	67	66	62	60	59	56	53	49	48	48
	T	73	75	76	75	72	73	72	68	65	65	62	58	54	54	54
Pottery	M	27	28	27	29	28	28	29	27	26	27	26	26	26	26	27
	F	36	35	36	36	33	34	32	33	32	29	30	29	28	27	29
	T	63	63	64	65	60	62	61	61	59	56	56	54	54	56	56
Glass	M	56	56	57	58	56	57	58	59	57	59	59	58	55	56	56
	F	17	18	18	18	18	18	19	19	18	18	19	19	18	17	17
	T	73	74	75	76	74	75	77	78	74	75	78	77	76	73	73
Cement	M	13	13	14	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	T	14	14	15	14	15	15	15	16	15	17	15	15	15	15	15
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	M	81	88	91	94	94	102	105	101	97	104	100	98	95	93	94
	F	12	13	13	14	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13
	T	93	100	104	108	107	115	119	115	111	118	114	112	108	106	107
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	M	220	227	226	225	223	228	234	229	220	236	226	216	214	220	231
	F	53	54	55	52	51	53	54	54	51	53	51	49	50	51	55
	T	273	281	280	277	274	281	288	283	271	289	277	265	264	270	287
Timber	M	81	83	83	84	85	86	90	87	85	91	87	81	81	85	85
	F	11	11	12	12	11	13	13	13	13	12	12	11	12	13	13
	T	91	94	95	96	99	102	100	97	104	99	95	92	93	98	98
Furniture and upholstery	M	77	80	76	75	72	75	76	75	70	74	70	66	68	71	79
	F	20	20	19	18	18	19	19	17	18	17	16	16	16	17	19
	T	97	100	95	93	90	94	95	94	87	92	87	82	84	88	96
Bedding, etc	M	10	9	10	10	9	9	10	9	8	8	9	10	10	11	11
	F	10	9	9	9	8	8	9	8	8	9	9	10	10	10	11
	T	20	18	19	18	17	17	18	17	16	18	19	19	20	21	23
Shop and office fitting	M	20	22	24	25	26	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	29
	F	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	T	23	26	28	29	30	32	32	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	34
Wooden containers and baskets	M	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14
	F	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
	T	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	M	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	15	15	16	16	15	15	15	15
	F	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
	T	20	21	21	21	20	20	20	19	20	20	19	19	19	20	20
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	M	358	3													



Employees in employment: Great Britain (Table 5—continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>371</b>	<b>383</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>416</b>	<b>431</b>	<b>443</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>503</b>
Insurance	137	137	141	144	149	154	156	155	154	159	164	158	153	145	1,043
Banking and bill discounting	82	86	90	94	100	103	107	109	112	115	120	117	113	111	113
Other financial institutions	219	223	231	239	249	257	262	263	266	273	284	275	266	256	259
Property owning and managing, etc	94	95	97	99	103	106	107	106	106	109	113	119	123	123	129
Advertising and market research	176	180	187	193	202	209	213	214	218	223	232	235	240	243	251
Other business services	34	34	35	36	37	38	38	38	39	40	40	43	45	51	54
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	29	30	31	33	35	36	37	38	39	40	42	44	46	51	55
	63	64	66	68	72	74	76	77	79	82	88	90	91	102	109
	31	31	32	33	34	35	35	35	36	37	38	40	41	46	46
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	31	33	34	34	36	40
	54	55	57	58	61	63	64	64	65	67	70	72	74	77	86
	11	11	12	13	13	14	14	15	15	16	16	18	17	16	18
	6	7	7	8	8	10	10	11	11	12	13	14	14	13	14
	17	18	19	21	21	24	25	26	26	29	33	31	30	32	32
	27	28	30	32	33	35	36	38	37	40	40	51	57	61	67
	43	48	50	55	57	68	72	79	78	85	91	110	116	123	139
	71	76	80	88	90	102	108	117	115	125	132	161	173	184	206
	22	24	26	27	28	29	31	31	30	33	33	38	38	42	45
	10	11	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	20	23	26	27	28	28
	32	34	36	39	39	43	45	48	47	51	53	62	64	68	73
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>678</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>756</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>903</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>930</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>977</b>	<b>1,010</b>	<b>1,055</b>
Accounting services	1,261	1,307	1,358	1,416	1,461	1,521	1,583	1,665	1,742	1,795	1,855	1,877	1,938	2,021	2,115
Educational services	1,939	1,999	2,080	2,172	2,241	2,330	2,426	2,535	2,645	2,713	2,785	2,830	2,916	3,031	3,171
Legal services	38	38	40	41	42	43	44	44	44	45	45	46	46	47	47
Medical and dental services	25	25	26	27	27	28	29	29	29	29	30	31	32	33	34
Religious organisations	62	63	65	68	69	71	73	73	73	74	75	77	77	80	81
Research and development services	291	304	317	333	350	366	384	406	434	446	454	464	485	504	531
Other professional and scientific services	589	613	643	669	698	734	771	813	857	897	934	948	986	1,031	1,089
	881	917	960	1,003	1,047	1,100	1,154	1,218	1,291	1,343	1,388	1,412	1,471	1,536	1,620
	26	27	28	29	29	30	30	30	32	32	33	30	31	32	32
	49	51	53	56	57	59	62	62	62	66	65	60	68	72	75
	75	78	81	85	86	88	92	93	93	97	95	98	103	107	107
	198	198	204	212	216	224	229	235	239	238	242	249	255	265	269
	537	557	575	600	613	639	656	695	724	732	753	758	779	810	835
	735	755	779	812	829	863	885	930	962	970	994	1,007	1,035	1,075	1,104
	23	21	20	22	22	21	22	21	22	20	19	18	17	17	19
	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	11	11	12	13
	34	32	31	33	34	34	34	32	35	32	30	29	28	29	32
	46	46	50	52	54	55	59	59	60	62	64	67	68	71	71
	17	17	17	17	18	17	18	19	19	20	22	22	22	24	24
	62	63	67	70	72	71	77	78	79	81	86	89	92	92	95
	57	57	63	66	69	70	75	75	75	77	80	82	77	78	87
	34	33	34	35	36	33	37	38	39	41	43	40	40	42	46
	91	91	97	102	104	103	111	112	114	117	120	125	117	120	133
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>768</b>	<b>783</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>866</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>913</b>	<b>882</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>943</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	965	976	986	1,019	1,014	1,063	1,085	1,088	1,059	1,046	1,044	1,025	1,031	1,095	1,171
Sport and other recreations	1,733	1,758	1,788	1,863	1,879	1,969	2,009	2,032	1,965	1,953	1,957	1,908	1,906	2,002	2,114
Betting and gambling	61	59	62	61	61	62	61	63	61	59	61	59	57	57	57
Hotels and other residential establishments	62	58	57	59	59	54	54	50	52	49	50	47	46	46	44
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	123	117	119	119	120	116	115	112	109	111	106	103	104	104	101
Public houses	41	41	41	42	44	50	51	51	51	48	47	46	46	46	49
Clubs	21	22	23	25	26	28	31	32	33	34	32	32	29	30	32
Catering contractors	62	63	64	67	70	78	81	82	84	85	80	78	76	76	81
Hairdressing and manicure	19	19	23	28	30	35	38	40	39	38	36	33	33	34	35
Laundries	34	35	36	36	34	35	40	43	45	45	45	46	47	52	56
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	53	55	59	64	64	70	78	82	83	80	80	80	80	86	92
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	81	82	81	88	90	95	95	91	91	99	93	91	94	99	99
Repair of boots and shoes	154	153	151	155	148	157	158	156	150	146	148	131	128	136	147
Other services	235	234	232	243	238	252	252	241	236	247	224	219	230	246	266
	44	45	45	48	49	52	52	50	54	52	52	55	55	59	60
	108	107	106	109	104	111	111	109	106	102	104	101	99	104	110
	153	152	150	157	153	162	163	162	155	152	158	154	151	158	168
	52	53	52	57	58	61	61	62	58	58	64	67	65	67	75
	95	94	93	96	92	97	97	96	93	90	92	97	109	121	140
	147	147	145	153	150	158	158	151	149	155	164	174	189	215	215
	29	30	30	32	33	34	35	33	33	36	38	34	35	38	38
	44	44	43	44	42	45	45	44	43	42	47	48	52	56	56
	73	73	72	76	75	79	80	79	76	75	78	84	82	87	95
	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	11	11	12	13	13	15	15	15
	47	47	46	47	45	48	48	46	45	45	47	42	44	45	45
	57	57	56	58	56	60	60	59	57	56	58	60	55	59	60
	17	18	19	20	21	21	20	19	19	16	15	13	11	11	10
	84	95	104	110	119	121	120	117	114	110	104	97	91	94	96
	26	26	26	26	26	26	26	25	24	22	19	19	18	18	17
	88	87	86	86	85	82	82	78	71	65	57	54	51	48	46
	114	113	112	112	111	107	108	103	96	87	76	73	68	63	63
	12	12	12	13	13	13	13	13	13	11	9	8	7	7	7
	40	39	40	41	42	41	40	39	37	35	32	26	24	22	22
	52	51	52	54	55	54	54	52	50	46	40	34	32	30	29
	282	294	303	313	324	336	350	361	344	345	342	328	333	348	357
	57	60	65	67	71	77	85	90	87	89	85	83	86	91	98
	339	354	367	380	396	413	435	451	432	434	427	411	419	438	455
	14	13	13	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	5	4	4	4	4



Quarterly employment statistics: historical series

Table 2 Males; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS							
Quarter	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (1)	Em- ployers and self- em- ployed (2)	H.M. Forces (3)	Em- ployed labour force (4)	Unem- ployed (5)	Work- ing popu- lation (6)	Total em- ployees (7)
1959 June	13,824	1,351	554	15,729	278	16,007	14,102
1959 September	13,894	1,350	537	15,781	285	16,066	14,179
1959 December	13,934	1,350	521	15,805	299	16,104	14,233
1960 March	13,939	1,349	511	15,799	287	16,086	14,226
1960 June	14,031	1,348	503	15,882	214	16,096	14,245
1960 September	14,033	1,347	498	15,878	213	16,091	14,246
1960 December	14,173	1,347	488	16,008	233	16,241	14,406
1961 March	14,159	1,346	469	15,974	230	16,204	14,389
1961 June	14,202	1,344	459	16,005	185	16,190	14,387
1961 September	14,246	1,339	448	16,033	211	16,244	14,457
1961 December	14,210	1,334	438	15,982	262	16,244	14,472
1962 March	14,244	1,330	429	16,003	306	16,309	14,550
1962 June	14,309	1,325	425	16,059	278	16,337	14,587
1962 September	14,311	1,320	419	16,050	325	16,375	14,636
1962 December	14,261	1,315	415	15,991	399	16,390	14,660
1963 March	14,113	1,311	413	15,837	496	16,333	14,609
1963 June	14,330	1,306	410	16,046	346	16,392	14,676
1963 September	14,327	1,301	407	16,035	347	16,382	14,674
1963 December	14,411	1,296	406	16,113	340	16,453	14,751
1964 March	14,328	1,292	408	16,028	314	16,342	14,642
1964 June	14,460	1,287	408	16,155	240	16,395	14,700
1964 September	14,508	1,282	407	16,197	249	16,446	14,757
1964 December	14,551	1,277	409	16,237	255	16,492	14,806
1965 March	14,434	1,273	408	16,115	259	16,374	14,693
1965 June	14,565	1,268	407	16,240	207	16,447	14,772
1965 September	14,521	1,263	406	16,190	231	16,421	14,752
1965 December	14,588	1,258	405	16,251	247	16,498	14,835
1966 March	14,477	1,253	403	16,133	239	16,372	14,716
1966 June	14,551	1,253	402	16,206	199	16,405	14,750
1966 September	14,514	1,275	401	16,190	253	16,443	14,767
1966 December	14,349	1,296	403	16,048	373	16,421	14,722

Table 3 Females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS							
Quarter	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (1)	Em- ployers and self- em- ployed (2)	H.M. Forces (3)	Em- ployed labour force (4)	Unem- ployed (5)	Work- ing popu- lation (6)	Total em- ployees (7)
1959 June	7,159	326	15	7,500	107	7,607	7,266
1959 September	7,265	326	15	7,606	109	7,715	7,374
1959 December	7,251	326	15	7,592	110	7,702	7,361
1960 March	7,396	326	15	7,737	115	7,852	7,511
1960 June	7,418	326	15	7,759	83	7,842	7,501
1960 September	7,517	327	15	7,859	85	7,944	7,602
1960 December	7,503	327	15	7,845	90	7,935	7,593
1961 March	7,610	327	16	7,953	92	8,045	7,702
1961 June	7,586	328	15	7,929	70	7,999	7,656
1961 September	7,667	330	16	8,013	79	8,092	7,746
1961 December	7,589	331	16	7,936	93	8,029	7,682
1962 March	7,667	333	17	8,017	106	8,123	7,773
1962 June	7,697	335	17	8,049	95	8,144	7,792
1962 September	7,730	336	17	8,083	114	8,197	7,844
1962 December	7,672	338	18	8,028	125	8,153	7,797
1963 March	7,682	340	18	8,040	140	8,180	7,822
1963 June	7,731	341	17	8,089	115	8,204	7,846
1963 September	7,805	343	17	8,165	121	8,286	7,926
1963 December	7,813	345	17	8,175	112	8,287	7,925
1964 March	7,852	346	16	8,214	102	8,316	7,954
1964 June	7,902	348	16	8,266	77	8,343	7,979
1964 September	8,012	350	16	8,378	87	8,465	8,099
1964 December	7,999	352	16	8,367	85	8,452	8,084
1965 March	8,055	353	16	8,424	84	8,508	8,139
1965 June	8,055	355	16	8,426	63	8,489	8,118
1965 September	8,165	357	15	8,537	73	8,610	8,238
1965 December	8,172	359	15	8,546	72	8,618	8,244
1966 March	8,201	360	15	8,576	68	8,644	8,269
1966 June	8,237	361	15	8,613	54	8,667	8,291
1966 September	8,306	362	15	8,683	71	8,754	8,377
1966 December	8,171	362	16	8,549	94	8,643	8,265

Notes to tables 1-3:  
(a) Employment estimates after June 1973 are provisional.  
(b) The relationships between the columns are:  
(4) = (1) + (2) + (3)  
(6) = (4) + (5)  
(7) = (1) + (5)

Quarterly employment statistics: historical series

Table 4 Males, females and total; adjusted for normal seasonal variations

GREAT BRITAIN: THOUSANDS												
Quarter	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL			
	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (1)	Em- ployed labour force (2)	Work- ing popu- lation (3)	Total em- ployees (4)	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (5)	Em- ployed labour force (6)	Work- ing popu- lation (7)	Total em- ployees (8)	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (9)	Em- ployed labour force (10)	Work- ing popu- lation (11)	Total em- ployees (12)
1959 June	13,817	15,722	16,029	14,124	7,174	7,515	7,633	7,292	20,991	23,237	23,662	21,416
1959 September	13,878	15,765	16,068	14,181	7,225	7,566	7,679	7,338	21,103	23,331	23,747	21,519
1959 December	13,921	15,792	16,077	14,206	7,291	7,632	7,738	7,397	21,212	23,424	23,815	21,603
1960 March	13,977	15,837	16,090	14,230	7,382	7,723	7,827	7,486	21,359	23,560	23,917	21,716
1960 June	14,021	15,872	16,117	14,266	7,431	7,772	7,866	7,525	21,452	23,645	23,984	21,791
1960 September	14,017	15,862	16,093	14,248	7,479	7,821	7,909	7,567	21,496	23,683	24,002	21,815
1960 December	14,158	15,993	16,212	14,377	7,540	7,882	7,969	7,627	21,698	23,875	24,181	22,004
1961 March	14,205	16,020	16,214	14,399	7,600	7,943	8,024	7,681	21,805	23,963	24,238	22,080
1961 June	14,186	15,989	16,207	14,404	7,597	7,940	8,021	7,678	21,783	23,929	24,228	22,082
1961 September	14,231	16,018	16,246	14,459	7,630	7,976	8,058	7,712	21,861	23,994	24,304	22,171
1961 December	14,191	15,963	16,211	14,439	7,621	7,968	8,058	7,711	21,812	23,931	24,269	22,150
1962 March	14,301	16,060	16,329	14,570	7,662	8,012	8,109	7,759	21,963	24,072	24,438	22,329
1962 June	14,286	16,036	16,350	14,600	7,707	8,059	8,166	7,814	21,993	24,095	24,516	22,414
1962 September	14,294	16,033	16,374	14,635	7,693	8,046	8,162	7,809	21,987	24,079	24,536	22,444
1962 December	14,238	15,968	16,352	14,622	7,698	8,054	8,175	7,819	21,936	24,022	24,527	22,441
1963 March	14,181	15,905	16,365	14,641	7,684	8,042	8,173	7,815	21,865	23,947	24,538	22,456
1963 June	14,304	16,020	16,402	14,686	7,741	8,099	8,226	7,868	22,045	24,119	24,628	22,554
1963 September	14,306	16,014	16,376	14,668	7,767	8,127	8,248	7,888	22,073	24,141	24,624	22,556
1963 December	14,382	16,084	16,408	14,706	7,834	8,196	8,304	7,942	22,216	24,280	24,712	22,648
1964 March	14,411	16,111	16,390	14,690	7,860	8,222	8,317	7,955	22,271	24,333	24,707	22,645
1964 June	14,431	16,126	16,403	14,708	7,913	8,277	8,366	8,002	22,344	24,403	24,769	22,710
1964 September	14,480	16,169	16,433	14,744	7,971	8,337	8,424	8,058	22,451	24,506	24,857	22,802
1964 December	14,518	16,204	16,441	14,755	8,018	8,386	8,466	8,098	22,536	24,590	24,907	22,853
1965 March	14,527	16,208	16,435	14,754	8,068	8,437	8,514	8,145	22,595	24,645	24,949	22,899
1965 June	14,538	16,213	16,457	14,782	8,065	8,436	8,511	8,140	22,603	24,649	24,968	22,922
1965 September	14,486	16,155	16,399	14,730	8,122	8,494	8,566	8,194	22,608	24,649	24,965	22,924
1965 December	14,551	16,214	16,442	14,779	8,192	8,566	8,633	8,259	22,743	24,780	25,075	23,038
1966 March	14,576	16,232	16,441	14,785	8,216	8,591	8,653	8,278	22,792	24,824	25,095	23,063
1966 June	14,530	16,185	16,420	14,765	8,245	8,621	8,686	8,310	22,775	24,806	25,106	23,075
1966 September	14,472	16,148	16,413	14,737	8,263	8,640	8,709	8,332	22,735	24,788	25,122	23,069
1966 December	14,313	16,012	16,366	14,667	8,193	8,571	8,660	8,282	22,506	24,584	25,027	22,949
1967 March	14,193	15,914	16,308	14,587	8,156	8,535	8,634	8,255	22,349	24,449	24,942	22,842
1967 June	14,204	15,945	16,357	14,616	8,135	8,514	8,613	8,254	22,339	24,459	24,970	22,850
1967 September	14,213	15,954	16,390	14,649	8,129	8,509	8,608	8,228	22,342	24,463	24,998	22,877
1967 December	14,110	15,855	16,299	14,554	8,141	8,521	8,615	8,235	22,251	24,376	24,914	22,789
1968 March	14,028	15,772	16,220	14,476	8,177	8,558	8,648	8,267	22,205	24,330	24,868	22,743
1968 June	14,010	15,753	16,217	14,474	8,165	8,545	8,634	8,254	22,175	24,298	24,851	22,728
1968 September	13,999	15,757	16,214	14,456	8,166	8,547	8,631	8,250	22,165	24,303	24,844	22,706
1968 December	13,993	15,767	16,211	14,437	8,184	8,564	8,644	8,264	22,177	24,331	24,855	22,701
1969 March	13,960	15,748	16,201	14,413	8,199	8,580	8,658	8,277	22,159	24,328	24,859	22,690
1969 June	13,893	15,697	16,149	14,345	8,242	8,623	8,703	8,322	22,135	24,321	24,853	22,667
1969 September	13,871	15,677	16,137	14,331	8,24							



# Annual inquiry into occupations of employees in engineering and related industries, Great Britain

SINCE 1963 annual inquiries have been made to obtain an occupational analysis of employees in engineering and related industries (Orders VI-IX of the 1958 Standard Industrial Classification for the 1963-69 inquiries and Orders VII-XII of the 1968 Standard Industrial Classification from 1970 onwards). Over the period 1963-68 the inquiries covered all manufacturing industries. In 1973 the inquiry was compiled for the first time from data collected on the basis of a revised occupational classification compatible with the list of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (see the September 1972 issue of this *Gazette*, page 799). Thus the results for 1973 onwards are not strictly comparable with those for earlier years, although some continuity (as described in the article presenting the 1973 results) is preserved in the broad categories, Parts A-E, referred to below.\*

The results of the 1974 inquiry given in tables 1 to 10 on the following pages show that out of a total of about 3.2 million workers in firms with 11 or more employees in the Orders concerned (mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering, shipbuilding and marine engineering, vehicles and metal goods not elsewhere specified) nearly 29 per cent were managerial, administrative, technical and clerical workers, and almost 25 per cent were craftsmen (excluding foremen) or undergoing training for craft occupations. Five per cent of all the workers were receiving some form of training.

Information has been collected under five broad headings (references to line numbers are those shown in Parts A and B of tables 1 to 8).

● Part A covers managerial, administrative, technical and clerical workers and identifies 11 occupational categories. The two categories "professional engineers" (line 3) and "scientists, metallurgists and other technologists" (line 4) refer to persons who manage, technically direct or undertake one or more of the following functions: research, development, design, feasibility studies, applications, technical advisory and liaison, consultancy or similar work. "Other technicians" (line 6) covers persons engaged in, or being trained for, work, intermediate between that of technologists on the one hand and skilled craftsmen on the other.

● Part B identifies foremen supervising crafts in Part C (line 12) or solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E (line 13).

● Part C identifies craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training, mainly in groups according to the class of engineering, with provision for construction and other crafts.

\* Results of the earlier inquiries relating to all manufacturing industries were published in the issues of this *Gazette* for December 1963 and April 1964; December 1964 and January 1965; January 1966; January 1967; January 1968 and January 1969. Those for the 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972 and 1973 surveys in the engineering and related industries were given in the January 1970, April 1971, March 1972, April 1973 and March 1974 issues, respectively.

- Part D covers other production occupations, and
- Part E all other employees.

## Basis of the estimates

Inquiry forms were sent to a total of 3,500 establishments, that is, all establishments with 500 or more employees, and a sample of establishments with 11 to 499 employees. Forms suitable for inclusion in the summary tables were received from about 90 per cent of the establishments approached, and in total these forms included 69 per cent of all employees within the industries (and size ranges) covered by the inquiry. The calculations described in the following paragraph were based on provisional estimates of employees in employment for May 1974, which in turn were based on the census of employment for June 1973. (Note: In surveys prior to 1973 similar calculations were based on the now superseded annual counts of national insurance cards. In 1971, when employment figures were compiled by both methods, the census produced rather lower estimates than the card count (see the issue of this *Gazette* for August 1973, page 739). This should be borne in mind in any comparison of 1974 and 1973 results with those of earlier inquiries.)

It was assumed that the pattern of employment in establishments rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all establishments in the same size-range in the same industry. The figures on the inquiry forms were used on this basis to provide (except for Order X, shipbuilding and marine engineering (see comments on these industries on page 209)) estimates of the total number of employees in all establishments with 11 or more employees. The aggregated figures on the inquiry forms for each occupational category, in each size-range and in each industry (Minimum List Heading) were multiplied by the ratio between (1) the total number of employees in the industry size-range and (2) the number of employees shown on the inquiry forms in the industry size-range. These calculations were made separately for male and female employees.

For the engineering and related industries as a whole (Orders VII-XII of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968)), except for the sector of Order X not surveyed, the numbers of employees shown on inquiry forms completed by employers were 137,847 in establishments with 11-249 employees, 215,120 in establishments with 250-499 employees and 1,865,821 in establishments with 500 or more employees. These represented 16, 54 and 95 per cent, respectively, of the total number of employees estimated to be in each size-range.

The estimates giving industrial analyses of the numbers of employees published regularly in the *Gazette* are usually shown to the nearest 100. The estimates in this article are given to the nearest 10, not because this degree of accuracy is claimed for them, but only to provide further information about the relative sizes of the various occupational categories.

## Analyses by occupation and industry

Table 1 below on this page gives a summary analysis by occupation of all employees in tables 2 to 4 and 6 to 8. It is not possible to include workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing (table 5) because the occupational categories in this sector are not identical with those in the other industries surveyed.

Tables 2 to 8 give similar analyses by industry. In columns (2) to (4) estimates are given for male and female workers and the corresponding totals for all workers are shown in column (5). The estimates in these columns include persons undergoing training, a point which should be borne in mind when reference is made to the number of workers in any particular occupation or

## Industries in Orders VII-XII Standard Industrial Classification 1968: analyses of numbers employed in establishments with 11 or more workers, May 1974

Note: In compiling the following tables use has been made of the estimates of employees in employment provided by the annual census of employment. Corresponding estimates used in surveys prior to 1973 were derived from the now superseded annual counts of national insurance cards. In 1971, when employment figures were compiled by both methods, the census produced rather lower estimates than the card count (see this *Gazette*, August 1973, page 739). From the 1973 survey the occupational grouping has been revised to be compatible with the List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes (see this *Gazette*, September 1972, page 799).

Table 1 All engineering and related industries excluding shipbuilding and ship repairing (Orders VII, VIII, IX, XI, XII and Minimum List Heading 370.2)

(Summary of tables 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		Apprentices		Other being trained			
						Males	Females	Males		Females	
								Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)						
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>640,080</b>	<b>232,870</b>	<b>32,810</b>	<b>905,760</b>	<b>13,650</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1,120</b>	<b>11,230</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>4,500</b>	
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	109,360	1,620	160	111,140	—	—	50	1,140	—	—	
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	68,810	5,330	230	74,370	350	10	20	1,380	—	90	
3. Professional engineers	64,310	310	10	64,630	2,230	10	30	1,330	—	40	
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	16,780	230	—	17,010	820	—	—	390	—	40	
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	65,890	660	70	66,620	3,940	20	110	1,650	10	—	
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	97,260	1,780	170	99,210	5,390	—	290	2,630	—	20	
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	18,370	8,250	360	26,980	20	20	20	130	20	100	
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	670	70,780	9,660	81,110	—	—	—	10	1,220	1,390	
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	2,980	32,210	4,150	39,340	—	10	—	50	180	580	
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	114,540	104,610	16,930	236,080	380	110	370	1,470	1,580	2,170	
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	81,110	7,090	1,070	89,270	520	50	230	1,050	70	70	
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106,130</b>	<b>5,130</b>	<b>400</b>	<b>111,660</b>	—	—	—	<b>1,380</b>	—	<b>50</b>	
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	55,720	790	70	56,580	—	—	—	480	—	—	
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	50,410	4,340	330	55,080	—	—	—	900	—	50	
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>717,080</b>	<b>13,990</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>735,780</b>	<b>72,260</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>2,950</b>	<b>9,270</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>510</b>	
14. Foundry crafts	12,050	160	—	12,210	570	—	10	120	—	—	
15. Smiths and forgemen	8,960	—	—	8,960	290	—	60	100	—	—	
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	340,260	2,230	530	343,020	18,480	—	1,180	4,230	10	40	
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	45,710	4,500	1,580	51,790	2,960	—	230	830	50	300	
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	78,930	20	10	78,960	3,490	—	120	540	—	—	
19. Metal fabrication crafts	58,000	210	120	58,330	4,510	20	400	910	—	—	
20. Welders (skilled)	43,320	450	100	43,870	1,880	—	180	820	—	—	
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	20,950	250	50	21,250	1,650	—	240	160	—	—	
22. Apprentices on general course	36,890	90	—	36,980	36,890	90	—	—	—	—	
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	19,000	90	110	19,200	360	—	90	160	—	—	
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	53,010	5,990	2,210	61,210	1,180	60	440	1,400	60	170	
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>589,270</b>	<b>292,430</b>	<b>99,500</b>	<b>981,200</b>	—	—	<b>3,530</b>	<b>14,250</b>	<b>2,420</b>	<b>12,260</b>	
25. Machinists	240,720	84,120	27,260	352,100	—	—	1,190	7,510	490	3,330	
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	175,720	142,620	50,710	369,050	—	—	1,670	3,530	1,220	5,960	
27. All other non-craft production occupations	172,830	65,690	21,530	260,050	—	—	670	3,210	710	2,970	
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>306,320</b>	<b>51,010</b>	<b>34,420</b>	<b>391,750</b>	—	—	<b>180</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>200</b>	
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	109,110	17,800	4,500	131,410	—	—	40	740	—	90	
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	29,630	480	230	30,340	—	—	10	50	—	—	
30. Catering workers	1,670	14,530	8,580	24,780	—	—	—	—	—	20	
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	165,910	18,200	21,110	205,220	—	—	130	650	10	90	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>2,358,880</b>	<b>595,430</b>	<b>171,840</b>	<b>3,126,150</b>	<b>85,910</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>7,780</b>	<b>37,570</b>	<b>5,630</b>	<b>17,520</b>	



category, for example, craftsmen. The numbers of apprentices included in columns (2) to (5) are shown separately in columns (6) and (7). Estimates of the numbers of other persons being trained included in columns (2) to (5) are given, for males and females separately, in columns (8) to (11). The figures show the numbers of male and female trainees (other than apprentices) in the two age categories, under 18 years, and 18 years and over.

In the following comments on individual tables it should be emphasised that the proportions quoted relate to total employees in establishments with 11 or more workers.

**Mechanical engineering (table 2)**

Of the 905,000 employees nearly one-third were in managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations. Rather less than one-third were craftsmen.

**Instrument engineering (table 3)**

One-third of the 157,000 workers were in the managerial, administrative, technical and clerical group. One-fifth of all employees were craftsmen, and nearly one-third were in non-craft production occupations. Two out of three of the non-craft production workers were women.

**Electrical engineering (table 4)**

Two-fifths of the 757,000 employees were non-craft production workers of whom two out of three were women. Almost one-third were managerial, administrative, technical and clerical employees. Craft occupations accounted for less than one in seven of all workers.

**Table 2 Mechanical engineering (Order VII)**

(1)	(2)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
		Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices (6)			Others being trained (7)		Apprentices (6)		Others being trained (7)	
				Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)		
											Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	207,930	74,820	11,470	294,220	4,330	120	240	3,840	1,170	1,640		
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	37,190	540	20	37,750	—	—	10	460	—	—		
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	20,120	1,360	120	21,600	90	—	10	300	—	30		
3. Professional engineers	15,080	20	10	15,110	310	—	—	270	—	—		
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	3,460	10	—	3,470	190	—	—	140	—	—		
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	32,500	300	10	32,810	2,380	20	90	960	10	—		
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	25,220	210	20	25,450	1,220	60	60	660	—	—		
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	5,950	2,520	100	8,570	—	—	—	30	—	10		
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	90	25,650	3,690	29,430	—	40	—	470	520	—		
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	760	10,750	1,400	12,910	—	—	70	650	80	160		
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	38,600	31,670	5,960	76,230	50	40	—	590	900	—		
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	28,960	1,790	140	30,890	90	20	—	370	20	20		
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	31,650	270	10	31,930	—	—	—	250	—	—		
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	21,080	30	—	21,110	—	—	—	120	—	—		
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	10,570	240	10	10,820	—	—	—	130	—	—		
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	276,950	1,210	280	278,440	32,120	10	750	3,200	—	—		
14. Foundry crafts	7,530	110	—	7,640	380	—	10	60	—	—		
15. Smiths and forgemen	1,010	—	—	1,010	30	—	—	10	—	—		
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	140,820	370	10	141,200	9,310	—	310	1,630	—	—		
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	9,190	350	60	9,600	510	—	30	60	—	—		
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	23,170	—	—	23,170	1,240	—	80	170	—	—		
19. Metal fabrication crafts	29,710	20	—	29,730	2,870	—	190	450	—	—		
20. Welders (skilled)	25,140	10	—	25,150	1,280	—	100	530	—	—		
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	410	—	—	410	20	—	—	10	—	—		
22. Apprentices on general course	16,180	10	—	16,190	16,180	10	—	110	—	—		
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	8,770	10	110	8,890	120	—	—	—	—	—		
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	15,020	340	90	15,450	180	—	30	170	—	—		
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	143,990	31,240	7,190	182,420	—	—	520	4,330	120	1,000		
25. Machinists	74,170	12,870	3,220	90,260	—	—	280	2,970	60	530		
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	29,680	13,040	2,460	45,180	—	—	140	680	40	240		
27. All other non-craft production occupations	40,140	5,330	1,510	46,980	—	—	100	680	20	230		
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	98,820	9,830	9,390	118,040	—	—	50	580	10	20		
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	31,860	2,780	530	35,170	—	—	20	320	—	—		
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	8,690	90	30	8,810	—	—	—	10	—	—		
30. Catering workers	440	4,710	2,760	7,910	—	—	30	250	10	10		
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	57,830	2,250	6,070	66,150	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>759,340</b>	<b>117,370</b>	<b>28,340</b>	<b>905,050</b>	<b>36,450</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>2,990</b>		

**Shipbuilding and ship repairing: marine engineering (tables 5 and 6)**

The coverage of Order X (shipbuilding and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries, but the tables represent the greater part of the Order. They show that a high proportion of the workers were in craft occupations—over half in shipbuilding and about two-fifths in marine engineering. Of the technical staff (lines 3-6) in shipbuilding nearly half were draughtsmen.

**Vehicles (table 7)**

One-quarter of the 767,000 employees were managerial, administrative, technical and clerical workers and a slightly higher proportion were craftsmen. Just under one-third were in non-craft production occupations.

**Metal goods not elsewhere specified (table 8)**

Of the 522,000 workers nearly two-fifths were non-craft production operatives. Just over one-fifth of all employees were in craft occupations, and an almost identical proportion were in the managerial, administrative, technical and clerical group.

**Further analyses**

Tables 9 and 10 provide analyses, mainly in percentage form, by broad occupational categories. In table 9 the figures for the industry groups in the previous tables are analysed according to size of establishment. Table 10 gives analyses for all Minimum List Headings.

As already indicated the occupational titles identified in shipbuilding and ship repairing do not correspond precisely with those in the other industries surveyed, and, therefore, the

**Table 3 Instrument engineering (Order VIII)**

(1)	(2)	Males		Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
		Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)	Apprentices (6)			Others being trained (7)		Apprentices (6)		Others being trained (7)	
				Males (6)	Females (7)		Males (8)	Females (9)	Males (10)	Females (11)		
											Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	34,590	15,100	2,500	52,190	420	—	10	330	190	170		
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	6,640	180	50	6,870	—	—	10	50	—	—		
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	3,280	220	—	3,500	70	—	—	20	—	—		
3. Professional engineers	3,730	30	—	3,760	70	—	—	60	—	—		
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	750	—	—	750	20	—	—	—	—	—		
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	2,380	30	—	2,410	50	—	—	20	—	—		
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	6,840	70	20	6,930	240	—	—	130	—	—		
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	1,020	620	20	1,660	—	—	—	10	—	—		
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	10	4,040	700	4,750	—	—	—	20	50	—		
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	80	1,610	190	1,880	—	—	—	—	—	10		
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	5,130	7,400	1,320	13,850	30	—	—	110	90	—		
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	4,730	900	200	5,830	30	—	—	20	50	20		
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	5,380	470	20	5,870	—	—	—	30	—	—		
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	2,830	190	20	3,040	—	—	—	10	—	—		
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	2,550	280	—	2,830	—	—	—	20	—	—		
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	30,250	2,160	500	32,910	2,960	60	260	400	—	10		
14. Foundry crafts	160	10	—	170	—	—	—	—	—	—		
15. Smiths and forgemen	14,090	130	20	14,240	620	—	190	280	—	—		
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	2,910	330	20	3,260	160	—	10	50	—	—		
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	2,720	20	—	2,740	20	—	—	10	—	—		
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	1,140	20	—	1,160	20	—	—	—	—	—		
19. Metal fabrication crafts	390	—	—	390	—	—	—	—	—	—		
20. Welders (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
22. Apprentices on general course	1,880	—	—	1,880	1,880	—	—	—	—	—		
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	530	—	—	530	—	—	—	—	—	—		
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	6,430	1,650	450	8,530	260	60	50	60	—	10		
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	18,280	25,210	7,720	51,210	—	—	200	440	580	770		
25. Machinists	8,090	6,130	1,750	15,970	—	—	50	190	110	100		
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	5,540	13,280	3,790	22,610	—	—	90	150	440	410		
27. All other non-craft production occupations	4,650	5,800	2,180	12,630	—	—	60	100	30	260		
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>												
<b>TOTAL</b>	9,430	3,070	2,050	14,550	—	—	40	—	—	10		
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	4,620	1,300	390	6,310	—	—	—	30	—	—		
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	850	30	160	1,040	—	—	—	—	—	—		
30. Catering workers	70	670	420	1,160	—	—	—	—	—	—		
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	3,890	1,070	1,080	6,040	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>97,930</b>	<b>46,010</b>	<b>12,790</b>	<b>156,730</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>960</b>		



summary analysis by occupation in table 1 does not include this industry. For the whole of Parts A and B, however, aggregate figures for the engineering and related industries as a whole (Orders VII-XII) of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968), that is, including shipbuilding and ship repairing, can be given: for example, 3.5 per cent of all employees in establishments with 11 or more workers were engaged on general managerial work; 2.6 per cent were professional engineers and scientists, technologists, etc; 2.3 per cent were in other professional and related occupations; 2.2 per cent were draughtsmen; 3.1 per cent were

other technicians; 12.1 per cent were office staff (lines 7-10); and 3.6 per cent were foremen, of whom more than half were supervising craft occupations.

Trainees for all Parts may be aggregated. There were 94,700 apprentices, representing 2.9 per cent of all employees. Of these all but 580 were males, and male apprentices represented 3.8 per cent of all male employees. The total number of other persons being trained was 68,900, which formed 2.1 per cent of all employees; of the 45,700 males and 23,200 females trainees, 82.6 per cent and 75.6 per cent, respectively, were aged 18 and over.

Table 4 Electrical engineering (Order IX)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained					
			Males	Females		Males	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>173,790</b>	<b>62,830</b>	<b>8,180</b>	<b>244,800</b>	<b>3,730</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>440</b>	<b>3,630</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>1,150</b>	
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other included in lines 3 and 4 below	24,060	370	10	24,440	—	—	—	220	—	—	
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	19,230	1,870	50	21,150	40	—	10	530	—	50	
3. Professional engineers	24,410	200	—	24,610	850	10	—	530	—	30	
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	6,230	160	—	6,390	230	—	—	170	—	40	
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	12,130	230	50	12,410	440	—	—	260	—	—	
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	36,610	1,080	100	37,790	2,080	—	170	1,150	—	10	
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	4,240	2,090	50	6,380	—	—	—	70	—	10	
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	250	16,910	2,340	19,500	—	10	—	—	280	240	
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	1,020	7,920	1,090	10,030	—	10	—	30	30	200	
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	24,280	29,530	3,980	57,790	50	10	70	350	290	540	
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	21,330	2,470	510	24,310	40	—	190	320	—	30	
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,410</b>	<b>3,450</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>26,200</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>340</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>50</b>	
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	8,980	450	50	9,480	—	—	—	100	—	—	
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	13,430	3,000	290	16,720	—	—	—	240	—	50	
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95,940</b>	<b>6,400</b>	<b>2,450</b>	<b>104,790</b>	<b>9,580</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>360</b>	
14. Foundry crafts	750	—	—	750	110	—	—	—	—	—	
15. Smiths and forgemen	150	—	—	150	—	—	—	—	—	—	
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	33,240	800	350	34,390	1,540	—	170	490	—	10	
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	23,390	3,670	1,470	28,530	1,840	—	190	650	50	300	
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	16,480	—	10	16,490	880	—	20	140	—	—	
19. Metal fabrication crafts	3,780	30	10	3,820	190	—	—	20	—	—	
20. Welders (skilled)	1,740	50	—	1,790	30	—	10	30	—	—	
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	10	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	
22. Apprentices on general course	4,670	20	—	4,690	4,670	20	—	—	—	—	
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	2,410	10	—	2,420	40	—	—	—	—	—	
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	9,320	1,820	610	11,750	280	—	120	380	—	50	
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>105,170</b>	<b>144,710</b>	<b>57,100</b>	<b>306,980</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>2,970</b>	<b>1,130</b>	<b>7,690</b>	
25. Machinists	37,250	24,620	8,830	70,700	—	—	170	1,120	90	1,150	
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	33,020	87,650	37,090	157,760	—	—	1,070	1,220	510	4,640	
27. All other non-craft production occupations	34,900	32,440	11,180	78,520	—	—	140	630	530	1,900	
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50,920</b>	<b>14,330</b>	<b>8,670</b>	<b>73,920</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>50</b>	
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	21,290	3,160	1,250	25,700	—	—	20	180	—	20	
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	4,830	140	40	5,010	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30. Catering workers	590	3,820	2,310	6,720	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	24,210	7,210	5,070	36,490	—	—	—	60	—	30	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>448,230</b>	<b>231,720</b>	<b>76,740</b>	<b>756,690</b>	<b>13,310</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>9,300</b>	

Table 5 Shipbuilding and ship repairing (Minimum List Heading 370.1)\*

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Other being trained					
			Males	Females		Males	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Females	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)		
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,640</b>	<b>3,710</b>	<b>300</b>	<b>19,650</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other included in lines 3 and 4 below	3,260	20	10	3,290	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	1,200	30	—	1,230	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Professional engineers	1,570	—	—	1,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	220	20	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5. Draughtsmen	3,180	20	—	3,200	460	—	10	30	—	—	
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	1,450	40	—	1,490	—	—	—	—	10	—	
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	350	100	—	450	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	10	1,230	60	1,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	40	680	70	790	—	10	—	—	10	20	
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	3,010	1,480	160	4,650	—	40	—	—	20	—	
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	1,350	90	—	1,440	20	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3,470</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	3,120	30	—	3,150	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	350	—	—	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>57,320</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>57,410</b>	<b>7,680</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
14. Platers and metal shipwrights	10,010	—	—	10,010	1,440	—	30	10	—	—	
15. Caulker burners, riveters and drillers	4,780	—	—	4,780	410	—	20	20	—	—	
16. Welders	7,800	20	—	7,820	690	—	40	20	—	—	
17. General steel workers	1,480	—	—	1,480	170	—	10	—	—	—	
18. Carpenters and joiners (ship)	6,720	—	—	6,720	750	—	20	30	—	—	
19. Smiths, forgemen	730	—	—	730	30	—	—	—	—	—	
20. Sheet metal workers	2,010	—	—	2,010	280	—	—	—	—	—	
21. Production fitters, toolmakers, toolfitters, machinery erectors and installers	7,290	—	—	7,290	1,080	—	10	—	—	—	
22. Centre lathe turners	790	—	—	790	60	—	—	—	—	—	
23. Production electricians/electrical fitters	2,590	—	—	2,590	280	—	—	—	—	—	
24. Plumbers, pipe fitters, heating and ventilating fitters	3,920	—	—	3,920	460	—	10	—	—	—	
25. Painters and decorators	2,010	—	—	2,010	80	—	—	—	—	—	
26. Apprentices on general course	1,300	—	—	1,300	1,300	—	—	—	—	—	
27. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	2,600	70	—	2,670	230	—	10	60	—	—	
28. Maintenance fitters	810	—	—	810	80	—	—	—	—	—	
29. Electricians—installation and maintenance (premises and ships)	1,970	—	—	1,970	280	—	20	—	—	—	
30. All other maintenance crafts (construction and other)	510	—	—	510	60	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22,000</b>	<b>160</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>22,220</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
31. Machinists	300	—	—	300	—	—	—	—	—	—	
32. Red leaders	1,430	—	—	1,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	
33. Stagers	890	—	—	890	—	—	—	—	—	—	
34. All other non-craft production occupations: National agreement—semi-skilled classes	10,560	10	—	10,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35. —unskilled classes	8,820	150	60	9,030	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,140</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>1,050</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	
36. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	1,190	20	10	1,220	—	—	—	—	—	—	
37. Motor drivers (goods and other)	770	—	—	770	—	—	—	—	—	—	
38. Catering workers	30	660	240	930	—	—	—	—	—	—	
39. Occupations not elsewhere classified	3,150	180	800	4,130	—	—	—	—	—	—	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>103,570</b>	<b>4,850</b>	<b>1,410</b>	<b>109,830</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>20</b>	

\* The coverage for industry Order X (ie shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries surveyed, but nevertheless represents the greater part of the industry Order.



Table 6 Marine engineering (Minimum List Heading 370.2)\*

(1)	(2)	Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
		Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)		Apprentices (6)		Others being trained (7)			
					Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)		Females (9)	
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4,580</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	630	—	—	630	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	450	40	—	490	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Professional engineers	580	—	—	580	30	—	—	—	—	—
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	190	—	—	190	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	760	—	—	760	50	—	10	—	—	—
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	530	10	—	540	20	—	—	—	—	—
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	80	—	—	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	—	490	30	520	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	10	210	10	230	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	1,120	590	30	1,740	—	10	—	—	—	—
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	230	10	—	240	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>630</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	560	—	—	560	—	—	—	—	—	—
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	70	—	10	80	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7,560</b>	<b>1,180</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
14. Foundry crafts	220	—	—	220	10	—	—	10	—	—
15. Smiths and forgemen	60	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	—	—
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	4,500	—	—	4,500	590	—	20	10	—	—
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	270	—	—	270	70	—	—	—	—	—
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	470	—	—	470	30	—	—	—	—	—
19. Metal fabrication crafts	910	—	—	910	140	—	—	10	—	—
20. Welders (skilled)	420	—	—	420	40	—	—	10	—	—
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	270	—	—	270	270	—	—	—	—	—
22. Apprentices on general course	210	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	210	—	—	210	—	—	—	—	—	—
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	230	—	—	230	30	—	—	—	—	—
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
25. Machinists	730	60	—	790	—	—	20	10	—	—
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	70	—	—	70	—	—	10	—	—	—
27. All other non-craft production occupations	910	—	—	910	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>280</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	380	30	—	410	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	110	10	—	120	—	—	—	—	—	—
30. Catering workers	—	70	40	110	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	2,100	70	240	2,410	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>17,070</b>	<b>1,590</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>19,020</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

\* See footnote to table 5.

Table 7 Vehicles (Order XI)

(1)	(2)	Females		Total males and females (5)	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
		Full-time (3)	Part-time (4)		Apprentices (6)		Other being trained (7)			
					Males (6)	Females (7)	Males (8)		Females (9)	
							Aged under 18 (8)	Aged 18 and over (9)	Aged under 18 (10)	Aged 18 and over (11)
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>151,060</b>	<b>43,730</b>	<b>3,540</b>	<b>198,330</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,120</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>670</b>
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	19,180	80	20	19,280	—	—	30	260	—	—
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	19,140	1,320	50	20,510	180	10	30	460	10	10
3. Professional engineers	18,590	60	—	18,650	940	—	—	310	—	—
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	5,040	50	—	5,090	380	—	—	60	—	—
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	12,840	70	—	12,910	720	—	—	170	—	—
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	23,700	250	—	23,950	1,610	—	40	510	—	—
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	4,720	1,330	20	6,070	10	20	20	10	—	20
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	100	13,920	950	14,970	—	70	—	—	360	340
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	940	6,370	620	7,930	—	—	—	20	40	50
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	33,340	19,010	1,820	54,170	180	30	120	180	290	240
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	13,470	1,270	60	14,800	300	10	20	140	—	—
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>26,540</b>	<b>240</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>26,780</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	13,750	10	—	13,760	—	—	—	170	—	—
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	12,790	230	—	13,020	—	—	—	410	—	—
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200,300</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>201,400</b>	<b>16,400</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>1,110</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>20</b>
14. Foundry crafts	1,960	10	—	1,970	20	—	—	50	—	—
15. Smiths and forgemen	1,550	—	—	1,550	50	—	—	—	—	—
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	102,870	310	30	103,210	3,590	—	190	550	10	20
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	8,550	80	10	8,640	360	—	—	20	—	—
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	22,780	—	—	22,780	770	—	—	70	—	—
19. Metal fabrication crafts	11,690	10	—	11,700	570	—	40	60	—	—
20. Welders (skilled)	8,730	40	—	8,770	180	—	20	80	—	—
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	20,270	250	50	20,570	1,600	—	240	150	—	—
22. Apprentices on general course	9,020	40	—	9,060	9,020	40	—	—	—	—
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	5,210	70	—	5,280	190	—	80	40	—	—
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	7,670	160	40	7,870	50	—	70	90	—	—
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>204,360</b>	<b>29,040</b>	<b>5,280</b>	<b>238,680</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>260</b>	<b>2,460</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>460</b>
25. Machinists	70,750	10,910	2,020	83,680	—	—	140	1,160	—	170
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	90,120	12,700	2,760	105,580	—	—	90	1,070	100	140
27. All other non-craft production occupations	43,490	5,430	500	49,420	—	—	30	230	20	150
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>										
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>88,660</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>4,820</b>	<b>101,630</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>—</b>
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	32,330	2,470	280	35,080	—	—	—	30	—	10
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	7,950	130	—	8,080	—	—	—	10	—	—
30. Catering workers	400	2,780	1,400	4,580	—	—	—	—	—	10
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	47,980	2,770	3,140	53,890	—	—	—	100	—	10
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>670,920</b>	<b>82,130</b>	<b>13,770</b>	<b>766,820</b>	<b>20,720</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>6,410</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>1,180</b>



Table 8 Metal goods not elsewhere specified (Order XII)

(1)	Males		Females		Total males and females	Apprentices and others being trained (included in cols. 2-5)					
	Full-time	Part-time	Apprentices			Others being trained		Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over	Aged under 18	Aged 18 and over
			Males	Females		Males	Females				
			(6)	(7)		(8)	(9)				
<b>PART A Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>68,130</b>	<b>35,040</b>	<b>7,050</b>	<b>110,220</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>430</b>	<b>870</b>	
1. Management—general, central, divisional and other	21,660	450	60	22,170	—	—	—	—	150	—	
2. Professional and related occupations other than those included in lines 3 and 4 below	6,590	520	10	7,120	40	—	—	—	220	—	
3. Professional engineers	1,920	—	—	1,920	30	—	—	—	10	—	
4. Scientists, metallurgists and other technologists	1,110	10	—	1,120	—	—	—	—	20	—	
5. Draughtsmen—engineering, architectural and other	5,280	30	10	5,320	300	—	20	—	230	—	
6. Other technicians—engineering, laboratory, scientific	4,360	160	30	4,550	220	—	20	—	180	10	
7. Office supervisors—of clerks, typists, machine operators etc	2,360	1,690	170	4,220	—	—	—	—	20	60	
8. Personal secretaries, shorthand writers and shorthand typists; other typists	220	9,770	1,950	11,940	—	10	—	—	90	240	
9. Office machine operators, telephonists and telegraph operators	170	5,350	840	6,360	—	—	—	—	30	160	
10. Clerks, receptionists and other office workers	12,070	16,410	3,820	32,300	100	20	110	260	300	400	
11. All other administrative, technical and commercial occupations, including salesmen	12,390	650	160	13,200	60	20	20	200	—	—	
<b>PART B Foremen (and supervisors) excluding (i) works and other senior foremen (line 1) and (ii) office supervisors (line 7)</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19,520</b>	<b>700</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20,240</b>	—	—	—	—	<b>180</b>	—	
12. Foremen supervising crafts in Part C below	8,520	110	—	8,630	—	—	—	—	80	—	
13. Foremen (and supervisors) solely controlling occupations in Parts D and E below	11,000	590	20	11,610	—	—	—	—	100	—	
<b>PART C Craftsmen in occupations normally entered by apprenticeship or equivalent training</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>106,080</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>1,350</b>	<b>110,680</b>	<b>10,020</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>2,810</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>120</b>	
14. Foundry crafts	1,430	30	—	1,460	50	—	—	—	—	—	
15. Smiths and forgemen	6,190	—	—	6,190	210	—	60	—	90	—	
16. Mechanical engineering crafts—production	44,740	620	120	45,480	2,830	—	300	1,270	—	10	
17. Electrical/electronic engineering crafts—production	1,400	70	20	1,490	20	—	—	—	50	—	
18. Maintenance engineering crafts—mechanical, electrical/electronic	13,310	—	—	13,310	550	—	20	—	150	—	
19. Metal fabrication crafts	10,770	130	110	11,010	720	20	170	—	370	—	
20. Welders (skilled)	6,900	360	80	7,340	350	—	50	—	170	—	
21. Coach and vehicle body building crafts	260	—	—	260	30	—	—	—	—	—	
22. Apprentices on general course	4,870	20	—	4,890	4,870	20	—	—	—	—	
23. Construction crafts (production and maintenance)	1,870	—	—	1,870	10	—	—	—	10	—	
24. All other production crafts not elsewhere classified	14,340	2,020	1,020	17,380	380	—	170	700	60	110	
<b>PART D Other production occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>115,760</b>	<b>62,170</b>	<b>22,210</b>	<b>200,140</b>	—	—	<b>1,140</b>	<b>4,040</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>2,340</b>	
25. Machinists	49,730	29,530	11,440	90,700	—	—	530	2,060	230	1,380	
26. Metal working production fitters (not to fine limits); repetitive assemblers and viewers (metal and electrical)	17,290	15,950	4,610	37,850	—	—	270	410	130	530	
27. All other non-craft production occupations	48,740	16,690	6,160	71,590	—	—	340	1,570	110	430	
<b>PART E Other occupations</b>											
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>55,900</b>	<b>15,450</b>	<b>9,210</b>	<b>80,560</b>	—	—	<b>110</b>	<b>440</b>	—	<b>90</b>	
28. Stores, warehouse and despatch workers	18,630	8,060	2,050	28,740	—	—	—	—	180	60	
29. Motor drivers (goods and other)	7,200	80	—	7,280	—	—	10	—	30	—	
30. Catering workers	170	2,480	1,650	4,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31. Occupations not elsewhere classified	29,900	4,830	5,510	40,240	—	—	100	230	—	30	
<b>GRAND TOTAL (PARTS A, B, C, D AND E)</b>	<b>365,390</b>	<b>116,610</b>	<b>39,840</b>	<b>521,840</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>3,420</b>	

Table 9 Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment

(1)	All employees*	Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical	Foremen†	Craftsmen (production and maintenance)	Other production occupations	Other occupations	Apprentices		Others being trained				
							All apprentices		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over		
							Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	Number	As percentage of all employees (col (2))	
							(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
<b>MALES</b>													
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>759,340</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>36,450</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>11.6</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>12,200</b>	<b>1.6</b>
500 or more employees	349,870	29.4	4.0	32.6	20.9	13.2	14,580	4.2	10.7	310	0.1	4,760	1.4
250-499 employees	126,440	26.9	4.0	36.8	19.5	12.8	6,090	4.8	11.4	220	0.2	1,950	1.5
11-249 employees	283,030	25.1	4.5	41.1	16.4	12.9	15,780	5.6	12.5	1,030	0.4	5,490	1.9
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>97,930</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>30.9</b>	<b>18.7</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1,240</b>	<b>1.3</b>
500 or more employees	47,840	41.6	4.7	26.4	17.8	9.5	1,560	3.3	9.7	20	0.0	420	0.9
250-499 employees	15,280	32.3	6.5	32.0	20.3	8.9	440	2.9	7.8	50	0.3	380	2.5
11-249 employees	34,810	28.1	6.1	36.6	19.1	10.1	1,380	4.0	10.7	400	1.1	440	1.3
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>448,230</b>	<b>38.8</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>13,310</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>2.0</b>
500 or more employees	338,750	39.8	4.7	19.6	24.4	11.5	9,320	2.8	8.9	1,400	0.4	6,310	1.9
250-499 employees	43,940	41.6	4.9	23.7	19.0	10.8	1,110	2.5	8.6	120	0.3	910	2.1
11-249 employees	65,540	31.7	6.3	29.2	21.8	10.9	2,880	4.4	14.5	830	1.3	1,670	2.5
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡</b>	<b>103,570</b>	<b>15.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>8,160</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0.2</b>
500 or more employees	71,210	16.1	3.1	55.2	21.5	4.1	5,770	8.1	13.7	120	0.2	50	0.1
250-499 employees	11,940	14.2	3.4	52.5	24.3	5.7	770	6.4	11.8	10	0.1	—	—
11-249 employees	20,420	12.1	4.3	57.5	18.4	7.7	1,620	7.9	13.4	40	0.2	130	0.6
<b>Marine engineering‡</b>	<b>17,070</b>	<b>26.8</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>44.3</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>1,280</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.4</b>
500 or more employees	12,500	29.0	3.6	43.9	7.7	15.8	850	6.8	13.8	20	0.2	10	0.1
250-499 employees	1,820	20.3	3.3	47.8	15.9	12.6	160	8.8	18.4	—	—	40	2.2
11-249 employees	2,750	21.5	4.4	43.6	16.7	13.8	270	9.8	21.7	30	1.1	10	0.4
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>670,920</b>	<b>22.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>20,720</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6,410</b>	<b>1.0</b>
500 or more employees	573,610	23.2	3.7	28.1	31.8	13.2	16,250	2.8	7.5	540	0.1	4,310	0.8
250-499 employees	32,170	19.0	4.8	34.4	28.9	12.9	900	2.8	8.0	30	0.1	510	1.6
11-249 employees	65,140	18.1	5.9	43.0	19.7	13.3	3,570	5.5	12.4	590	0.9	1,590	2.4
<b>Metal goods nes</b>	<b>365,390</b>	<b>18.6</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>29.0</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>2,190</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>8,770</b>	<b>2.4</b>
500 or more employees	121,820	20.4	4.6	23.7	34.3	16.9	2,870	2.4	8.3	280	0.2	2,440	2.0
250-499 employees	54,830	18.6	5.1	23.7	36.2	16.4	1,120	2.0	8.0	230	0.4	1,180	2.2
11-249 employees	188,740	17.5	5.9	34.0	28.6	13.9	6,780	3.6	10.3	1,680	0.9	5,150	2.7
<b>FEMALES</b>													
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>145,710</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>26.4</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1,300</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>2,660</b>	<b>1.8</b>
500 or more employees	68,840	56.2	0.2	0.4	30.4	12.7	80	0.1	—	620	0.9	1,000	1.5
250-499 employees	25,280	62.5	—	0.8	24.2	12.5	20	0.1	5.0	240	0.9	640	2.5
11-249 employees	51,590	61.6	0.2	1.9	22.0	14.2	30	0.1	—	440	0.9	1,020	2.0
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>58,800</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>1.6</b>
500 or more employees	28,800	27.9	0.7	1.7	61.8	7.9	—	—	—	540	1.9	310	1.1
250-499 employees	8,980	31.0	0.6	3.5	57.7	7.3	—	—	—	60	0.7	330	3.7
11-249 employees	21,020	32.3	1.2	8.9	47.3	10.4	60	0.3	3.2	170	0.8	320	1.5
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>308,460</b>	<b>23.0</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1,780</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>9,300</b>	<b>3.0</b>
500 or more employees	223,850	22.2	1.2	1.8	67.7	7.0	40	0.0	0.5	1,230	0.5	5,910	2.6
250-499 employees	40,110	24.8	1.1	3.4	62.1	8.6	10	0.0	—	200	0.5	1,590	4.0
11-249 employees	44,500	25.4	1.3	7.7	57.0	8.5	10	0.0	—	350	0.8	1,800	4.0
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡</b>	<b>6,260</b>	<b>64.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>30.5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0.3</b>
<b>Marine engineering ‡</b>	<b>1,950</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>95,900</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>13.5</b>	<b>180</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1,180</b>	



Table 9 (continued) Analysis by broad occupational category, industry group and size of establishment

Industry group and size of establishment (1)	All employees* (2)	Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Foremen† (4)	Craftsmen (production and maintenance) (5)	Other production occupations (6)	Other occupations (7)	Apprentices (8)		Others being trained (9-14)							
							All apprentices		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over		Number (11)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (14)
							Number (9)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (10)	Number (11)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (14)				
<b>TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES (continued)</b>																
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡</b>	<b>109,830</b>	<b>17.9</b>	<b>3.2</b>	<b>52.3</b>	<b>20.2</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>8,210</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>13.4</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>0.2</b>			
500 or more employees	75,090	18.3	2.9	52.4	20.7	5.7	5,810	7.7	13.7	150	0.2	60	0.1			
250-499 employees	12,570	17.5	3.2	49.9	23.1	6.4	770	6.1	11.8	10	0.1	—	—			
11-249 employees	22,170	16.9	4.1	53.2	17.0	8.9	1,630	7.4	13.3	50	0.2	140	0.6			
<b>Marine engineering‡</b>	<b>19,020</b>	<b>31.5</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>1,290</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>15.6</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>0.3</b>			
500 or more employees	13,950	33.3	3.3	39.4	6.9	17.1	860	6.2	13.8	20	0.1	10	0.1			
250-499 employees	2,030	27.1	3.0	42.9	14.8	12.3	160	7.9	18.4	—	—	40	2.0			
11-249 employees	3,040	26.3	3.9	39.5	16.8	13.5	270	8.9	21.7	30	1.0	10	0.3			
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>766,820</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>26.3</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>20,900</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>1,980</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>7,590</b>	<b>1.0</b>			
500 or more employees	646,290	26.4	3.3	25.0	32.1	13.2	16,410	2.5	7.4	1,140	0.2	5,130	0.8			
250-499 employees	40,580	22.7	3.8	27.5	33.0	13.0	900	2.2	8.0	80	0.2	560	1.4			
11-249 employees	79,950	23.4	4.9	35.6	22.2	13.9	3,590	4.5	12.3	760	1.0	1,900	2.4			
<b>Metal goods nes</b>	<b>521,840</b>	<b>21.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>21.2</b>	<b>38.4</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>10,860</b>	<b>2.1</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3,150</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>12,190</b>	<b>2.3</b>			
500 or more employees	176,220	22.3	3.3	16.7	41.1	16.6	2,910	1.7	8.2	560	0.3	3,620	2.1			
250-499 employees	80,070	21.1	3.6	16.6	42.0	16.7	1,120	1.4	7.8	400	0.5	1,750	2.2			
11-249 employees	265,550	20.4	4.3	25.6	35.4	14.3	6,830	2.6	9.7	2,190	0.8	6,820	2.6			

\* Includes apprentices and others being trained.  
 † Except works and other senior foremen, who are included in col (3).  
 ‡ The coverage for industry Order X (shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering) is less complete than for the other industries surveyed, but the analyses in the tables represent the greater part of the industry Order.  
 § In view of the small number of employees involved, analysis by size of establishment is omitted.

Table 10 Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry (1)	All employees* (2)	Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical (3)	Foremen† (4)	Craftsmen (production and maintenance) (5)	Other production occupations (6)	Other occupations (7)	Apprentices (8)		Others being trained (9-14)							
							All apprentices		Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over		Number (11)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (14)
							Number (9)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (10)	Number (11)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (12)	Number (13)	As percentage of all employees (col (2)) (14)				
<b>MALES</b>																
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	22,700	24.4	4.4	32.3	23.3	15.6	860	3.8	11.3	120	0.5	380	1.7			
Metal-working machine tools	55,260	26.3	3.7	42.6	16.6	10.7	3,000	5.4	11.8	130	0.2	830	1.5			
Pumps, valves and compressors	59,520	28.6	4.4	33.8	19.4	13.8	2,600	4.4	11.8	40	0.1	1,130	1.9			
Industrial engines	23,320	28.9	2.6	34.2	20.5	13.9	1,160	5.0	11.2	20	0.1	430	1.8			
Textile machinery and accessories	28,990	19.8	3.5	46.7	17.6	12.5	1,220	4.2	8.6	10	0.0	250	0.9			
Construction and earth moving equipment	30,740	25.9	3.8	37.8	17.1	15.4	1,240	4.0	9.9	30	0.1	320	1.0			
Mechanical handling equipment	55,820	27.9	3.6	37.8	17.5	13.1	2,690	4.8	10.8	180	0.3	1,010	1.8			
Office machinery	18,210	40.2	3.8	17.9	29.4	8.7	250	1.4	5.2	20	0.1	540	3.0			
Other machinery	183,030	29.8	4.0	37.3	15.6	13.3	10,070	5.5	13.2	210	0.1	2,440	1.3			
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	128,170	33.7	3.8	35.6	14.0	12.9	6,560	5.1	11.4	380	0.3	1,720	1.3			
Ordnance and small arms	14,000	17.6	8.2	35.9	22.1	16.1	710	5.1	13.9	—	—	1,720	1.3			
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	139,580	19.5	5.1	35.5	27.3	12.6	6,090	4.4	11.3	420	0.3	3,070	2.2			
Photographic and document copying equipment	9,450	40.5	5.0	25.8	20.3	8.4	130	1.4	4.5	10	0.1	10	0.1			
Watches and clocks	5,930	26.1	6.7	37.8	20.9	8.4	180	3.0	8.0	10	0.2	130	2.2			
Surgical instruments and appliances	14,870	20.9	6.2	37.8	26.5	8.6	860	5.8	15.3	160	1.1	140	0.9			
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	67,680	38.6	5.3	29.5	16.5	10.1	2,210	3.3	9.1	290	0.4	960	1.4			
Electrical machinery	96,220	33.7	4.1	33.2	16.7	12.3	4,880	5.1	12.2	300	0.3	2,050	2.1			
Insulated wires and cables	29,710	25.2	5.1	10.4	42.8	16.5	280	0.9	7.8	10	0.0	630	2.1			
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	48,220	41.1	4.3	16.4	29.1	9.1	1,270	2.6	6.2	830	1.7	840	1.7			
Radio and electronic components	60,270	41.7	7.1	21.6	20.7	8.9	1,710	2.8	9.2	360	0.6	1,750	2.9			
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	24,250	33.0	6.9	14.8	26.1	19.3	410	1.7	7.5	90	0.4	460	1.9			
Electronic computers	30,680	70.8	2.3	14.1	8.5	4.3	400	1.3	6.0	10	0.0	700	2.3			
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	49,140	60.3	3.5	22.3	6.2	7.7	2,130	4.3	11.7	180	0.4	660	1.3			
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	40,090	22.6	4.7	13.1	46.7	12.8	500	1.2	8.5	90	0.2	640	1.6			
Other electrical goods	69,650	29.5	6.6	22.7	27.6	13.7	1,730	2.5	9.3	480	0.7	1,640	1.7			
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	103,570	15.1	3.4	55.3	21.2	5.0	8,160	7.9	13.4	170	0.2	180	0.2			
Marine engineering‡	17,070	26.8	3.7	44.3	10.0	15.2	1,280	7.5	15.6	50	0.3	60	0.4			
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	24,480	19.4	3.7	23.9	39.1	13.8	360	1.5	5.8	10	0.0	190	0.8			
Motor vehicle manufacturing	431,920	17.1	4.1	26.2	38.1	14.5	10,870	2.5	8.0	670	0.2	3,900	0.9			
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	10,340	16.6	4.3	17.2	50.3	11.6	120	1.2	3.4	20	0.2	150	1.5			
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	168,700	39.1	3.9	37.1	10.9	9.1	7,630	4.5	8.3	410	0.2	1,900	1.1			
Locomotives and railway track equipment	13,490	15.0	1.8	53.4	13.7	16.1	860	6.4	11.9	30	0.2	40	0.3			
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	21,990	11.9	3.0	44.6	22.4	18.1	880	4.0	9.0	20	0.1	230	1.0			
Engineers' small tools and gauges	44,950	20.0	4.8	39.5	26.6	9.1	1,980	4.4	10.5	320	0.7	1,460	3.2			
Hand tools and implements	12,010	15.7	5.1	26.6	37.5	15.2	270	2.2	8.1	10	0.1	140	1.2			
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	7,120	24.4	5.1	26.7	33.3	10.5	150	2.1	6.3	70	1.0	180	2.5			
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	25,180	18.1	5.1	33.9	24.5	18.4	640	2.5	6.6	130	0.5	660	2.6			
Wire and wire manufactures	28,290	16.5	5.3	16.9	42.1	19.2	340	1.2	6.5	70	0.2	620	2.2			
Cans and metal boxes	14,960	16.4	5.4	29.3	29.6	19.3	530	3.5	11.6	40	0.3	280	1.9			
Jewellery and precious metals	12,690	24.3	5.9	31.4	28.9	9.5	340	2.7	8.5	120	0.9	210	1.7			
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	220,190	18.5	5.5	28.0	32.1	15.9	6,520	3.0	9.8	1,430	0.6	5,220	2.4			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,462,450</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>12.6</b>	<b>94,070</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>7,950</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>37,750</b>	<b>1.5</b>			

**FEMALES**

Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	3,430	77.8	—	3.2	7.3	11.7	—	—	—	20	0.6	50	1.5
Metal-working machine tools	9,260	66.2	0.1	0.3	12.7	20.6	—	—	—	110	1.2	120	1.3
Pumps, valves and compressors	14,300	66.6	0.1	1.8	19.9	11.5	—	—	—	160	1.1	530	3.7
Industrial engines	4,260	67.1	—	1.6	16.0	15.3	60	1.4	—	40	0.9	90	2.1
Textile machinery and accessories	4,920	54.3	—	0.2	31.1	14.4	10	0.2	—	50	1.0	100	2.0
Construction and earth moving equipment	3,650	86.6	—	0.5	—	12.9	—	—	—	60	1.6	70	1.9
Mechanical handling equipment	8,110	75.0	0.1	0.9	10.6	13.4	—	—	—	60	0.7	30	0.4
Office machinery	7,770	45.7	0.8	1.4	48.1	4.0	—	—	—	10	0.1	200	2.6
Other machinery	37,870	64.2	0.3	0.8	21.4	13.3	10	0.0	—	370	1.0	590	1.6
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	15,010	79.3	0.1	0.5	2.0	18.2	30	0.2	—	140	0.9	240	1.6
Ordnance and small arms	3,670	24.3	0.5	—	56.9	18.3	—	—	—	40	1.1	90	2.5
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	33,460	37.4	0.1	1.3	50.4	10.7	20	0.1	2.2	240	0.7	550	1.6
Photographic and document copying equipment	3,800	43.7	0.3	2.6	48.9	4.5	—	—	—	10	0.3	10	0.3
Watches and clocks	7,710	13.9	0.4	0.1	79.9	5.7	—	—	—	440	5.7	150	1.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	12,090	25.1	1.4	5.5	55.4	12.5	—	—	—	180	1.5	150	1.2
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	35,200	33.6	0.8	5.3	51.7	8.5	60	0.2	3.2	140	0.4	650	1.8
Electrical machinery	33,020	32.6	0.8	8.4	50.5	7.7	—	—	—	350	1.1	1,180	3.6
Insulated wires and cables	9,400	32.3</											



Table 10 (continued) Analysis by broad occupational category and individual industry

Industry	All employees*	Managerial, administrative, technical and clerical	Foremen†	Craftsmen (production and maintenance)	Other production occupations	Other occupations	Apprentices			Others being trained			
							All apprentices		Craft apprentices as percentage of all craftsmen (col 5)	Aged under 18		Aged 18 and over	
							Number	As percentage of all employees (col 2)		Number	As percentage of all employees (col 2)	Number	As percentage of all employees (col 2)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
As percentage of all employees (col 2)													
<b>FEMALES (continued)</b>													
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	24,290	25.8	0.4	2.7	66.1	5.1	—	—	—	70	0.3	340	1.4
Other electrical goods	64,630	17.9	0.7	1.0	73.5	7.0	20	0.0	1.6	310	0.5	1,940	3.0
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	6,260	64.1	0.5	1.4	3.5	30.5	50	0.8	—	40	0.6	20	0.3
Marine engineering‡	1,950	72.8	0.5	—	3.1	23.6	10	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	2,340	75.2	—	0.4	6.0	18.4	100	0.2	3.8	30	1.3	40	1.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	62,630	42.6	0.3	1.3	43.3	12.5	—	—	—	380	0.6	710	1.1
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	3,410	29.6	—	0.9	56.9	12.6	—	—	—	—	—	90	2.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	25,730	64.6	0.1	1.0	19.3	15.0	80	0.3	4.0	410	1.6	320	1.2
Locomotives and railway track equipment	720	68.1	—	—	8.3	23.6	—	—	—	—	—	10	1.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	1,070	65.4	0.9	0.9	9.3	23.4	—	—	—	—	—	10	0.9
Engineers' small tools and gauges	12,000	41.2	0.1	5.8	37.6	15.4	10	0.1	—	50	0.4	460	3.8
Hand tools and implements	6,430	21.3	0.2	4.7	57.7	16.2	—	—	—	20	0.3	90	1.4
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	5,440	18.2	1.1	4.2	48.5	27.9	10	0.2	4.3	80	1.5	140	2.6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	11,940	25.5	0.3	1.3	55.4	17.6	—	—	—	80	0.7	210	1.8
Wire and wire manufactures	8,110	44.5	0.6	2.2	38.0	14.7	—	—	—	40	0.5	60	0.7
Cans and metal boxes	12,590	11.4	1.1	—	68.9	18.7	—	—	—	70	0.3	340	2.7
Jewellery and precious metals	7,130	25.7	0.1	13.5	46.7	14.0	20	0.3	2.1	40	1.0	40	0.6
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	92,810	26.8	0.4	2.3	55.8	14.7	50	0.1	0.5	580	0.6	2,080	2.2
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>773,530</b>	<b>34.9</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>50.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>5,670</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>17,540</b>	<b>2.3</b>

**TOTAL MALES AND FEMALES**

Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	26,130	31.4	3.9	28.5	21.2	15.1	860	3.3	11.2	140	0.5	430	1.6
Metal-working machine tools	64,520	32.0	3.2	36.6	16.1	12.2	3,000	4.6	11.7	240	0.4	950	1.5
Pumps, valves and compressors	73,820	36.0	3.6	27.6	19.5	13.3	2,600	3.5	11.6	200	0.3	1,660	2.2
Industrial engines	27,580	34.8	2.2	19.2	19.8	14.1	1,220	4.4	11.1	60	0.2	520	1.9
Textile machinery and accessories	33,910	24.8	3.0	40.0	19.5	12.7	1,230	3.6	8.6	60	0.2	350	1.0
Construction and earth moving equipment	34,390	32.4	3.4	33.8	15.3	15.1	1,240	3.6	9.9	90	0.3	390	1.1
Mechanical handling equipment	63,930	33.9	3.2	33.1	16.7	13.2	2,690	4.2	10.7	240	0.4	1,040	1.6
Office machinery	25,980	41.8	2.9	13.0	35.0	7.3	250	1.0	5.0	30	0.1	740	2.8
Other machinery	220,900	35.7	3.4	31.0	16.6	13.3	10,080	4.6	13.2	580	0.3	3,030	1.4
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	143,180	38.4	3.4	31.9	12.8	13.5	6,590	4.6	11.3	520	0.4	1,960	1.4
Ordnance and small arms	17,670	19.0	6.6	28.4	29.4	16.6	710	4.0	13.9	40	0.2	170	1.0
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	173,040	23.0	4.1	28.9	31.8	12.2	6,110	3.5	11.2	660	0.4	3,620	2.1
Photographic and document copying equipment	13,250	41.4	3.6	19.2	28.5	7.2	130	1.0	4.3	20	0.2	20	0.2
Watches and clocks	13,640	19.2	3.2	16.5	54.3	6.9	180	1.3	8.0	450	3.3	280	2.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	26,960	22.8	4.0	23.3	39.5	10.3	860	3.2	13.7	340	1.3	290	1.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	102,880	36.9	3.8	21.2	28.6	9.6	2,270	2.2	8.6	430	0.4	1,610	1.6
Electrical machinery	129,240	33.4	3.3	26.9	25.3	11.1	4,880	3.8	11.2	650	0.5	3,230	2.5
Insulated wires and cables	39,110	26.9	4.0	8.0	45.4	15.6	280	0.7	7.6	100	0.3	820	2.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	84,330	32.9	3.2	10.9	46.4	6.6	1,280	1.5	5.3	1,140	1.4	2,410	2.9
Radio and electronic components	135,100	27.2	4.1	10.6	50.4	7.7	1,720	1.3	8.4	740	0.5	4,330	3.2
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	59,270	21.2	4.2	7.3	51.3	16.0	410	0.7	6.3	140	0.2	1,220	2.1
Electronic computers	42,190	65.3	2.0	10.7	17.2	4.9	400	0.9	5.8	60	0.1	1,180	2.8
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	68,790	56.8	2.7	17.8	14.7	8.0	2,150	3.1	10.5	350	0.5	920	1.3
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	64,380	23.8	3.1	9.2	54.0	9.9	500	0.8	7.8	160	0.2	980	1.5
Other electrical goods	134,280	23.9	3.7	12.3	49.7	10.4	1,750	1.3	9.0	790	0.6	3,100	2.3
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡	109,830	17.9	3.2	52.3	20.2	6.4	8,210	7.5	13.4	210	0.2	200	0.2
Marine engineering‡	19,020	31.5	3.4	39.7	9.3	16.0	1,290	6.8	15.6	50	0.3	60	0.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	26,820	24.3	3.4	21.8	36.2	14.2	360	1.3	5.8	40	0.1	230	0.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	494,550	20.4	3.6	23.0	38.7	14.2	10,970	2.2	8.0	1,050	0.2	4,610	0.9
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	13,750	19.9	3.2	13.2	51.9	11.9	120	0.9	3.3	20	0.1	240	1.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	194,430	42.5	3.4	32.3	12.0	9.9	7,710	4.0	8.3	820	0.4	2,220	1.1
Locomotives and railway track equipment	14,210	17.7	1.7	50.7	13.4	16.5	860	6.1	11.9	30	0.2	50	0.4
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	23,060	14.4	2.9	42.5	21.8	18.4	880	3.8	9.0	20	0.1	240	1.0
Engineers' small tools and gauges	56,950	24.5	3.8	32.4	28.9	10.4	1,990	3.5	10.1	370	0.6	1,920	3.4
Hand tools and implements	18,440	17.6	3.4	19.0	44.5	15.5	270	1.5	7.4	30	0.2	230	1.2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	12,560	21.7	3.3	17.0	39.9	18.1	160	1.3	6.1	150	1.2	320	2.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	37,120	20.4	3.5	23.4	34.5	18.2	640	1.7	6.4	210	0.6	870	2.3
Wire and wire manufactures	36,400	22.7	4.3	13.6	41.2	18.2	340	0.9	6.3	110	0.3	680	1.9
Cans and metal boxes	27,550	14.1	3.4	15.9	47.5	19.0	530	1.9	11.6	80	0.3	620	2.3
Jewellery and precious metals	19,820	24.8	3.8	25.0	35.3	11.1	360	1.8	7.3	190	1.0	250	1.3
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	313,000	21.0	4.0	20.3	39.2	15.6	6,570	2.1	9.5	2,010	0.6	7,300	2.3
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>3,235,980</b>	<b>28.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>94,650</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>13,620</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>55,290</b>	<b>1.7</b>

\*† See footnotes to table 9.

**Employment of women and young persons: special exemption orders—end-year 1974 and January 1975**

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 some 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 or over, by making Special Exemption Orders in respect of employment in particular factories. The number of workers covered by Special Exemption Orders\* current on December 31, 1974, and the distribution of these workers by 14 main industry groups were:

Industry group	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	63,124	1,401	2,307	66,832
Coal and petroleum products and chemicals and allied industries	10,145	246	419	10,810
Metal manufacture	3,114	816	11	3,941
Mechanical, instrument and electrical engineering	42,427	675	1,276	44,378
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	11,369	501	191	12,061
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2,766	129	311	3,206
Cotton, linen and lace	8,185	643	414	9,242
Wool and worsted	7,682	351	513	8,546
Other textiles	6,569	621	539	7,729
Clothing and footwear, leather goods and fur	4,640	116	864	5,620
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	4,806	170	58	5,034
Timber, furniture, etc	806	161	38	1,005
Paper, printing and publishing	16,624	1,054	1,050	18,728
Other manufacturing industries and miscellaneous services	26,509	631	550	27,690
<b>Total</b>	<b>208,766</b>	<b>7,515</b>	<b>8,541</b>	<b>224,822</b>

The number of Special Exemption Orders issued during the calendar year ended on December 31, 1974† were:

Period of validity	Number of new orders	Number of renewal orders
Over 6 months and up to 12 months	810	2,758
Over 3 months and up to 6 months	59	35
Three months or less	88	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>957</b>	<b>2,807</b>

The number of women and young persons covered by Special Exemption Orders current on January 31, 1975, according to the type of employment permitted.‡

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours§	28,863	1,127	2,106	32,096
Double day shifts	45,263	2,813	2,705	50,781
Long spells	10,805	338	1,008	12,151
Night shifts	44,393	1,501	—	45,894
Part-time work¶	22,324	42	22	22,388
Saturday afternoon work	6,589	286	397	7,272
Sunday work	43,974	1,263	2,032	47,269
Miscellaneous	4,066	359	170	4,595
<b>Total</b>	<b>206,277</b>	<b>7,729</b>	<b>8,440</b>	<b>222,446</b>

\* See 3rd table for analysis according to type of employment permitted by these Orders.  
 † Corresponding information for December 31, 1973, was published on page 250 of the March 1974 issue of this Gazette.  
 ‡ 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 in respect of daily hours or overtime.  
 || Includes 19,717 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.

**Employment of women and young persons: special exemption orders—December 1974**

THE number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on December 31, 1974, 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



## 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 282.

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	86.0	86.3	86.6	86.7	86.6	86.7	87.6	89.0	90.4	91.2	92.0	93.0
1970	94.3	95.7	96.8	98.2	99.1	99.9	100.7	101.4	102.2	103.0	104.0	104.8
1971	105.7	106.8	107.4	107.0	106.9	107.6	108.6	109.2	110.3	111.2	111.7	112.1
1972	113.0	*	115.6	116.4	116.7	117.6	118.5	119.5	120.1	120.5	120.4	119.8
1973	118.8	117.7	118.4	120.3	122.5	123.6	124.0	125.1	126.2	127.9	131.7	134.1
1974	134.6	134.2	134.3	137.3	139.8	144.0	147.1	151.0	155.1	160.4	167.0	

\* 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.

## London Transport Executive: earnings of manual workers

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

The Executive has collected certain details, however, of numbers of manual workers employed and their earnings in the first pay-week in October 1974.

Figures for April 1973 were published in the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette* (page 731).

Average hours worked for all classes of manual workers combined have been estimated as 44½ for males and 43½ for females in October 1973, 45½ for males and 43½ for females in April 1974 and 44½ for males and 42½ for females in October 1974.

### Earnings of manual workers—London Transport Executive

	Number of workers			Average weekly earnings		
	Males		Females	Males		Females
	full-time	part-time		full-time	part-time	
<b>PAY-WEEK INCLUDING OCTOBER 10, 1973</b>				£	£	£
Road staff	22,781	2,471	89	41.83	34.83	11.35
Rail staff	12,849	1,086	61	40.65	31.17	10.52
Common services	1,596	131	103	40.43	20.26	10.32
<b>All classes</b>	<b>37,226</b>	<b>3,688</b>	<b>253</b>	<b>41.36</b>	<b>33.23</b>	<b>10.73</b>
<b>PAY-WEEK INCLUDING APRIL 3, 1974</b>						
Road staff	22,345	2,352	94	42.83	35.31	12.13
Rail staff	12,574	1,105	41	42.05	31.98	11.02
Common services	1,549	110	114	42.18	21.72	10.30
<b>All classes</b>	<b>36,468</b>	<b>3,567</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>42.54</b>	<b>33.86</b>	<b>11.11</b>
<b>PAY-WEEK INCLUDING OCTOBER 9, 1974</b>						
Road staff	23,169	2,446	54	55.20	45.82	16.67
Rail staff	13,114	1,177	23	54.48	44.77	14.61
Common services	1,635	163	97	51.54	26.80	14.76
<b>All classes</b>	<b>37,918</b>	<b>3,786</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>54.80</b>	<b>44.67</b>	<b>15.33</b>

## New-style ECONOMIC TRENDS from the Central Statistical Office

**Economic Trends**, a Central Statistical Office publication, has been completely redesigned following extensive discussion with its readers. The CSO has aimed at producing a monthly journal both comprehensive and easy to use for all who need to keep in touch with broad movements in the economy—and the first new-style edition will be available in early April.

Typeface, layout and indexing have been revised; and there has been a thorough overhaul of the statistical content and the way it is presented.

Reference cycle analysis of the economy is introduced for the first time. This important addition to the presentation of economic statistics, which identified leading indicators of the business cycle, will be a regular feature of the new **Economic Trends**.

Another new feature is "Latest Developments"—a stop-press summary of the month's main economic events and indicators.

There is also a round-up of news about economic statistics from other official sources, including the **DE Gazette**.

The main section is now much more comprehensive. It comprises 60 pages of carefully presented economic information with complementary charts for quick assimilation. Output, investment, stocks, consumers' expenditure, prices, profits, employment, earnings, interest rates—these are among subjects included.

Regular features already include reports on the national accounts and special articles dealing with new economic surveys and series, as well as a list of publication dates for government statistics in the coming month; and these continue.

**Economic Trends**, published by HMSO, is available from Government bookshops or direct from **HMSO, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NH**. It costs £1.15 net or £16.64 for an annual subscription including supplement and postage.

# Training for safety in construction

THE hazardous nature of work in the construction industry was highlighted when HM Chief Inspector of Factories published his annual report for 1973 in October 1974.

This article describes some of the work being done by the Construction Industry Training Board to improve safety standards in the industry, particularly at its training centre at Bircham Newton, King's Lynn, Norfolk, one of the biggest construction training centres in the world.

It was stated in that report that almost 42 per cent of the fatal accidents reported in industry as a whole, took place on construction sites.

### Improving safety

Much can be done, and is being done to improve the safety performance in the construction industry—for instance the creation of a special unit under the new Health and Safety at Work etc Act to monitor the construction industry. Some improvement can also be achieved through more extensive and thorough training of workers who erect scaffolding, drive cranes, carry out excavation work and perform numerous other specialised tasks under the general umbrella of "construction".

"Training programmes which are well developed and are on a continuing basis" were included in a section of the Chief Inspector's report, listing the elements necessary for a firm to have an effective policy for safety and health. As far as safety training is concerned, the report suggests that more attention needs to be given to changing management attitudes through a broader appreciation by them of the factors which influence safety performance.

### High accident rate

According to Mr Kenneth Owen, chief executive of the Construction Industry Training Board, speaking recently at its training centre at Bircham Newton, King's Lynn, the construction industry had a high accident rate for several reasons:

- working conditions were more difficult than on a static factory site,
- labour was highly mobile and did not operate as a composite unit for long periods,
- because labour was mobile, firms were loathe to cut their margins further and train for competitors.

About four men in every 100 lose time at work in a year because they have an accident which results in more than three days absence from work. Although Mr Owen could not say how many of these accidents could have been prevented if the people concerned had been properly trained, he felt that a well-trained man was a safe man.

In spite of all this, only a tiny proportion of the total workforce in the construction industry was trained at Bircham Newton, which was established by the CITB in 1966, originally to provide training in plant operation.

"It appears to me," said Kenneth Owen, "that only a change in legislation (or a threatened change in legislation) really moves the volume of training forward. The Health and Safety at Work Act is one of those changes—personally I don't think the industry really knows what has hit it." Clearly, the CITB expects the Health and Safety Act, the final stage of which comes into force on April 1 this year, will have a great impact upon the industry and upon the volume of training demanded by it. This increase in training is already in evidence. Safety training is considered to be an integral part of total training, and safety is not separated from the normal course content for operators. "But there has been an upsurge in the demand for special safety training for supervisors and management as a result of recent and pending safety legislation," said Jim Seacroft, construction and supervisory training manager at the centre. These courses have been updated to take account of the requirements of the Act.

### New provisions

A provision of the new Act gives the factory inspector the power to close down a site. Contravention can also bring a £400 fine and/or two years' imprisonment. Mr Owen felt that the best insurance any firm could take out against having an improvement or prohibition order placed upon it was to make sure that its operatives were properly trained.

"It is important," said Mr Owen, "that every company does its share of training because otherwise, in the next upturn of the economy, there will be a skilled labour shortage and untrained 'cowboys' will once again start to boost the accident rate." He pointed out that no special qualification is required to operate the monster tower cranes often in action above crowded streets.

It is hoped by the CITB that the introduction of the new Act with its sharper teeth will force a gradual realisation of the false economy of using untrained workers.

The CITB was constituted in July 1964, following the 1964 Industrial Training Act which empowered the Secretary of State for Employment to set up industrial training boards.

In July 1973, the Employment and Training Act was passed and under it the government will, from 1975, pay the administrative costs of boards and assist with the provision of training grants.

The principal objectives of the CITB are to serve the industry by:

- improving the quality of training,
- improving the facilities available for training,
- helping to provide enough trained people.

One of the major training facilities of CITB is the Bircham Newton Training Centre, said to be the biggest centre in the world for training drivers of bulldozers, excavators and other construction plant. The centre, formerly an RAF



station, now extends over 450 acres, with a soil structure suitable for working and reworking under plant training conditions. It offers more than 30 courses covering earth moving plant, cranes, roadwork equipment, scaffolding, barbending and steelfixing, and industrial painting. Courses for adult workers are from three days to six weeks, but usually last about two weeks.

**Sponsored courses**

Since it was opened, more than 20,000 men had attended residential courses there up to August 1974. A civil engineering college which trains young men as skilled operatives was established at Bircham Newton in 1969. Boys are sponsored by firms and board at the college. To date over 260 boys have completed the course, which is for one year. Almost all training is carried out "on site" even during the winter to get as near as possible to actual conditions. All of the buildings under construction are intended to be permanent, and for the use of future trainees at the centre.

The CITB is financed by an annual per capita levy which is calculated on the number of employees in the firm. The rate per employee varies according to the occupation of the employee. At present the levy goes to pay grants to employers who carry out approved training, but it also meets the costs of CITB's administration and training services. From April 1 1975, the ad-

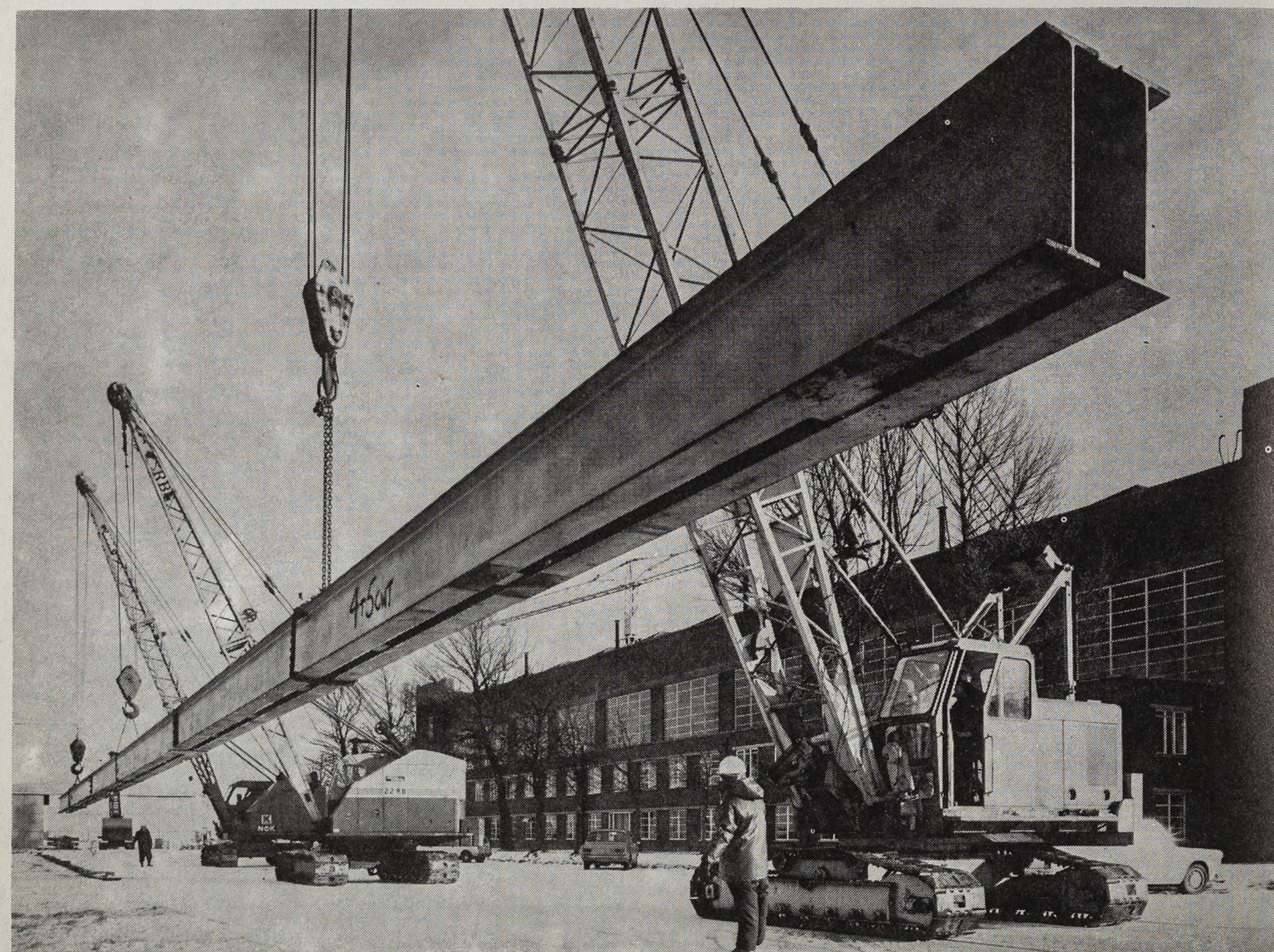
ministration costs of CITB will be financed by the Training Services Agency. CITB levy payers may claim grant aid of up to 75 per cent of the fee for operatives' courses and at the rate of £4.00 per day for other approved courses.

Among its achievements the centre has, over the past eight years, acted as a base for supervisory, work study, training officer and instructor training specifically developed for the construction industry. It has also acted as a base for companies to run their own courses and as a base where special courses can be developed for particular firms or groups. It has developed new courses, for example, for telescopic cranes.

For the future, it hopes to develop more new courses, identify the industry's areas of work where training is required, either to meet volume of demand, or because of dangerous operation and safety factors involved and continue to develop the attitude of mind in its trainees that generates a safe approach to work.

It is hoped, as a result of this kind of training, that we can look forward to a drop in the number of accidents—almost 36,000 notified and 230 fatal in 1973—in the construction industry.

"The accident statistics in this industry," said Kenneth Owen, "are socially unacceptable, and I believe that the industry is going to be under great pressure to put them right."



Three cranes lift a massive girder at Bircham Newton training centre

THE HEALTH AND SAFETY AT WORK &c. ACT 1974

# A great new chance to make work a lot healthier and safer - for everyone in Britain

"The toll of death, injury, suffering and economic waste from accidents at work and occupational diseases remains unacceptably high!"

*The Robens Report of the Committee on Health and Safety at Work.*

The new Health and Safety at Work Act comes into force on April 1st, 1975 to combat this situation. It will put new and heavier responsibility on employers, brings in the self-employed for the first time, and calls for the close and sustained co-operation of everyone at work in Britain.

**OVER HALF A MILLION CASUALTIES**

Every year nearly 1,000 people are killed by accidents at work - between 3 and 4 every working day. Well over 500,000 are injured badly enough to be off work for more than 3 days. Some 250,000 are presently getting disability benefit; some 30,000 wives have been made widows by accidents at work. This means much suffering for the individual and a heavy cost to the community.

**NEW ACT PROTECTS AN EXTRA FIVE MILLION**

Many Acts and regulations already protect people at work - but by no means all people. Until now whole groups of workers - between five and six million in fact - have not been protected in any way by health-and-safety legislation. The new Act changes all that. It covers all people at work, and brings in the self-employed for the first time.

**A POSITIVE ACT**

The new Act was framed with an eye on the future. It is what is called an 'enabling' Act. By means of regulations and codes of practice it will move with the times - be amended, altered and updated as new hazards and situations

demand. Above all the new Act is positive. It is not enough to act after trouble has occurred. It requires us all to be positively concerned with health and safety at work.

**WHO WILL OPERATE THE ACT?**

Health and safety regulations have until now been the responsibility of many different authorities.

The Health and Safety at Work Act puts everything together into the hands of a single body: the Health and Safety Commission, which through the Health and Safety Executive, employs teams of inspectors, scientists, engineers and doctors. It is backed up by extensive laboratory and research facilities.

**THE HEALTH AND SAFETY COMMISSION**

The Commission is a body independent of Government; authoritative not authoritarian, with members representing employers and employees, as well as local authorities.

The Executive, as the Commission's operational arm, embraces the existing Inspectorates, and will ensure that the requirements of the Health and Safety at Work Act are carried out.

**THE ACT AND THE EMPLOYER**

The employer has increased responsibilities under the new Act. He should maintain safe plant, systems of work and premises; arrange adequate instruction, training and supervision; lay down his safety policy in writing and tell his employees about it.

Beyond that, all who design, manufacture, install, erect, import or supply anything for use at work will now be responsible for its safety.

● And of course there are penalties; failure to comply with the Act can have serious consequences for the employer - fines, interrupted production, even closed plant.

**IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST**

The employer's responsibility for health and safety is no longer limited to his own workers. The new Act takes account of dangers to the general public. It insists that employers make sure that the public is not harmed by work activities.

**EMPLOYEES WILL HAVE RESPONSIBILITIES**

Apart from taking care to avoid injury to themselves and others at work, they must co-operate to enable health and safety requirements to be complied with. Workers' safety representatives and worker committees can be appointed.

**HOW ABOUT THE SELF-EMPLOYED?**

Here too protection brings responsibility. Like employees, the self-employed must take care to avoid injuring themselves or others at work. They must avoid endangering the public.

**PULLING TOGETHER**

The new Act creates the right conditions for making work healthier and safer for everyone; if we all - employers, employees and self-employed - co-operate in carrying it out. It's a chance we cannot afford to miss.

**Send this coupon now for free literature**

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# EMPLOYERS! The Equal Pay Act comes into force this year

By 29 December 1975 everyone who employs men and women will have to comply with the Equal Pay Act. And this applies to every firm, no matter how large or small and to both manual and non-manual employees.

The Equal Pay Act has two simple basic aims:

- to ensure equal pay and conditions for men and women employed on the same or broadly similar work, or work that has been given equal value under a job evaluation scheme.
- to remove discrimination from collective agreements, employers' pay structures and wages orders.

But it may not be so simple for you to introduce equal pay; it has to be thought out, costed, planned and negotiated.

The Act took all this into account. Employers were allowed well over five years, from May 1970, when the Act became law, in which to complete their arrangements for introducing equal pay. Time for completing your arrangements is running out. Don't delay. Act now.

From now on discriminatory collective agreements and pay structures can be referred to the Industrial Arbitration Board for advice on any amendments which would need to be made in order to remove the discrimination when the Act comes into force.

If you are in doubt about your full obligations under the Act you should obtain the Department of Employment's booklet "A Guide to the Equal Pay Act 1970" and an explanatory leaflet "Equal Pay—What are you doing about it?". These give the addresses of Regional Managers in the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service who can help you with any problems.

Either or both of these leaflets can be obtained free by completing and returning the coupon to:

**H.M.S.O. (LS1A), Cornwall House,  
Stamford Street, London SE1 9NY.**

Please send me a copy of:

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 Equal Pay—What are you doing about it? ...   
 (Revised 1974 edition with Check List)  
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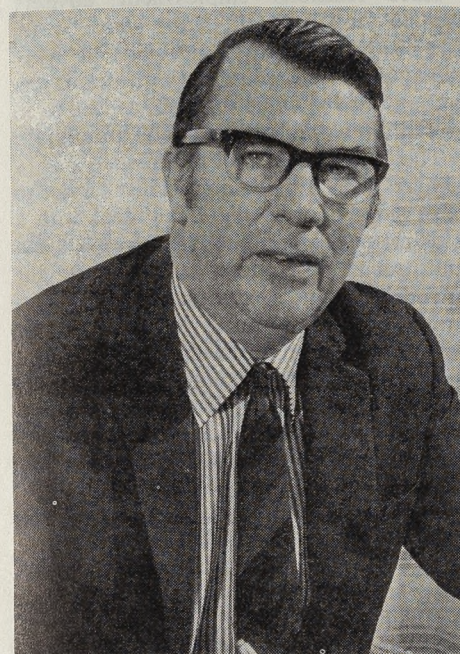
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ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT.

## will you be ready in time?

## Employment people

### Mr Geoff Crosby — new director at PER



Geoff Crosby

to matching jobs with applicants, since one of Mr Lane's recommendations was the introduction of a computerised matching service. He made an extensive tour of the States, taking in New York, Washington, St Louis, Utah, Sacramento, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Wisconsin, Boston and Madison. This also gave him an opportunity to see how the employment services generally functioned in the USA. "The States' employment service is run out of federal funds", said Mr Crosby, "but each state has a great deal of autonomy—consequently the level of service from state to state varies widely."

From his experience there, he felt that, even at that time, Britain was generally in advance of the States as far as government sponsored job-finding agencies were concerned.

#### Computer system

His knowledge of American computer job-matching systems directly affected the way PER set up its systems, although it was often a question of what not to do, rather than of copying existing systems.

For instance, California operated a computer system, designed specifically for occupations covered by PER. It was an extremely sophisticated system, said Mr Crosby, that called for subjective short-term judgements about candidates and jobs. He felt it was over elaborate and that the short-term subjective judgements often turned out to be inaccurate and misleading. At PER they have overcome this problem by using CODOT (Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles). This system classifies every occupational title with a number and then describes what the job title covers. "The computer is there", said Mr Crosby, "to identify the preliminary fields of jobs or of applicants, which are then refined down by one of our consultants, rather than the whole operation being done by the computer."

His American trip was not his first study of the operation of employment services in other countries, for in 1970 he went to Sweden and Germany with Mr Kenneth Barnes, deputy secretary at the Department of Employment and Mr Kenneth Cooper,

now chief executive of the Employment Service Agency. The visit was prior to the decision to create the Manpower Services Commission with its two executive arms, ESA and TSA, and was primarily concerned with the machinery of government in these two countries. The setting up of the MSC has brought us more in line with them, in this respect, but there are still significant differences, said Mr Crosby. For instance, Germany's manpower services are financed out of the national insurance funds. Also there is no commercial competition in Sweden and Germany, as private agencies are illegal—except in special circumstances. "Following modernisation, our employment services would now stand comparison with any in Europe," said Mr Crosby.

Mr Crosby got his "first independent command" in 1958, as manager of Hackney employment exchange, and then moved a year later to Hammersmith, where he stayed for three years. He left Hammersmith to become staff officer of London and the South East region, in charge of 5,000 staff, with responsibilities which included staff training and premises. Immediately before his involvement with PER, in 1969, he was at headquarters on establishment work for the Fulton report. He was appointed deputy director of PER in 1972.

#### Future projects

He now feels his role is to supply leadership and management to make PER a success. He defines success in several ways—in commercial terms, in terms of maintaining a compassionate service, one that cares, and in terms of keeping PER as an organisation that provides stimulation and interest to those who work in it. One project for the future is the expansion of PER into the overseas market. Mr Crosby cited his recent visit to Tehran, Iran, as an example. He went there at the request of the Iranian government to discuss the creation of a single recruitment channel in the UK to help Iran recruit qualified British manpower. PER is already handling assignments for Iranian employers and has set up an overseas division to handle these specialised recruitment needs.

#### American visit

This project took him to America in 1971 for three weeks, to look at their methods of applying computer techniques



## New centre for improving the use of English

A new national centre has been set up to give additional help to immigrant workers in improving their use of the English language.

It is estimated that up to 100,000 immigrant workers, mostly of Asian origin, are handicapped in their job by inadequate English.

To meet their need for language tuition, a scheme was launched last year by the Department of Employment, the Home Office and the Department of Education and Science. This meets 75 per cent of the cost to a local education authority of setting up a unit for providing language training at the place of work.

Local education authorities from areas of highest immigrant settlement were invited to take part, and proposals covering 18 authorities have already been approved.

Some authorities have formed a consortium to pool resources. In most areas of need good progress is being made with units—these are in London and the South East, Midlands, Yorkshire and the North West.

The new national centre for industrial language training, financed by the Training Services Agency (TSA), has been established to support the local units being set up by the local education authorities. The main aims of the new centre are to prepare training materials and aids, to train staff involved in language tuition, and to give advice and information in the field. The centre will ensure that scarce resources are available to all the local units.

The cost of the centre will be about £37,000 in the first year, and about £21,000 in subsequent years.

Race relations employment advisers are in touch with firms and other establishments such as hospitals in many areas, and are discussing with employers and unions the value to them, as well as to immigrant workers, of language training.

The Department of Employment has 14 advisers who provide a specialist service to both sides of industry. They deal with a wide range of questions that may arise in a multi-racial workforce, in particular the introduction and operation of equal opportunity policies covering matters such as recruitment and promotion, the training of shop stewards and supervisors, language training and the handling of problems which may arise from an inadequate knowledge of the social and cultural background of immigrant workers.

The Department is planning to extend its advisory work.

### Wages council abolished

The Hollow-Ware Wages Council (GB) is being abolished by an order, which has been laid before Parliament. It becomes effective on April 1, 1975.

### CIR report

The council has for over 60 years fixed statutory minimum rates, holidays and holiday pay for employees in the industry. The Commission on Industrial Relations after an inquiry set up in 1972 by the then Secretary of State, recommended the abolition of the Council. With the development of voluntary collective bargaining and strong links with the engineering industry, which influenced wage rates, workers no longer needed the protection of statutory machinery.

### Set up in 1913

The Hollow-Ware Wages Council (Great Britain) was originally established in 1913 to regulate minimum rates, holidays and holiday pay where voluntary negotiating machinery was weak or non-existent. About 2,000 workers employed in the industry will be affected.

### Vacancy statistics—February 1975

Owing to industrial action in seven of the regions in Great Britain, vacancy returns have not been received from 101 employment offices.

Analysed by region, the numbers of offices which failed to render returns were 26 in the South East, one in the South West, 23 in the West Midlands, four in the East Midlands, four in Yorkshire and Humberside, 21 in Wales and 22 in Scotland.

Estimates have been made for the missing offices based on trends in the remainder of

the region for the South West, East Midlands and Yorkshire and Humberside regions and in trends in the remainder of Great Britain for the South East, West Midlands, Wales and Scotland.

Since a large proportion of vacancies were affected by the missing information in the West Midlands, an estimate is not given separately for this region.

Complete information was received for careers offices, except for 11 in Scotland, where estimates have been made based on trends in the remainder of Scotland.

### Unemployment statistics—seasonal adjustments

The seasonal adjustments for unemployment and notified vacancies have been re-calculated taking into account the figures for the latest year, 1974. Such periodic updating is a normal feature of the seasonal adjustment procedure. The new adjustments will be used during 1975. Small revisions have been made to seasonally adjusted figures from January 1972

onwards.

The method used for the seasonal adjustment of the unemployment series is described on page 717 of the August 1972 issue of the *Gazette*. Statistics of vacancies (mainly for adults) notified to local offices of the Employment Service Agency are also seasonally adjusted by means of Census Method II Variant X-11, additive version.

## Helping the disabled in Bangladesh

Developing vocational rehabilitation services for disabled people in Bangladesh is the task which Ian Tugwell of Dundee employment rehabilitation centre has undertaken for the next six months. On March 9 he went to the International Labour Office headquarters in Geneva for final discussions on the project before flying to Dacca. Mr Tugwell has been seconded from the Employment Service Agency to the United Nations/ILO for this mission.

It is estimated that Bangladesh has nearly three million disabled people. While there, Mr Tugwell will assist the Ministry of Social Welfare and the Bangladesh Freedom Fighters Welfare Trust to develop rehabilitation facilities and services.

He will help prepare assessment work, work preparation, vocational guidance, and placement services for the disabled. Training, both for rehabilitees and local rehabilitation staff and the planning of

sheltered workshops for people unable to take employment under normal conditions, will also be an important part of his job.

Mr Tugwell joined the then Ministry of Labour in the early 'sixties as a social worker at Glasgow employment rehabilitation centre. Since then he has had considerable experience of helping people with both physical and mental disabilities into employment. He was appointed Dundee rehabilitation centre manager in 1971.

### Deaths and diseases—January 1975

In January 1975, 30 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 42 in December 1974. This total included 13 arising from factory processes, 12 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and five in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 15 in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended February 1, compared with five in the four weeks ended December 28. These 15 included 10 underground coal mine

workers and three in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there was one fatal accident in January and two in the previous month.

In January, three seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with five in December 1974.

In January 1975, eight cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised seven of chrome ulceration and one of lead poisoning.

### Deaths and diseases—December 1974

In December, 42 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 37 in November. This total included 28 arising from factory processes, 13 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 five in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended December 28, compared with six in the four weeks ended November 30. These five included five underground coal mine workers and none in quarries, compared with five and none a month earlier.

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

In December, five seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with 14 in November.

In December, 27 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 12 of chrome ulceration, four of lead poisoning, four of mercurial poisoning, four of aniline poisoning, one of arsenical poisoning, one of beryllium poisoning and one of manganese poisoning (fatal).

### Unfair dismissal

The qualifying period of employment necessary before a complaint of unfair dismissal can be made has been reduced to 26 weeks from Sunday March 16, 1975.

This change, the last of the improvements in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 to come into force, means that employees dismissed on or after March 16, 1975 will be eligible to complain of unfair dismissal to an industrial tribunal after 26 weeks' continuous employment instead of 52 weeks as at present.

The Trade Union and Labour Relations Act which repealed the Industrial Relations Act 1971 but re-enacted the unfair dismissal provision of that Act, reduced the qualifying period of continuous employment necessary before a complaint of unfair dismissal could be made to an industrial tribunal from 104 to 52 weeks.

The Act also provided for a further reduction in the qualifying period to 26 weeks to take effect on Sunday March 16, 1975. This change is not retrospective, which means that only those employees whose dismissal takes effect on or after March 16, 1975 will benefit from the reduced qualifying period.

Further information about the unfair dismissal provisions of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 is contained in the leaflet *Unfair Dismissal* which is available at local employment offices, Jobcentres and unemployment benefit offices. These offices also have copies of the application form (form IT1) for complaints of unfair dismissal. An employee who wishes to complain about his dismissal should complete this form and send it to the Central Office of Industrial Tribunals at the address given on the form within three months of the date when his dismissal took effect.



# 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-January 1975 was 9,480,400 (7,030,800 males and 2,449,600 females). The total included 7,543,700 (5,267,000 males and 2,276,800 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,254,700 (1,160,900 males and 93,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 71,800 lower than that for December 1974 and 176,800 lower than in January 1974. The total in manufacturing industries was 73,800 lower than in December 1974 and 119,900 lower than in January 1974. The number in construction was 1,700 higher than in December 1974 and 60,800 lower than in January 1974. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 93.3 (93.3 at mid-December), and for manufacturing industries 93.2 (93.3 at mid-December).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on February 10, 1975, was 748,743. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 704,500, representing 3.1 per cent of all employees, compared with 678,000 in January 1975. In addition, there were 8,351 unemployed school-leavers and 37 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 757,131, a rise of 15,000 since January. This total represents 3.3 per cent of all employees. In February, the number recorded as being unemployed for up to 8 weeks was 286,537 (37.5 per cent), for up to 4 weeks 184,102 (24.1 per cent) and for up to 2 weeks 100,810 (13.2 per cent).

### Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 5, 1975, was 180,600. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 192,400. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on February 5, was 41,240. A note on page 226 explains that for February 1975 statistics relating to notified vacancies have in some cases been estimated because the full range of information was not collected.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on February 10, 1975, was 57,231.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended January 18, 1975, the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,768,700. This is about 32.1 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8½ hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 15.74 millions (16.22 millions in December).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 128,200 or about 2.3 per cent of all operatives, each losing 11½ hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At February 28, 1975, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 159.9 and 160.8, compared with 158.0 and 158.9 at January 31.

### Index of retail prices

At February 18, the official retail prices index was 121.9 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100), compared with 119.9 at January 14. The index for food was 121.3, compared with 118.3 at January 14.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in January which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 184, involving approximately 82,100 workers. During the month approximately 95,100 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 362,000 working days were lost, including 128,000 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-January 1975, for the two preceding months and for January 1974.

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

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

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

### Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	January 1974*			November 1974 (New series)*			December 1974 (New series)*			January 1975 (New series)*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Index of Production industries†</b>		<b>7,158.9</b>	<b>2,498.3</b>	<b>9,657.2</b>	<b>7,091.3</b>	<b>2,510.4</b>	<b>9,601.6</b>	<b>7,063.6</b>	<b>2,488.6</b>	<b>9,552.2</b>	<b>7,030.8</b>	<b>2,449.6</b>	<b>9,480.4</b>
<b>All manufacturing industries‡</b>		<b>5,335.0</b>	<b>2,328.6</b>	<b>7,663.6</b>	<b>5,314.8</b>	<b>2,338.4</b>	<b>7,653.1</b>	<b>5,301.5</b>	<b>2,316.1</b>	<b>7,617.5</b>	<b>5,267.0</b>	<b>2,276.8</b>	<b>7,543.7</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>332.2</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>346.1</b>	<b>334.6</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>348.5</b>	<b>334.4</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>348.3</b>	<b>334.5</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>348.4</b>
Coal mining	101	290.8	10.0	300.8	293.2	10.0	303.2	293.0	10.0	303.0	293.1	10.0	303.1
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>436.0</b>	<b>303.8</b>	<b>739.8</b>	<b>436.0</b>	<b>307.9</b>	<b>743.9</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>306.7</b>	<b>740.8</b>	<b>433.3</b>	<b>299.6</b>	<b>733.0</b>
Food industries	211-229	329.6	249.0	578.7	329.5	251.2	580.7	327.0	250.1	577.1	326.8	243.8	570.6
Drink industries	231-239	91.8	35.7	127.4	92.0	37.2	129.3	92.5	37.3	129.8	92.0	36.6	128.5
Tobacco	240	14.6	19.1	33.7	14.5	19.4	34.0	14.6	19.4	33.9	14.6	19.2	33.8
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>34.8</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>35.7</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>40.1</b>
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>305.5</b>	<b>125.8</b>	<b>431.3</b>	<b>310.3</b>	<b>130.6</b>	<b>440.9</b>	<b>310.5</b>	<b>129.7</b>	<b>440.1</b>	<b>309.9</b>	<b>128.8</b>	<b>438.8</b>
General chemicals	271	114.1	22.0	136.1	116.6	22.8	139.4	116.3	22.7	139.0	116.1	22.7	138.8
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>456.9</b>	<b>59.2</b>	<b>516.2</b>	<b>461.6</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>522.7</b>	<b>462.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>523.3</b>	<b>460.8</b>	<b>59.6</b>	<b>520.3</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	228.5	20.4	248.9	231.9	21.8	253.7	233.0	21.9	254.9	233.0	22.0	255.0
Other iron and steel	312-313	122.1	15.8	137.9	121.9	16.1	138.0	122.1	15.9	138.0	121.8	15.7	137.6
Non-ferrous metals	321-323	106.3	23.0	129.3	107.8	23.1	130.9	107.5	22.8	130.4	105.9	21.9	127.8
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>800.5</b>	<b>153.6</b>	<b>954.1</b>	<b>810.1</b>	<b>157.7</b>	<b>967.7</b>	<b>808.2</b>	<b>157.5</b>	<b>965.7</b>	<b>806.2</b>	<b>156.1</b>	<b>962.3</b>
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>60.3</b>	<b>161.9</b>	<b>101.7</b>	<b>61.1</b>	<b>162.8</b>	<b>101.6</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>162.2</b>	<b>101.1</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>161.1</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>483.9</b>	<b>331.3</b>	<b>815.2</b>	<b>485.3</b>	<b>327.7</b>	<b>813.0</b>	<b>482.5</b>	<b>320.8</b>	<b>803.3</b>	<b>477.0</b>	<b>313.7</b>	<b>790.7</b>
Electrical machinery	361	101.1	34.4	135.4	104.5	34.9	139.4	104.6	34.7	139.3	104.1	33.6	137.7
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>175.1</b>	<b>164.9</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>177.4</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>176.3</b>	<b>164.0</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>176.1</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>686.4</b>	<b>97.1</b>	<b>783.5</b>	<b>680.5</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>780.6</b>	<b>684.1</b>	<b>99.6</b>	<b>783.7</b>	<b>680.0</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>778.4</b>
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	440.2	63.4	503.6	430.2	63.5	493.8	432.2	62.9	495.1	429.2	62.0	491.1
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	171.8	25.7	197.5	174.1	28.1	202.2	175.4	28.3	203.7	174.4	28.2	202.6
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>395.3</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>563.9</b>	<b>394.6</b>	<b>168.1</b>	<b>562.7</b>	<b>392.8</b>	<b>166.9</b>	<b>559.6</b>	<b>389.2</b>	<b>163.2</b>	<b>552.4</b>
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>293.2</b>	<b>249.8</b>	<b>543.0</b>	<b>283.1</b>	<b>242.7</b>	<b>525.7</b>	<b>279.9</b>	<b>240.2</b>	<b>520.1</b>	<b>276.2</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>511.7</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	29.3	5.3	34.7	28.5	5.2	33.7	27.9	5.1	33.0	27.5	4.9	32.5
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres	412-413	59.5	47.6	107.1	58.7	46.1	104.7	58.3	45.7	104.0	57.7	45.1	102.8
Woollen and worsted	414	56.7	46.3	103.0	52.8	44.0	96.8	51.8	43.2	95.0	50.9	42.5	93.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	42.2	81.0	123.2	41.8	81.5	123.4	41.7	80.9	122.7	40.7	78.7	119.3
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>43.3</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>42.1</b>
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>100.1</b>	<b>307.6</b>	<b>407.7</b>	<b>97.6</b>	<b>304.9</b>	<b>402.6</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>303.6</b>	<b>400.4</b>	<b>95.9</b>	<b>299.4</b>	<b>395.3</b>
Clothing industries	441-449	63.2	259.2	322.4	62.0	258.4	320.4	61.5	257.6	319.1	61.0	254.3	315.3
Footwear	450	36.9	48.4	85.3	35.6	46.5	82.1	35.2	46.0	81.2	34.9	45.1	80.0
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>230.1</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>294.0</b>	<b>223.1</b>	<b>67.1</b>	<b>290.2</b>	<b>221.6</b>	<b>66.6</b>	<b>288.2</b>	<b>219.6</b>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>285.9</b>
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>224.5</b>	<b>54.8</b>	<b>279.3</b>	<b>213.2</b>	<b>52.2</b>	<b>265.4</b>	<b>211.2</b>	<b>51.9</b>	<b>263.1</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>258.7</b>
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>382.3</b>	<b>188.5</b>	<b>570.8</b>	<b>377.9</b>	<b>187.1</b>	<b>565.0</b>	<b>377.0</b>	<b>185.6</b>	<b>562.6</b>	<b>374.2</b>	<b>183.5</b>	<b>557.7</b>
Paper manufactures	481-484	143.2	77.1	220.3	144.8	76.3	221.1	144.3	75.1	219.4	143.5	74.1	217.6
Printing and publishing	485-489	239.1	111.4	350.5	233.0	110.9	343.9	232.8	110.5	343.2	230.7	109.4	340.1
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>216.4</b>	<b>129.1</b>	<b>345.6</b>	<b>215.7</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>215.3</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>345.6</b>	<b>212.4</b>	<b>126.7</b>	<b>339.2</b>
Rubber	491	87.9	27.5	115.4	87.7	27.2	115.0	87.7	27.1	114.9	86.5	26.6	113.2
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,221.7</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>1,315.5</b>	<b>1,173.3</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>1,267.1</b>	<b>1,159.2</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>1,253.0</b>	<b>1,160.9</b>	<b>93.9</b>	<b>1,254.7</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	<b>270.0</b>	<b>61.9</b>	<b>332.0</b>	<b>268.6</b>	<b>64.2</b>	<b>332.9</b>	<b>268.5</b>	<b>64.7</b>	<b>333.4</b>	<b>268.4</b>	<b>65.0</b>	<b>333.6</b>
Gas	601	80.1	24.3	104.4	78.2	25.7	103.9	78.3	26.1	104.5	78.1	26.3	104.5
Electricity	602	152.6	33.2	185.9	151.8	34.1	186.0	151.6	34.2	185.9	151.7	34.3	186.1
Water	603	37.3	4.4	41.7	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0

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



### Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

IN the week ended January 18, 1975, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,768,700 or about 32.1 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8½ hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number of short-time was 128,200 or 2.3 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 new sample of employers which is now being used for the Department's monthly employment estimates (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*). The estimates incorporate a number of changes compared with those for months prior to June 1974. Firstly, shipbuilding and ship

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

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

### Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: Week ended January 18, 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 operatives working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operatives working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operatives on short- time
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	194.9	34.4	1,809.5	9.3	0.4	14.8	0.5	4.3	8.0	0.9	0.2	19.1	21.1
Food industries (211-229)	146.7	32.4	1,417.5	9.7	0.3	12.2	0.5	4.3	8.0	0.8	0.2	16.5	19.6
Drink industries (231-239)	40.8	45.9	342.7	8.4	0.1	2.6	—	—	—	0.1	—	2.6	40.0
Tobacco (240)	7.4	29.8	49.4	6.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	8.1	32.5	79.6	9.8	—	0.7	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.7	40.0
<b>Chemical and allied industries</b>	76.2	28.3	672.8	8.8	—	—	0.1	1.3	12.5	0.1	—	1.3	12.5
General chemicals (271)	26.8	32.0	233.4	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	146.1	37.4	1,316.2	9.0	0.1	3.8	6.4	68.6	10.8	6.4	1.7	72.3	11.2
Iron and steel (general) (311)	57.2	30.2	544.8	9.5	—	—	1.1	11.6	10.2	1.1	0.6	11.6	10.2
Other iron and steel (312-313)	53.5	50.2	471.7	8.8	0.1	2.3	2.7	25.2	9.5	2.7	2.5	27.5	10.1
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	35.4	37.5	299.7	8.5	—	1.5	2.6	31.8	12.4	2.6	2.7	33.3	12.8
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	318.8	49.5	2,634.6	8.3	—	0.7	9.4	81.1	8.6	9.4	1.5	81.9	8.7
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	32.9	32.1	235.8	7.2	—	0.4	0.4	2.7	7.7	0.4	0.4	3.1	8.5
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	146.1	27.5	1,166.1	8.0	0.1	5.7	16.2	174.9	10.8	16.3	3.1	180.7	11.1
Electrical machinery (361)	38.1	41.1	304.6	8.0	—	—	0.8	6.9	8.9	0.8	0.8	6.9	8.9
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	60.7	43.9	615.8	10.1	1.0	41.1	—	0.3	15.2	1.0	0.8	41.4	39.6
<b>Vehicles</b>	179.5	32.2	1,330.7	7.4	0.9	36.0	21.2	294.6	13.9	22.1	4.0	330.6	15.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	101.1	26.5	713.3	7.1	0.9	36.0	20.9	292.6	14.0	21.8	5.7	328.6	15.0
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	48.8	44.7	381.4	7.8	—	—	0.3	2.0	7.9	0.3	0.2	2.0	7.9
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	159.3	37.3	1,275.3	8.0	0.2	9.0	8.2	80.4	9.8	8.5	2.0	89.4	10.6
<b>Textiles</b>	81.2	19.3	665.7	8.2	1.3	51.4	19.5	200.6	10.3	20.8	5.0	252.0	12.1
Production of man-made fibres (411)	4.3	17.2	43.6	10.0	0.1	2.9	0.9	15.1	16.8	1.0	3.9	18.0	18.5
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	14.8	16.5	119.0	8.0	0.2	8.7	1.9	20.6	10.7	2.1	2.4	29.3	13.7
Woolen and worsted (414)	19.6	24.8	168.8	8.6	0.3	12.6	5.1	54.6	10.8	5.4	6.8	67.2	12.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	7.8	7.8	48.9	6.3	0.3	12.0	7.4	65.1	8.8	7.7	7.8	77.1	10.0
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	8.9	25.1	67.9	7.6	0.1	2.2	0.4	1.5	3.7	0.5	1.3	3.7	7.9
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	23.7	7.0	133.7	5.6	0.5	21.9	20.9	159.5	7.6	21.5	6.4	181.4	8.4
Clothing industries (441-449)	18.9	7.0	111.8	5.9	0.1	5.2	6.1	56.2	9.3	6.2	2.3	61.5	9.9
Footwear (450)	4.8	7.1	21.9	4.5	0.4	16.7	14.9	103.3	6.9	15.3	22.6	120.0	7.8
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	74.9	33.3	716.5	9.6	0.2	9.1	5.4	43.3	8.0	5.6	2.5	52.4	9.3
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	63.0	31.9	481.4	7.6	—	1.7	3.8	42.4	11.1	3.9	2.0	44.1	11.4
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	125.7	32.8	981.3	7.8	0.3	13.0	3.4	31.0	9.2	3.7	1.0	44.0	11.9
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	49.1	29.3	429.7	8.7	0.3	12.5	3.3	30.3	9.3	3.6	2.1	42.8	12.0
Printing and publishing (485-489)	76.6	35.5	551.5	7.2	—	0.5	0.1	0.7	6.0	0.1	0.1	1.2	9.0
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	68.8	26.7	572.1	8.3	0.2	9.0	6.8	62.8	9.3	7.0	2.7	71.9	10.3
Rubber (491)	25.3	30.9	208.8	8.3	—	0.2	3.1	27.3	8.8	3.1	3.8	27.5	8.8
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries</b>	1,768.7	32.1	14,754.8	8.3	5.5	220.4	122.7	1,249.4	10.2	128.2	2.3	1,469.8	11.5

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

### Unemployment on February 10, 1975

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on February 10, 1975, was 748,743, 18,000 more than on January 20, 1975. The seasonally adjusted figure was 704,500 (3.1 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 26,000 between the January and February counts, and by an average of 30,600 per month between November 1974 and February 1975.

The proportion of the numbers recorded as unemployed on February 10, 1975 for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 13.2 per cent, 24.1 per cent and 37.5 per cent respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain\*: duration analysis: February 10, 1975

Duration in weeks*	Males	Females	Total
One or less	35,916	11,290	47,206
Over 1, up to 2	41,082	12,522	53,604
Over 2, up to 3	33,692	10,315	44,007
Over 3, up to 4	30,055	9,230	39,285
Over 4, up to 5	28,476	9,359	37,835
Over 5, up to 8	50,638	13,962	64,600
Over 8	410,735	67,453	478,188
Total—unadjusted	630,594	134,131	764,725
Total—adjusted	624,647	132,484	757,131

\* See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: February 10, 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	160,313	73,494	20,300	62,086	63,864	44,313	65,160	120,587	67,586	46,900	97,634	748,743	33,695	782,438
Seasonally adjusted§														
Number	149,300	—	18,300	57,200	61,800	41,900	61,400	115,800	64,500	43,800	90,700	704,500	32,200	736,700
Percentage rates*	2.0	—	2.8	3.7	2.7	2.8	3.0	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.2	3.1	6.3	3.2
<b>School-leavers (included in unemployed)†</b>														
Males	462	257	48	214	163	115	161	823	374	357	2,288	5,005	649	5,654
Females	323	159	30	140	227	65	145	433	265	314	1,404	3,346	347	3,693
<b>Adult students (included in unemployed)†</b>														
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	17	—	17
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	20	—	20
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	161,098	73,910	20,378	62,440	64,254	44,493	65,466	121,880	68,225	47,571	101,326	757,131	34,691	791,822
Males	135,579	63,009	17,174	50,784	51,764	37,290	55,600	102,345	56,605	38,913	78,593	624,647	25,554	650,201
Females	25,519	10,901	3,204	11,656	12,490	7,203	9,866	19,535	11,620	8,658	22,733	132,484	9,137	141,621
Married females‡	6,815	2,220	1,124	3,609	4,251	2,533	3,601	7,656	3,998	2,792	9,441	45,820	5,160	50,980
<b>Percentage rates*</b>														
Total	2.2	1.9	3.1	4.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	4.4	5.2	4.6	4.7	3.3	6.8	3.4
Males	3.0	2.6	4.2	5.4	3.6	4.0	4.4	6.0	6.9	5.9	6.1	4.5	8.1	4.6
Females	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.8	2.4	2.3	2.7	1.5	4.7	1.6
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
<b>Males</b>														
Up to 2 weeks	22,199	10,817	2,448	6,176	6,588	4,616	6,593	10,027	5,512	4,043	8,796	76,998	2,298	79,296
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	16,307	7,611	2,176	5,377	5,577	4,023	5,671	8,889	4,663	3,820	7,244	63,747	2,159	65,906
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	19,926	8,972	2,626	6,721	6,588	4,591	6,553	11,568	5,716	4,913	9,912	79,114	3,055	82,169
Over 8 weeks	78,947	36,542	10,205	32,980	33,497	24,135	37,146	72,266	41,253	26,416	53,890	410,735	18,384	429,119
Total (unadjusted)†	137,379	63,942	17,455	51,254	52,250	37,365	55,963	102,750	57,144	39,192	79,842	630,594	25,896	656,490
<b>Females</b>														
Up to 2 weeks	6,181	2,768	657	1,931	2,125	1,375	1,640	3,655	1,521	1,214	3,513	23,812	1,075	24,887
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	4,246	1,851	515	1,692	1,914	1,164	1,462	3,131	1,364	1,068	2,989	19,545	1,022	20,567
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	4,602	1,916	652	2,137	2,258	1,277	1,572	4,028	1,850	1,313	3,632	23,321	1,207	24,528
Over 8 weeks	10,923	4,622	1,477	5,969	6,330	3,459	5,279	8,830	7,083	5,123				



Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at February 10, 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>624,647</b>	<b>132,484</b>	<b>757,131</b>	<b>650,201</b>	<b>141,621</b>	<b>791,822</b>
<b>Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)</b>	<b>630,594</b>	<b>134,131</b>	<b>764,725</b>	<b>656,490</b>	<b>143,401</b>	<b>799,891</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>340,716</b>	<b>42,246</b>	<b>382,962</b>	<b>355,424</b>	<b>46,141</b>	<b>401,565</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>176,647</b>	<b>40,456</b>	<b>217,103</b>	<b>181,490</b>	<b>44,227</b>	<b>225,717</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>14,624</b>	<b>1,311</b>	<b>15,935</b>	<b>16,679</b>	<b>1,376</b>	<b>18,055</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	11,041	1,282	12,323	12,895	1,346	14,241
Forestry	493	15	508	535	15	550
Fishing	3,090	14	3,104	3,249	15	3,264
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>15,550</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>15,712</b>	<b>15,708</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>15,875</b>
Coal mining	14,044	106	14,150	14,049	106	14,155
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	585	23	608	695	25	720
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	340	8	348	371	9	380
Petroleum and natural gas	281	12	293	283	12	295
Other mining and quarrying	300	13	313	310	15	325
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>20,473</b>	<b>6,023</b>	<b>26,496</b>	<b>21,422</b>	<b>6,547</b>	<b>27,969</b>
Grain milling	486	50	536	539	76	615
Bread and flour confectionery	4,581	914	5,495	4,865	952	5,817
Biscuits	670	399	1,069	676	404	1,080
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,006	1,083	4,089	3,186	1,152	4,338
Milk and milk products	1,256	301	1,557	1,371	355	1,726
Sugar	812	101	913	813	101	914
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,449	628	2,077	1,465	636	2,101
Fruit and vegetable products	1,485	966	2,451	1,543	1,030	2,573
Animal and poultry foods	1,334	140	1,474	1,425	164	1,589
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	375	30	405	381	31	412
Food industries not elsewhere specified	738	261	999	746	265	1,011
Brewing and malting	1,742	170	1,912	1,767	178	1,945
Soft drinks	1,312	279	1,591	1,359	289	1,648
Other drink industries	600	468	1,068	610	469	1,079
Tobacco	627	233	860	676	445	1,121
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>1,215</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>1,236</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>1,335</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	201	4	205	204	4	208
Mineral oil refining	894	78	972	911	80	991
Lubricating oils and greases	120	15	135	121	15	136
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>8,494</b>	<b>1,942</b>	<b>10,436</b>	<b>8,612</b>	<b>1,969</b>	<b>10,581</b>
General chemicals	2,973	376	3,349	3,008	379	3,387
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	847	409	1,256	857	413	1,270
Toilet preparations	325	327	652	328	330	658
Paint	800	92	892	815	93	908
Soap and detergents	490	156	646	491	158	649
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,518	230	1,748	1,533	235	1,768
Dyestuffs and pigments	297	22	319	305	22	327
Fertilisers	234	21	255	259	27	286
Other chemical industries	1,010	309	1,319	1,016	312	1,328
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>14,410</b>	<b>849</b>	<b>15,259</b>	<b>14,508</b>	<b>861</b>	<b>15,369</b>
Iron and steel (general)	6,932	285	7,217	6,970	287	7,257
Steel tubes	1,089	73	1,162	1,095	73	1,168
Iron castings, etc.	3,059	165	3,224	3,096	167	3,263
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,364	139	1,503	1,370	142	1,512
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,106	94	1,200	1,112	95	1,207
Other base metals	860	93	953	865	97	962
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>23,531</b>	<b>2,409</b>	<b>25,940</b>	<b>24,080</b>	<b>2,509</b>	<b>26,589</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	874	67	941	896	69	965
Metal-working machine tools	1,309	139	1,448	1,323	139	1,462
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,275	199	1,474	1,289	201	1,490
Industrial engines	467	51	518	471	51	522
Textile machinery and accessories	1,132	67	1,199	1,263	84	1,347
Construction and earth-moving equipment	636	44	680	647	45	692
Mechanical handling equipment	1,129	112	1,241	1,157	115	1,272
Office machinery	700	208	908	753	230	983
Other machinery	6,986	693	7,679	7,126	718	7,844
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	4,190	209	4,399	4,257	213	4,470
Ordnance and small arms	292	29	321	296	29	325
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	4,541	591	5,132	4,602	615	5,217
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>1,819</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>2,651</b>	<b>1,848</b>	<b>871</b>	<b>2,719</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	208	50	258	208	52	260
Watches and clocks	191	270	461	191	275	466
Surgical instruments and appliances	365	168	533	385	197	582
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,055	344	1,399	1,064	347	1,411
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>12,940</b>	<b>5,746</b>	<b>18,686</b>	<b>13,131</b>	<b>6,106</b>	<b>19,237</b>
Electrical machinery	2,172	488	2,660	2,195	503	2,698
Insulated wires and cables	771	159	930	802	170	972
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	986	529	1,515	1,010	658	1,668
Radio and electronic components	2,625	1,499	4,124	2,646	1,579	4,225
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	957	755	1,712	978	785	1,763
Electronic computers	715	325	1,040	725	330	1,055
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,024	283	1,307	1,033	292	1,325
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,719	610	2,329	1,741	635	2,376
Other electrical goods	1,971	1,098	3,069	2,001	1,154	3,155
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>7,051</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>7,218</b>	<b>7,208</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>7,382</b>
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,551	146	6,697	6,700	153	6,853
Marine engineering	500	21	521	508	21	529
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>13,687</b>	<b>1,318</b>	<b>15,005</b>	<b>13,843</b>	<b>1,342</b>	<b>15,185</b>
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	352	24	376	354	25	379
Motor vehicle manufacturing	9,778	920	10,698	9,868	932	10,800
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	680	94	774	682	94	776
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1,955	207	2,162	2,006	216	2,222
Locomotives and railway track equipment	451	45	496	452	45	497
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	471	28	499	481	30	511

\* 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 February 10, 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>18,864</b>	<b>3,680</b>	<b>22,544</b>	<b>19,092</b>	<b>3,753</b>	<b>22,845</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,216	194	1,410	1,242	199	1,441
Hand tools and implements	591	110	701	600	111	711
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	384	129	513	391	135	526
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	904	200	1,104	912	203	1,115
Wire and wire manufactures	1,247	199	1,446	1,258	203	1,461
Cans and metal boxes	604	238	842	611	243	854
Jewellery and precious metals	553	174	727	558	179	737
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	13,365	2,436	15,801	13,520	2,480	16,000
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>12,602</b>	<b>4,227</b>	<b>16,829</b>	<b>13,700</b>	<b>5,021</b>	<b>18,721</b>
Production of man-made fibres	963	93	1,056	1,159	139	1,298
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,511	355	1,866	1,845	539	2,384
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,097	271	1,368	1,242	377	1,619
Woolen and worsted	2,762	828	3,590	2,829	904	3,733
Jute	600	153	753	603	154	757
Rope, twine and net	203	81	284	218	109	327
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,616	1,185	2,801	1,783	1,335	3,118
Lace	84	44	128	85	47	132
Carpets	812	304	1,116	857	324	1,181
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	309	140	449	326	147	473
Made-up textiles	439	329	768	456	329	785
Textile finishing	1,606	370	1,976	1,693	430	2,123
Other textile industries	600	74	674	604	83	687
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>1,846</b>	<b>1,478</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>1,895</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	901	102	1,003	915	112	1,027
Leather goods	447	265	712	459	270	729
Fur	100	33	133	104	35	139
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>3,585</b>	<b>5,621</b>	<b>9,206</b>	<b>3,840</b>	<b>7,137</b>	<b>10,977</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	200	442	642	206	248	454
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	691	1,119	1,810	729	1,295	2,024
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	497	635	1,132	501	645	1,146
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	224	805	1,029	294	1,648	1,942
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	628	1,713	2,341	649	1,900	2,549
Hats, caps and millinery	52	50	102	87	94	181
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	193	574	767	201	487	688
Footwear	1,100	676	1,776	1,173	820	1,993
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>8,859</b>	<b>891</b>	<b>9,750</b>	<b>9,114</b>	<b>914</b>	<b>10,028</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,713	116	2,829	2,783	123	2,906
Pottery	1,043	329	1,372	1,061	340	1,401
Glass	2,147	290	2,437	2,159	293	2,452
Cement	261	13	274	267	13	280
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	2,695	143	2,838	2,842	145	2,987
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>8,674</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>9,593</b>	<b>8,925</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>9,873</b>
Timber	2,883	203	3,086	2,965	206	3,171
Furniture and upholstery	3,345	314	3,659	3,455	328	3,783
Bedding, etc	450	175	625	467	180	647
Shop and office fitting	737	57	794	757	59	816
Wooden containers and baskets	620	76	696	629	78	707
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	639	94	733	652	97	749
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>9,731</b>	<b>2,676</b>	<b>12,407</b>	<b>9,862</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>12,673</b>
Paper and board	1,866	250	2,116	1,881	252	2,133
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,374	636	2,010	1,419	706	2,125
Manufactured stationery	304	449	753	305	449	754
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	577	191	768	578	192	770
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,539	222	1,761	1,569	249	1,818
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1					



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 February 10, 1975

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS*</b>					<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued</b>				
South Western DA	9,220	2,409	11,629	7.6	†Newport (I.o.W.)	1,698	417	2,115	5.7
Merseyside SDA	44,353	8,832	53,185	7.0	†Oxford	2,579	819	3,398	1.9
North Yorkshire DA	2,620	637	3,257	4.7	†Portsmouth	5,552	1,078	6,630	3.6
Northern DA	56,605	11,620	68,225	5.2	†Ramsgate	1,033	182	1,215	4.1
North East SDA	40,471	7,001	47,472	5.9	†Reading	2,266	352	2,618	1.8
West Cumberland SDA	2,216	892	3,108	5.4	†Slough	1,312	197	1,509	1.3
Scottish DA	78,593	22,733	101,326	4.7	†Southampton	4,484	889	5,373	3.1
West Central Scotland SDA	41,172	11,371	52,543	5.5	†Southend-on-Sea	6,244	1,406	7,650	4.2
Girvan SDA	242	83	325	7.8	†St. Albans	876	193	1,069	1.2
Leven and Methil SDA	686	280	966	4.5	†Stevenage	532	104	636	1.7
Glenrothes SDA	420	199	619	4.5	†Tunbridge Wells	1,290	188	1,478	2.0
Livingston SDA	384	145	529	5.6	†Watford	1,582	225	1,807	1.5
Welsh DA	32,675	7,173	39,848	4.7	†Weybridge	970	240	1,210	1.4
South Wales SDA	8,926	2,144	11,070	5.0	†Worthing	1,265	149	1,414	2.6
North West Wales SDA	3,722	672	4,394	9.2	<b>East Anglia</b>				
Total, all Development Areas	224,066	53,404	277,470	5.3	†Cambridge	893	197	1,090	1.4
Total, all Special Development Areas	142,592	31,619	174,211	6.1	†Great Yarmouth	1,313	256	1,569	4.6
Northern Ireland	25,554	9,137	34,691	6.8	†Ipswich	1,953	377	2,330	2.5
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS*</b>					†Lowestoft	863	159	1,022	3.6
South Western	4,570	1,300	5,870	4.9	†Norwich	3,083	435	3,518	2.9
Oswestry	527	103	630	5.0	†Peterborough	1,466	293	1,759	2.9
High Peak	662	114	776	3.7	<b>South West</b>				
North Lincolnshire	1,937	446	2,383	6.4	†Bath	1,278	242	1,520	3.6
North Midlands	5,243	856	6,099	3.6	†Bournemouth	4,800	908	5,708	4.7
Yorkshire and Humberside	52,974	9,225	62,199	3.2	†Bristol	8,527	1,281	9,808	3.1
North West	57,992	8,832	66,824	3.3	†Cheltenham	1,409	307	1,716	3.1
North Wales	3,502	893	4,395	5.3	†Exeter	1,760	431	2,191	3.2
South East Wales	2,735	599	3,334	2.4	†Gloucester	1,213	285	1,498	2.2
Total, all Intermediate Areas	130,142	22,368	152,510	3.3	†Plymouth	4,368	1,260	5,628	4.8
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)</b>					†Salisbury	834	292	1,126	2.9
South East					†Swindon	2,069	479	2,548	3.4
†Aldershot	566	138	704	1.6	†Taunton	862	150	1,012	2.7
†Aylesbury	365	66	431	1.1	†Torbay	4,001	993	4,994	7.8
†Basingstoke	557	100	657	1.6	†West Wiltshire	819	174	993	1.9
†Bedford	1,153	231	1,384	2.1	†Yeovil	751	178	929	2.4
†Braintree	576	157	733	2.2	<b>West Midlands</b>				
†Brighton	4,319	581	4,900	3.6	†Birmingham	18,912	3,889	22,801	3.4
†Canterbury	1,260	235	1,495	4.0	†Burton-upon-Trent	707	190	897	2.5
†Chatham	2,119	478	2,597	3.2	†Cannock	1,186	186	1,372	4.2
†Chelmsford	1,194	227	1,421	2.1	†Coventry	5,982	2,101	8,083	3.4
†Chichester	1,216	192	1,408	3.1	†Dudley	2,219	559	2,778	1.8
†Colchester	1,105	244	1,349	2.5	†Hereford	795	208	1,003	2.8
†Crawley	1,555	218	1,773	1.3	†Kidderminster	704	175	879	2.2
†Eastbourne	936	180	1,116	2.9	†Leamington	842	243	1,085	2.3
†Gravesend	1,531	230	1,761	2.7	†Oakengates	1,459	592	2,051	4.5
†Greater London	63,009	10,901	73,910	1.9	†Redditch	528	146	674	2.2
†Guildford	895	156	1,051	1.7	†Rugby	364	150	514	1.6
†Harlow	1,084	269	1,353	2.1	†Shrewsbury	946	189	1,135	2.9
†Hastings	1,462	232	1,694	4.1	†Stafford	741	191	932	1.8
†Hertford	254	40	294	0.8	†Stoke-on-Trent	3,635	485	4,120	2.0
†High Wycombe	881	144	1,025	1.2	†Tamworth	956	324	1,280	3.8
†Letchworth	466	119	585	1.3	†Walsall	2,545	529	3,074	2.4
†Luton	2,675	696	3,371	2.6	†West Bromwich	1,945	400	2,345	1.7
†Maidstone	1,369	202	1,571	2.1	†Wolverhampton	3,058	897	3,955	2.9
					†Worcester	1,015	230	1,245	2.5
					<b>East Midlands</b>				
					†Chesterfield	2,451	404	2,855	3.6
					†Coalville	409	62	471	1.5
					†Corby	776	265	1,041	3.4
					†Derby	2,603	566	3,169	2.5
					†Kettering	476	88	564	1.9
					†Leicester	6,015	1,028	7,043	3.1
					†Lincoln	1,530	432	1,962	3.3
					†Loughborough	502	153	655	1.6
					†Mansfield	1,394	224	1,618	2.6
					†Northampton	1,532	183	1,715	2.0
					†Nottingham	7,837	1,140	8,977	3.1
					†Sutton-in-Ashfield	843	99	942	3.1
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					†Barnsley	2,376	422	2,798	3.7
					†Bradford	4,662	655	5,317	3.2
					†Castleford	2,029	279	2,308	3.9
					†Dewsbury	1,725	250	1,975	2.9
					†Doncaster	3,836	1,006	4,842	4.7
					†Grimsby	2,769	339	3,108	4.3
					†Halifax	1,047	140	1,187	1.9
					†Harrrogate	664	118	782	2.4
					†Huddersfield	1,608	352	1,960	2.2
					†Hull	8,547	959	9,506	5.3
					†Keighley	772	193	965	3.4
					†Leeds	7,270	1,165	8,435	2.8
					†Mexborough	1,368	319	1,687	5.4
					†Rotherham	1,454	394	1,848	3.4
					†Scunthorpe	1,067	405	1,472	2.4
					†Sheffield	4,782	803	5,585	2.0
					†Wakefield	1,052	172	1,224	2.3
					†York	1,774	407	2,181	2.7

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at February 10, 1975

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>					<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>				
North West					†Ebbw Vale	1,195	443	1,638	5.4
†Accrington	577	177	754	2.5	†Llanelli	539	189	728	2.3
†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,937	296	2,233	2.4	†Neath	698	236	934	3.1
†Blackburn	1,506	355	1,861	2.8	†Newport	2,055	462	2,517	3.6
†Blackpool	4,588	1,254	5,842	5.9	†Pontypool	1,445	379	1,824	4.0
†Bolton	2,495	297	2,792	2.6	†Pontypridd	2,732	522	3,254	4.9
†Burnley	1,162	279	1,441	3.1	†Port Talbot	1,872	630	2,502	3.3
†Bury	1,129	206	1,335	2.2	†Shotton	1,323	426	1,749	4.3
†Chester	1,483	333	1,816	3.5	†Swansea	2,696	817	3,513	3.8
†Crewe	920	313	1,233	2.5	†Wrexham	2,584	448	3,032	7.2
†Lancaster	2,103	553	2,656	5.8	<b>Scotland</b>				
†Leigh	1,159	252	1,411	3.2	†Aberdeen	1,677	232	1,909	1.7
†Liverpool	39,776	7,893	47,669	7.4	†Ayr	1,564	608	2,172	5.0
†Manchester	21,066	2,546	23,612	3.3	†Bathgate	1,803	614	2,417	5.6
†Nelson	528	139	667	2.6	†Dumbarton	1,335	520	1,855	6.3
†Northwich	1,167	259	1,426	3.9	†Dumfries	1,096	284	1,380	4.5
†Oldham	2,061	353	2,416	3.0	†Dundee	3,550	874	4,424	4.7
†Preston	3,341	686	4,027	2.8	†Dunfermline	1,574	646	2,220	4.4
†Rochdale	1,582	251	1,833	3.6	†Edinburgh 1	8,686	1,418	10,104	3.7
†Southport	1,645	341	1,986	6.5	†Falkirk	1,629	799	2,428	3.7
†St. Helens	2,535	410	2,945	5.1	†Glasgow	26,418	4,153	30,571	5.6
†Warrington	1,669	510	2,179	2.7	†Greenock	1,684	789	2,473	5.3
†Widnes	1,991	489	2,480	4.8	†Highlands and Islands	4,140	1,481	5,621	5.7
†Wigan	2,682	529	3,211	4.5	†Irvine	1,459	526	1,985	5.3
<b>North</b>					†Kilmarnock	1,095	407	1,502	4.2
†Bishop Auckland	2,165	335	2,500	5.2	†Kirkcaldy	1,952	772	2,724	4.5
†Carlisle	1,437	308	1,745	3.5	†North Lanarkshire	6,594	4,028	10,622	6.0
†Chester-le-Street	2,149	303	2,452	6.2	†Paisley	2,296	755	3,051	3.6
†Consett	1,653	353	2,006	6.7	†Perth	971	221	1,192	3.2
†Darlington	1,399	383	1,782	3.0	†Stirling	1,765	543	2,308	5.0
†Durham	1,001	176	1,177	3.4	<b>Northern Ireland</b>				
†Furness	1,024	486	1,510	3.5	†Ballymena	696	421	1,117	5.7
†Hartlepool	1,710	475	2,185	5.2	†Belfast	6,798	1,964	8,762	4.4
†Peterlee	1,498	309	1,807	7.3	†Craigavon	1,153	440	1,593	5.4
†Sunderland									



## Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on February 10, 1975 was 57,231.

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 February 10, 1975

Region*	Males	Females	Total
South East	3,165	331	3,496
Greater London	578	117	695
East Anglia	734	314	1,048
South West	872	206	1,078
West Midlands	19,092	2,695	21,787
East Midlands	4,708	1,117	5,825
Yorkshire and Humberside	2,529	1,189	3,718
North West	7,543	3,929	11,472
North	1,330	251	1,581
Wales	1,067	634	1,701
Scotland	3,962	1,563	5,525
Great Britain	45,002	12,229	57,231

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

## Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on February 10, 1975

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 10, 1975			Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on February 10, 1975		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	45,002	12,229	57,231	Textiles	6,464	3,735	10,199
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	42,409	11,613	54,022	Leather, leather goods and fur	192	60	252
Total, Index of Production industries	39,671	11,338	51,009	Clothing and footwear	541	2,120	2,661
Total, all manufacturing industries	38,724	11,327	50,051	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,274	296	1,570
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,007	37	2,044	Timber, furniture, etc	1,746	201	1,947
Mining and quarrying	32	3	35	Paper, printing and publishing	1,135	257	1,392
Food, drink and tobacco	354	377	731	Other manufacturing industries	1,687	634	2,321
Coal and petroleum products	1	0	1	Construction	911	8	919
Chemicals and allied industries	476	103	579	Gas, electricity and water	4	0	4
Metal manufacture	4,462	152	4,614	Transport and communication	282	42	324
Mechanical engineering	5,185	694	5,879	Distributive trades	229	90	319
Instrument engineering	7	31	38	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	13	2	15
Electrical engineering	1,629	1,429	3,058	Professional and scientific services	14	16	30
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,453	1	1,454	Miscellaneous services	173	82	255
Vehicles	6,028	276	6,304	Public administration	20	6	26
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,090	961	7,051				

\* 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\*

Comprehensive statistics of the number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices and remaining unfilled at February 5, 1975 were not collected for the reason given on page 226.

The table shows estimates where the full range of information was not collected except for employment offices in West Midlands, for which no separate estimate is available. The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain at February 5, 1975 was 180,600 and the seasonally adjusted figure was 192,400. At the same date the number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled was 41,240. No industrial analysis is available.

The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment and careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled at February 5, 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 February 5, 1975*					
	At Employment offices‡			At Careers offices‡		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East*	50,600	29,600	80,200	9,207	8,693	17,900
East Anglia	3,044	1,998	5,042	743	780	1,523
South West*	6,600	4,600	11,200	1,035	1,205	2,240
West Midlands*				2,376	1,775	4,151
East Midlands*	6,300	3,700	10,000	1,192	1,202	2,394
Yorkshire and Humberside*	9,200	5,100	14,300	2,224	2,069	4,293
North West	8,121	6,389	14,510	1,305	1,943	3,248
North	6,710	3,917	10,627	694	793	1,487
Wales*	3,500	2,400	5,900	640	719	1,359
Scotland*	9,800	7,300	17,100	1,128	1,517	2,645
Great Britain*	111,600	69,000	180,600	20,544	20,696	41,240

\* See note on page 226.

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

‡ See footnote to table 119.

(Continued from page 233)

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at February 10, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	14,948	4,578	19,526	15,161	4,759	19,920
Insurance	4,315	955	5,270	4,368	1,008	5,376
Banking and bill discounting	3,408	719	4,127	3,442	776	4,218
Other financial institutions	1,298	439	1,737	1,311	460	1,771
Property owning and managing, etc	1,530	393	1,923	1,577	408	1,985
Advertising and market research	769	257	1,026	771	259	1,030
Other business services	3,466	1,768	5,234	3,529	1,798	5,327
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	162	47	209	163	50	213
Professional and scientific services	15,053	9,661	24,714	15,607	10,656	26,263
Accountancy services	506	294	800	516	313	829
Educational services	6,791	2,940	9,731	7,124	3,229	10,353
Legal services	527	607	1,134	533	656	1,189
Medical and dental services	4,840	5,113	9,953	5,004	5,718	10,722
Religious organisations	248	97	345	260	108	368
Research and development services	517	105	622	524	108	632
Other professional and scientific services	1,624	505	2,129	1,646	524	2,170
Miscellaneous services	55,605	23,100	78,705	57,053	24,165	81,218
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	4,588	1,591	6,179	4,653	1,619	6,272
Sport and other recreations	3,090	614	3,704	3,153	623	3,776
Betting and gambling	2,080	766	2,846	2,201	784	2,985
Hotels and other residential establishments	15,897	8,087	23,984	16,168	8,380	24,548
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	3,414	2,531	5,945	3,451	2,628	6,079
Public houses	2,685	967	3,652	2,873	1,016	3,889
Clubs	1,589	435	2,024	1,638	438	2,076
Catering contractors	720	481	1,201	734	494	1,228
Hairdressing and manicure	705	1,414	2,119	724	1,492	2,216
Private domestic service	758	1,383	2,141	783	1,576	2,359
Laundries	1,185	1,042	2,227	1,211	1,096	2,307
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	365	267	632	376	287	663
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	10,815	1,573	12,388	11,190	1,638	12,828
Repair of boots and shoes	175	31	206	181	32	213
Other services	7,539	1,918	9,457	7,717	2,062	9,779
Public administration and defence	34,622	5,606	40,228	35,982	6,044	42,026
National government service	14,474	2,841	17,315	15,149	3,153	18,302
Local government service	20,148	2,765	22,913	20,833	2,891	23,724
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,915	205	2,120	1,968	208	2,176
Other persons not classified by industry	61,911	21,096	83,007	64,619	22,323	86,942



## Stoppages of work

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1973 on pages 505 to 517 of the June 1974 issue of this Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in February\* which came to the notice of the department, was 184. In addition, 57 stoppages which began before February 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 95,100 consisting of 82,100 involved in stoppages which began in February and 13,000 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,700 workers involved for the first time in February in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 82,100 workers involved in stoppages which began in February, 65,600 were directly involved and 16,500 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 362,000 working days lost in February includes 128,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Prominent stoppages of work during January

Objection to the grading within the pay structure of a new automatic plating process introduced by a Coventry telecommunications equipment company led to a stoppage by 27 platers on January 10; as a result over 1,700 production workers were laid off progressively during January and February. Following a meeting chaired by ACAS, Midlands Region, work was resumed on March 3 to allow further negotiations on the details of a proposed settlement.

Electricians employed by local authorities in various areas in Scotland withdrew their labour in support of a claim for wage parity with contracting electricians in the private sector. The stoppage, which began on January 10, was still in progress at the end of February, when nearly 900 workers were involved, principally in the Glasgow area.

A six-week stoppage by 70 crane drivers at a Birkenhead ship-building yard, in support of a claim for wage parity with boiler-making trades caused the progressive lay-off during this period of 1,200 other workers. The claim was not conceded, but acceptance of a lump sum advance payment in respect of oiling and greasing time was followed by a return to work on February 24.

At a Birmingham car plant about 600 toolmakers stopped work on February 10 after rejecting a pay offer by the company in annual negotiations. Their action, in support of a demand for an increase which would restore their traditional pay differential with production workers, resulted in the progressive lay-off of over 4,000 other workers at the same establishment. The dispute was unresolved at the end of the month. At the same company's Oxford plant more than 800 warehouse workers withdrew their labour on February 18 in protest against security measures which led to allegations that an employee was followed home by a works' policeman. The stoppage ended on February 27.

## Stoppages of work in the first month of 1975 and 1974

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to February 1975		January to February 1974	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	34	5,700	9,000	1
All other mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	17	1,400	10,000	8
Coal and petroleum products	—	500	6,000	—
Chemicals, and allied industries	16	6,000	17,000	4
Metal manufacture	13	8,500	13,000	21
Engineering	77	30,500	140,000	38
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	17	15,400	109,000	4
Motor vehicles	20	35,000	96,000	18
Aerospace equipment	7	800	5,000	1
All other vehicles	1	†	1,000	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	22	4,700	40,000	10
Textiles	11	4,800	13,000	8
Clothing and footwear	5	1,200	8,000	3
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	7	1,100	4,000	4
Timber, furniture, etc	4	400	2,000	4
Paper, printing and publishing	7	2,000	4,000	10
All other manufacturing industries	4	2,100	14,000	7
Construction	29	3,600	31,000	26
Gas, electricity and water	3	400	2,000	4
Port and inland water transport	9	11,100	20,000	10
Other transport and communication	16	22,400	31,000	19
Distributive trades	11	2,400	33,000	7
Administrative, financial and professional services	21	7,600	78,000	12
Miscellaneous services	6	1,300	5,000	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>169,000</b>	<b>695,000</b>	<b>220</b>

## Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in February 1975		Beginning in the first two months of 1975	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	101	26,600	193	37,400
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	1,100	9	1,400
Redundancy questions	1	100	5	400
Trade union matters	14	15,800	21	16,300
Working conditions and supervision	16	11,200	26	12,000
Manning and work allocation	8	2,200	22	22,000
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	17	2,300	37	3,600
Miscellaneous	23	6,400	44	13,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>184‡</b>	<b>65,600</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>106,100</b>

## Duration of stoppages ending in February

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	25	23,300	21,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	20	3,700	6,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	13	3,900	11,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	43	5,900	35,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	36	7,500	67,000
Over 12 days	27	4,600	192,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>48,900</b>	<b>332,000</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 286 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.  
‡ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

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

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

## Indices

At February 28, 1975 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

## ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1974					
September 30	145.5	99.5	146.3	21.7	21.9
October 31	147.6	99.5	148.4	23.1	23.3
November 30	152.7	99.5	153.6	26.7	26.9
December 31	156.7	99.5	157.6	29.0	29.2
1975					
January 31	158.0	99.5	158.9	28.4	28.5
February 28	159.9	99.5	160.8	28.9	29.0

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

## Principal changes reported in February

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

**Building—GB:** Increases (inclusive of consolidation of £4.40 a week threshold payments) in standard rates of £5 a week for craftsmen, of £4.40 for labourers with proportional amounts for young workers. Increases of 40p or 20p a week in guaranteed bonus and the introduction of a Joint Board Supplement (JBS) of £2.60 a week for craftsmen and £2.20 for labourers (February 3).  
**Civil engineering construction—GB:** Increases (inclusive of consolidation of £4.40 a week threshold payments) in standard rates of 12.5p an hour for craftsmen, of 11p for general operatives, together with increases of 40p or 20p a week in guaranteed bonus and the introduction of Joint Board Supplements of £2.60 or £2.20 a week respectively, with proportional amounts for trainees and young workers (February 3).  
**Local Authorities' Services (school meals service, etc)—England and Wales:** Increases of amounts ranging from £7.47 to £7.52 (inclusive of consolidation of £4.40 a week threshold payments) according to occupation for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers. Adult rate payable at 18 (previously 19) (November 4, 1974).  
**Increases of amounts giving parity with male rates where applicable (January 6).**  
**Health services—GB:** Increase of £0.86 a week for female domestic and similar grades of ancillary workers, thus achieving full equal pay (February 7).  
**Laundering (Wages Councils)—GB:** Increases in general minimum time rates of 13.87p an hour for adult male and female workers 19 and over, with varying amounts for young workers inclusive of threshold payments of 6p an hour (February 20).  
**Building and civil engineering construction (Local Authorities' Services)—England and Wales:** Increases (inclusive of consolidation of £4.40 a week threshold payments) of £8 a week for craftsmen, of £7.77 for labourers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young male labourers (November 4, 1974).

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 February indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,895,000 workers were increased by a total of £5,780,000 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 February with operative effect from earlier months (575,000 workers (45,000 of whom also had cost-of-living payments in February)

£2,235,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £5,780,000 about £4,790,000 resulted from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £455,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £335,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, and £200,000 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 February 1975, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes of the most recent period of thirteen months.

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	275,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	—	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	35,000	95,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	65,000	120,000	—	—
Metal manufacture	—	—	—	—
Mechanical engineering	—	—	—	—
Instrument engineering	—	—	—	—
Electrical engineering	—	—	—	—
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	—	—	—	—
Vehicles	—	—	—	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	—	—	—	—
Textiles	5,000	5,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	45,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	140,000	570,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	55,000	110,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	120,000	515,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	—	—	—	—
Construction	1,095,000	3,395,000	60,000	60,000
Gas, electricity and water	50,000	200,000	—	—
Transport and communication	65,000	265,000	—	—
Distributive trades	65,000	590,000	50,000	100,000
Public administration and professional services	475,000	610,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	105,000	345,000	—	—
<b>Totals—January-February 1975</b>	<b>2,570,000</b>	<b>7,625,000</b>	<b>110,000</b>	<b>160,000</b>
<b>Totals—January-February 1974</b>	<b>2,405,000</b>	<b>4,775,000</b>	<b>608,000</b>	<b>1,036,000</b>

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1974				
February	875	—	1,525	210
March*	1,030	—	4,385	5
April*	1,045	—	3,490	—
May	6,440	—	9,340	10
June	7,165	—	9,615	—
July	7,390	—	7,115	60
August	9,810	—	10,670	—
September*	825	—	2,385	—
October	7,310	—	5,220	19
November*	7,525	—	13,015	—
December*	1,445	—	6,040	—
1975				
January*	1,275	—	4,080	110
February	1,365	—	3,545	—

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



## Retail prices, February 18, 1975

At February 18, 1975 the general\* retail price index was 121.9 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 119.9 at January 14 and with 101.7 at February 19, 1974. The index for February 1975 was published on March 21.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for clothing, sweets and chocolates, bread, second-hand cars and many 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 108.9, and that for all other items of food was 124.2. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 122.5.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** Rises in the average prices of sweets and chocolates, bread, eggs, soft drinks, canned soup, biscuits, sauces and pickles and most other items caused the index for the food group as a whole to rise by 2½ per cent to 121.3, compared with 118.3 in January. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather more than 2 per cent to 108.9, compared with 106.6 in January.

**Alcoholic drink:** There was a rise in the average level of prices for beer and the group index rose by about one per cent to 119.5, compared with 118.2 in January.

**Housing:** Higher prices for materials for home decorations and a rise in the average level of mortgage interest payments were largely responsible for the rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent in the group index, which was 111.1, compared with 110.3 in January.

**Fuel and light:** Higher prices for gas and electricity were largely responsible for the rise of rather less than 2½ per cent in the group index, which was 127.8, compared with 124.9 in January.

**Durable household goods:** The average levels of prices of many items in this group rose during the month, and the group index was rather less than 1½ per cent higher at 119.8, compared with 118.3 in January.

**Clothing and footwear:** Higher prices for many articles of clothing and footwear caused the group index to rise by 2 per cent to 121.0, compared with 118.6 in January.

**Transport and vehicles:** There were rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars, of costs of repair and maintenance of motor vehicles and of rail and bus fares. The group index rose by rather less than 2 per cent to 132.6, compared with 130.3 in January.

**Miscellaneous goods:** Rises in the prices of some newspapers and periodicals and many other items caused the group index to rise by rather more than 2 per cent to 127.9, compared with 125.2 in January.

**Services:** There were rises in the average levels of charges for many services such as hairdressing, laundering and shoe repairing, and the group index rose by rather less than one per cent to 116.7, compared with 115.8 in January.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of 1½ per cent in the average level of prices, and the group index was 120.5, compared with 118.7 in January.

## Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups:

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>121.3</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	128
Meat and bacon	107
Fish	103
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	135
Milk, cheese and eggs	93
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	129
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	190
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	131
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	128
Other food	138
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>119.5</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>124.0</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>111.1</b>
Rent	103
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	101†
Rates and water charges	112
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	135
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>127.8</b>
Coal and coke	126
Gas	112
Electricity	135
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>119.8</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	121
Radio, television and other household appliances	116
Pottery, glassware and hardware	123
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>121.0</b>
Men's outer clothing	120
Men's underclothing	134
Women's outer clothing	119
Women's underclothing	130
Children's clothing	125
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	121
Footwear	115
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>132.6</b>
Motoring and cycling	135
Fares	119
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>127.9</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	141
Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	117
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	141
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	129
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>116.7</b>
Postage and telephones	116
Entertainment	107
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	126
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>120.5</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>121.9</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 February 18, 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 February 18, 1975	Average price February 18, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations February 18, 1975	Average price February 18, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		P	P			P	P
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>				<b>Fresh vegetables—continued</b>			
Chuck	769	54.7	48 – 60	Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	755	83.2	68 – 100	Tomatoes	744	31.2	26 – 36
Silverside (without bone)*	795	73.4	66 – 80	Cabbage, greens	595	6.9	4 – 10
Back ribs (with bone)*	575	51.4	42 – 64	Cabbage, hearted	656	5.9	4 – 9
Fore ribs (with bone)	651	49.4	42 – 60	Cauliflower or broccoli	596	12.9	8 – 18
Brisket (without bone)	729	49.2	40 – 58	Brussels sprouts	633	7.7	6 – 10
Rump steak*	788	98.1	80 – 112	Carrots	756	7.2	5 – 9
				Onions	769	6.7	5 – 9
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>				Mushrooms, per ½ lb	709	10.3	9 – 12
Chuck	30	49.9	44 – 56				
Silverside (without bone)*	44	67.5	60 – 74	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Rump steak*	68	86.0	75 – 100	Apples, cooking	727	11.3	9 – 14
				Apples, dessert	770	15.3	12 – 18
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Pears, dessert	688	14.0	12 – 16
Loin (with bone)	616	66.1	56 – 76	Oranges	669	11.3	8 – 15
Breast*	607	20.2	14 – 28	Bananas	744	13.7	12 – 16
Best end of neck	555	49.9	32 – 65				
Shoulder (with bone)	598	44.5	36 – 52	<b>Bacon</b>			
Leg (with bone)	619	62.9	54 – 70	Collar*	501	50.6	44 – 58
				Gammon*	560	69.6	60 – 78
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Middle cut,* smoked	417	66.6	58 – 80
Loin (with bone)	509	51.5	44 – 58	Back, smoked	347	72.5	62 – 84
Breast*	503	14.5	10 – 20	Back, unsmoked	407	70.3	60 – 80
Best end of neck	485	41.8	30 – 50	Streaky, smoked	332	53.8	46 – 66
Shoulder (with bone)	520	34.8	31 – 40				
Leg (with bone)	515	53.7	49 – 58	Ham (not shoulder)	649	89.7	72 – 104
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				Pork luncheon meat, 12-oz can	604	24.4	20 – 28
Leg (foot off)	766	51.7	44 – 64	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	695	54.2	49 – 60
Belly*	749	36.6	32 – 42	Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	5.0	—
Loin (with bone)	791	64.5	56 – 70				
				<b>Butter</b>			
Pork sausages	773	32.3	28 – 36	Home produced	563	27.7	25 – 31
Beef sausages	653	28.1	24 – 34	New Zealand	541	26.0	24 – 28
				Danish	704	29.7	28 – 32
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	608	28.2	26 – 30				
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	416	32.8	28 – 38	Margarine, standard quality, per ½ lb	162	11.6	10 – 13
				Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb	117	11.1	10½ – 12
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>							
Cod fillets	477	49.5	40 – 60	Lard	793	21.8	19 – 25
Haddock fillets	503	54.9	44 – 64	Cheese, cheddar type	773	40.7	36 – 44
Haddock, smoked, whole	425	53.9	45 – 64				
Plaice fillets	448	64.8	50 – 80	Eggs, large, per doz	693	38.1	34 – 44
Halibut cuts	143	86.7	65 – 100	Eggs, standard, per doz	696	33.7	30 – 38
Herrings	391	25.9	20 – 32	Eggs, medium, per doz	342	28.3	25 – 32
Kippers, with bone	504	35.4	30 – 42				
				Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	792	29.5	28 – 30
<b>Bread</b>				Flour			
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	713	15.3	13½ – 16½	Self-raising, per 3 lb	725	19.8	17 – 23
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	513	15.5	14 – 17				
White, 14 oz loaf	553	10.0	9 – 11	<b>Fresh vegetables</b>			
Brown, 14 oz loaf	622	10.9	10 – 11½	Potatoes, old, loose			
				White	502	3.1	2½ – 4
<b>Flour</b>				Red	417	3.6	3 – 4
Self-raising, per 3 lb	725	19.8	17 – 23				
<b>Tea, per ½ lb</b>							
Higher priced	286	11.9	10½ – 13				
Medium priced	1,803	9.4	8 – 11				
Lower priced	664	8.4	7½ – 9½				

\* Or Scottish equivalent.



# Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

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

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

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

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

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

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



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

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

		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												
<b>A Estimates on national insurance card count basis</b>																												
1971	January†	10,682.8	98.6	8,657.9	99.1		405.1	841.2	59.3	470.0	585.5	1,189.7	158.9	909.4	189.7	837.5												
	February‡	10,624.4	98.2	8,604.2	98.6		406.2	834.5	58.9	469.8	579.7	1,179.9	159.1	905.3	190.0	832.6												
	March																											
	April	10,547.7	97.4	8,528.2	97.7		404.7	828.9	58.5	467.3	569.1	1,164.6	158.4	896.6	193.4	824.2												
	May	10,501.2	97.0	8,479.7	97.2		403.6	830.5	58.0	466.5	561.5	1,154.5	158.3	890.1	192.5	817.9												
	June	22,027	10,450.3	96.5	8,431.6	96.7	344.5	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1	554.8	1,142.3	157.4	880.5	191.8	812.9											
<b>B Estimates on Census of Employment basis</b>																												
1971	June	21,648	9,869.8	96.5	7,886.3	96.7	420.8	393.4	743.5	44.3	435.2	556.4	1,038.5	164.2	799.3	183.3	807.1											
	July		9,875.6	96.2	7,888.4	96.4		392.1	758.6	44.3	436.6	555.2	1,029.9	163.5	796.2	183.2	804.7											
	August		9,869.4	95.9	7,886.7	96.1		392.8	760.1	44.5	437.5	551.9	1,025.3	164.1	794.3	183.3	802.1											
	September		9,843.0	95.7	7,858.9	95.7		392.2	747.8	44.4	435.3	549.7	1,019.8	163.5	795.5	183.2	801.3											
	October		9,803.0	95.2	7,829.5	95.2		390.6	747.0	44.1	434.1	545.3	1,010.7	162.3	794.1	182.6	798.0											
	November		9,767.4	94.7	7,793.0	94.7		388.7	746.4	43.8	432.7	540.4	1,002.7	162.0	793.0	181.3	790.0											
	December		9,735.7	94.5	7,773.6	94.4		386.6	743.7	43.6	431.9	535.9	997.6	161.4	794.0	181.2	787.6											
1972	January		9,648.3	94.3	7,701.1	94.1		386.0	729.8	43.2	428.1	530.9	987.7	159.9	788.5	178.4	784.7											
	February		9,611.2	93.9	7,674.1	93.8		385.7	724.3	42.8	426.6	526.4	980.1	158.8	794.8	178.3	782.8											
	March		9,576.8	93.7	7,630.9	93.4		381.0	722.2	42.7	425.6	519.4	972.9	157.3	788.4	179.1	778.8											
	April		9,598.6	93.8	7,631.8	93.5		379.9	723.7	42.5	424.8	518.8	969.0	156.5	788.8	179.4	776.9											
	May		9,597.7	93.8	7,623.1	93.5		378.5	726.6	42.3	425.8	516.4	965.6	155.9	785.5	179.3	776.1											
	June	21,650	9,595.6	93.9	7,613.3	93.4	415.8	377.0	729.8	41.9	424.0	515.6	963.8	155.7	780.4	176.9	775.6											
	July		9,627.2	93.8	7,638.1	93.3		374.3	741.8	41.8	425.4	515.9	963.2	156.2	786.6	176.3	775.2											
	August		9,652.5	93.8	7,662.5	93.4		373.8	745.8	41.8	427.1	514.8	962.2	155.8	788.1	176.2	777.4											
	September		9,636.9	93.7	7,665.0	93.4		372.7	741.1	41.8	425.7	516.3	963.4	155.9	786.2	177.6	780.8											
	October		9,655.6	93.8	7,667.6	93.3		371.9	739.5	41.5	423.8	516.9	960.7	156.5	790.2	176.9	781.4											
	November		9,695.7	94.0	7,677.9	93.3		370.9	740.2	41.2	423.8	517.5	961.9	157.3	793.4	174.9	782.9											
	December		9,683.2	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	93.7		366.5	714.8	41.0	423.7	520.3	961.1	159.5	794.7	174.5	788.4											
	April		9,681.1	94.6	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	94.6	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	94.9	7,664.0	94.1	420.8	360.7	728.1	40.4	424.5	517.6	955.5	159.3	795.3	177.3	788.9											
	July§		9,739.2	94.9	7,697.9	94.1		358.5	748.5	39.9	427.0	519.4	955.0	159.0	798.3	173.5	788.9											
	August§		9,747.5	94.8	7,708.0	94.0		357.0	752.0	39.9	429.3	521.3	957.2	159.2	800.8	173.2	790.4											
	September§		9,735.6	94.8	7,700.2	94.0		354.2	741.6	39.7	428.9	521.4	961.5	160.3	804.7	177.1	788.8											
	October§		9,733.1	94.8	7,709.6	94.1		351.5	743.6	39.3	430.9	520.3	961.1	161.1	808.9	176.6	789.9											
	November§		9,763.0	95.0	7,738.7	94.4		349.1	748.3	38.9	434.3	520.1	966.4	162.5	818.3	176.4	786.6											
	December§		9,762.4	95.1	7,751.6	94.6		346.9	748.8	39.0	435.8	520.2	966.7	163.0	820.9	176.3	788.9											
1974	January§		9,657.2	94.8	7,663.6	94.2		346.1	739.8	38.9	431.3	516.2	954.1	161.9	815.2	175.1	783.5											
	February§		9,635.7	94.6	7,637.4	94.0		345.9	740.4	38.8	432.0	515.4	953.2	161.9	810.9	174.6	778.5											
	March§		9,589.3	94.4	7,614.0	93.9		344.5	739.0	38.7	431.3	513.9	951.5	161.6	809.6	173.9	775.5											
	April§		9,588.4	94.3	7,611.1	94.0		346.2	736.3	38.8	431.8	514.0	953.2	161.8	808.4	173.8	775.7											
	May§		9,592.2	94.4	7,619.9	94.2		347.3	736.8	39.0	433.1	513.0	954.0	161.3	810.4	172.8	774.9											
	June§		9,587.9	94.4	7,609.5	94.2		347.4	737.6	39.1	432.6	515.0	954.1	162.0	809.9	173.5	774.5											
	July§		9,625.8	94.4	7,650.9	94.3		346.7	748.0	39.3	436.7	517.3	962.3	165.5	815.0	173.2	774.1											
	August§		9,648.5	94.4	7,673.1	94.2		348.0	749.7	39.4	440.0	520.4	962.1	165.3	820.2	174.6	774.9											
	September§		9,637.5	94.3	7,662.5	94.1		348.4	744.4	39.5	440.5	520.2	966.7	162.2	817.0	176.9	778.5											
	October§		9,637.3	94.3	7,664.9	94.1		348.1	745.0	39.9	444.0	521.5	967.4	163.0	814.0	176.6	782.6											
	November§		9,601.6	93.7	7,653.1	93.8		348.5	743.9	40.0	440.9	522.7	967.7	162.8	813.0	177.4	780.6											
	December§		9,552.2	93.3	7,617.5	93.3		348.3	740.8	40.0	440.1	523.3	965.7	162.2	803.3	176.3	783.7											
1975	January§		9,480.4	93.3	7,543.7	93.2		348.4	733.0	40.1	438.8	520.3	962.3	161.1	790.7	176.1	778.4											

Notes: 1. Until 1971 the annual employment statistics were derived mainly from counts of national insurance cards. In 1971 a new system was introduced because of proposals to abolish the use of national insurance cards for employees within the next few years.  
2. The new system relies on returns from employers. To provide a link between the old system and the new system, both a card count and a census under the new system were taken in 1971.  
3. The old count of national insurance cards included many employees who work for part of the year only, and who would not have been in employment in the particular week in June when the census was taken. Mainly for this reason the census figure for June 1971 is considerably lower than the card count. Another difference is that a person who had two regular jobs with different employers in the week of the census was counted twice in the census but only once in the card count, so that the census figures are higher than the card count in some industries and services where secondary employment is common.

4. The provisional seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production industries and manufacturing from July 1973 to May 1974 include a correction for downward bias which has been identified in past provisional estimates. No further correction for bias has been made after May 1974 because estimates from June 1974 are based on a new sample of employers (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette). No such corrections are made to the total employment figures for these series.  
\* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).  
† Excluding members of HM Forces.  
‡ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to the interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual, and no estimates are available for February 1971.  
§ Figures after June 1973 are provisional.

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

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†	
<b>A Estimates on national insurance card count basis</b>																		
1971	January‡	633.6	641.0	52.5	472.4	330.7	295.4	639.7	351.4	1,244.6	375.2							
	February‡	628.5	632.9	52.1	472.3	328.4	294.8	634.6	350.8	1,241.4	372.6							
	March																	
	April	621.7	624.1	51.9	473.9	326.8	295.0	627.1	346.7	1,242.5	372.3							
	May	618.9	618.6	52.0	475.8	325.0	293.8	621.8	344.0	1,247.2	370.7							
	June	614.2	612.3	51.9	472.8	324.9	293.3	617.8	343.6	1,248.6	368.8	1,564.0	2,582.2	971.3	2,903.8	1,794.0	1,416.3	
<b>B Estimates on Census of Employment basis</b>																		
1971	June	571.8	581.2	46.5	429.1	301.5	264.2	588.8	331.3	1,221.6	368.5	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	
	July	571.1	580.7	46.4	429.2	302												



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Seasonally adjusted <sup>§</sup>		
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	Actual number (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
1971	April 5	730.3	7.6	16.5	706.2	680.4	3.0
	May 10	715.4	6.5	..	708.9	725.7	3.2
	June 14	687.2	4.9	..	682.3	731.3	3.3
	July 12	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	756.6	3.4
	August 9	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	772.0	3.5
	September 13	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	791.0	3.5
	October 11	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	808.5	3.6
	November 8	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	834.4	3.7
	December 6	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	847.7	3.8
1972	January 10	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	860.5	3.8
	February 14	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	870.7	3.9
	March 13	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	876.2	3.9
	April 10	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	868.1	3.9
	May 8	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	838.0	3.7
	June 12	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	808.1	3.6
	July 10	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	804.6	3.6
	August 14	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	799.9	3.6
	September 11	848.0	42.0	25.0	803.3	803.3	3.6
	October 9	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	775.7	3.5
	November 13	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	755.6	3.4
	December 11	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	729.5	3.3
1973	January 8	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	704.9	3.1
	February 12	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	665.8	2.9
	March 12	682.6	5.0	..	677.6	636.3	2.8
	April 9	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	615.6	2.7
	May 14	591.0	3.3	..	587.7	604.8	2.7
	June 11	545.9	3.6	1.0	541.4	593.7	2.6
	July 9	555.2	7.7	19.8	527.7	576.3	2.5
	August 13	570.7	21.6	19.2	530.0	555.0	2.4
	September 10	545.4	13.0	18.5	513.9	533.8	2.3
	October 8	509.6	5.1	2.8	501.6	511.3	2.2
	November 12	493.6	2.3	..	491.2	490.3	2.2
	December 10	486.2	1.8	1.9	482.5	479.7	2.1
1974	January 14	605.6	4.5	7.9	593.1	538.0	2.4
	February 11	599.2	3.1	..	596.1	551.6	2.4
	March 11	590.1	2.0	..	588.1	546.9	2.4
	April 8	646.8	5.6	66.9	574.3	546.1	2.4
	May 13	535.4	4.9	..	530.4	548.1	2.4
	June 10	515.8	5.4	1.1	509.2	562.4	2.5
	July 8	566.8	14.4	24.4	528.1	576.8	2.5
	August 12	656.3	56.0	27.6	572.7	596.5	2.6
	September 9	647.1	33.4	29.3	584.4	603.2	2.7
	October 14†	612.5	13.4	2.3	596.8	606.5	2.7
	November 11†	621.4	8.0	..	613.4	612.8	2.7
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	742.0	8.0	4.0	731.0	678.0	3.0
	February 10	757.1	8.4	..	748.7	704.5	3.1

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 22,728,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

‡ Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made for December 1974 and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.

§ See note on page 226.

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number		
			School-leavers	Adult students*	Number	Seasonally adjusted <sup>§</sup>	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(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
1971	January 11	575.0	3.5	..	571.5	520.5	3.7
	February 8	578.7	2.9	..	575.8	534.3	3.8
	March 8	590.0	2.2	..	587.8	552.4	3.9
	April 5	617.7	4.6	12.3	600.8	578.1	4.1
	May 10	608.9	4.5	..	604.4	617.7	4.4
	June 14	589.1	3.4	..	585.7	623.1	4.4
	July 12	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	643.3	4.6
	August 9	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	656.3	4.7
	September 13	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	670.7	4.8
	October 11	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	684.3	4.9
	November 8	712.9	7.8	..	705.1	706.0	5.0
	December 6	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	717.3	5.1
1972	January 10	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	726.6	5.2
	February 14	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	736.7	5.3
	March 13	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	740.6	5.3
	April 10	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	732.2	5.2
	May 8	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	704.9	5.0
	June 12	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	680.1	4.9
	July 10	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	675.4	4.8
	August 14	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	670.1	4.8
	September 11	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	675.6	4.8
	October 9	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	649.9	4.7
	November 13	637.2	8.9	..	628.3	631.5	4.5
	December 11	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	609.8	4.4
1973	January 8	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	585.8	4.2
	February 12	596.7	4.3	..	592.4	554.4	4.0
	March 12	568.9	3.3	..	565.6	531.0	3.8
	April 9	569.4	2.8	29.2	537.4	513.3	3.7
	May 14	497.2	2.2	..	495.0	507.8	3.6
	June 11	461.8	2.4	0.8	458.6	498.7	3.6
	July 9	464.7	5.0	13.8	445.8	483.8	3.5
	August 13	473.1	14.2	13.0	445.9	467.1	3.4
	September 10	452.8	8.1	12.3	432.4	451.1	3.2
	October 8	427.4	3.2	2.2	422.0	434.1	3.1
	November 12	416.1	1.4	..	414.6	418.1	3.0
	December 10	412.7	1.1	1.3	410.3	408.5	2.9
1974	January 14	511.1	2.8	5.8	502.5	454.4	3.3
	February 11	507.1	1.9	..	505.2	467.7	3.4
	March 11	501.9	1.2	..	500.7	466.3	3.3
	April 8	532.1	3.3	42.4	486.3	462.1	3.3
	May 13	455.6	3.2	..	452.5	465.5	3.3
	June 10	440.3	3.6	0.8	435.8	476.5	3.4
	July 8	474.7	9.6	16.3	448.8	486.9	3.5
	August 12	535.2	35.5	17.7	482.0	502.4	3.6
	September 9	527.4	20.2	18.1	489.1	506.8	3.6
	October 14‡	508.6	8.0	1.6	499.1	510.9	3.7
	November 11‡	516.3	4.7	..	511.6	515.3	3.7
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	613.0	5.0	..	605.0	560.0	4.0
	February 10	624.6	5.0	..	619.6	582.4	4.2

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 13,940,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

‡ Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made in December 1974 and for January 1975, an estimate was made based on simplified procedure.  
§ See note on page 226.



**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	(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	7.1	..	119.5	..	1.5
1964	1.4	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	0.3	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	112.5	3.0	4.2	105.4	102.3	1.2
1971	1.3	106.5	2.0	..	104.5	108.0	1.3
1971	1.2	98.1	1.5	..	96.6	108.2	1.3
1971	1.4	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.3	1.4
1971	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	115.7	1.4
1971	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.3	1.4
1971	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.2	1.5
1971	1.7	138.4	4.2	..	134.2	128.4	1.5
1971	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	130.4	1.6
1972	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	133.9	1.6
1972	1.7	143.9	2.8	..	141.1	134.0	1.6
1972	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	142.1	135.6	1.6
1972	1.8	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	135.9	1.6
1972	1.6	132.2	3.0	..	129.2	133.1	1.6
1972	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.2	128.0	1.5
1972	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	129.2	1.5
1972	1.9	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	129.8	1.5
1972	1.8	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	127.7	1.5
1972	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.8	1.5
1972	1.6	133.3	4.5	..	128.8	124.1	1.5
1972	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	119.7	1.4
1973	1.5	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	119.1	1.4
1973	1.4	120.8	2.3	..	118.5	111.4	1.3
1973	1.3	113.8	1.8	..	112.0	105.3	1.2
1973	1.4	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	102.3	1.2
1973	1.1	93.8	1.1	..	92.7	97.0	1.1
1973	1.0	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	95.0	1.1
1973	1.0	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	92.5	1.1
1973	1.1	97.7	7.4	6.1	84.1	87.9	1.0
1973	1.1	92.6	4.9	6.2	81.4	82.7	0.9
1973	0.9	82.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	77.2	0.9
1973	0.9	77.5	0.9	..	76.6	72.2	0.8
1973	0.8	73.6	0.7	0.6	72.2	71.2	0.8
1974	1.1	94.5	1.7	2.2	90.6	83.6	1.0
1974	1.0	92.1	1.2	..	90.9	83.9	1.0
1974	1.0	88.2	0.8	..	87.4	80.6	0.9
1974	1.3	114.7	2.3	24.4	88.0	84.0	1.0
1974	0.9	79.7	1.8	..	78.0	82.6	0.9
1974	0.9	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.4	85.9	1.0
1974	1.0	92.2	4.8	8.1	79.3	89.9	1.0
1974	1.4	121.1	20.5	10.0	90.6	94.1	1.1
1974	1.4	119.7	13.2	11.2	95.3	96.4	1.1
1974	1.2	103.9	5.5	0.7	97.8	95.6	1.1
1974	1.2	105.1	3.3	..	101.8	97.5	1.1
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	1.5	130.0	3.0	1.0	126.0	118.0	1.3
1975	1.5	132.5	3.3	..	129.1	122.1	1.4

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

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.  
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.  
‡ Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October and November 1974 include estimates for some offices. No count was made in December 1974 and for January 1975 an estimate was made based on simplified procedures.  
§ See note on page 226.

**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	(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	..	1.6
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	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	139.4	153.7	2.1
1971	2.1	158.2	7.4	3.8	147.0	156.7	2.1
1971	2.1	156.4	5.1	1.0	150.4	158.5	2.1
1971	2.2	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	161.7	2.2
1971	2.3	170.8	1.3	..	169.5	168.2	2.2
1971	2.3	172.2	0.8	..	171.4	169.7	2.3
1972	2.5	185.9	0.9	..	185.1	171.2	2.3
1972	2.5	185.9	0.7	..	185.2	172.7	2.3
1972	2.5	185.9	0.6	..	185.3	173.6	2.3
1972	2.4	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	171.3	2.3
1972	2.2	162.9	0.9	..	162.0	164.5	2.2
1972	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	158.3	2.1
1972	2.0	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	157.8	2.1
1972	2.1	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	156.3	2.1
1972	2.1	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	156.0	2.1
1972	2.0	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	151.1	2.0
1972	2.0	148.9	0.9	..	147.9	147.4	2.0
1972	1.9	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	140.8	1.9
1973	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	136.6	1.8
1973	1.8	139.5	0.5	..	138.9	127.1	1.7
1973	1.7	132.3	0.4	..	131.9	120.6	1.6
1973	1.7	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	117.5	1.6
1973	1.5	114.1	0.3	..	113.8	116.2	1.5
1973	1.4	104.0	0.3	..	103.7	116.9	1.5
1973	1.4	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	113.3	1.5
1973	1.4	104.3	2.0	1.8	100.6	108.3	1.4
1973	1.3	101.4	1.6	1.3	98.5	104.0	1.4
1973	1.3	99.4	0.8	0.5	98.2	100.6	1.3
1973	1.3	96.0	0.3	..	95.8	95.4	1.3
1973	1.2	92.8	0.2	0.1	92.5	93.3	1.2
1974	1.6	123.5	0.3	1.2	122.0	108.8	1.4
1974	1.6	123.8	0.2	..	123.6	112.1	1.5
1974	1.6	120.7	0.2	..	120.5	109.3	1.4
1974	1.7	125.8	0.8	6.8	118.1	109.7	1.5
1974	1.6	122.7	0.8	6.7	115.1	106.9	1.4
1974	1.4	105.8	0.8	..	105.1	107.4	1.4
1974	1.4	101.8	0.8	..	101.0	113.7	1.5
1974	1.4	106.7	0.8	1.9	104.0	116.3	1.6
1974	1.6	121.2	4.6	3.2	113.4	120.5	1.6
1974	1.7	124.4	3.5	3.0	118.0	122.7	1.6
1974	1.7	123.8	1.5	0.8	121.5	123.6	1.7
1974	1.7	124.8	0.8	..	124.0	123.8	1.7
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	2.1	155.0	..	..	154.0	142.0	1.9
1975	2.2	161.1	0.8	..	160.3	149.3	2.0

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

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



**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	1.3	
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	1.4	1.4	
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	2.0	2.0	
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	1.9	
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	1.9	1.9	
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.1	2.1	
1971	3.2	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	3.1	3.1	
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	2.9	2.9	
1973	1.9	12.5	0.1	0.1	12.3	1.9	1.9	
1974†	2.0	13.1	0.1	0.2	12.8	1.9	1.9	
1971	April 5	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.1	20.9	19.2	3.1
	May 10	3.3	20.4	0.2	..	20.2	19.9	3.2
	June 14	2.9	18.0	0.1	..	17.9	19.6	3.1
	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	2.0	13.0	—	0.1	12.8	11.0	1.7
	February 11	2.0	13.1	—	—	13.0	11.0	1.7
	March 11	2.0	13.4	—	—	13.4	11.4	1.7
	April 8	2.2	14.4	0.2	1.0	13.2	11.4	1.7
	May 13	1.8	12.1	0.1	—	12.1	11.9	1.8
	June 10	1.7	11.4	—	—	11.4	13.3	2.0
	July 8	1.8	11.7	0.1	0.3	11.3	13.4	2.0
	August 12	2.0	13.1	0.5	0.3	12.3	13.9	2.1
	September 9	2.0	13.4	0.3	0.2	12.9	14.2	2.1
	October 14	2.1	13.9	0.2	—	13.7	14.5	2.2
	November 11	2.2	14.6	0.1	—	14.5	14.7	2.2
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.9	19.0	..	..	190.0	17.0	2.6
	February 10	3.1	20.4	0.1	—	20.3	18.3	2.8

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

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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

§ See note on page 226.

**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	0.1	2.4	
1968	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	0.2	2.3	
1969	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	0.2	2.6	
1970	3.3	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	0.3	2.8	
1971	3.3	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	0.4	3.3	
1972	3.4	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	0.4	3.3	
1973	2.4	34.5	0.2	0.4	33.8	0.4	2.4	
1974†	2.7	41.3	0.4	0.7	40.2	0.7	2.6	
1971	April 5	3.3	45.4	0.2	0.5	44.7	42.6	3.1
	May 10	3.0	41.4	0.2	..	41.2	43.1	3.2
	June 14	2.8	37.9	0.2	..	37.7	43.4	3.2
	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	—	55.2	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	40.4	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	2.8	40.3	0.2	3.7	36.4	34.2	2.4
	April 8	2.8	43.4	0.2	3.8	39.4	36.9	2.4
	May 13	2.4	36.4	0.1	—	36.2	38.4	2.5
	June 10	2.2	33.8	0.2	—	33.6	40.0	2.6
	July 8	2.4	36.4	0.3	0.8	35.3	41.3	2.7
	August 12	2.7	42.3	1.5	1.4	39.4	43.2	2.8
	September 9	2.8	43.3	0.8	1.1	41.4	44.4	2.9
	October 14	2.9	44.9	0.4	0.2	44.4	45.1	2.9
	November 11	3.2	49.2	0.3	—	48.9	46.5	3.0
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	4.0	61.0	..	..	60.0	55.0	3.6
	February 10	4.0	62.4	0.4	—	62.1	57.2	3.7

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.  
2. The boundaries of South West Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,428,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,544,000.

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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

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

§ See note on page 226.



**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 <sup>§</sup>	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(000's)	(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	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†	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Monthly averages							
1971	2.3	52.9	0.2	..	52.7	49.4	2.2
February 8	2.4	53.5	0.2	..	53.3	50.9	2.2
March 8	2.5	56.4	0.1	..	56.2	53.6	2.4
April 5	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	57.1	2.5
May 10	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	62.2	2.7
June 14	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	64.3	2.8
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	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	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	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	3.4	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	2.7	62.0	..	..	60.0	58.0	2.5
February 10	2.8	64.3	0.4	..	63.9	61.8	2.7

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

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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

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

§ See note on page 226.

**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 <sup>§</sup>	
			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	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	
1965	..	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	
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	
Monthly averages							
1971	3.0	41.4	0.7	0.6	40.2	38.3	2.8
April 5	2.9	40.0	0.3	..	39.7	40.2	2.9
May 10	2.8	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	40.2	2.9
June 14	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	41.0	2.9
July 12	3.2	44.1	1.3	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0
August 9	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.0	3.0
September 13	3.1	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	42.6	3.1
October 11	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	43.3	3.1
November 8	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	44.5	3.2
December 6	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	45.3	3.2
1972	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	45.4	3.2
January 10	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	45.8	3.3
February 14	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.7	3.2
March 13	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	42.7	3.0
April 10	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	41.2	2.9
May 8	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.2	2.9
June 12	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	40.6	2.9
July 10	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	40.6	2.9
August 14	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	39.5	2.8
September 11	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	38.5	2.7
October 9	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.9	2.6
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	2.7	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.5	2.5
January 8	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	33.2	2.3
February 12	2.3	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	31.4	2.2
March 12	2.4	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	30.0	2.1
April 9	2.1	29.6	0.1	..	29.4	30.0	2.1
May 14	1.9	27.6	0.1	..	27.5	29.6	2.1
June 11	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	28.7	2.0
July 9	2.0	28.5	0.7	1.0	26.8	27.6	1.9
August 13	1.9	27.5	0.5	0.7	26.3	26.8	1.9
September 10	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.1	25.2	26.2	1.8
October 8	1.7	24.3	0.1	..	24.2	25.1	1.7
November 12	1.7	24.1	0.1	..	24.0	24.6	1.7
December 10	1.7	24.1	0.1	..	24.0	24.6	1.7
1974	2.1	30.7	0.1	0.2	30.4	28.0	1.9
January 14	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.4	2.0
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	2.4	34.6	0.3	4.2	30.1	28.1	2.0
May 13	2.5	37.1	0.3	4.3	32.4	30.2	2.0
June 10	2.0	30.4	0.2	..	30.2	31.0	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	2.4
December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	2.8	42.0	..	..	42.0	39.0	2.6
January 20‡	3.0	44.5	0.2	..	44.3	41.9	2.8
February 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notes:

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

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

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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

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

§ See note on page 226.



## 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 <sup>§</sup>	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	Monthly averages	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	July 12	3.9	76.1	1.3	3.3	71.5	76.4	3.9	...
	August 9	4.3	84.9	7.6	3.6	73.7	77.4	3.9	...
	September 13	4.2	83.4	4.7	2.0	76.7	79.4	4.0	...
	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	3.1	62.4	0.8	8.9	52.7	50.1	2.5	...
	April 8	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	2.6	...
	July 8	2.6	51.9	0.9	3.9	47.1	52.0	2.6	...
	August 12	3.1	61.9	6.6	4.3	51.0	53.1	2.6	...
	September 9	3.0	60.1	3.4	4.2	52.5	53.8	2.7	...
	October 14	2.7	55.2	1.1	—	54.1	54.5	2.7	...
	November 11	2.8	56.0	0.6	—	55.4	55.1	2.7	...
	December 9†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975	January 20‡	3.3	66.0	...	...	65.0	61.0	3.0	...
	February 10	3.2	65.5	0.3	—	65.2	61.4	3.0	...

## Notes:

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

2. The boundaries of Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,994,000 and from April 1974 on the revised basis, 2,018,000.

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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

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

§ See note on page 226.

## 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 <sup>§</sup>	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	July 12	3.9	110.9	1.5	4.0	105.4	110.7	3.9	...
	August 9	4.4	123.2	8.2	4.3	110.8	114.2	4.0	...
	September 13	4.4	123.5	5.1	2.4	116.0	118.4	4.2	...
	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	3.8	106.9	0.9	11.5	94.4	90.7	3.2	...
	April 8	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	...

## Notes:

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

2. The boundaries of North West Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 2,848,000 and from April 1974 on the revised basis, 2,783,000.

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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

‡ Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October 1974 include an estimate for one office and no count was made in December 1974. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

§ See note on page 226.



## 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 <sup>§</sup>	Percentage rate	
			School-leavers	Adult students*				Number
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	1.6	1.6	
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	3.8	3.8	
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	
Monthly averages								
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	3.8	3.8	
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	April 5	5.5	70.7	1.4	2.8	66.5	64.9	5.0
	May 10	5.4	70.0	1.1	..	68.8	70.7	5.5
	June 14	5.3	68.1	1.0	..	67.1	71.7	5.5
	July 12	5.7	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	73.6	5.7
	August 9	6.6	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	74.8	5.8
	September 13	6.4	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	76.5	5.9
	October 11	6.2	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.3	6.0
	November 8	6.4	82.9	2.1	..	80.8	79.9	6.2
	December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	..	83.0	81.1	6.3
1972	January 10	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	82.6	6.3
	February 14	6.8	88.4	1.1	..	87.3	83.5	6.4
	March 13	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.5	6.4
	April 10	6.9	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.5	6.3
	May 8	6.1	79.7	1.8	..	77.9	79.7	6.1
	June 12	5.7	74.6	1.4	..	73.2	77.6	6.0
	July 10	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	76.9	5.9
	August 14	6.9	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	77.4	5.9
	September 11	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.2	6.1
	October 9	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	75.9	5.8
	November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	..	74.8	74.2	5.7
	December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	72.0	5.5
1973	January 8	5.9	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.3	5.2
	February 12	5.3	70.9	1.1	..	69.8	66.1	5.0
	March 12	5.1	67.9	0.8	..	67.0	64.2	4.8
	April 9	5.3	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	63.1	4.7
	May 14	4.6	60.8	0.5	..	60.3	62.2	4.7
	June 11	4.3	57.1	0.6	..	56.5	61.1	4.6
	July 9	4.4	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	59.3	4.5
	August 13	4.7	62.2	4.6	2.5	55.1	57.4	4.3
	September 10	4.4	58.6	2.0	2.9	53.6	55.4	4.2
	October 8	4.1	54.0	0.8	0.3	52.9	53.5	4.0
	November 12	3.9	52.5	0.3	..	52.2	51.6	3.9
	December 10	4.0	52.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	50.8	3.8
1974	January 14	4.6	61.7	0.3	0.9	60.5	55.0	4.1
	February 11	4.6	60.8	0.2	..	60.6	56.9	4.3
	March 11	4.5	60.4	0.2	..	60.2	57.5	4.3
	April 8	5.0	66.7	1.1	7.3	58.3	56.6	4.3
	April 8	5.0	65.4	1.1	7.3	57.0	55.4	4.2
	May 13	4.2	54.4	0.8	..	53.6	55.4	4.2
	June 10	4.1	53.4	1.2	0.1	52.1	56.3	4.3
	July 8	4.6	59.9	2.3	3.2	54.4	58.1	4.5
	August 12	5.6	73.6	11.9	3.2	58.4	59.8	4.6
	September 9	5.3	68.8	5.8	3.9	59.1	60.2	4.6
	October 14	4.7	61.8	2.0	0.1	59.8	60.5	4.6
	November 11	4.7	61.8	1.3	..	60.5	60.5	4.6
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	5.2	68.0	..	..	67.0	62.0	4.8
	February 10	5.2	68.2	0.6	..	67.6	64.5	4.9

## Notes:

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

2. The boundaries of North Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this Gazette). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,331,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,304,000.

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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

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

§ See note on page 226.

## UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted <sup>§</sup>	Percentage rate	
			School-leavers	Adult students*				Number
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	1.7	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	2.5	2.5	
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	23.7	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	3.9	3.9	
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	
Monthly averages								
1964	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	3.2	3.2	
1965	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	2.5	2.5	
1966	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	23.7	2.5	2.5	
1967	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	2.7	2.7	
1968	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	3.9	3.9	
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	3.9	3.9	
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	3.9	3.9	
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	April 5	4.4	43.9	0.5	2.5	40.9	40.0	4.0
	May 10	4.2	42.5	0.7	..	41.8	43.1	4.3
	June 14	4.0	39.7	0.4	..	39.4	43.3	4.3
	July 12	4.3	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	44.5	4.4
	August 9	4.8	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	45.2	4.5
	September 13	4.8	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	45.8	4.6
	October 11	4.8	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.7	4.7
	November 8	5.0	49.7	1.1	..	48.7	47.9	4.8
	December 6	5.0	50.5	0.8	..	49.7	48.1	4.8
1972	January 10	5.5	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.4	5.0
	February 14	5.4	54.8	0.6	..	54.2	51.0	5.0
	March 13	5.3	54.1	0.6	..	53.5	51.1	5.0
	April 10	5.4	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	50.4	5.0
	May 8	4.7	48.0	0.9	..	47.2	48.2	4.7
	June 12	4.3	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	47.2	4.6
	July 10	4.7	47.4	1.1	1.1	43.9	47.3	4.7
	August 14	5.1	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	47.0	4.6
	September 11	5.0	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	46.8	4.6
	October 9	4.6	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.6	4.5
	November 13	4.5	46.1	1.0	..	45.1	44.6	4.4
	December 11	4.5	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	43.3	4.3
1973	January 8	4.6	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	41.0	4.0
	February 12	4.1	42.2	0.6	..	41.6	38.5	3.7
	March 12	3.9	40.2	0.4	..	39.8	37.3	3.6
	April 9	4.1	42.4	0.3	4.6	37.5	36.6	3.5
	May 14	3.4	34.7	0.3	..	34.5	35.6	3.4
	June 11	3.1	32.0	0.2	..	31.7	35.8	3.5
	July 9	3.2	33.3	0.3	1.5	31.4	34.9	3.4
	August 13	3.4	35.0	1.7	1.2	32.0	33.8	3.3
	September 10	3.3	34.0	1.0	1.5	31.4	32.6	3.2
	October 8	3.1	32.0	0.4	..	31.6	31.8	3.1
	November 12	3.1	31.6	0.2	..	31.4	31.0	3.0
	December 10	3.1	32.0	0.2	0.4	31.4	30.4	2.9
1974	January 14	3.8	39.0	0.2	0.9	37.9	33.7	3.3
	February 11	3.7	38.4	0.2	..	38.3	35.1	3.4
	March 11	3.8	39.0	0.1	..	38.8	36.4	3.5
	April 8	4.3	44.2	0.2	6.2	37.8	36.9	3.6
	May 13	3.4	35.3	0.7	..	34.6	35.7	3.5
	June 10	3.2	32.9	0.3	..	32.6	36.6	3.5
	July 8	3.5	36.4	0.7	2.0	33.6	37.1	



## 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 per cent	
			School-leavers	Adult students*				
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)			
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	April 5	5.7	120.3	1.2	3.9	115.2	113.2	5.3
	May 10	5.5	117.4	0.8	..	116.6	119.4	5.6
	June 14	5.5	115.5	0.9	..	114.6	121.6	5.7
	July 12	6.1	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.9	5.9
	August 9	6.3	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.7	6.0
	September 13	6.2	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.4	6.1
	October 11	6.3	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.4	6.2
	November 8	6.4	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.0	6.3
	December 6	6.6	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	135.5	6.4
1972	January 10	7.1	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.3	6.5
	February 14	7.0	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.7	6.6
	March 13	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	140.2	6.6
	April 10	7.0	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.6	6.6
	May 8	6.3	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	133.5	6.3
	June 12	6.0	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.9	6.2
	July 10	6.5	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.3	6.1
	August 14	6.6	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	128.6	6.1
	September 11	6.6	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.0	6.2
	October 9	6.1	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.3	6.0
	November 13	6.0	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	124.3	5.9
	December 11	5.9	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.2	5.7
1973	January 8	6.1	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.6	5.4
	February 12	5.6	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.6	5.2
	March 12	5.3	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	107.0	5.0
	April 9	5.4	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.7	4.8
	May 14	4.6	98.1	0.8	..	97.3	100.2	4.7
	June 11	4.3	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	97.8	4.6
	July 9	4.4	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	94.4	4.4
	August 13	4.4	94.2	2.4	2.6	89.2	91.4	4.3
	September 10	4.1	87.4	1.5	2.9	83.0	86.6	4.0
	October 8	3.8	81.4	0.7	0.8	79.9	82.4	3.8
	November 12	3.7	79.6	0.4	..	79.2	79.7	3.7
	December 10	3.7	79.3	0.3	0.3	78.7	77.8	3.6
1974	January 14	4.5	95.6	2.8	0.5	92.3	83.6	3.9
	February 11	4.3	93.1	1.7	..	91.5	84.5	3.9
	March 11	4.2	89.7	0.8	..	88.8	83.1	3.9
	April 8	4.5	97.1	0.8	11.0	85.4	83.1	3.9
	May 13	3.7	78.4	0.3	..	78.1	81.0	3.8
	June 10	3.6	77.9	0.9	0.7	76.3	83.6	3.9
	July 8	4.2	89.8	6.8	3.1	79.9	85.2	4.0
	August 12	4.3	92.6	5.5	2.9	84.2	86.3	4.0
	September 9	4.1	88.8	2.8	3.7	82.3	85.8	4.0
	October 14	3.9	84.0	1.2	0.5	82.3	84.8	4.0
	November 11	4.0	85.5	0.8	..	84.7	85.2	4.0
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20 ‡	4.8	103.0	..	..	100.0	92.0	4.3
	February 10	4.7	101.3	3.7	..	97.6	90.7	4.2

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

\* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

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

§ See note on page 226.

## 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	
										I
All	II-XXI	III-XIX	XX							
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	April	644	313	191	97	13	45	63	28	189
	May	588	289	174	90	11	40	56	22	174
	June	541	268	160	83	10	37	51	19	163
	July	528	257	153	80	9	34	49	19	165
	August	530	256	152	79	9	34	50	20	169
	September	514	246	145	77	9	33	47	20	166
	October	502	235	136	76	9	33	45	24	164
	November	491	228	130	76	10	33	43	26	158
	December	483	229	126	79	10	31	41	24	152
1974	January	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
	February	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
	March	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
	April	574	283	155	105	11	36	54	24	173
	May	530	264	146	96	10	33	50	20	162
	June	509	255	141	93	9	31	47	18	157
	July	528	259	145	94	9	31	47	19	170
	August	573	281	158	101	10	32	53	22	187
	September	584	285	160	104	11	33	54	23	189
	October §	597	290	161	107	11	34	55	30	188
	November §	613	299	166	112	12	36	56	34	183
	December §	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January §	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February	749	383	217	144	16	44	74	37	203
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations††										
1973	April	616	295	179	90	12	42	59	28	185
	May	605	290	173	93	12	41	57	26	181
	June	594	287	169	93	11	40	56	27	180
	July	576	278	162	91	11	38	54	26	175
	August	555	268	155	88	11	37	51	25	171
	September	534	258	148	85	10	36	48	24	165
	October	511	247	142	82	10	34	46	21	160
	November	490	238	136	79	9	33	44	20	154
	December	480	234	133	78	9	31	44	19	150
1974	January	538	263	147	92	10	34	52	24	168
	February	552	275	152	99	10	33	51	24	166
	March	547	273	148	101	10	34	51	24	165
	April	546	264	144	98	11	33	51	23	169
	May	548	264	145	98	10	33	50	24	169
	June	562	275	150	103	11	34	52	26	174
	July	577	281	154	105	11	35	52	26	180
	August	597	292	161	109	12	36	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

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

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

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

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

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

†† See note on page 226.



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

TABLE 118

MALES AND FEMALES												
	Total (000's) (1)	2 weeks or less (000's) (per cent) (2) (3)		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks (000's) (per cent) (4) (5)		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks (000's) (per cent) (6) (7)		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks (000's) (8)	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks (000's) (9)	Over 52 weeks (000's) (10)		
		1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5			
		1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9			
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0					
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0					
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	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					
1973	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0					
1974†	597.9	86.8	14.3	52.3	8.6	72.0	11.9					
1974‡	599.7	..	..	..	..	..	..					
1971	726.9	124.3	17.1	74.9	10.3	105.1	14.5	214.6	96.3	111.8		
1971	712.3	105.9	14.9	76.4	10.7	95.6	13.4					
1971	684.4	99.1	14.5	76.4	8.2	97.9	14.3					
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					
1975	742.0	..	..	..	..	..	..					
1975	757.1	100.8	13.2	83.3	10.9	102.4	13.4					

\* 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 10 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 10), 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 2-10).

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

TABLE 118 (continued)

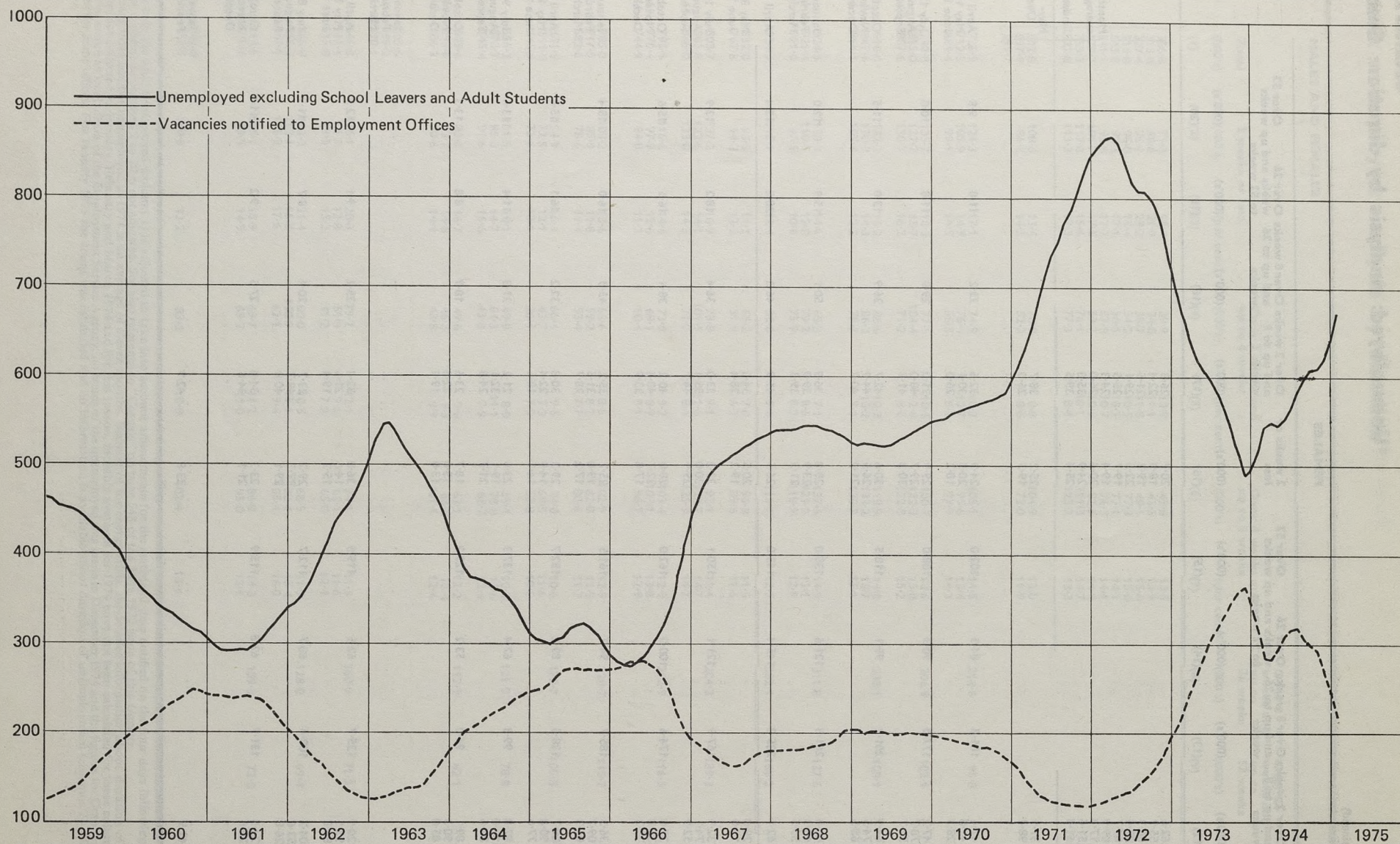
MALES					FEMALES				
2 weeks or less (000's) (11)	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks (000's) (12)	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks (000's) (13)	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks (000's) (14)	Over 52 weeks (000's) (15)	2 weeks or less (000's) (16)	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks (000's) (17)	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks (000's) (18)	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks (000's) (19)	Over 52 weeks (000's) (20)
50.6	62.6				20.7	26.8			
49.6	55.9				18.9	22.4			
56.9	66.3				19.2	21.5			
72.5	102.4				22.5	29.1			
73.6	107.7				19.7	25.5			
76.4	109.9				19.4	24.3			
81.3	117.3				20.4	26.0			
92.8	151.6				24.9	35.8			
88.0	161.0				25.4	39.5			
83.4	137.1				25.2	38.7			
67.5	98.4				19.3	26.0			
99.4	147.4	181.3	84.5	102.0	24.9	32.6	33.2	11.8	9.8
85.3	141.8				20.5	30.1			
80.9	128.3				18.2	26.0			
105.8	147.2	177.0	90.3	108.0	29.9	31.0	29.9	11.8	10.0
98.0	178.7				29.7	48.0			
100.4	152.7				30.3	41.3			
101.7	164.9	201.2	95.1	118.5	30.6	42.7	36.9	13.0	11.5
94.5	174.5				26.5	44.9			
83.4	168.5				21.9	40.7			
100.5	166.0	261.8	121.6	130.0	29.8	36.9	50.1	15.9	12.0
86.7	160.3				23.9	39.9			
76.2	155.5				21.3	39.3			
88.6	162.1	235.8	145.4	143.8	26.5	41.9	46.3	20.8	13.4
72.9	128.0				20.5	34.0			
75.0	113.0				19.2	28.4			
104.0	132.9	167.9	121.1	150.1	33.2	33.0	36.4	18.2	13.9
92.7	174.1				30.0	55.1			
94.0	152.9				29.9	44.7			
87.6	137.0	174.6	100.0	162.0	28.0	40.2	38.4	16.5	15.6
75.3	135.8				22.7	40.4			
66.2	123.3				17.8	33.9			
82.4	136.3	185.7	94.7	161.5	25.7	35.2	43.0	16.0	15.4
66.9	109.7				19.0	31.5			
61.4	105.3				17.2	28.7			
85.6	109.7	138.5	89.2	152.7	29.3	30.8	32.2	16.1	15.6
57.5	90.8				14.9	22.4			
58.5	77.6				14.1	18.6			
78.0	87.8	99.3	67.4	137.3	23.6	21.2	21.8	11.4	13.6
65.8	111.0				19.1	32.1			
70.0	87.6				21.7	24.8			
67.3	89.1	94.0	53.2	129.2	18.7	23.6	18.9	8.8	13.3
58.7	90.3				15.0	22.8			
57.6	85.0				13.0	19.9			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99.3	120.9	135.7	62.5	119.5	36.8	32.4	25.2	9.1	12.5
60.1	93.5				14.6	21.5			
64.3	86.8				15.2	19.4			
93.8	104.7	108.4	60.7	112.7	29.2	23.7	20.4	8.7	11.2
84.8	153.6				27.3	49.7			
86.8	126.8				29.1	40.8			
81.4	124.5	131.7	62.8	115.9	23.7	34.0	27.5	9.2	11.9
72.5	129.6				21.1	34.6			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77.0	142.9	..	..	..	23.8	42.9	..	..	..

\* From May 1972, only the total unemployed (column 1) is adjusted to take into account amendments for the statistical date notified on the four days following the date of the count. The analysis by



### 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 <sup>§</sup>				
		Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	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	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	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	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	377.7	173.1	112.3	285.4	184.8	120.7	305.5	92.3	
February 6	351.6	162.9	103.8	266.8	168.2	110.4	278.6	84.8	
March 6	352.3	163.3	103.2	266.5	166.4	108.3	274.7	85.8	

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

\* 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.

<sup>†</sup> See note on page 129 of the February 1975 issue of this Gazette.

<sup>‡</sup> The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

<sup>§</sup> See note on page 226.



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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES														
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME								
	Hours of overtime worked						Standing off for whole week†								
	Number of operatives (000's)		Percentage of all operatives (per cent)		Average per operative working overtime		Total number of operatives (000's)		Total number of hours lost (000's)		Percentage of all operatives (per cent)				
<b>A Estimates on national insurance card count basis</b>															
1971	January 16‡	1,891	32.4	8	15.29	15.86	5	208	39	349	9	44	0.8	557	12½
	February 13‡														
	March 13	1,766	30.5	8	14.33	14.60	14	542	76	739	10	91	1.6	1,283	14
	April 17§	1,609	28.2	7½	11.69	11.88	27	1,092	63	649	10½	91	1.6	1,739	19
	May 15	1,761	31.0	8	14.19	13.95	7	269	76	681	9	82	1.4	951	11½
	June 19	1,731	30.7	8	14.19	13.94	4	174	66	586	9	70	1.2	760	11
<b>B Estimates on Census of Employment basis</b>															
1971	June 19	1,619.1	30.7	8	13.27	13.02	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
	July 17	1,531.3	29.0	8½	12.75	12.79	7	315	55	522	9½	63	1.2	838	13½
	August 14	1,395.9	26.5	8	11.39	12.66	9	392	60	537	9	69	1.3	928	13½
	September 18	1,540.4	29.3	8½	12.73	12.64	9	375	80	812	10	89	1.7	1,185	13½
	October 16	1,549.1	29.7	8	12.64	12.05	6	214	106	969	9	112	2.1	1,182	10½
	November 13	1,546.5	29.8	8	12.58	11.68	8	327	111	1,058	9½	119	2.3	1,367	11½
	December 11	1,571.2	30.3	8	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9	99	1.9	1,169	12
1972	January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8	11.07	11.72	5	181	78	675	8½	83	1.5	856	10½
	February 19	1,173.1	22.9	8	9.35	9.77	46	1,857	995	13,838	14	1,041	20.4	15,694	15
	March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8	11.91	12.19	9	363	114	1,229	10½	123	2.4	1,591	13
	April 15	1,469.9	28.9	8	11.79	12.04	14	563	68	583	8½	82	1.6	1,146	14
	May 13	1,560.9	30.7	8	12.66	12.43	5	200	65	628	9½	70	1.4	828	12
	June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8	12.88	12.63	3	135	38	317	8½	41	0.8	452	11
	July 15	1,502.6	29.5	8½	12.64	12.68	3	113	29	239	8½	32	0.6	352	11
	August 19	1,484.7	29.1	8	12.15	13.17	5	182	28	241	8½	33	0.6	424	13
	September 16	1,577.5	30.8	8	12.99	12.88	5	200	26	218	8½	31	0.6	418	13½
	October 14	1,659.9	32.4	8½	13.72	13.14	4	150	25	222	9	29	0.6	372	13
	November 18	1,742.4	33.9	8½	14.39	13.47	1	56	20	156	7½	22	0.4	212	10
	December 9	1,732.3	33.7	8½	14.61	13.92	1	41	16	138	8½	17	0.3	179	10½
1973	January 13	1,643.4	32.1	8	13.41	14.17	4	176	27	207	7½	31	0.6	384	12½
	February 17	1,753.7	34.2	8½	14.55	15.07	6	253	17	160	9½	23	0.5	412	18
	March 17	1,757.3	34.3	8½	14.61	14.85	8	308	25	350	14	33	0.6	657	20
	April 14	1,771.8	34.5	8½	14.80	15.08	4	142	20	155	7½	24	0.5	297	12½
	May 19	1,827.4	35.5	8½	15.60	15.38	5	185	13	117	9	18	0.3	302	17
	June 16	1,830.3	35.6	8½	15.50	15.24	3	103	13	112	9	15	0.3	215	14
	July 14¶	1,757.8	34.0	9	15.46	15.48	1	46	13	117	9	14	0.3	163	11½
	August 18¶	1,713.1	33.1	8½	14.59	15.50	1	48	11	83	7½	12	0.2	130	11
	September 15¶	1,817.4	35.2	8½	15.71	15.59	14	574	9	98	10½	24	0.5	671	28
	October 13¶	1,877.2	36.3	8½	16.25	15.69	1	32	10	90	9½	10	0.2	122	11½
	November 17¶	1,930.0	37.2	8½	16.64	15.72	3	109	21	212	10	23	0.4	321	14
	December 15¶	1,956.4	37.6	9	17.32	16.64	1	35	9	71	8	10	0.2	106	10½
1974	January 19  ¶	1,254.6	24.4	8	9.74	10.55	8	309	1,130	15,551	14	1,138	22.2	15,860	14
	February 16  ¶	1,385.2	27.1	7½	10.70	11.26	8	317	940	12,423	13	948	18.5	12,740	13½
	March 16  ¶	1,570.8	30.8	8	12.77	12.99	8	318	227	2,721	12	235	4.6	3,039	13
	April 6¶	1,717.0	33.7	8½	14.38	14.67	3	109	32	356	11	35	0.7	465	13
	May 18¶	1,749.2	34.3	8½	14.95	14.74	6	218	28	242	8½	34	0.6	460	13½
	June 15 (a) ¶	1,720.0	33.9	8½	14.66	14.39	3	106	23	242	10½	25	0.5	348	13½
	June 15 (b) ¶	2,040.4	36.7	8½	17.49	17.17	3	114	24	257	10½	27	0.5	370	13½
	July 13¶	1,971.6	35.2	9	17.40	17.41	3	103	24	269	11	27	0.5	372	14
	August 17¶	1,857.7	33.1	9	16.27	17.28	4	138	30	302	10	34	0.6	440	13
	September 14¶	1,967.6	35.1	8½	17.12	16.97	6	223	57	714	12½	63	1.1	937	15
	October 19¶	1,990.7	35.5	8½	16.83	16.18	23	917	58	761	13	81	1.4	1,678	20½
	November 16¶	1,996.9	35.6	8½	16.90	15.80	18	733	64	626	9½	83	1.5	1,359	16½
	December 14¶	1,984.4	35.7	8½	17.03	16.22	8	319	64	680	10½	72	1.3	999	14
1975	January 18¶¶	1,768.7	32.1	8½	14.75	15.74	6	220	123	1,249	10	128	2.3	1,470	11½

Note: See footnotes 1-3 to table 103.  
 \* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 are still provisional but have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but 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.  
 ‡ See footnote † to table 103.  
 § This week included Easter Monday.  
 ¶ In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.  
 ¶ Figures after June 1973 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the 1974 Census of Employment are available.  
 \*\* See page 230 for detailed analysis.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

Year	Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*					INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
		All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted				Actual	Seasonally adjusted					
1956		104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1		103.7		104.1	104.3	102.8
1957		103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5		103.6		104.5	104.5	102.7
1958		100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1		102.5		103.2	103.0	102.5
1959		100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1		103.3		104.9	104.5	102.0
1960		103.9		99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1		102.4		101.7	104.8	101.7
1961		102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1		101.0		100.6	101.1	100.4
1962		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0
1963		98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4		99.9		100.2	100.5	99.9
1964		100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3		100.7		100.8	101.4	99.9
1965		99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6		99.4		98.8	100.3	99.0
1966		97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2		97.8		97.4	95.7	98.1
1967		92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8		97.1		96.6	95.7	98.0
1968		91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4		97.9		96.8	96.9	98.3
1969		92.4		96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8		98.0		97.3	97.4	98.4
1970		90.2		94.3	86.7	78.3	89.3		97.0		96.3	95.4	97.5
1971		84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9		95.1		93.4	96.3	96.6
1972		81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5		94.7		92.6	92.8	95.6
1973		83.0		85.6	82.4	71.3	85.2		96.5		94.9	95.1	96.7
1974		79.8		83.2	78.3	66.0	86.6		93.9		92.4	91.8	94.1
<b>Week ended</b>													
1971	April 17†	86.2	85.0	90.3	85.0	74.5	84.7	94.4	94.6	92.7	93.1	95.5	96.0
	May 15	87.2	85.5	91.0	86.0	76.8	85.6	95.4	95.2	93.8	94.1	96.4	96.4
	June 19	86.7	84.9	89.9	85.0	76.4	86.8	95.4	95.2	93.7	93.8	96.7	96.7
	July 17	81.5	84.5	81.7	73.5	69.6	86.4	95.6	95.1	93.6	94.4	96.7	97.2
	August 14	70.9	84.0	72.2	71.5	60.7	79.4	94.9	94.9	93.7	92.5	96.7	97.9
	September 18	85.8	8										



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

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrumental 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.	85.44	100.26	92.62	97.23	90.83	84.28	88.95	94.55	106.37	88.26	81.85	77.60	80.71
1974 Oct.	102.94	130.16	116.04	115.54	109.71	101.42	106.41	115.86	124.66	107.48	100.32	93.64	98.22

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<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.	90.42	87.27	107.96	89.33	92.89	81.68	87.73	90.82	87.32	77.57	71.34	89.74
1974 Oct.	109.33	104.13	125.19	109.86	111.64	100.96	104.17	108.43	105.17	95.16	86.66	107.83

Standard Industrial 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	Instrumental 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.	38.2	38.6	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	37.2	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.	58.76	66.66	55.77	55.92	61.73	56.41	59.79	60.23	69.44	56.06	53.32	48.88	52.28
1974 Oct.	75.66	80.95	74.82	73.01	79.00	70.90	75.83	76.32	88.34	72.21	68.60	61.99	66.59

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<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.	57.97	61.15	59.04	53.10	56.40	—	50.97	61.77	67.07	43.72	57.89	56.13
1974 Oct.	75.87	76.55	77.75	70.05	72.72	—	62.78	81.44	81.56	56.15	73.87	72.22

\* Except railways and London Transport.

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

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

TABLE 123  
 Standard Industrial Classification 1968

	October 1972			October 1973			October 1974		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	£ 36.20	44.1	p 82.09	£ 41.52	44.7	p 92.89	£ 49.12	44.0	p 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	p 79.60	£ 40.92	45.6	p 89.74	£ 48.63	45.1	p 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	56.5	56.6
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	68.8	68.3
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	74.1	73.7
1966 October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	77.7	77.3
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
1968 October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
1969 October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5
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
1974 April	156.0	158.5	156.8	153.3	167.4	155.8
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

	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 April	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964 April	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966 April	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1967 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1968 April	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970 April	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1972 April	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1973 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1974 April	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 October	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1969 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1970 October	+ 7.5	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 6.9	+ 1.1
1971 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1972 October	+ 13.5	+ 15.3	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
1973 October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1
1974 October	+ 15.7	+ 15.0	+ 14.6	+ 18.1	- 3.5†
1973 April	+ 15.1	+ 14.1	+ 13.6	+ 12.1	+ 1.5
1974 April	+ 20.0	+ 21.4	+ 21.9	+	



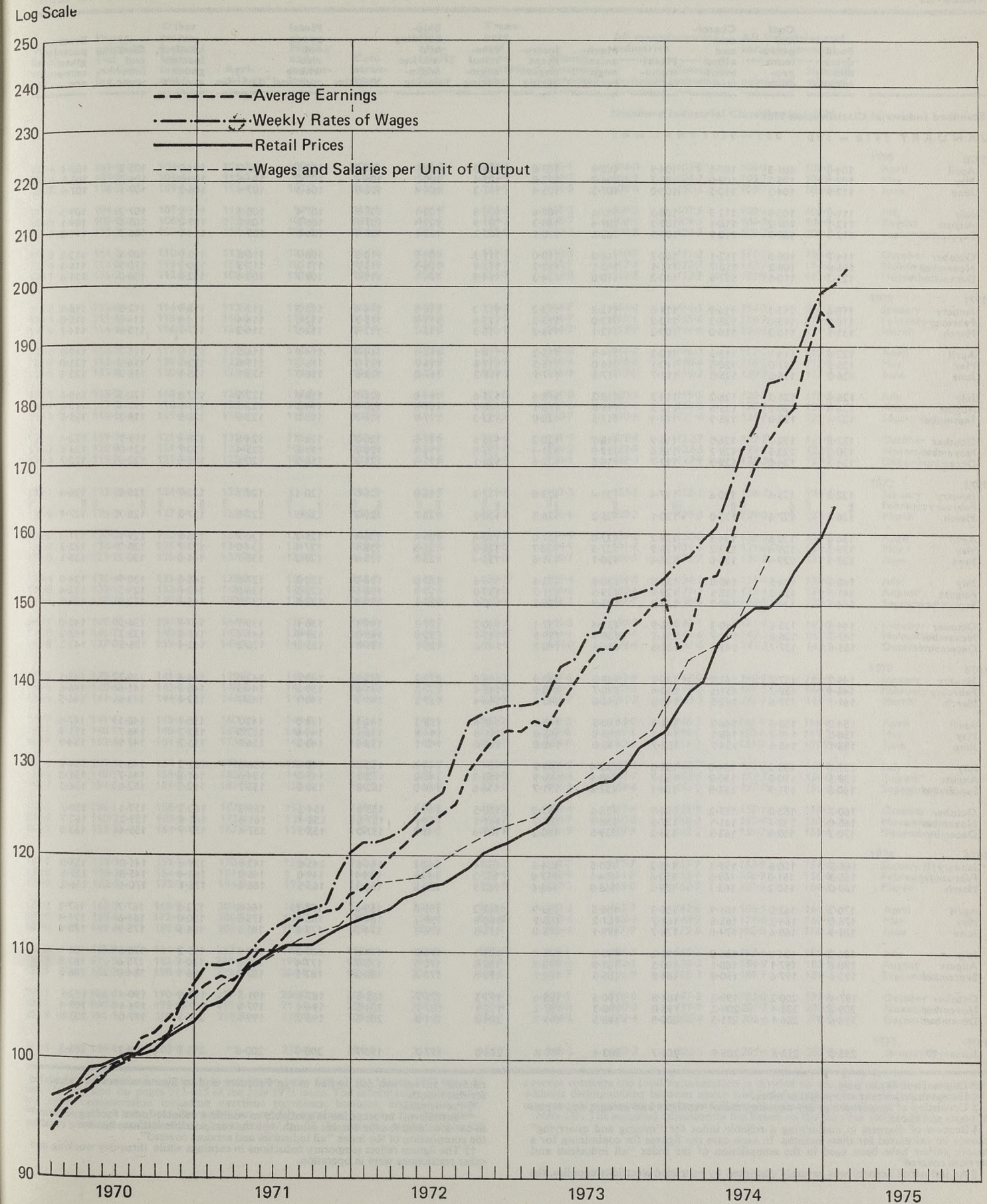
**EARNINGS AND HOURS**  
**Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees:**  
**average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)**

TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
<b>Full-time manual men (21 years and over)</b>										
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	
<b>Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
<b>All full-time men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3	
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7	
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
<b>Full-time manual women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
<b>Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
<b>All full-time women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
<b>Full-time youths and boys (under 21)</b>										
April 1972	16.7	17.1			16.0	16.2				
April 1973	19.9	20.4	42.7	48.0	19.0	19.3	42.3	45.5	44.3	
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1	57.4	
<b>Full-time girls (under 18)</b>										
April 1972	11.0	11.3			10.2	10.3				
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.6	33.2	11.8	11.9	39.0	30.6	30.4	
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9	40.7	
<b>Part-time men (21 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	10.4	10.5			12.1	12.2				
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.4	56.0	15.0	15.2	18.9	64.6	64.4	
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2	72.0	
<b>Part-time women (18 years and over)</b>										
April 1972	9.3	9.5			8.5	8.6				
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.6	49.0	9.9	10.1	20.3	49.1	49.0	
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	57.5	57.4	

**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	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding 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													
April	104.5	101.3	107.1	104.9	103.9	105.0	105.3	101.3	104.5	102.1	103.0	104.3	103.4
May	107.1	105.7	109.0	106.7	104.2	102.8	105.4	100.3	106.4	102.0	104.6	104.3	103.9
June	112.9	104.3	110.5	108.0	107.2	105.4	107.3	104.4	108.6	106.3	107.4	106.2	107.6
July	111.1	106.9	112.3	108.3	107.6	108.6	108.8	103.1	107.9	107.4	108.4	111.5	109.3
August	112.1	107.2	110.1	109.3	107.4	108.3	107.9	102.4	107.1	106.2	108.3	105.5	109.1
September	112.9	107.9	110.9	108.5	108.6	110.1	109.2	105.1	105.4	106.0	109.1	114.1	111.0
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	109.6	113.3
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	111.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	110.9	116.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4	112.9	111.6
1971													
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7	118.9	116.1
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.6	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	114.7
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5	115.7	119.0
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	119.8	122.5	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	121.5
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	128.4	119.9
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	121.0
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	123.7
1972													
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	125.8
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	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7	135.9	129.1
April	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0	137.7	130.0
May	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7	141.0	130.2
June	140.2	134.5	140.0	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	136.0	130.3	137.8	145.6	130.9
July	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	131.7	135.8	131.7	135.8	136.5	128.5	136.5	143.6	132.4
August	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8	145.4	132.9
September	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	136.5
October	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	145.8	143.2
November	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	143.2
December	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	143.2
1973													
January	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7
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	148.1	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	145.7	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	161.3	146.7	151.2
September	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6
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	161.9	163.0
1974													
January††	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0
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	167.2
May	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6
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††	215.3	212.5	205.9	203.7	203.4	199.8	203.8	197.7	196.7	200.1	200.6	215.5	198.3

\* 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 enquiry): 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	
										unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
Standard Industrial Classification 1968													
JANUARY 1970 = 100													
1970													
April	103.6	103.1	104.4	111.2	100.1	109.6	103.9	104.4	105.7	104.0	103.8	104.9	103.8
May	102.6	103.3	103.4	111.8	99.1	109.3	103.9	107.0	108.9	104.9	104.7	105.7	104.9
June	108.0	106.3	109.1	115.4	102.3	113.4	106.2	109.9	106.5	108.0	106.5	108.7	106.3
July	111.0	104.6	107.3	111.3	97.9	112.1	106.8	106.6	105.2	108.3	107.5	108.1	106.9
August	109.9	107.9	108.0	115.6	100.4	109.9	108.2	109.7	105.7	108.1	109.5	108.3	108.9
September	111.7	110.2	109.2	119.3	101.3	114.5	107.7	110.8	110.2	108.9	109.7	109.7	109.3
October	111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.2	111.2	110.6
November	113.4	113.0	113.1	111.1	101.6	113.9	108.3	114.7	112.7	113.1	112.7	112.7	112.0
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	114.5	114.2	114.3
February	114.5	111.6	115.6	116.9	112.9	115.3	109.6	115.5	114.7	115.1	115.4	114.9	115.0
March	117.0	114.1	116.5	121.3	114.5	117.9	123.5	116.1	116.7	115.9	114.6	116.5	114.5
April	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						
	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974		
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>												
	£					p						
Timeworkers												
Skilled	212.9	213.1	242.2	244.0	277.3	47.07	231.7	249.4	262.1	274.3	297.4	97.76
Semi-skilled	215.4	227.1	253.9	253.5	281.7	39.26	229.0	247.8	262.8	272.9	290.9	78.17
Labourers	213.6	234.6	257.8	254.4	300.9	40.05	236.7	257.5	274.1	290.0	307.4	75.70
All timeworkers	220.3	226.6	254.9	257.7	288.8	43.81	241.1	261.0	274.6	289.8	307.6	88.94
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	205.2	214.8	231.8	224.4	268.5	49.32	216.8	230.6	244.3	267.6	274.1	105.17
Semi-skilled	208.3	218.4	237.3	227.2	277.5	41.97	226.1	245.2	256.9	280.7	291.8	84.62
Labourers	189.2	202.5	219.5	217.4	263.2	41.34	204.2	219.2	239.5	266.8	274.5	78.80
All payment-by-result workers	204.9	215.2	232.1	224.5	270.2	46.77	217.7	232.2	245.4	268.7	276.4	97.32
All skilled workers	205.7	213.0	232.7	227.9	268.9	48.72	217.4	232.2	244.9	263.9	276.0	103.16
All semi-skilled workers	213.5	224.4	246.3	239.5	282.5	40.95	225.3	244.2	256.6	274.9	288.7	82.17
All labourers	200.4	216.7	235.7	233.4	280.5	40.97	218.0	234.9	254.9	281.2	290.4	77.92
All workers covered	207.4	216.9	236.5	231.8	273.2	45.89	221.6	237.8	250.5	270.8	281.9	94.80
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>												
Timeworkers												
General workers	206.9	224.2	233.4	243.8	270.1	45.79	243.0	260.1	268.2	291.6	311.9	103.59
Craftsmen	199.6	214.0	226.5	235.5	259.7	48.88	228.4	244.1	255.2	274.0	291.1	109.58
All timeworkers	205.4	221.9	232.2	242.4	268.0	46.58	240.5	257.2	266.5	288.8	308.0	105.11
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	192.5	209.6	220.9	224.5	247.8	44.07	205.0	224.2	223.8	235.2	253.5	97.23
Craftsmen	185.1	201.5	208.3	203.2	230.7	46.10	199.4	223.3	215.7	224.4	246.1	105.18
All payment-by-result workers	191.2	208.8	218.1	219.4	243.7	44.53	203.9	225.1	221.7	232.3	251.2	99.00
All general workers	201.9	218.8	228.5	237.5	263.0	45.49	227.9	244.8	251.2	271.3	290.6	102.45
All craftsmen	194.2	208.8	220.2	226.7	251.1	48.44	215.9	233.1	240.1	256.5	273.8	108.90
All workers covered	200.4	216.9	226.9	235.3	260.4	46.23	225.3	242.4	248.9	268.2	286.7	104.05
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>												
	£					p						
Timeworkers												
Skilled	187.4	213.8	244.6	244.6	47.66	209.4	232.7	264.3	102.85			
Semi-skilled	197.3	233.0	257.0	44.41	218.8	253.9	283.0	96.57				
Labourers	190.8	223.2	257.3	36.02	211.6	241.0	275.7	75.36				
All timeworkers	193.4	224.4	253.0	45.25	215.3	244.0	275.4	97.75				
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	182.0	209.3	240.0	48.17	203.5	225.7	257.1	109.76				
Semi-skilled	177.3	202.5	230.1	42.81	193.5	215.1	243.8	97.13				
Labourers	178.4	208.4	246.4	36.64	199.0	227.8	270.2	79.83				
All payment-by-result workers	179.7	206.1	235.9	45.21	198.8	220.8	251.6	102.67				
All skilled workers	184.7	211.5	242.1	47.88	205.7	228.2	259.5	105.75				
All semi-skilled workers	186.6	217.3	243.1	43.71	204.5	232.5	261.1	96.81				
All labourers	188.0	219.8	254.7	36.15	208.8	238.0	274.6	76.32				
All workers covered	186.5	215.3	244.4	45.23	206.8	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 enquiry occurred in the period when electricity supplies to industry were restricted as part of the measures taken at the time of the coal mining dispute. This may have affected the figures although it is uncertain by how much, and other factors could also have exerted an influence.

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

TABLE 130 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
<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 } index numbers	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 } index numbers	136.2	144.3	142.9	137.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	136.7	145.7	143.9	138.5
1973 } January	108.3	106.9	108.9	108.1	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	108.5	107.4	109.3	108.4
February	108.6	108.4	109.8	108.6	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	108.8	108.9	110.2	108.9
March	109.0	110.4	110.0	109.3	99.8	99.6	99.6	99.8	109.2	110.9	110.5	109.5
April	111.5	113.6	113.4	111.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	111.8	114.4	114.1	112.3
May	112.4	114.9	115.0	112.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	112.6	115.7	115.6	113.3
June	115.0	115.5	118.0	115.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.3	116.3	118.7	115.7
July	115.4	115.7	118.3	115.6	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.7	116.6	119.0	116.0
August	119.1	118.9	121.8	119.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.4	119.8	122.5	119.7
September	119.3	119.6	122.1	119.5	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.6	120.4	122.8	120.0
October	119.7	119.7	122.3	119.8	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.0	120.7	123.1	120.3
November	120.3	120.9	122.9	120.5	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.6	121.8	123.6	121.0
December	120.9	123.7	123.5	121.4	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	121.2	124.7	124.3	122.0
1974 } January	122.3	126.2	125.7	123.0	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.5	122.7	127.3	126.5	123.7
February	122.7	129.8	126.8	124.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	123.2	131.0	127.7	124.7
March	124.6	131.3	128.6	125.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	125.1	132.5	129.5	126.5
April	126.1	132.6	129.5	127.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	126.6	133.8	130.4	127.9
May	129.7	138.5	134.8	131.3	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	130.2	139.8	135.7	132.0
June	134.7	141.7	140.9	136.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	135.2	143.0	141.9	136.8
July	137.6	144.1	144.6	139.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	138.2	145.4	145.6	139.8
August	143.5	148.9	150.6	144.7	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.0	150.3	151.7	145.5
September	143.9	151.2	152.1	145.5	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.5	152.6	153.2	146.3
October	145.6	154.9	155.3	147.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	146.2	156.3	156.4	148.4
November	150.4	162.1	161.3	151.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	151.0	163.6	162.5	153.6
December	153.5	170.6	164.5	156.7	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	154.1	172.1	165.7	157.6
1975 } January	154.8	171.6	166.6	158.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	155.4	173.2	167.8	158.9
February	156.7	172.7	170.4	159.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	157.4	174.3	171.6	160.8
<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 } index numbers	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 } index numbers	132.6	141.4	137.4	134.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.6	141.4	137.4	134.1
1973 } January	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	108.0	106.7	107.9	107.8
February	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.1	107.9	108.4	108.1
March	108.3	108.7	108.8	108.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	108.4	108.8	108.3
April	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4
May	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8
June	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9
July	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2
August	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9
September	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.3
October	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4
November	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.4
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	123.1	128.3	126.1	124.0	10							



**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	112
1973	October	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	114
	November	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	117
	December	121	108	120	110	127	115	114	113	118
1974	January	135	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118
	February	136	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118
	March	136	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121
	April	136	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	124
	May	144	146	128	115	129	117	128	129	129
	June	149	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133
	July	152	151	138	133	143	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	149
	December	166	159	161	136	149	158	152	155	151
1975	January	176	159	165	141	149	158	158	155	151
	February	177	159	165	141	149	158	158	157	153
<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 (42.2)	100.0 (36.0)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (40.1)
1973	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	December	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1974	January	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	February	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	March	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	April	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	May	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	June	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	July	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	August	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	September	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	October	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	November	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	December	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1975	January	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	February	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
<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	112
1973	October	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	114
	November	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	118
	December	122	108	120	110	127	115	114	113	118
1974	January	136	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118
	February	137	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118
	March	137	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121
	April	137	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	124
	May	145	146	128	115	129	117	128	129	130
	June	150	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133
	July	153	151	138	133	143	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	149
	December	167	159	161	136	149	158	152	155	151
1975	January	178	159	165	141	149	158	158	155	151
	February	179	159	165	141	149	158	158	156	153

\* 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	124	130	162	135	137	137	145	128
1973	October	117	107	111	146	112	111	117	115	106
	November	117	108	111	146	113	111	118	121	106
	December	118	108	111	146	114	111	118	127	109
1974	January	127	109	119	146	118	114	119	128	112
	February	127	112	119	146	118	114	126	130	115
	March	127	112	122	146	127	115	126	131	115
	April	127	115	122	146	127	122	126	133	117
	May	133	122	126	147	132	126	131	139	120
	June	137	124	130	164	136	129	132	144	129
	July	140	127	131	169	138	136	134	147	130
	August	142	128	133	173	140	138	137	150	131
	September	144	130	133	173	140	138	144	150	131
	October	146	131	134	175	141	139	151	152	138
	November	151	136	143	181	149	145	157	165	145
	December	151	142	143	181	149	153	163	176	149
1975	January	164	142	143	183	155	154	163	176	149
	February	164	142	143	199	155	156	164	177	149
<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	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.9	98.5
1974		100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (39.6)	100.0 (39.3)	100.0 (40.0)	100.0 (40.0)	97.4 (40.0)	100.0 (40.6)	97.7 (40.9)	100.0 (40.0)
1973	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.1
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.1
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	98.1
1974	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	97.5
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	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	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
1975	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
<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	124	130	162	138	131	140	145	132
1973	October	117	107	111	146	115	111	120	115	108
	November	117	108	111	146	116	111	121	121	108
	December	118	108							







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

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

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

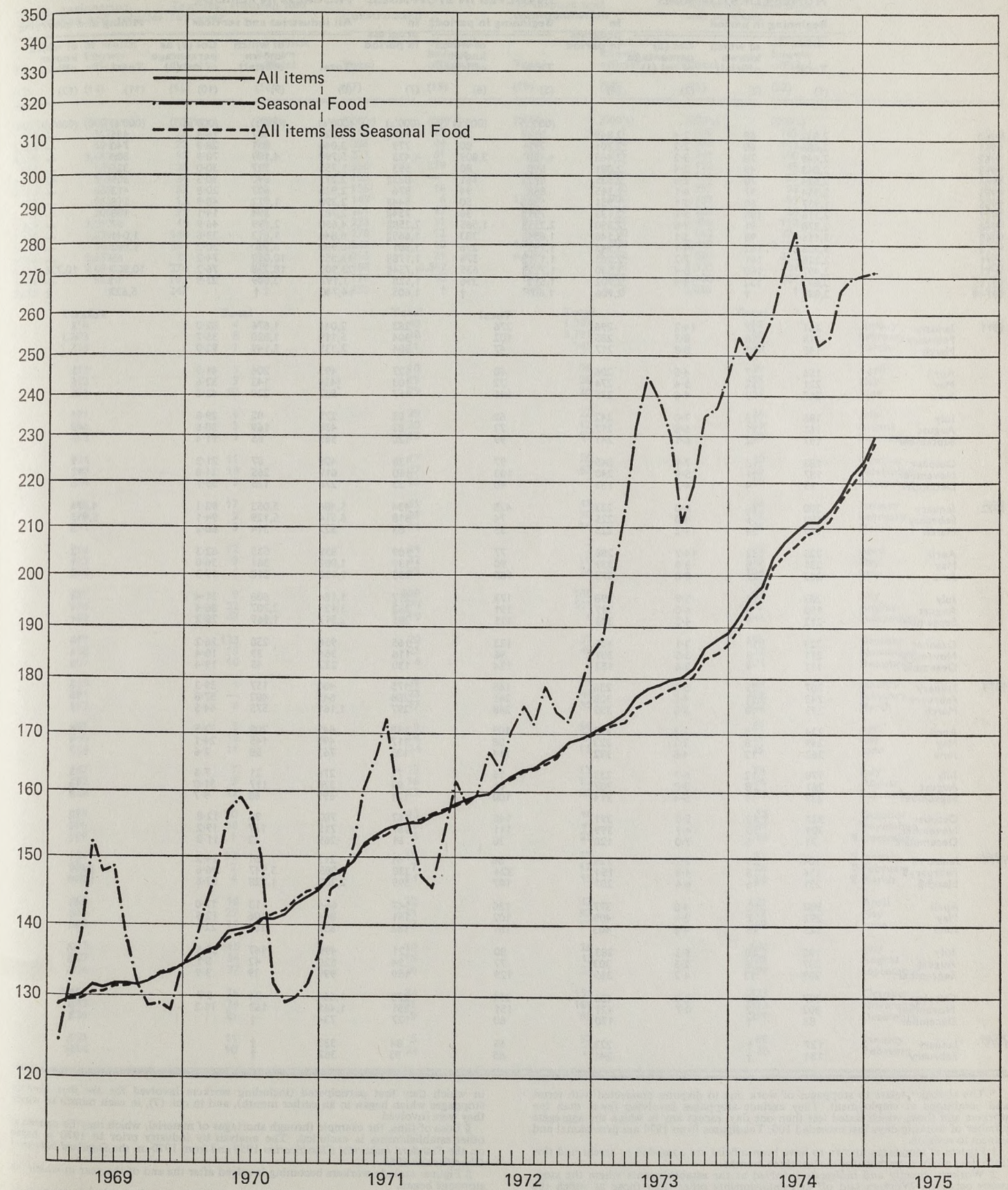
TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	143.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	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	127.1	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	123.4	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
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	138.5	145.7	126.0	132.2	147.2	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	139.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2

**Index of retail prices**

January 1962 = 100

Log Scale





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

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES‡			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§				
	Beginning in period			In progress in period	Beginning in period†		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)		Total	of which known official		Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total
				(1)			(2)					
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	(000's) 814	(000's) 24	(000's) 819	(000's) 3,024	(000's) 497	(000's) 16.4	(000's) 495	(000's) —
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	1,172	188	16.1	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††	2,882	†	—	2,906	1,601	†	1,605	14,740	†	—	5,627	†
					<b>Total</b>						<b>Total</b>	
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	276	2,043	1,676	82.0	3	3
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	5,119	1,828	35.7	8	8
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	304	2,335	2,149	92.0	1	1
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	127	493	206	41.8	2	2
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	103	1,439	143	32.6	3	3
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	157	537	229	42.6	4	4
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	85	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	24.8	12	12
	December	93	4	4.3	136	40	53	276	125	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	318	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	364	39	10.4	4	4
	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	645	402	57.8	19	19
	March	293	10	3.8	355	248	297	1,161	575	44.5	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	24.1	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	66	61	213	51	24.2	..	..
	February††	116	5	4.3	154	324	338	4,085	3,947	96.6	3,897	3,897
	March††	251	16	6.4	281	107	399	2,200	1,728	67.6	1,670	1,670
	April	300	12	4.0	377	130	147	664	113	17.0	11	11
	May	292	7	2.4	409	102	151	844	106	12.6	4	4
	June	323	15	4.6	403	161	183	857	189	22.1	11	11
	July	188	10	5.3	283	80	121	499	167	33.5	4	4
	August	237	6	2.5	303	77	94	520	42	8.1	5	5
	September	289	12	4.2	365	129	159	999	39	3.9	5	5
	October	397	8	2.0	486	214	273	1,664	94	5.7	10	10
	November	302	2	0.7	421	151	251	1,461	163	11.2	9	9
	December	83	†	—	170	60	127	734	†	—	1	1
1975	January	127	†	—	222	65	84	333	†	—	6	6
	February	184	†	—	241	85	95	362	†	—	3	3

\* The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures from 1974 are provisional and subject to revision.  
† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.  
‡ 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)
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1960	1,450	317	16.4	25	3	110	15	636	1	308	162
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143	100
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	7	241	100	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	279	72	117	122	49	95
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	16	312	20	160	29	95
1965	1,763	455	52	20	145	6	1,069	906	183	93	93
1966	871	163	12	4	201	17	823	136	202	26	26
1967	1,422	205	31	10	233	31	559	41	438	112	112
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	278	12	786	90	862	274	274
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076	2,076
1970	4,540	587	384	58	255	21	6,539	590	586	225	225
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	242	10	1,313	590	586	225	225
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	176	15	876	576	1,135	301	301
1973†	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887	887
1974††	5,883	†	247	†	253	†	695	†	2,035	†	†
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		
1971	316	4	40	3	1,587	93	3,791	80	93	38	38
	1,203	8	28	5	945	28	26	39	28	51	51
	1,338	1	11	1	26	39	26	72	72	72	72
	413	3	10	3	22	24	22	24	22	24	24
	332	3	19	3	20	33	12	33	12	53	53
	396	10	29	10	20	33	12	33	12	53	53
	191	6	29	6	20	33	12	33	12	53	53
	366	3	20	3	20	33	12	33	12	53	53
	473	9	15	9	20	33	12	33	12	53	53
	304	11	17	11	20	33	12	33	12	53	



## 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	101.5	104.7	109.9	
1b Employed labour force*	102.6	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.0	98.0	98.7	(100.7)	
1c GDP per person employed*	88.8	91.6	95.9	97.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	(109.2)	
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
1d Total domestic incomes	84.1	86.7	89.6	92.8	100.0	110.5	121.5	132.0	
1e Wages and salaries	83.2	84.7	86.6	90.8	100.0	109.9	119.6	129.4	
1f Labour costs	81.5	83.6	85.8	90.5	100.0	109.3	118.7	128.1	
<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	100.4	102.4	109.9	106.6
2b Employment	105.6	102.8	101.5	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	(95.7)	(95.3)
2c Output per person employed	85.8	89.2	95.7	98.2	100.0	103.6	108.2	(114.8)	(111.9)
<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	99.6	102.0	110.5	108.2
3b Employment	102.6	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	(94.2)	(94.2)
3c Output per person employed	86.9	90.0	96.7	99.1	100.0	102.9	108.9	(117.3)	(114.9)
<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	83.8
4b Employment	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.8	92.8	(88.4)	(85.5)
4c Output per person employed	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.6	100.0	103.0	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	91.4	90.8	99.5	90.8
5b Employment	105.8	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	(87.5)	(87.1)
5c Output per person employed	92.3	91.4	99.2	101.0	100.0	96.8	103.9	(113.7)	(104.2)
<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	110.8
6b Employment	100.1	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	(92.4)	(93.0)
6c Output per person employed	84.6	88.5	93.4	97.6	100.0	104.6	109.1	(120.8)	(119.1)
<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	98.5	101.6	101.6	95.2
7b Employment	101.4	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	(94.9)	(93.6)
7c Output per person employed	95.0	96.6	103.6	106.6	100.0	101.1	108.2	(107.1)	(101.7)
<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	100.1
8b Employment	112.5	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	(87.7)	(84.5)
8c Output per person employed	76.4	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.7	116.3	(123.8)	(118.5)
<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	117.8
9b Employment	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.1	91.1	(88.1)	(86.9)
9c Output per person employed	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.1	122.1	(133.7)	(135.6)
<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 220 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

## 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)

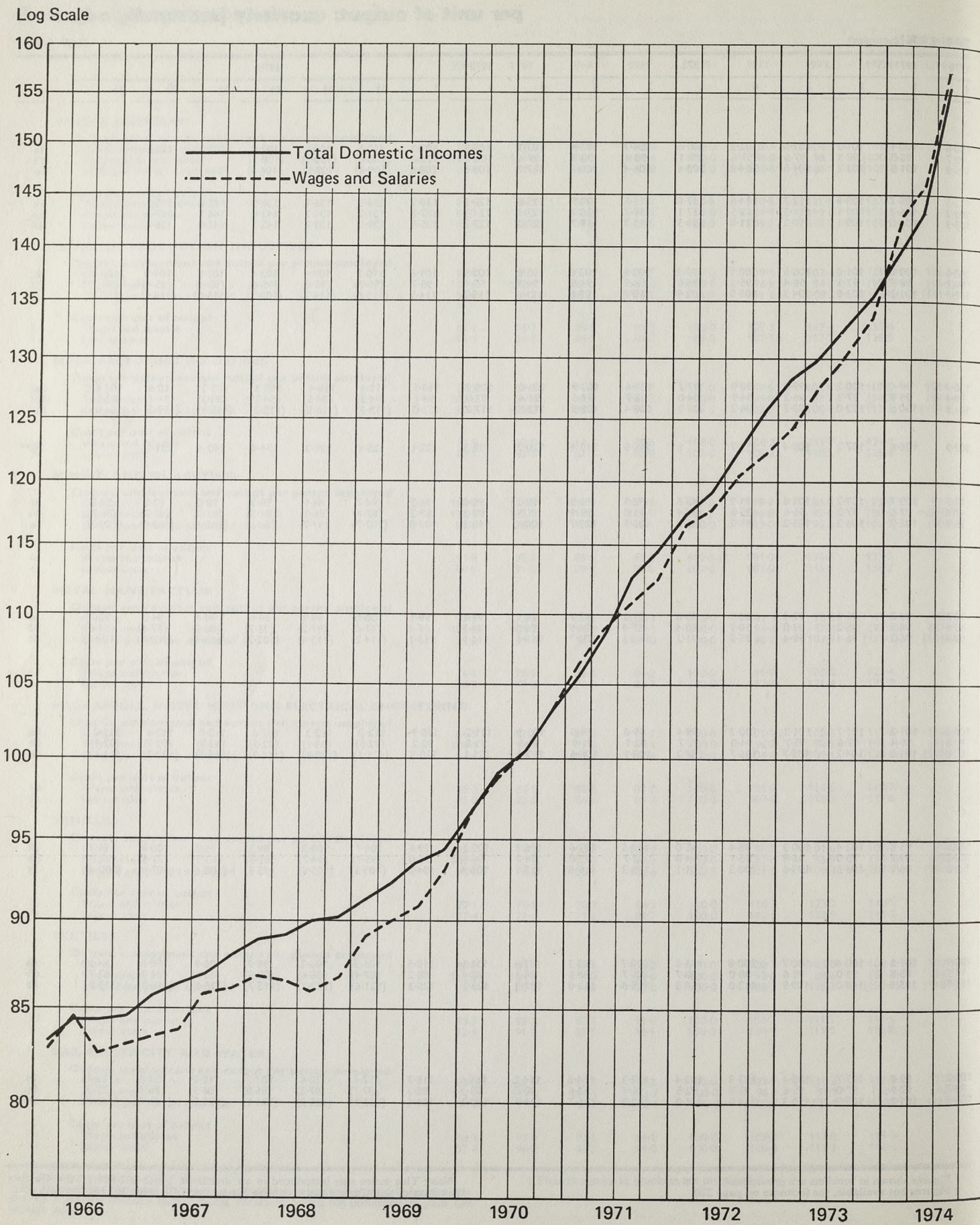
TABLE 134 (continued)

(1970 = 100)

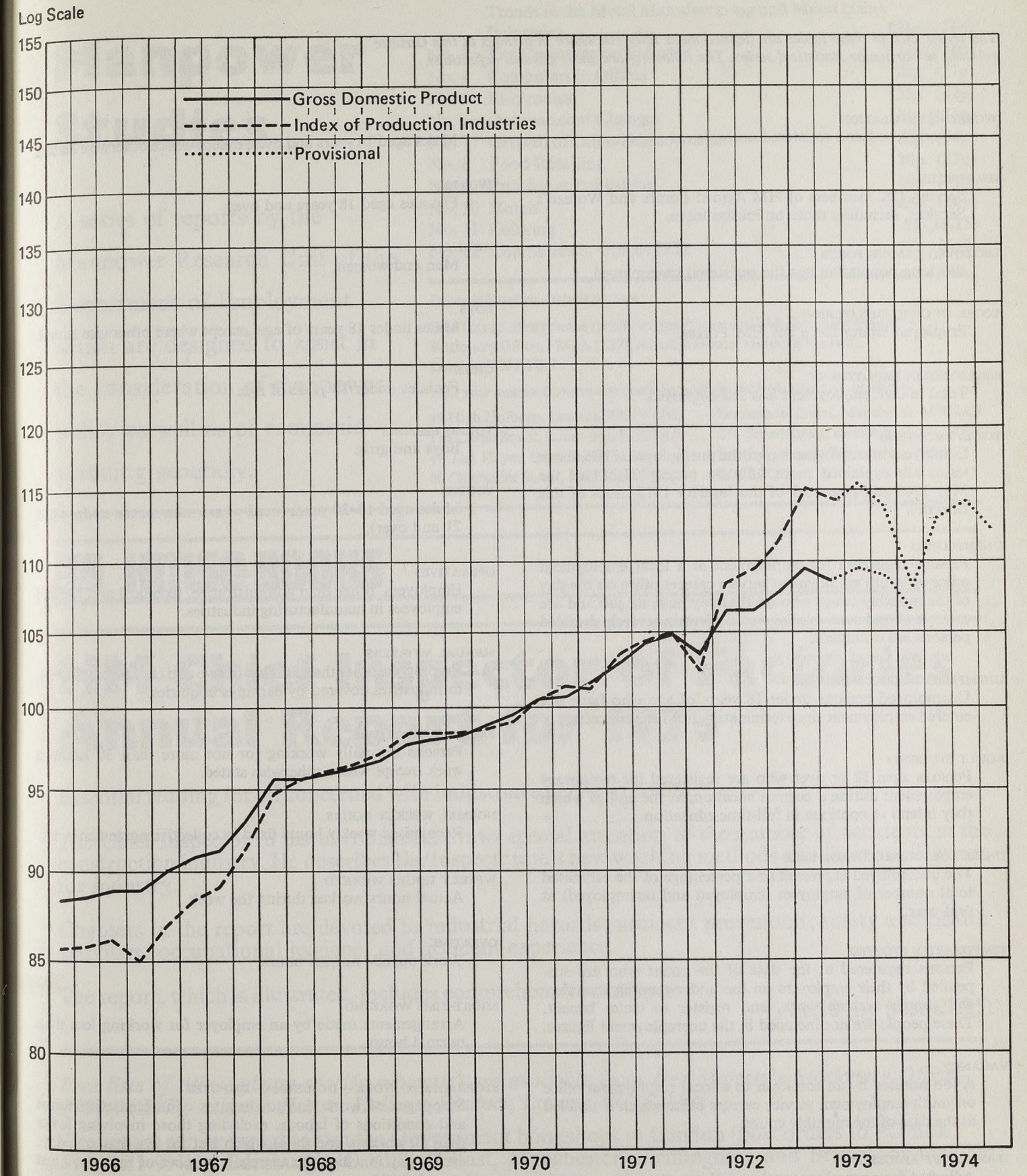
1970	1971				1972				1973				1974					
	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†		4†
100.6	100.1	101.5	102.0	102.3	101.6	104.7	105.4	107.1	109.9	109.3	110.5	110.1	107.0	109.1	110.3			1a
99.7	98.5	98.3	97.6	97.6	98.1	98.4	98.9	99.4	100.4	100.6	(100.8)	(100.9)	(100.5)					1b
100.9	101.6	103.2	104.5	104.8	103.6	106.4	106.6	107.7	109.5	108.6	(109.6)	(109.1)	(106.5)					1c
103.5	105.7	108.9	112.7	114.6	117.8	119.5	122.7	125.8	128.5	130.2	133.3	136.1	138.9	143.2	155.7			1d
103.2	106.7	109.1	111.3	112.5	117.1	117.7	120.7	122.9	124.3	127.7	131.2	134.3	143.0	146.1	157.3			1e
103.3	106.0	109.1	110.2	111.8	116.3	116.7	119.7	122.0	123.7	125.8	129.5	133.2	142.5	145.0	156.6			1f
100.6	100.0	101.0	100.5	100.1	97.3	102.8	103.6	105.8	109.9	109.6	110.7	109.4	103.4	107.8	109.0	106.4		2a
99.2	98.7	97.3	96.4	95.3	94.6	94.5	94.8	95.4	95.7	95.7	(95.8)	(95.8)	(95.6)	(95.4)	(95.4)	(94.8)		2b
101.4	101.3	103.8	104.3	105.0	102.9	108.8	109.6	111.6	115.2	114.5	(115.6)	(114.2)	(108.2)	(113.0)	(114.3)	(112.2)		2c
100.9	99.4	100.2	99.8	98.9	97.7	101.6	102.9	106.0	109.9	110.1	111.4	110.4	105.5	109.3	110.6	107.3		3a
99.4	98.9	97.3	96.2	94.9	94.0	93.7	93.6	93.4	93.8	94.1	(94.2)	(94.5)	(94.2)	(94.3)	(94.4)	(93.8)		3b
101.5	100.5	103.0	103.7	104.2	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.5	117.2	117.0	(118.3)	(116.8)	(112.0)	(115.9)	(117.2)	(114.4)		3c
103.9	106.6	107.2	109.4	111.7	†	116.9	119.4	120.2	118.3	122.1	125.1	131.2	134.4	140.4	151.1			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	58.2	90.8	93.1	94.2		4a
97.9	97.6	97.2	96.6	95.8	94.4	93.0	92.1	91.5	90.3	89.2	(87.9)	(86.1)	(84.9)	(85.3)	(85.7)	(85.9)		4b
95.5	105.2	106.2	105.2	95.2	48.2	103.3	103.7	108.1	110.3	107.8	(107.7)	(97.7)	(68.6)	(106.4)	(108.6)	(109.7)		4c
98.8	94.8	91.8	92.4	86.6	80.6	91.2	92.7	98.5	99.8	99.1	100.0	98.9	88.6	90.4	94.2	90.2		5a
99.4	98.5	95.2	93.0	90.7	88.4	87.4	86.9	86.8	87.5	87.6	(87.6)	(87.2)	(86.7)	(86.8)	(87.4)	(87.6)		5b
99.4	96.2	96.4	99.4	95.5	91.2	104.3	106.7	113.5	114.1	113.1	(114.2)	(113.4)	(102.2)	(104.1)	(107.8)	(103.0)		5c
100.6	101.2	101.7	101.2	100.3	99.4	99.6	99.8	103.1	111.2	110.9	112.0	112.3	107.6	110.0	112.6	113.0		6a
99.8	99.4	97.6	95.7	94.0	92.7	92.1	91.9	91.6	91.8	92.2	(92.5)	(93.1)	(92.5)	(92.8)	(93.7)	(92.9)		6b
100.8	101.8	104.2	105.7	106.7	107.2	108.1	108.6	112.6	121.1	120.3	(121.1)	(120.6)	(116.3)	(118.5)	(120.2)	(121.6)		6c
103.5	95.8	102.4	100.3	95.4	95.0	101.5	103.6	106.3	102.5	99.6	104.1	100.2	89.2	96.7	100.8	94.3</		



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

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