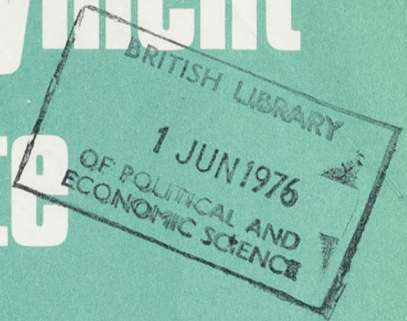


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**Pay policy: Mr Healey's statement to
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disputes in 1975**

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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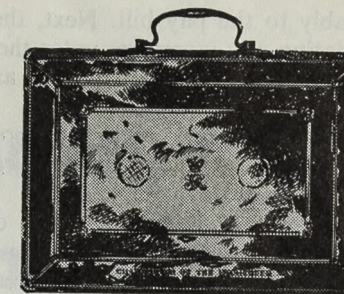
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Pay policy: Mr Healey's statement to the House

On May 5, 1976, Mr Denis Healey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, made a statement to the House of Commons about the outcome of the discussions on pay policy between the Government and the Trades Union Congress. Mr Healey said:

“WITH your permission, Mr Speaker, I should like to report to the House on the outcome of the discussions between the Government and the Trades Union Congress on pay and on the wider operation of the social contract during the year from the beginning of next August. The House will already have heard about the conclusion reached by the General Council of the TUC at its meeting this morning.

In my Budget speech I said that, in order to end next year with an inflation rate at least in line with our foreign competitors, we should aim at a further halving of our inflation rate by December 1977; and that this would require that, in the next pay round, the nation's money wage bill should rise by under half as much as it is likely to rise in this pay round. I went on to say that the tax reliefs I was describing were based on the assumption that the pay limit in the next round would be in the area of three per cent but that much would depend on the way in which the new policy was structured.

Recommendations endorsed

Early this morning, the Government reached agreement with TUC representatives on recommendations they would make to the TUC General Council to implement the Government's counter-inflation policy in the 12 months beginning August 1, 1976. The General Council has now endorsed these recommendations by a very large and representative majority and will commend them to a special conference called for June 16.

On pay, the Government's discussions with the TUC concentrated on two main questions. They were the structure of a new pay limit for the year from August 1, 1976; and the level of the limit and its impact on the nation's pay bill. On structure, the discussions produced an increasingly strict and tight form of limit, reducing progressively the risk of extra earnings increases through exceptions or

leakage. On the level of the limit, both sides were concerned to reach a conclusion which met the Government's counter-inflation requirements; which protected the low paid but at the same time gave more room for differentials than the £6 limit; and which, above all, would command the support of the trade union movement at all levels because there is no basis on which any incomes policy is likely to succeed in practice other than the understanding and support of those on the shop floor.

4½ per cent to wages and salaries

The result was a pay limit which, if approved by the TUC special conference, can be expected to add, on average, about 4½ per cent to wages and salaries. This increase of about 4½ per cent is well under half the increase represented by the £6 limit. That limit was equivalent to about 10½ per cent and the effect of equal pay and certain transitional provisions was to add upwards of one per cent to that.

The new limit permits a maximum weekly increase of £4 and a minimum of £2.50, with a five per cent limit on increases for those in the middle band of earnings. The effect of the low upper limit is to reduce the impact of the new agreement on the pay bill of about 4½ per cent.

I attach the highest importance to the clear and straightforward structure of this new pay limit. It was widely expected that there would be more exceptions and complexities in this second year of the policy and I myself assumed that this would be so at the time of the Budget. In fact, the structure of the new limit is in some respects even simpler than it has been for the £6.

Equal pay

We do not on this occasion have to provide for large equal pay increases or for transitional exceptions outside the pay limit, which, in the current year, have added

appreciably to the pay bill. Next, there is no question of consolidating pay increases under the £6 policy into basic rates: this alone could have added as much as 2 per cent to the total pay bill.

No special exceptions are proposed for productivity bargains. There is no loophole for rectifying what people may see as anomalies.

The calculation of pay increases during the year from August 1 is quite unambiguous and avoids the uncertainties of the pay bill for a group. The increase will take the form of a supplement to the pay of the individual, calculated week by week or month by month as five per cent of his total earnings, subject to a floor of £2.50 and a ceiling of £4, which will apply to incomes at all levels above £80 a week.

Apart from the changed form of the limit, the rules for the £6 limit will continue to apply, subject to a minor exception to permit the negotiation of occupational pension schemes up to the level required by law to permit contracting out of the State scheme, which the Government announced last July.

Below western countries

This 4½ per cent level of pay increase is likely to be below that in practically all the western developed countries this year. Even the Germans, with their excellent record, are seeing a rate of increase of about 5½ per cent.

The Government regard these proposals, like the £6 proposals before them, as a thoroughly responsible and statesmanlike response by the TUC to the needs of the counter-inflation programme.

The recent discussions have not been confined to pay alone. The TUC has naturally stressed the vital importance of keeping the rise in prices to the minimum during the period of the new pay policy. Price controls must not be swept aside while an incomes policy is in operation. The Government therefore believe that price controls on both profits and costs must continue at this time, but that the price control regime must be so modified as to encourage investment and jobs in our economy.

My right hon. Friend will be discussing current price controls and the essential changes that we believe must be made to ensure economic growth with the CBI, the TUC and all other interested parties. As soon as these discussions have been concluded, a further statement will be made to the House and a consultative document will be issued in the normal way.

School meals

In order to contain the effect of price increases on those with growing families I propose not to proceed with next September's 5p increase in school meal charges. This will cost £35 million in the current year. It is something to which the TUC representatives attached great importance in our talks.

The TUC has, of course, been equally concerned with jobs and training. As recent surveys have shown, demand from exports and investment is now expected to increase rapidly and the prospects for employment are much brighter in consequence.

Since the last TUC Annual Congress I have brought forward four separate sets of selective measures, in September, December and February and again in my recent Budget, to improve the prospects for employment, both directly, as through the introduction and improvement of the temporary employment subsidy, and indirectly, for example, through the additional expenditure on industry schemes and to extend facilities for industrial training. The full effect of these measures has not yet come through, but we estimate that more than 100,000 people already have jobs or training places as a result of them. I now propose to allocate an additional £15 million for training and job creation by the Manpower Services Commission.

The total additional expenditure of £50 million will be charged against the contingency reserve and will not add to the expenditure totals announced in the Public Expenditure White Paper.

The Government are satisfied that the new agreement, if approved by the TUC special conference, will, as I have explained, meet the requirements of the counter-inflation policy. When that has happened, we therefore propose to recommend to Parliament the enactment in full of the conditional tax reliefs specified in the Budget.

TUC statement

The Trades Union Congress issued the following statement on the proposed pay policy agreement:

The Pay Guidelines 1976-77

- (i) It has been agreed that the guidelines for increases becoming operative in the period August 1, 1976 to July 31, 1977 should comprise a percentage increase of five per cent on total earnings for all hours worked with a cash minimum of £2.50 and an upper cash maximum of £4 per week. The figures will apply to all full-time adults (aged 18 and above) with pro rata payments for part-timers and juveniles.
- (ii) This will be payable as an individual earnings supplement. It will entail employers each week calculating total earnings and adding five per cent to the result. If the answer is more than £4, £4 would be added. If less than £2.50 results, £2.50 is likewise added.
- (iii) The 12 months' interval between major pay increases should continue to apply. Where no increase has been received since August 1, 1975 because of the cut-off requirements of the £6 policy, the normal negotiating date should apply.
- (iv) All other improvements including non-wage benefits should be kept within the overall pay figure except as provided for in the current policy; improvements in occupational pensions schemes up to the contracting out level provided for in the Social Security Pensions Act can also be implemented outside the pay figure.
- (v) Negotiators will be responsible for ensuring that earnings do not increase beyond these levels. Where unions experience difficulty in interpreting the guidelines in relation to their own negotiating situation, they should approach the TUC for guidance.

Trade unions' independence — Criteria for certification

THE CRITERIA applied by the Certification Office for Trade Unions and Employers' Associations in issuing Certificates of Independence to trade unions were outlined recently by Mr John Edwards, the Certification Officer.

Speaking in Bournemouth at the annual general council meeting of the General Federation of Trade Unions (GFTU), Mr Edwards said that the concept of independence as defined by Parliament was meant to exclude not only trade unions that were actually under employer domination or control, but also those which depended on employer support to such an extent as to expose them to a real risk of interference from that quarter.

Mr Edwards recalled that attempts were made in Parliament to write into the Employment Protection Act a requirement that, in arriving at his decisions, the Certification Officer should pay particular attention to certain factors largely derived from a study by the former Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR). Those attempts were unsuccessful; and so he had to produce his own criteria.

In doing so, he said it would be foolish to ignore the experience either of the CIR or of the former Registrar of Trade Unions and Employers' Associations, both of whom had to concern themselves with the issue of trade union independence under the previous legislation. But this did not mean that precisely the same path should be followed. For one thing, the concept of independence as defined in the new legislation differed significantly from that in the Industrial Relations Act.

Delicate draftsmanship

Mr Edwards said the definition itself was a delicate piece of Parliamentary draftsmanship, the full implications of which were not easy to unravel. The broad intention of Parliament was, however, reasonably clear.

"What tests then should we apply?" he said. "As realists we need to consider first of all what kind of body we are looking at. If it is a large, powerful, broadly based union which is known to have a long history of effective collective bargaining, the chances that it will prove to be either under employer domination or vulnerable to employer interference are, on the face of it, very small.

"Nevertheless in these cases, as in others, we apply our standard practice of examining the rules and accounts to see whether the structure of finances of the union raise any doubts on that score; and if objections are made, we consider and evaluate them as the Act requires. But normally unions of this type have not been found to require more detailed investigation.

"Many applications come from smaller unions, either within or outside the TUC, which are not so well known. In these cases a closer look is likely to be needed. Under the general heading of organisation and structure we are concerned initially with the following points, among others:

- Is membership open to employers, self-employed or senior members of management, and if so what restrictions are there on the role of such members in the conduct of the union's affairs?
- Is there any evidence of the involvement of an employer or senior members of management in the establishment of the union, or in the conduct of its internal affairs?
- Does the structure of the union or the number and role of its officials suggest undue reliance on an employer?
- How do the rules provide for the policy of the union to be determined?
- Do the rules contain provisions about any form of industrial action, and if so what conclusions can be drawn from them?
- If procedure agreements etc have been submitted, what light do these throw on the union's status as an independent body, its involvement in genuine collective bargaining and the facilities afforded to it by an employer?

Union's membership base

"Under this heading we also look at the union's membership base—is it wholly or mainly confined to employees of a single company or to employees of associated employers, or does it extend more widely? We do not take the view that all 'single-company unions' must of their nature be dependent on the employer; if we did it would rule out, for example, the Post Office unions and even the NUM and the NUR. Clearly other factors must be taken into account as well.

"But on the face of it there may be a greater risk of employer interference in the case of 'single-company unions'—especially if the union is small and has only modest resources—than in that of more broadly based organisations. A narrow membership base may therefore make the union's task of proving its independence more difficult; it certainly does not make it impossible."

Finance

Mr Edwards said that under the heading of finance the Certification Office was concerned with such matters as:

- What are the main sources of the union's income?
- Do members' subscriptions represent a realistic level of income?

- Do the accounts indicate that the union may be receiving any form of financial support from an employer?
- Is the union's expenditure within its income and what are the capital reserves?
- Does the union have full-time officials, and what are the arrangements for the payment of officials, whether full-time or part-time?
- What would be the effect on the union's finances of the withdrawal of whatever material or financial support is provided by an employer?
- Does the union have its own premises and if so how are they paid for?

"If further and more detailed inquiries are found to be necessary," he said, "we examine these and other questions in greater depth."

"We are particularly concerned to establish how much financial or other support the union gets from employer sources and what it consists of; often this is not apparent from a study of the rules and accounts. We then have to balance the value of that support against the union's own resources; and if the former exceeds the latter by a substantial margin, there must be a *prima facie* risk of employer interference."

"However, we do not regard the result of these calculations—or indeed any other factor taken in isolation—as absolutely conclusive. Commonsense suggests that the final judgement should be based on a consideration of all the circumstances of the case and in that process the union's past behaviour and collective bargaining record should in our view be given considerable weight."

Far from simple

Mr Edwards said that the task laid upon the Certification Officer was far from simple. It was clearly right to apply objective tests wherever it was practicable to do so—for example, by costing the value of support received from employer sources. But in the most difficult and controversial cases the Certification Officer would inevitably find himself having to make judgements which were to some extent subjective and which would be criticised by one side or the other. It was "all the more important that such judgements should be made quite impartially and after full and careful investigation; and that is what we aim to do".

Mr Edwards said that up to May 10, 1976 he had issued certificates of independence to 74 trade unions of which 60 were affiliated to the TUC. One application was withdrawn and none had so far been refused. Applications from

another 83 unions were under consideration. This added up to a total of 158 compared with a total of 436 organisations currently listed as trade unions.

Documents scrutinised

Explaining how union's applications were handled, Mr Edwards said certain procedures were laid down in the Employment Protection Act. For example, only trade unions which were on the list maintained under the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act could have their applications considered; all applications received must be entered in a record open to public inspection; the Certification Officer may not decide any application for at least a month after it has been entered in the record; and in reaching his decision he must take into account any relevant information submitted by third parties.

Each application had to be accompanied by copies of the union's current rules and of either its annual return for 1975 or, if that could not be supplied, the latest available information about its finances. During the month following receipt of the application those documents were scrutinised to see whether they raised any doubts about the union's independence or whether there were any points on which further information was needed.

If this was not the case and no objections were received, a certificate was issued as soon as the month was up. Most of the unions which had so far received certificates came into this category.

But other applications were less straightforward. "We may," he said, "come across points in the union's rules or accounts, or both, which need to be looked at more closely before a judgement about the union's independence can be made. There may also be objections from third parties stating why in their view the application ought to be rejected. Such objections are passed on to the applicant union which has the opportunity to comment on them."

Wherever there were doubts or the need for additional information, the policy was to make further inquiries before reaching a decision. "Members of my staff," he said, "go out to interview officials of the union, and usually employers or their representatives as well, armed with what may be a formidable list of questions. Our aim is to carry out the inquiries with courtesy, but also with a proper determination to get at the facts; and so far we have received full co-operation from those concerned. Obviously we want to complete the inquiries as rapidly as our limited resources allow, but in complex and difficult cases—and we have quite a few of these—they are bound to take some time."

Young people leaving school

Introduction

IN MAY 1975 an article was published in the *Gazette* showing projections of the numbers of school-leavers in Great Britain (including details of their expected ages and qualifications) up to the academic year 1975-76, together with past figures for comparison. On the evidence of past trends estimates were made of the numbers of these leavers expected to enter full-time further or higher education, and the article showed the resulting estimates of the numbers that might be available for employment.

The present article, which has been prepared by the Department of Education and Science and the Scottish Education Department, covers much the same ground as the one published last May. It has been extended, however, to include projections of the numbers of school-leavers by age and qualification up to the academic year 1980-81, although the estimates of the numbers likely to become available for employment are again made only one year ahead—to 1976-77. Separate figures for Scotland have been included where these are thought to be of interest, and more details are given about the assumptions and methodology used. It is particularly difficult to assess future trends when pupils are being influenced by relatively new considerations (deriving, in particular, from the raising of the school-leaving age in 1972-73, changes to the examination system and the recent high level of unemployment). Nevertheless, the projections below give some guide to the pattern to be expected over the next few years.

supplemented the qualifications that they gained at school by study in further education. The article ends by giving projections of the numbers and qualifications of school-leavers who might be available for employment—those not going on to full-time further or higher education.

The size of the age group

After remaining stable from about 1950, the annual number of births in Great Britain rose steeply from 760,000 in 1955 to 980,000 in 1964, since when it has fallen just as steeply. Correspondingly, the number of 16-year-olds in the country showed little change between 1967 and 1971, but a rise has taken place since then which will continue up to about 1981 (see table 1). After that, although it is not shown in the table, there will be a decline in the numbers of 16-year-olds. This pattern occurs both in England and Wales and in Scotland.

Staying on at school

Although the trend over time in the number of school-leavers must roughly follow the trend in the size of the age group given in table 1, the exact number leaving in each year (and the numbers leaving at each age) will depend on the extent to which pupils stay on voluntarily at school for one, two or three years. The proportion of pupils staying on for at least one year beyond the current minimum leaving age (which is the equivalent of two years beyond the pre-

	1967 (estimated)	1971 (estimated)	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976 (projected)	1977 (projected)	1978	1979	1980	1981
Boys	387	378	389	397	409	419	425	436	449	459	467	473
Girls	370	361	369	375	388	398	402	412	427	437	445	450
Total	757	739	758	772	797	817	826	848	876	897	912	923

Structure of the article

Broadly speaking, this article follows the sequence of the calculations involved in preparing the projections. After looking at the expected future size of the relevant age group, assumptions are made about the extent to which pupils will stay on at school, and this leads to projections of the numbers leaving school at each age. The anticipated levels of qualifications held by these leavers are then given, together with a note on the numbers expected to have

1972-73 minimum leaving age) rose from 24.8 per cent in 1966-67 to 29.9 per cent in 1972-73, but then fell back to 27.9 per cent in 1974-75. The provisional figure for 1975-76 is 28.4 per cent.

Various factors have been advanced to explain this turn-down after 1972-73. One factor could be a reduction in the leaver's perceived value of spending extra years obtaining qualifications, in terms either of getting a job or of current or long-term salary prospects. Another could be an increased

Manpower planning

attraction in obtaining the same, or perhaps more relevant, qualifications in an environment different from that of the school. The side effects of the raising of the school-leaving age (which created a temporary shortage of young labour) could have affected the 1973-74 figure. These arguments are rather speculative, however, and the job of estimating the future proportions of pupils staying on at school is a difficult one. For the purposes of these projections, it has been assumed that the long-term upward trend since 1966-67 in the proportion of pupils staying on voluntarily for at least one year will be resumed, although at a lower rate, to reach 33.2 per cent by 1981-82.

numbers of pupils just below the minimum leaving age, to give projections of the numbers of pupils at each age beyond 15. They are not shown, but projections of school-leavers are obtained from them (by comparing the numbers of pupils at school in each age group with the number projected to be still at school in the following year) and these are shown in table 2 (which again gives past figures for comparison). It should be noted that the columns relate to academic years and that those leaving this spring and summer will be in the column headed 1975-76.

The raising of the school-leaving age in 1972-73 had a large effect, of course, on the numbers of leavers in the

Table 2 School-leavers, by age, at January THOUSANDS

	Academic year											
	1966-67 (actual)	1970-71	1971-72 (actual)	1972-73 (actual)	1973-74	1974-75 (pro- visional)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (projected)	1978-79 (projected)	1979-80	1980-81
Great Britain												
Boys												
15 and under	236	229	241	96	199	200	206	209	213	214	216	213
16	46	56	61	66	122	127	126	132	135	138	140	145
17	44	53	56	57	57	56	57	58	61	64	67	69
18 and over	30	30	31	30	30	29	30	32	33	36	38	39
Total	356	368	389	250	408	412	419	431	443	452	461	466
Girls												
15 and under	233	224	232	89	189	190	194	196	201	202	204	201
16	48	56	59	65	119	125	123	131	134	136	139	143
17	41	52	54	55	56	57	58	59	62	64	67	69
18 and over	16	19	20	21	21	21	22	23	24	27	28	30
Total	338	351	365	230	385	393	397	410	421	429	439	443
Boys and girls												
15 and under	469	452	473	185	388	390	400	405	414	416	420	414
16	94	112	120	131	241	252	249	264	269	274	280	288
17	85	106	110	112	113	113	114	117	123	128	134	138
18 and over	46	50	51	51	51	50	52	55	58	63	66	69
Total	694	719	754	480	793	805	816	841	864	881	900	909
Boys and girls—percentages												
15 and under	68	63	63	—	49	48	49	48	48	47	47	46
16	14	16	16	—	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	32
17	12	15	15	—	14	14	14	14	14	15	15	15
18 and over	7	7	7	—	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Scotland												
Boys and girls												
15 and under	53	50	52	11	35	36	39	38	38	37	37	36
16	9	12	13	15	31	35	31	32	31	32	32	33
17	10	14	15	16	15	15	14	15	16	17	19	19
18 and over	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	2	3	3	3
Total	75	79	83	44	85	88	86	86	87	89	91	91

The projections of school-leavers are also affected by the assumed rates of staying on to 17 or 18 to take GCE "A" level examinations. The long-term upward trend has again suffered something of a setback recently but the projections assume its resumption up to 1980-81.

School-leavers by age

The projected "staying-on" rates are applied to the

younger age groups. It also resulted in a particularly low number of leavers in 1972-73 itself, and both these effects are shown in table 2. The table shows separate figures for Scotland and a percentage breakdown of the total number of leavers by age, except for the transition year 1972-73. This breakdown demonstrates the extent of the shift towards leavers in the older age groups between 1966-67 and 1970-71, and the effects of the assumed increases in the staying-on rates.

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Term of leaving

Most pupils leave school during, or at the end of, the summer term, with smaller numbers leaving at Christmas and Easter. In England and Wales, two per cent of school-leavers during 1973-74 left at Christmas and 12 per cent at Easter, while in Scotland, (where different leaving dates apply) the corresponding percentages were 19 per cent and four per cent.

In England and Wales, the proportions are not expected to change much in the period covered by these projections—if anything, summer leaving is expected to become even more popular. The Education (School Leaving Dates) Act 1976 now allows pupils to leave school at any time from the Friday before the last Monday in May, rather than at the end of term. Although this will not affect the total numbers, pupils will be entering the employment market over a

longer period of time from this year onwards than in the past.

For Scotland, a separate Education (Scotland) Bill containing, among other things, proposals for revising school-leaving arrangements has been introduced in the current Parliamentary session. The projections do not take account of these proposals.

Qualifications of leavers

The examination system of England and Wales is different from that of Scotland. Moreover, the awarding of qualifications at both GCE "O" level and SCE "O" grade has recently changed. Short explanations of the two systems, of the recent change and of the conventions usually adopted to arrive at figures for Great Britain are given in the box on page 458. To avoid undue repetition of lengthy terminology,

Table 3 The qualifications* of school-leavers THOUSANDS

Great Britain	Academic year											
	1966-67 (actual)	1970-71	1971-72 (actual)	1972-73 (actual)	1973-74	1974-75 (pro- visional)	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78 (projected)	1978-79 (projected)	1979-80	1980-81
Boys												
2 or more "A" level/3 or more "H" grade passes	49	53	55	54	55	56	57	59	61	65	67	70
1 "A" level/1-2 "H" grade passes	11	14	14	15	15	15	15	16	16	17	18	18
1 or more "A" level/"H" grade passes	60	67	69	69	70	70	72	74	77	81	85	88
No "A" level/"H" grade passes, 5 or more "O" levels/grades	23	24	28	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	36	37
1-4 "O" levels/grades	52	62	68	72	91	95	96	100	102	104	106	107
Other, or no, qualifications	220	215	224	79	216	215	218	224	229	231	234	234
Total	356	368	389	250	408	412	419	431	443	452	461	466
Girls												
2 or more "A" level/3 or more "H" grade passes	33	43	43	44	45	47	48	50	53	56	59	61
1 "A" level/1-2 "H" grade passes	12	14	15	15	16	16	17	17	18	19	20	21
1 or more "A" level/"H" grade passes	44	57	59	60	60	63	65	67	71	75	78	82
No "A" level/"H" grade passes, 5 or more "O" levels/grades	29	30	33	34	36	38	38	40	41	42	43	43
1-4 "O" levels/grades	57	64	67	73	97	100	101	105	108	109	111	112
Other, or no qualification	207	200	207	64	191	192	193	198	202	203	206	206
Total	338	351	365	230	385	393	397	410	421	429	439	443
Boys and girls												
2 or more "A" level/3 or more "H" grade passes	82	96	98	98	100	103	105	109	114	121	126	131
1 "A" level, 1-2 "H" grade passes	23	28	30	31	30	31	31	33	34	36	37	39
1 or more "A" level/"H" grade passes	105	124	128	129	130	133	136	141	148	156	163	170
No "A" level/"H" grade passes, 5 or more "O" levels/grades	53	54	60	63	67	70	71	74	76	78	79	80
1-4 "O" levels/grades	109	126	135	145	188	195	198	204	210	213	217	219
Other or no qualifications	427	415	431	143	407	407	411	422	430	434	440	440
Total	694	719	754	480	793	805	816	841	864	881	900	909

* For an explanation of the qualification levels, see the box on page 458. Grades or bands A to C only are included at "O" level/grade.

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the rest of this article will generally refer to qualification levels in terms of the qualifications currently applicable to England and Wales.

As a rule, pupils need to stay on for at most a term or so beyond the current minimum leaving age to have their first attempt at GCE "O" level, CSE or SCE "O" grade examinations. Pupils who leave after just one extra year at school in England and Wales are still predominantly those who have taken, or re-taken, these examinations, although in Scotland many will have sat for the SCE "H" grade examination. Almost all pupils leaving after two years or more have attempted GCE "A" level, or in Scotland repeated or taken new SCE "H" grades or sat for the Certificate of Sixth Year Studies. Given this relationship between age on leaving and the examinations attempted by the leavers, the projections of qualified leavers have been closely tied to the age pattern shown in table 2. For each age group of leavers, the trends in the past proportions that have obtained certain qualifications are assessed. On the basis of these trends, future proportions are then projected and applied to the projected numbers of school-leavers shown in table 2. The resulting figures, together with past figures, are shown in table 3.

Two trends are immediately apparent from table 3. First, the numbers with "A" levels have increased more slowly in the past few years than in the preceding periods. Secondly, the raising of the school-leaving age, with the effect mentioned above that everybody now stays to the school year in which GCE "O" level, CSE and SCE "O" grade are usually first attempted, prompted a rise in 1973-74

Secondary examinations

1 The General Certificate of Education (GCE) is set at two levels in England and Wales—the Advanced ("A") level and the Ordinary ("O") level. Correspondingly, the Scottish Certificate of Education (SCE) is set at two grades—the Higher ("H") grade and the Ordinary ("O") grade.

2 The GCE "A" level and SCE "H" grade examinations are not equivalent, although both can qualify pupils for entry to higher education. Conventionally, the numbers with two or more "A" level passes are combined with the numbers with three or more "H" grade passes to give the total number with the minimum nominal qualification required to enter degree level courses in higher education in Great Britain. Both "A" level and "H" grade examinations have a pass/fail borderline.

3 The GCE "O" level and the SCE "O" grade examinations are broadly equivalent. Neither examination has a pass/fail borderline as such, GCE "O" level being awarded at grades A to E in each subject (in descending order), SCE "O" grade being awarded at bands A to E. Candidates who fail to reach the standard required for grade (or band) E do not have the subject mentioned on the certificate. In both cases this system replaced the previous pass/fail system. The current certificates state that the old pass/fail borderline is roughly equivalent to the present grade (band) C/D borderline, which is why projections have been made on the basis of "grades A to C".

4 The Certificate of Secondary Education (CSE), which is held in England and Wales, is again marked in grades—this time from 1 to 5. Candidates who fail to reach the standard required for grade 5 do not have the subject mentioned on the certificate. Grade 1 is intended to be, and generally is recognised as being, equivalent to at least a grade C at GCE "O" level. Grade 1 results have therefore been included with "O" level grades A to C throughout this article.

in the numbers of young leavers without any "A" levels but with from one to four "O" levels.

The projections show a resumption of the increase in the proportion of pupils obtaining GCE "A" level and SCE "H" grade passes (this is inherent in the assumed resumption of the increases in staying-on rates), and a moderate increase in the proportion of young leavers obtaining from one to four "O" levels at grades A to C. This last aspect of the projections is particularly speculative as data are not yet available on the qualifications of leavers in 1974-75, and so the effects here of the raising of the school-leaving age have been observed for only one year. A large proportion of leavers shown as having "other, or no, qualifications" will in fact have CSE results at grades 2 to 5 and/or "O" levels at grades D and E. No attempt has been made to project forward these numbers, since complete data are not yet available on the numbers obtaining grades D and E at "O" level (which were introduced in England and Wales only last year), or on the extent to which these overlap with numbers obtaining the lower CSE grades.

"A" level results at further education

In assessing the future numbers with "A" levels who might wish to enter further and higher education, it is useful to be able to take account of students obtaining "A" levels at further education colleges. The numbers of these students can then be added to the corresponding numbers of school-leavers. In England and Wales the additional number obtaining at least one "A" level at further education was some 16,000 in 1966-67. In 1973-74 it was about 26,000 and it is projected to be about 38,000 by 1980-81. Of these students, 8,000 in 1966-67 had obtained two or more "A" levels at further education. This number has increased to 12,000 in 1974-75 and is projected to rise to 18,000 by 1980-81. Comparable figures are not available for Scotland.

School-leavers entering employment

Returning to school-leavers, only a small percentage of pupils leaving with no qualifications go directly into full-time further education (these students will mainly be taking more "O" levels or entering a vocational or business course). The great majority seeks to enter employment, although this could well involve further study or training on a part-time or day release basis. Leavers with qualifications are more likely to enter full-time education—the higher the qualification the higher the proportion that does so.

At each level of qualification, the projection of the proportion of leavers becoming available to enter employment is based on past trends. In England and Wales information (on a sample basis) on the destination of school-leavers in each year is obtained from the schools in the following autumn term. Included in the numbers shown as entering employment are all those not going on to further full-time education, for whatever reason, and substantial numbers whose destination is "not known". All these pupils are included in the calculations, and in the projections. In Scotland, a postal survey is carried out every second year. This involves sending a questionnaire to a sample of school-

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Table 4 School-leavers available for employment by qualifications* THOUSANDS

Great Britain	Academic year 1966-67 (actual)	1970-71	1971-72 (actual)	1972-73 (actual)	1973-74	1974-75 (provisional)	1975-76 (projected)	1976-77 (projected)
Boys								
2 or more "A" level/3 or more "H" grade passes	12	13	14	15	15	15	16	16
1 "A" level/1-2 "H" grade passes	7	9	8	10	10	9	10	10
1 or more "A" level/"H" grade passes	18	22	23	25	25	25	25	26
No "A" level/"H" grade passes, 5 or more "O" levels/grades	18	18	21	23	24	25	26	27
1-4 "O" levels/grades	46	52	57	62	79	83	85	88
Other or no qualifications	211	206	215	75	211	209	211	217
Total	294	299	316	184	339	342	347	357
Girls								
2 or more "A" level/3 or more "H" grade passes	6	9	10	11	12	13	13	13
1 "A" level/1-2 "H" grade passes	4	7	7	9	8	8	8	9
1 or more "A" level/"H" grade passes	10	15	17	20	20	21	21	22
No "A" level/"H" grade passes, 5 or more "O" levels/grades	19	18	20	20	22	23	23	24
1-4 "O" levels/grades	45	48	49	54	76	79	80	82
Other, or no qualifications	196	189	195	55	181	180	181	185
Total	269	270	280	150	298	303	305	314
Boys and girls								
2 or more "A" level/3 or more "H" grade passes	17	22	24	26	27	28	28	29
1 "A" level/1-2 "H" grade passes	11	15	15	19	18	18	18	19
1 or more "A" level/"H" grade passes	28	37	39	45	45	46	46	48
No "A" level/"H" grade passes, 5 or more "O" levels/grades	37	36	41	43	46	48	49	51
1-4 "O" levels/grades	91	100	107	116	155	162	164	170
Other or no qualifications	407	395	409	130	391	389	392	402
Total	563	569	596	334	637	645	652	671
of which, Scotland	62	63	66	28	66	70	68	67

* For an explanation of the qualification levels see the inset box on page 458. Grades or bands A to C only are included at "O" level/grade.

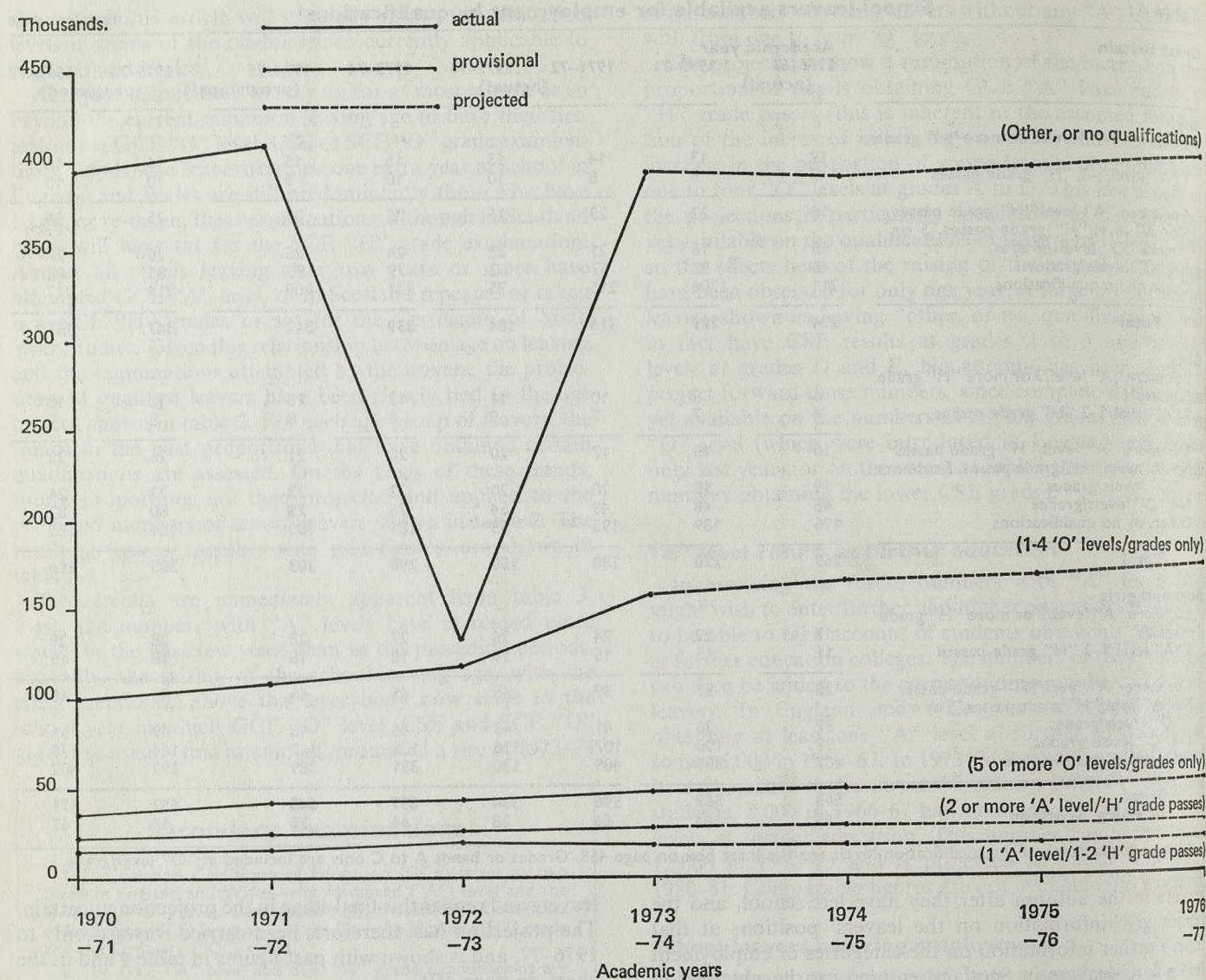
leavers in the autumn after they have left school, and the replies give information on the leavers' positions at that time. Further information on the categories of employment that school-leavers in Scotland entered can be obtained in the 1975 edition of the *Scottish Abstract of Statistics* or in the 1973 and 1974 (in preparation) editions of *Scottish Educational Statistics*. The results of the annual sample survey of school-leavers in England and Wales are published in *Statistics of Education*, Volume 2, the 1974 edition of which will be published shortly.

To some extent, the projection of the numbers available for employment has already been determined by the assumptions made about the future staying-on rates. The section of this article on staying-on at school mentioned some possible factors behind the recent movements in these rates and described the assumption made for the future. The influence of these factors in the future is uncertain and, furthermore, they will have a different effect on a pupil with no qualifications from their effect on one who has continued at school and gained three "A" levels. The various assumptions made for the projections, including the assumption that the proportion of leavers with particular qualifications that enter employment will be consistent with past trends, do not take account of the economic and social pressures on the

leavers and render this final stage in the projection uncertain. The projection has, therefore, been carried forward only to 1976-77, and is shown with past figures in table 4 and in the chart on page 460.

During the academic year ending in the summer of 1976 the numbers of boys and girls leaving school and available for employment is expected to be about 650,000, which is very little different from last year but nearly 100,000 higher than at the beginning of the 1970s. The estimates for the academic year ending in the summer of 1977 suggest a further small increase to about 670,000. In each year, as in the recent past, there will be more boys than girls leaving school for employment. Of those likely to be available for employment in the next academic year only 50,000, about 7 per cent, will have one or more "A" levels, another 50,000 will have five or more "O" levels at grades A to C but no "A" levels, and 170,000, 25 per cent, will have one to four "O" levels at grades A to C. The remaining 400,000 expected to enter employment will have no such qualification. The size of this last group has changed very little since 1970-71 except for the year in which the school-leaving age was raised. For all the other qualification groups the numbers available for employment have grown during the 1970s.

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Work patterns in retailing

An approach to information on occupations

THE OCCUPATIONAL titles and skill levels generally used to provide job categories for data purposes can embrace a very wide variety of actual work done. The meanings of such titles can differ from one employing company or organisation to another, or even from one establishment within a company or organisation to another.

For instance, a hardware shop assistant in a small local hardware shop who serves customers, wraps goods and receives cash in payment is doing a substantially different job from the hardware shop assistant in the hardware department of a multiple store who may serve more customers but then directs them to a "cash and wrap" point, or the assistant in another small hardware shop who serves, wraps and takes cash for some of the time, but also arranges goods on display stands and shelves and spends some time collecting goods from a storeroom. The title, shop assistant (hardware) is the same, but the actual work varies.

In the latter part of 1974 the employment trends working party established by the Distributive Trades economic development committee, commissioned a firm of consultants to test a new approach to information about occupations for manpower planning purposes. This new approach involved using activity sampling methods normally used in productivity measurement rather than in identifying job content. It was hoped that if it withstood the test of being used in a feasibility study, it might be possible to go ahead and use it in a major study aimed at making more reliable forecasts of the changes in employment patterns likely to occur in the industry over the period up to 1980.

When the consultants' report was received it was decided, mainly for reasons concerned with the diversity of the retail industry, not to launch the major study; but nevertheless the working party felt that this new approach to obtaining data on occupations was a viable one which could be used to advantage in looking at employment trends within a single organisation or sector, not only in retailing, but in many other industries. This article is intended to bring the approach to the attention of others concerned with manpower planning, some of whom may consider its use suitable in meeting their own needs.

The method

Ten shops were chosen so as to give a broad range of type, merchandise, and method of operation (see table 1). All of them were located in South East England, and they were said to vary in size, although no details of size were included in the report.

The work done by each member of the sales department staff working in the sales area during the week in question—both supervisory and non-supervisory—was examined by activity sampling methods. Also included were some workers who although they were not employed by the company, were working on the sales premises during the time of the study—there were for instance employees of suppliers. Sampling took place over the one-week period and involved checks of activity at 15-minute intervals, using the list of activity items set out in table 2. All the hours worked were covered whether or not the shop was open.

The shops and their daily sales

Table 1 Classification of the shops (or departments of shops) studied. Total sales by day as a percentage of total weekly sales

Type of service	Type of goods sold	Type of shop	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 Self-service	Clothing and household	Multiple	13.3	15.3	12.2	17.1	14.7	27.4
2 Assistant service*	Furniture and clothes	Multiple	13.4	14.9	11.3	Closed	16.1	44.3
3 Assistant service	Fish, vegetables, meat and dairy products	Multiple	13.4	12.5	6.3	13.5	23.5	27.4
4 Assistant service	Meat and poultry	Multiple	Closed	14.0	12.0	16.5	29.5	28.0
5 Assistant service	Clothing	Independent	15.0	7.0	Closed	20.0	27.0	31.0
6 Assistant service	Glassware	Departmental	15.0	13.0	17.0	21.0	14.0	20.0
7 Self-service	Food	Supermarket	Not available					
8 Assisted service†	Clothing/and household	Supermarket	12.6	12.6	17.0	8.8	20.0	29.0
9 Assistant service	Electrical and electronic	Discount store	Not available					
10 Self-service	Food	Free standing superstore	Closed	8.0	18.6	25.4	27.7	20.3

* Assistant service describes a complete sale to the customer, including cash receipt.
 † Assisted service provides only for the availability of guidance by an assistant.

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At the end of the week it was possible to compile information about the staff in the sales area, not only by job titles but under other headings which could be cross-classified with job titles. These headings included information about the pattern of the hours worked, the total hours worked per week, rates of pay, age and length of continuous service with the firm.

Records of cash receipts for each day were kept and the proportion of the week's sales was calculated for each day (see table 1).

The study findings

Before any conclusions could be drawn from the data collected, it was necessary to make sure as far as possible that the particular week when the study was carried out

Table 2 Schedule of activities used in the study as a check list

CASH	Cash receipt Cash check House credit arrangements Sales docketing
CUSTOMER	Customer queries Customer service/customer advice (selling, etc) Customer inspection (security) Customer demonstration Goods exchange
STOCK/STORE	Price changing Price tagging Display Tidying display Shelf-filling Cutting/weighing Food preparation* Absent, food preparation* Stockroom movement/stock replacement Stock-taking Wrapping/loading/packing goods for export Goods-in-receipt Delivery Replenish wrapping Rubbish removal/sweeping up Cleaning Cover/uncover
EMPLOYEE	Training Induction† Being trained Being inducted† Briefing an employee Being briefed, talking business Staff purchasing
MISCELLANEOUS	Rest Walking (unrelated to any other activity) Nil Nil (e.g. cash receipt at till) Absent Absent (Manager) Setting alarms/opening fire exits, locking up and opening up Away on business (e.g. prosecution proceedings) First Aid* Telephone* Absent (in office)* Taking care of baskets* Absent taking care of baskets*

* Additions necessary during the course of the study.

† These did not occur in the study.

Table 3 Percentage of time spent on various activities

	Provisions manager	Leading tradesman	Chief display assistant
Shelf-filling	8	27	7
Stock (replacement from stockroom)	4	16	13
Absent (stockroom)	8	35	13
Walking (unrelated to any other activity)	28	—	13
Stock-taking	—	2	27
Customer queries	12	—	—
Tidying display	4	2	—
Price changing	12	—	—
Briefing	20	11	3
Being briefed	4	—	—
Rubbish removal	—	7	3
Cash receipt	—	—	9
Nil (waiting cash receipt)	—	—	9
Display	—	—	3

could be accepted as being a typical one in each store. The criterion used was the sales figure, and in general, store managers agreed that the week was representative. Further verification was possible in five of the 10 shops where the sales figures for the 12 months preceding the study were obtainable. These showed that, on the whole, sales had been fairly evenly spread over the year apart from an expected build-up to Christmas.

Analysis of the data collected suggested that the industry had a very flexible system which adjusted quickly to the demands of the situation.

The working party's main findings were as follows:

1 "No single job title can adequately reflect the amount of interchange that goes on between the various tasks occurring daily." Table 3 illustrates this—it can be seen that in the course of a day the person designated and employed as the manager does many of the tasks which are also done by the tradesman and the display assistant and although the tradesman does most of the shelf filling and stock room work, the other employees also do a certain amount.

2 "The allocation of individual employees to tasks is usually determined by the immediate demand of the situation rather than by planned distribution of work to pre-determined job-holders." To illustrate this, table 4 sets out the spread of activity of one employee, a grocery clerk,

Table 4 Grocery clerk—percentage of activities over weekly cycle of 5 days

	Mon	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat
Shelf-filling	53	47	7	—	15
Stock replacement (from stockroom)	7	11	—	8	8
Walking (unrelated to any other activity)	7	—	13	8	8
Price tagging	—	—	20	8	8
Absent	8	—	14	—	—
Cleaning	10	—	—	—	—
Rest	15	13	13	15	15
Being briefed	—	—	—	—	8
Cash receipt	—	18	33	61	30
Price changing	—	11	—	—	—

over the week of the study. This clerk is shown to be involved in seven different duties in addition to having rest breaks and absences, and it is only on the Friday that much more than half a day (61 per cent) is spent on one job, cash receipt, which together perhaps with price tagging might have been expected to fill most of a clerk's time. Shelf filling occupied nearly half the day on the Monday and Tuesday—presumably this was due to the need for replacements after the busy days at the end of the week and the slacker trade on a Monday: table 1 gives some support to this view as it shows that in all the food shops more than half (and in one case 60.4 per cent) of the total sales takings for the week were on Fridays and Saturdays. Two of the three food shops for which information was available closed on Mondays and the one that remained open only did about half the Friday or Saturday trade on that day.

3 "Employees with identical job titles can be engaged in a totally different mix of work"—this was apparent when the work patterns of employees were examined and comparisons made under job titles. The pattern of working hours seemed to be biggest factor affecting the mix of work, particularly where the major proportion of hours worked was outside normal shop opening times. Some store managers made the point that manning patterns and working hours were influenced by the availability of the supply of particular categories of recruits as well as by the demands of operating and sales. This is probably particularly true where the full time staff are supplemented by a high number of student-casuals, who are "Saturday only" workers, and by other part-time workers.

4 "Work profiles of shop floor tasks should include certain features outlined below."

(a) "the contribution of management and supervisory staff"—this amounted to over 20 per cent of the total shop floor activities for the week in most of the stores studied—in only three was the contribution less than 10 per cent and in one it was as high as 38 per cent.

(b) "The amount of work carried out by non-employees"—these were most frequently the staff of wholesale suppliers, maintenance workers, cleaners from contracting agencies, store detectives hired from security firms, product demonstrators and display assistants brought in either from company headquarters or an outside agency. The contribution of such workers was only recorded in three of the stores where it amounted to 0.7 per cent, 33.1 per cent and 3.3 per cent of the total activity in respective cases.

(c) "The amount of work done outside the normal shop opening hours"—proportions varied between 27 per cent and nil. In the shop where the proportion was highest the staff were divided equally between full-time workers (over 30 hours per week), part-timers (10–30 hours per week), and casuals (under 10 hours per week). In this shop the casuals worked in the evenings

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on shelf filling or, on the day the shop was closed, as cleaners.

(d) "The daily fluctuations in sales levels over the weekly cycle as they are reflected in the pattern of work activities"—this has already been mentioned from a different angle in the paragraph on the study finding concerned with the determination of tasks by the demands of the situation. There is of course a clear relationship between the sales level on the one hand and the demands made on staff time for the operations involved in selling goods on the other, which will affect the way in which tasks are allocated and consequently the pattern of work activities. In the case of the grocery clerk, a bigger proportion of clerical work was done on the busiest days, but this would not necessarily be true of all workers. It seems reasonable to suppose that a display worker might be differently affected by the sales level and might do more display work on the slacker days.

Conclusion

The employment trends working party decided not to go ahead with the major forecasting study using activity sampling techniques for two main reasons. First, because of the diversity of the industry many variables would have to be taken into account, and the sample of establishments to be covered would therefore have to be very great and the study large and costly. Secondly, the feasibility study had shown that manning systems were highly flexible and could adjust quickly and automatically to meet changing work requirements. Since the purpose of a major study would be to alert the industry to situations where advance warning of changes was necessary, this adaptability brought into question the need for such warnings and thus the need for a major study.

However, the feasibility study had demonstrated that job titles may give a poor and misleading indication of the work done and that individuals moved from one task to another throughout a week's work without much regard to such titles. Such information could be important in studying trends in employment and training requirements. For instance, it would be misleading to show that the number of employees in an occupation had remained fairly constant over a number of years, and was likely to continue to do so, if in fact the actual work performed and working patterns assumed as being within the scope of those occupational titles changed markedly over those years.

The application of the technique of activity sampling to retail outlets had also shown that the volume and type of work done could in practice be measured and work profiles drawn up. The reasons why the employment trends working party decided not to make further use of such techniques in examining the manpower situation in distribution generally may not apply in other sectors or in individual organisations.

Temporary Employment Subsidy

THE Temporary Employment Subsidy scheme (TES) was introduced on August 18, 1975 as one of the measures the government is taking to combat worsening unemployment. Initially restricted to the Assisted Areas, the scheme was extended on September 24, 1975 to cover the whole of Great Britain. On December 17, 1975 the qualifying redundancy was reduced from "50 or more" to "25 or more" workers affected. On February 12, 1976 the maximum period for which TES may be paid was extended from six to 12 months and the level of qualifying redundancy was further reduced to ten or more workers in an establishment. On April 6, 1976 the life of the scheme was extended beyond the original period of 12 months and applications may now be made up to and including December 31, 1976. The amount of subsidy was also increased from £10 to £20 per week for new applications made on or after April 6, 1976; existing applications attract the new rate from the next three-monthly renewal date.

The scheme

Briefly the scheme provides that employers who agree to defer an impending redundancy affecting ten or more workers in an establishment may qualify for a subsidy of £20 per week in respect of each full-time job maintained. Subsidy is payable for a period of three months in the first instance with a possibility of extension for a further nine months, at three-monthly stages, if the conditions continue to be satisfied; a maximum of 12 months in all. Employers are required to consult with the trade unions concerned and to notify the DE of the impending redundancy in accordance with the provisions of the Employment Protection Act. The application form is jointly signed by the company and the trade unions.

To qualify

In order to qualify for subsidy firms must satisfy the following conditions:

- The firm has taken a decision to dismiss ten or more workers in an establishment as redundant.
- Consultations have begun with the trade unions concerned and the application is made jointly.
- The company is not insolvent or about to become insolvent.
- The pay limit, in the government White Paper, "The Attack on Inflation", is not exceeded.

TES, a temporary scheme, is entirely within the discretion of the Secretary of State for Employment. It is a voluntary scheme and employers must judge whether it is likely to be beneficial in their particular case. All employment in the private sector of industry and commerce throughout Great Britain is covered by the scheme and employees in all occupations may be included.

The TES was started, to a large degree, as an experiment.

When he announced its inception, Mr Michael Foot, the then Secretary of State said:

"It is my earnest hope that this scheme will contribute significantly to limiting additions to unemployment in the particularly hard-hit areas by helping employees to get over temporary difficulties and maintain their labour force and by enabling work people either to avoid the upheaval of redundancy or to gain time for retraining or re-deployment."

At May 14, 897 applications had been received covering 69,902 workers. It is estimated that the scheme will maintain 120,000 jobs at a gross cost of £124 million.

Case Histories

To demonstrate the effects of the scheme in more personal terms, the following case histories show a wide range of uses of TES, many arising from consultation and co-operation between unions and management. The examples are not all in low-paid labour-intensive industries. To protect the confidentiality of the information concerned, the names and locations of individual firms are not included.

A company with two broad product divisions—knitwear, such as sweaters and leisure wear, such as tee shirts—was forced to introduce redundancies because of falling demand for knitwear. It was about to close down the knitwear side completely making fifty more women redundant but then, because prospects for its leisure side were bright, applied for TES to gain time. Although the knitwear side was closed the 50 women were kept on and retrained to operate the different machines.

A firm with 300 workers making both metal and plastic components faced with the need to make 160, (two-thirds of whom were women) people redundant because of low order books, due to the motor industry slump. After negotiations with unions TES became part of the package agreed to buy time. It was also agreed that there should be a reorganisation of the factory, new productivity plans and a sales drive for new business.

Specialist work

A components firm, serving the motor industry and employing about 900 people (mostly men) had problems with an 80-man section doing specialist work. Twenty men were made redundant and the remaining 60 were to have gone but after discussions with the union, a joint working party was set up to plan the streamlining. A temporary reprieve was won in the hope that the firm would become more profitable.

A company of textile manufacturers employing over 1,000 employees was faced with such a severe shortage of work that it was reluctantly decided to close down a number of manufacturing units and make about 400 employees redundant. This was discussed with, among others, the trade

unions concerned and it was agreed to apply for TES. If payment of the subsidy was approved the time bought would be used to seek new orders.

Payment of TES was approved and made for an initial period of three months, at the end of which time the order position has so improved for all but one of the manufacturing units that application for payment for a further period of three months on behalf of these was not made. At the remaining establishment it was decided to switch to the production of a new line and a firm continuing order was obtained for this. It would require nearly three months to effect the changeover to the new product and TES would be paid during this period. As a result the threat of redundancy should be removed from all the 400 workers.

Overseas contract

A company manufacturing electronic assemblies and equipment with a total workforce of about 250 was faced with an impending redundancy of 80 workers due to the delay in finalising details of an overseas contract. The contract was a firm one and payment of TES will enable the company to meanwhile preserve the jobs of those 80 workers.

Employees of a sawmill, employing 100 workers, were faced with redundancy because of cash flow problems arising from the high price at which they had previously bought their present stocks of timber. Payment of TES should enable the company to work through its present unprofitable stocks and retain the workforce.

The threat of redundancy to about 70 workers occurred in a ship repairing company situated in an area where the amount of shipping had reduced by about 20 per cent. An application for payment of TES was made in endeavour to preserve a skilled workforce against a future upturn in trade.

A company which develops and manufactures magnetic

tape recorders for industrial use suffered a fall-off in orders and as a result 140 workers out of a total labour force of 500 were facing redundancy. Payment of TES is enabling the company to maintain the labour force intact in readiness for an anticipated improvement in orders during 1976.

The East Midlands hosiery and knitwear industry would have suffered substantial redundancies but for the subsidy. Difficulties were attributed to the effect of foreign imports and reduction in stocks by their UK customers. Applications by several firms in conjunction with the National Union of Hosiery and Knitwear workers has resulted in over 2,000 jobs being saved so far and further applications are in the pipeline. Firms are diversifying productions in an attempt to increase demand for their products.

A producer of high-grade domestic electrical appliances faced problems over production arising from a transfer of demand to cheaper brands (including imports) and aggravated by increased material costs and the 25 per cent VAT rate.

Works council

Almost 200 workers have been saved from redundancy at least for the time being. Employers of all grades were represented on a works committee which was supplied with full details of the company's trading position and unanimously supported the application for subsidy.

The company hopes that an extended TV advertising campaign and the upturn in trade expected later this year will help to alleviate their situation.

Further information about the scheme is contained in explanatory leaflet PL574 (2nd Rev). Copies of this and the application forms may be obtained from Department of Employment regional and unemployment benefit offices and also from Employment Service Agency employment offices.



World employment news

Promoting employment in Sweden

A SET of 25 short-term measures for the promotion of employment was presented to the Swedish Parliament last October. Although the rate of unemployment continued to be low (1.7 per cent in October and November, 1.6 per cent in December, 2.2 per cent in January 1976, and 1.8 per cent in February) the Budget proposals for 1976/77, which were presented to Parliament in January, include further employment policy proposals. They are intended to counteract the weakening of labour demand which is expected to occur in 1976, and so to help to maintain full employment.

According to the Budget statement of the Minister of Finance, the goals of the government's economic policy remain the same as they were last year, with the primary goal being the maintenance of full employment. Last year's Budget statement emphasised that employment policy was aimed at maintaining the number of jobs in manufacturing industries during 1975 and at permitting an expansion of employment in services.

In the first half of 1975 industrial employment was actually considerably higher than in the first half of 1974, but it weakened somewhat in the second half. Nevertheless, because of a strong rise in employment in public services and in trading services the average number of people employed during the first eleven months of 1975 was 100,000 more than in the corresponding period of 1974, and unemployment was lower than at any time since 1970. About 4,059,000 people were employed in 1975.

The high level of employment and the low level of unemployment were maintained despite a decline in production. They constituted a new aspect of labour market development which occurred, it seemed, partly because of the wish of employers to keep their labour force intact, so that they would be ready to increase production as soon as the need to do so arose, and partly because of measures taken by the government to maintain employment. Among the measures were a release of investment funds early in the year, the introduction of a stock-piling grant, and, to a lesser extent, the 25 proposals mentioned earlier, though the full effect of those will be felt only in the first half of this year.

The government's measures to maintain employment have followed two lines: one has been that of tackling employment problems as they arise at workplaces, with the intention of preventing lay-offs and discharges which might result in unemployment; the other has been that a coping with the problems of people who became unemployed, and with

the problems of newcomers to the labour market who have difficulty in finding work.

In pursuit of the second line, the draft Budget includes a proposal which is intended to enable the Labour Market Administration to expand and increase the effectiveness of the employment service. Money has been allocated for the employment of 250 additional staff (about 5,700 people are employed at present), and for increasing automatic data processing (ADP) activity. Regional vacancy lists will be produced with the aid of ADP in seven more counties, so that 19 of the 24 counties and about 90 per cent of vacancies will be covered by ADP.

Practical trials with computerised matching of vacancies with job-seekers are to be started at offices in six counties, and a pilot scheme for the compulsory notification of vacancies to employment offices is to be introduced in three counties. A further improvement in the removal grant is also proposed.

To try to stimulate employment, primarily in industry and in construction, the government has decided to continue to pay stock-piling grants to prolong the right to use investment funds until the end of 1976, and to bring forward central government investment in construction to the value of about £35 million. A further £35 million has been allocated to relief work and an additional £12 million or so to the building of schools.

Support for industrial expansion

Industrial expansion is to be supported and developed by social measures which will permit a high rate of investment in the "Statsforetag" group of government-owned industrial companies, and which will increase governmental support for regional development. The Statsforetag group is to be provided with about £175 million in the form of a new share issue, and funds for a five-year programme of regional development, which was approved by Parliament in 1973, for the period 1973/74 to 1977/78 are to be increased from nearly £300 to over £450 million. A substantial part of investment by the Statsforetag group has concerned basic industries in northern Sweden. Expansion of industry in the northern parts of the country has also been assisted by the regional development programme.

According to the Budget statement, the government's 25-point programme and the additional Budget measures are

expected to lay a firm foundation for maintaining employment and recruiting labour during 1976, but more money will also be made available to try to increase the employment of disabled people. The allocation for the training and employment of disabled people will be increased by about £30 million to more than £200 million.

Help for disabled people

The extra money will be used to increase the number of disabled people employed in government archives offices, for semi-sheltered employment, including an increase in the number of disabled people who are employed through the payment of 40 per cent wage subsidy to employers, and for training people who are hard to place in employment.

The grant to enable disabled people to buy motor cars, which was increased last year, will be increased to over £2,250. It will be payable in full to anyone with an income of not more than about £2,500 a year, and at reduced amounts to people with incomes of up to about £4,500 a year. The terms under which disabled people may obtain loans to help to buy cars will be made easier.

The maintenance of full employment dominated the news after the first week of December, when the secretariat for economic planning of the Ministry of Finance made public a medium-term survey of the Swedish economy from 1975 to 1980. The secretariat presented four development forecasts which were based on various assumptions, including the assumption that 120,000 new jobs will have been created by 1980. The medium-term survey was followed by a demand from the Centre Party (an opposition party with 71 of the 350 seats in Parliament) for 400,000 new jobs by 1980. Just before Christmas a report entitled *Work for All* was presented to the Minister of Labour by a committee of inquiry on employment during the next five years. It recommended the creation of over 250,000 new jobs in the public sector.

In January 1976 the Social Democratic Party and the Trade Union Confederation (LO) published a joint election manifesto addressed to the Swedish people. It emphasised that the party had five aims: a strong national economy, employment for all, renewal of working life (which meant among other things, the introduction of new legislation on the working environment and on insurance against occupational injuries), security for all, and a good environment.

At a press conference given jointly by the Prime Minister, Mr Olof Palme, in his capacity as chairman of the party, and by Mr Gunnar Nilsson, the chairman of LO, Mr Palme said that he could not guarantee that the present level of employment would be maintained during the months between January and the election in September. The only guarantees which he could give were that, in the short term, the government would do all in its power to maintain employment, and that, in the long term, the aim was work for all.

The recommendations contained in *Work for All*, have not yet been adopted as government policy (the report is being circulated for comment), nor will they necessarily be accepted by the government, but they fit in well with the Social Democratic Party's long-term aim.

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The starting points for the committee of inquiry's work were the determining of the country's manpower needs, its present manpower resources, the special needs which might have to be met to increase the labour force, and eventual employment possibilities. In February, according to the National Labour Market Board, the economically active population, which is counted between the ages of 16 and 74, was 4.12 million.

The committee admitted that it did not know how many more people were capable of working, or would like to work, but it estimated that, if women were to be employed to the same extent as men now are, the potential labour force would be increased by 600,000. If the present highest employment rates for men and women which existed locally became general then between 350,000 and 400,000 new jobs would be needed to employ everyone.

The committee did not suggest how everyone who might be a potential member of the labour force might be employed but it did say that, if the public services were to function as the public wanted them to, then up to 250,000 people could be employed in new jobs in the public sector by 1980. Most of them, the committee suggested, would be needed to meet the needs of welfare and health services for the elderly, the young and the chronically sick, but especially for the elderly and chronically sick.

Social services proposals

The committee said the number of people over 65 years old would increase by 100,000 by 1980, and by 100,000 more by 1990, when it would be 1,450,000 (the present population is 8,208,000). An ageing population would clearly need increased health and welfare services, but services for the young could not be neglected. It suggested that the country had to make one of three choices:

- If it chose merely to provide services to keep pace with population growth and changes, and to prevent present queues for the services from growing, then it would need to employ 70,000 more people in the public sector by 1980.

- If it accepted the proposals which municipal and county authorities had made for improvements in services, then 150,000 more people would be needed.

- If it provided services of the standard and to the extent which the public wished to see, then over 250,000 more people would be needed.

The committee considered the first choice to be quite unacceptable, however. It would mean that there could be no real extension of services unless queues were to be allowed to grow and the quality of the services were to remain unchanged. The second choice, in the opinion of the committee, could only lead to longer queues for the services. It foresaw a queue of 130,000 children waiting for places in day nurseries and (after-school) leisure (or recreational) centres. The third choice, the committee thought, was the most desirable.

The cost of the third choice was put at about £1,800 million over the five years, but the committee did not make any definite recommendation about the raising of the money.

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It did say, however, that the public sector's increased share of the gross national product which might be expected to come from increased production during the next few years would be insufficient to meet the bill. It gave two examples of how the cost might be met—both of which would require local government taxes, and the payroll tax paid by the employers, to be increased—but said that the responsibility for taking a decision about how funds should be provided must necessarily be political.

It said also that the provision of 250,000 new jobs would require industrial, regional, and manpower policies to be viewed as a whole. The committee regarded industrial policy as an important part of its proposal; one which would have to be expanded and strengthened. The committee suggested that a regional industrial development programme be drawn up within the frame work of local government planning at county level, that the employment plans of individual enterprises be made in consultation with the people employed in them and that "society" take the initiative for the development and manufacture of products which require co-operation between different enterprises, consumers, and research institutions. Society should also help in the establishing of key industries.

Although the rate of unemployment among the population as a whole continues to be low, unemployment among young people under 25 is greater. About 25,000 (or more than a third) of the people who are unemployed are under 25, and another 25,000 under 25 are employed on public relief work. As was perhaps to be expected, therefore, the committee made some proposals about the employment of young people.

The committee attributed the higher rate of unemployment to the facts that many young people lacked vocational training of any kind, and that the jobs which could formerly be obtained without the need for training had become fewer. It suggested that it should be the joint task of schools and employment offices to set up a permanent organisation which would ensure through follow-up and job-seeking activities that all young people were provided with vocational or other practical training, or with work.

There should be more vocational guidance of a practical kind in all secondary schools, the committee said. For young people who did not proceed beyond primary school (at the age of 16) there should be short courses of various kinds which could be taken later, and which could be added to. There should be the possibility for further study during leisure hours and during working hours, and there should be a system of initiatory instruction and training for young people beginning a job.

In February, to encourage local authorities to provide work for young people, the government increased its grant for the employment of young people on relief work from 50 per cent to 75 per cent of wages; and in March, in the hope of being able to promote the employment of 10,000 more young people in the private sector, the government arranged a special conference on youth employment. This was attended by the Prime Minister and other ministers, by the chairmen and managing directors of the 17 largest firms in Sweden,

and by the chairman of each of the two national trade union centres. The emphasis at the conference was on training as a means of providing employment, and on the government help, in the form of grants, available to stimulate employment and training.

The committee had little to say about working hours (other committees are, in fact, concerned with holidays and hours of work), but it emphasised that the shortening of working hours was not a means of dealing with employment problems.

To reduce working hours by 25 per cent (to a 6-hour day, as was being urged in some quarters) might lead to a wider distribution of employment, but it would demand very large increases in the numbers of people employed in all health services, and in care and welfare services for the old and the young, as well as an enormous increase in the training of new doctors, nurses, teachers, and other professional and skilled workers.

Planning of employment resources

Lastly, the committee proposed that there should be better planning of the use of employment resources, especially in industry. It proposed that the establishment of a new system of funds, similar to investment and working environment funds, for internal training purposes in enterprises should be examined. The funds could be used, it thought, to contribute to the evening-out of variations in trade. The committee thought also that stand-by arrangements should be made so that employment in the public sector could be increased in bad years.

Not all of the proposals made by the committee (which consists of representatives of each of the political parties, of trade unions, and of employers' organisations) were unanimous. Representatives of non-socialist parties, the Communist Party (VPK), and the Employers' Confederation had reservations about some points.

Since the report was presented to the Minister, members of non-socialist parties have criticised it adversely on the grounds that the committee has followed the pattern of every other government committee by concentrating on expansion of employment in the public sector and the increasing of taxes, whereas, as the representative of the Employers' Confederation on the committee said, there ought to be more emphasis on expansion of the private sector, especially of industry.

The committee's goal of providing work for all could be reached, it has been said, by increasing employment in the public sector by 70,000 and in the private sector by 60,000.

There are clearly differences of opinion about future employment policy, and about the way or ways in which full employment should be maintained, but, with a general election due in September, none of the opposition parties, or anybody connected with them, is likely to say that "work for all" is not just as much one of its aims as it is an aim of the Social Democratic Party (and, indeed, of the Employment Committee).

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1975

SOME PROVISIONAL statistics for stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1975 were published in the January 1976 issue of the *Gazette* (pages 26-27). The present article gives more detailed analyses of these stoppages; where necessary, figures have been revised in the light of later information received.

At the beginning of 1975, 50 stoppages which had commenced in the previous year were still in progress. The number beginning in 1975 which came to the notice of the Department of Employment, and were included in official statistics, was 2,282, making a total of 2,332 stoppages in progress in the year. Just over six million working days were lost during 1975 through these stoppages.

Estimates of workers involved and working days lost as a result of the stoppages, at the establishments where the disputes occurred, are given in the following summary table, together with corresponding figures for 1974. (An extended comparison with earlier years is given in table 9.) In this, as in other tables in the article, distinction is made as necessary between stoppages which began in the year and stoppages "in progress". These latter figures include stoppages which continued from the previous year.

Table 1 Stoppages of work, workers involved and working days lost

	1975	1974
Number of stoppages		
beginning in year	2,282	2,922
in progress in year	2,332	2,946
Number of workers involved in stoppages		
beginning in year	789,000	1,622,000
of which directly involved	570,000	1,161,000
indirectly involved	219,000	461,000
in progress in year	809,000	1,626,000
of which directly involved	580,000	1,164,000
indirectly involved	229,000	462,000
Number of working days lost through stoppages		
beginning in year	5,861,000*	14,694,000*
in progress in year	6,012,000	14,750,000

* In addition, stoppages which began in 1975 and 1974 and continued into the following years resulted in the loss of 53,000 and 151,000 working days in 1976 and 1975, respectively.

Stoppages included in the statistics

The statistics compiled by the Department of Employment relate to stoppages of work known to the department which are the result of industrial disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment.*

* The figures, therefore, exclude, for example, absences from work on January 14, 1975, when a reported 6,000 trade unionists and others demonstrated at Westminster demanding the release of two pickets imprisoned for conspiring to intimidate building workers during the 1972 stoppage of work in the building industry.

Information about stoppages is supplied by the department's local office managers and, in addition, information is available from other sources: for example, certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press, and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. There is no differentiation between "strikes" and "lock-outs". Information about stoppages known to have been official is included in table 133 of the statistical time series in this *Gazette* (see page 560). Small stoppages involving fewer than ten workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100.

Workers involved and working days lost

The figures include workers directly involved, and also those indirectly involved (that is, not themselves parties to the disputes) where they are thrown out of work at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The total number of workers shown as involved in stoppages during any given year is obtained by aggregating the numbers directly and indirectly involved in separate stoppages during that year. Some workers will have been involved in more than one stoppage and thus counted more than once in the year's total.

The figures exclude any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics. Information is, however, available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicles industry. In these it is estimated that about 203,000 working days were lost in 1975 at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. The corresponding figure for 1974 was 201,000.

Further analysis

Table 2 on page 470 analyses by industry group the number of stoppages beginning in 1975 and the number of workers involved in, and working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. Incidence rates expressing loss of working time in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees in employment in each industry group, and for all industries and services, in the United Kingdom will be published in the *Gazette* as soon as estimates of employment provided by the annual censuses of employment, on which the calculations will be based, are available for 1975 for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Some information about working days lost through

Table 2 Industrial analysis

Industry group	Number of stoppages beginning in 1975	Stoppages in progress in 1975	
		Number of workers involved*	Aggregate number of working days lost*†
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2	100	1,000
Coal mining	212	27,800	52,000
All other mining and quarrying	5	400	4,000
Grain milling	1	500	3,000
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	10	3,900	8,000
All other food industries	43	11,100	70,000
Drink	38	8,200	78,000
Tobacco	6	2,000	47,000
Coal and petroleum products	32	23,600	168,000
Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilisers, etc.	12	1,300	20,000
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	10	3,800	14,000
Paints, soap and other chemical industries	10	3,800	14,000
Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	120	57,100	292,000
All other metal manufacture	29	7,500	63,000
Mechanical engineering	331	72,500	732,000
Instrument engineering	19	5,600	21,000
Electrical engineering	153	88,200	984,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	63	34,100	509,000
Motor vehicles	150	164,000	829,000
Aerospace equipment	37	13,000	117,000
All other vehicles	14	9,800	176,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	129	26,200	209,000
Cotton flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	24	15,300	156,000
Woollen and worsted	11	1,200	4,000
Hosiery and other knitted goods	26	20,700	86,000
All other textile industries	13	3,600	11,000
Footwear	37	10,300	86,000
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	8	2,000	7,000
Pottery	6	2,300	10,000
Glass	18	2,900	19,000
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	17	2,000	17,000
Furniture, bedding, upholstery	11	2,200	13,000
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork	12	1,600	9,000
Paper and board, cartons, etc.	21	4,300	59,000
Printing, publishing, etc.	23	7,400	46,000
Other manufacturing industries	52	18,700	136,000
Construction	208	26,300	247,000
Gas, electricity, water	14	4,500	10,000
Railways	8	3,500	9,000
Road passenger transport	31	27,600	32,000
Road haulage contracting	35	3,200	12,000
Sea transport	7	4,200	13,000
Port and inland water transport	80	37,700	324,000
Other transport and communication	29	5,500	32,000
Distributive trades	53	6,200	66,000
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4	1,000	2,000
Professional and scientific services	34	13,400	30,000
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	36	9,800	50,000
Public administration and defence	59	10,000	128,000
Total	2,282†	808,900	6,012,000

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the total shown.
† See reference to availability of incidence rates in the text.
‡ Some stoppages involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

stoppages in a number of other countries is provided annually by the International Labour Office and published in this *Gazette* (see page 1276 of the December 1975 issue). It should be noted that the international figures are restricted to certain industries, and that additional qualifications and limitations apply because of the differences in scope and methodology employed by the countries concerned (for example, some countries include disputes of a political nature).

Table 3 on page 471 analyses by 13 broad industry groups the principal causes of stoppages of work beginning in 1975 on the basis of a revised system of classification first used in January 1973. An article on pages 117-120 of the February 1973 issue of the *Gazette* sets out, in detail, the range and structure of each section. The earlier system included a cause category entitled "sympathetic action" which is not included in the nine major groupings of the present classification. A stoppage in sympathy with one at another establishment is now given the same cause code as that stoppage, although a separate count of all cases of sympathetic action is still made

Table 5 Analysis of stoppages by duration in working days

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1975	Per cent of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Not more than one day	399	17.5	168,500	21.4	145,000	2.5
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	297	13.0	87,900	11.1	123,000	2.1
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	232	10.1	94,100	11.9	227,000	3.8
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	166	7.3	47,700	6.0	154,000	2.6
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	182	8.0	45,800	5.8	192,000	3.2
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	127	5.6	29,000	3.7	146,000	2.5
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	432	18.9	111,000	14.1	812,000	13.7
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	180	7.9	56,600	7.2	668,000	11.3
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	99	4.3	56,500	7.2	833,000	14.1
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	86	3.8	65,600	8.3	1,435,000	24.3
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	57	2.5	13,700	1.7	412,000	7.0
Over 60 days	25	1.1	12,900	1.6	766,000	12.9
Total	2,282	100.0	789,200	100.0	5,914,000	100.0

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

Table 6 Analysis of stoppages by aggregate number of working days lost

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1975	Per cent of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Under 250 days	876	38.4	53,300	6.8	96,000	1.6
250 and under 500	358	15.7	50,700	6.4	129,000	2.2
500 and under 1,000	337	14.8	66,100	8.4	239,000	4.1
1,000 and under 5,000	528	23.1	271,900	34.5	1,143,000	19.3
5,000 and under 25,000	146	6.4	195,300	24.7	1,486,000	25.1
25,000 and under 50,000	21	0.9	74,500	9.4	768,000	13.0
50,000 days and over	16	0.7	77,400	9.8	2,052,000	34.7
Total	2,282	100.0	789,200	100.0	5,914,000	100.0

* See footnote to table 5.

Table 7 Analysis of stoppages by total number of workers directly and indirectly involved

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1975	Per cent of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Under 25 workers	344	15.0	5,700	0.7	50,000	0.8
25 and under 50	374	16.4	13,200	1.7	98,000	1.7
50 and under 100	410	18.0	29,000	3.7	226,000	3.8
100 and under 250	541	23.7	85,000	10.8	579,000	9.8
250 and under 500	271	11.9	94,200	11.9	671,000	11.3
500 and under 1,000	166	7.3	108,000	13.7	834,000	14.1
1,000 and under 2,500	126	5.5	185,400	23.5	1,092,000	18.5
2,500 and under 5,000	32	1.4	111,600	14.1	1,272,000	21.5
5,000 and under 10,000	12	0.5	75,900	9.6	594,000	10.0
10,000 workers and over	6	0.3	81,000	10.3	500,000	8.5
Total	2,282	100.0	789,200	100.0	5,914,000	100.0

* See footnote to table 5.

(final column of table 3). In addition to numbers of stoppages, table 3 analyses the number of workers directly involved under each cause distinguished. It also shows the

number of working days lost both by those directly involved and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, including days lost in 1976 from stoppages which continued into that year.

An article on the incidence of stoppages in the United Kingdom from 1966 published in the February 1976 issue of this *Gazette* (pages 115-126) includes analyses by cause for each year from 1966 to 1974. For that article the statistics relating to years prior to 1973 were recalculated on the new basis in order to provide a continuous series. The series is restricted to numbers of stoppages and working days lost and does not provide an industrial analysis.

Table 4 on page 472 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1975 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 183 such stoppages in 1975 compared with 269 in 1974.

Tables 5 to 7 on page 470 analyse the stoppages beginning in 1975 according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The totals for workers involved, and for days lost, take account of those stoppages which continued into 1976. As the number of workers involved is that of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, it will often be greater than the number

Table 3 Analysis by cause of stoppages and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

	Pay		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Manning and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	Miscellaneous	Total	Stoppages involving sympathetic action included in previous columns*
	Total	Of which wage rates and earnings levels									
Mining and quarrying	44	43	1	3	—	4	58	85	23	217	—
Metal manufacture	99	94	5	—	8	8	8	14	12	149	3
Engineering	328	319	9	4	34	32	20	30	55	503	2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	35	32	3	—	2	6	2	7	11	63	3
Motor vehicles	80	78	2	5	7	6	8	26	18	150	1
Aerospace equipment	28	26	2	1	1	—	—	4	3	37	—
All other vehicles	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	14	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	91	89	2	1	14	4	3	6	10	129	1
Textiles, clothing and footwear	85	83	2	—	3	2	3	9	13	115	1
All other manufacturing industries	203	195	8	7	17	27	9	23	31	317	3
Construction	123	116	7	1	13	19	19	13	20	208	2
Transport and communication	77	70	7	3	13	15	17	40	25	190	1
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	118	109	9	1	6	21	10	17	28	201	3
Total, all industries and services	1,318†	1,261†	57	26	116†	142†	156†	276	248†	2,282†	20
Of which "sympathetic action"*	10	10	—	—	2	2	—	—	6	20	20

Number of workers‡ directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1975

Mining and quarrying	6,800	6,700	—	300	—	900	8,000	7,800	2,800	—	26,600	—
Metal manufacture	30,800	30,400	400	—	9,200	2,200	1,400	2,100	3,100	—	48,700	3,900
Engineering	74,200	73,500	800	200	15,100	6,800	6,900	3,100	8,200	—	114,500	100
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	10,900	10,900	100	—	900	1,100	100	400	3,000	—	16,500	600
Motor vehicles	38,700	38,600	100	700	2,100	1,300	4,800	4,900	8,500	—	61,100	100
Aerospace equipment	11,800	11,500	300	100	—	—	—	700	200	—	12,800	—
All other vehicles	8,300	8,300	—	—	—	—	—	500	—	—	8,900	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,200	9,200	—	—	3,400	2,600	500	100	1,700	—	17,600	200
Textiles, clothing and footwear	39,500	39,400	100	—	900	400	300	1,100	2,200	—	44,400	800
All other manufacturing industries	54,500	52,600	1,900	2,100	6,500	4,900	1,000	2,100	5,700	—	76,900	600
Construction	15,400	14,600	800	—	1,700	2,500	1,700	800	2,100	—	24,300	400
Transport and communication	27,100	17,600	9,500	100	7,000	12,300	20,200	6,500	2,700	—	75,800	100
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	25,400	23,000	2,400	200	700	6,200	3,200	2,900	3,800	—	42,300	500
Total, all industries and services	352,600	336,300	16,300	3,700	47,500	41,200	48,100	33,100	44,000	—	570,200	7,200
Of which "sympathetic action"*	4,900	4,900	—	—	300	900	—	—	1,100	—	7,200	7,200

Number of working days‡ lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1975

Mining and quarrying	22,000	22,000	—	—	—	5,000	12,000	12,000	5,000	—	56,000	—
Metal manufacture	259,000	252,000	6,000	1,000	28,000	5,000	5,000	59,000	16,000	—	373,000	18,000
Engineering	1,461,000	1,455,000	6,000	1,000	48,000	95,000	27,000	32,000	74,000	—	1,738,000	1,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	432,000	432,000	—	—	2,000	5,000	1,000	5,000	15,000	—	459,000	6,000
Motor vehicles	529,000	528,000	—	—	8,000	2,000	9,000	14,000	225,000	—	824,000	—
Aerospace equipment	108,000	106,000	2,000	1,000	—	—	—	7,000	1,000	—	117,000	—
All other vehicles	171,000	171,000	—	—	—	—	—	5,000	—	—	176,000	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	149,000	146,000	3,000	1,000	27,000	7,000	7,000	2,000	11,000	—	204,000	1,000
Textiles, clothing and footwear	315,000	315,000	—	—	1,000	9,000	—	10,000	13,000	—	348,000	2,000
All other manufacturing industries	568,000	561,000	7,000	11,000	33,000	43,000	3,000	11,000	29,000	—	699,000	5,000
Construction	134,000	130,000	4,000	1,000	44,000	16,000	12,000	24,000	24,000	—	243,000	2,000
Transport and communication	90,000	78,000	11,000	—	20,000	265,000	27,000	12,000	6,000	—	420,000	4,000
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	211,000	206,000	5,000	1,000	4,000	16,000	5,000	9,000	11,000	—	258,000	2,000
Total, all industries and services	4,448,000	4,402,000	46,000	25,000	211,000	474,000	115,000	400,000	<			

Table 4 Prominent stoppages in 1975

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Coal mining Armthorpe Doncaster	28.5.75	6.6.75	1,355	—	8,600	Underground workers	—	Over pay deduction for finishing a shift before time
Food, drink and tobacco Sheffield	28.5.75	30.7.75	140	—	7,100	Maintenance workers	—	Breakdown of wage negotiations
Aberdeen	9.6.75	20.6.75	980	—	8,700	Production workers	—	For payment for time lost during withdrawal of labour owing to paint smell
Paisley	19.6.75	21.7.75	740	—	17,000	Production workers	—	Dispute over payments for time lost due to disciplinary action
Birmingham	20.10.75	28.11.75	60	600	19,800	Sales staff	Draymen, warehousemen	Dispute over union representation of public house managers
Southall/Hayes	23.10.75	31.10.75	1,440	—	8,600	Process workers, engineers	—	In support of workers involved in a dispute over loss of pay for leaving early
Chemicals and allied industries Bishopston	26.2.75	4.3.75	1,585	—	7,900	Process workers, inspectors	—	Protest against delay in payment of interim award
Preston	3.3.75	5.3.75	2,000	—	5,600	Canteen staff, process workers	—	In support of canteen staff who feared reduction in bonus earnings following re-organisation of canteen
Cramlington/ Newcastle upon Tyne	1.4.75	13.7.75	80	—	5,900	Maintenance staff	—	For interim pay award prior to annual negotiation
Chesterfield/Barnsley/ Doncaster	17.4.75	8.6.75	1,890	—	44,600	Process workers	—	Breakdown of wage negotiations
Grangetown/Billingham/ Doncaster/Macclesfield/ Huddersfield	5.6.75	1.7.75	11,625	1,815	138,600	Craftsmen, production workers	Production workers	For improved pay offer
Metal manufacture Ebbw Vale	7.2.75	7.2.75	6,000	—	6,000	Process workers	—	Token stoppage in protest against closure of steel making plant
Consett	24.2.75	14.3.75	485	—	5,100	Labourers	—	Refusal to accept alternative employment during suspension of production at plate mill due to another dispute
Smethwick	22.4.75	7.6.75	20	155	6,400	Knockers-out	Production workers	Over new manning standards
Swinton Smethwick	24.4.75 30.4.75	13.6.75 13.6.75	400 355	—	14,300 12,600	Process workers Production workers	Inspectors, pattern makers, engineers	For pay increase In protest against company operating pay standstill during 1975
Bradford	11.6.75	18.7.75	565	—	12,800	Foundry workers, pattern makers	—	For improved pay offer
Port Talbot/ Cardiff/ Llanwern	15.6.75	24.6.75	7,620	—	27,000	Production workers	—	Protest against change in shift pattern eliminating weekend working with consequential loss of earnings
Coatbridge	30.6.75	14.7.75	650	—	7,200	Mill production workers	—	Protest against the introduction of new rotas reducing the number of shifts with consequential loss of earnings
Smethwick	4.7.75	15.7.75	220	1,250	9,500	Maintenance engineers	Production workers	For improved pay offer
Sutton-in-Ashfield	8.7.75	25.7.75	60	680	9,700	Supervisors, foremen, technicians, inspectors, clerks	Production workers	For improved pay offer to maintain differentials
Workington	18.7.75	15.8.75	580	—	6,400	Production workers	—	Dispute over "lead-in" payment pending introduction of bonus schemes
Rotherham	31.7.75	7.8.75	1,000	—	5,400	Maintenance workers	—	Suspension of workers following restrictive practices in protest against reduction in weekend overtime
Hunslet, Leeds	11.8.75	26.8.75	1,100	300	15,000	Foundry and engineering workers	Production workers	For increase in basic rate of pay
Attercliffe	15.9.75	24.11.75	350	—	17,700	Grinders, machinists, warehousemen, labourers	—	Protest against planned redundancies
Scunthorpe/Cleveland	15.9.75	19.9.75	3,820	—	17,500	Production workers	—	In support of workers at another plant in dispute over payment for operating a new blast furnace
Tipton	29.9.75	18.10.75	10	900	14,800	Swing frame grinders	Production workers	For extra pay for a particular job
Kirkby	13.10.75	24.10.75	750	—	7,500	General and production workers, canteen cleaners	—	Protest against suspension of canteen worker for refusing to service a new vending machine
Motherwell	15.10.75	1.11.75	210	1,975	15,400	Coke oven workers	Production workers	For extra payment for handling imported coke during repairs to coke oven
Avonmouth	5.11.75	2.3.76*	500	—	40,600*	Process workers	—	Dispute over manning levels in a redundancy situation
Mechanical engineering Coventry	2.1.75	15.1.75	1,600	—	15,100	Production workers	—	In protest against suspension of a worker following restrictive practices in pursuance of a pay claim
Colchester	10.1.75	25.1.75	350	260	6,200	Clerical workers	Production workers	For pay increase before expiry of current agreement
Gateshead	3.2.75	21.2.75	670	55	7,100	Markers-off, borers, electricians, fitters, machinists	Turners, borers, maintenance fitters, machinists	In protest against workers being laid off following restrictive practices by piece-workers in furtherance of pay claim
Gateshead	13.2.75	27.3.75	245	—	7,500	Fitters, turners, electricians, machinists, labourers	—	For pay increase, and rejection of employer's offer to consolidate threshold payments in order to increase overtime rates
Coatbridge	17.2.75	13.6.75	25	60	6,500	Moulders, pattern makers	Labourers	Suspension of workers for restrictive practices in furtherance of demand for revised productivity agreement

* Working days lost computed to 29.2.76 (stoppage continued after processing close-down)

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1975

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Andover, Hants	18.2.75	10.3.75	370	—	5,400	Production workers	—	For pay increases related to cost-of-living
Pallion	26.2.75	1.4.75	80	380	5,400	Clerical workers	Production workers	In protest against the employment of non-union clerical workers
Huddersfield	26.3.75	30.4.75	1,300	—	31,200	Storemen, welders, turners, setters, drivers, labourers	—	For improved pay offer
Hull	10.4.75	23.5.75	270	—	8,500	Craftsmen, production workers, draughtsmen, estimators, planners	—	For improved basic rate for craftsmen with related increases for other grades
Kirkby	11.4.75	9.5.75	400	—	8,400	Production and clerical workers	—	Dispute over pay deal involving differentials
Dumbarton	21.4.75	2.5.75	520	—	5,200	Welders, platers, caulkers, fitters etc	—	Demand by hourly-paid workers for a pay increase in lieu of bonus, and by all workers for an annual bonus
Stanley, Co Durham	21.4.75	25.4.75	1,300	—	5,900	Production and maintenance workers	—	Protest over delay in dealing with pay claim
Leicester Birtley	22.4.75 6.5.75	9.5.75 13.6.75	420 300	—	5,800 8,200	Machinists, fitters Production workers	—	For an increase in threshold payments For pay increase
Irvine	30.5.75	13.6.75	220	820	10,100	Electricians, mechanics etc	Production and maintenance workers	For an improved pay offer which would increase skill differentials
Annan	3.6.75	11.7.75	70	300	10,200	Cranemen, slingers, stores workers	Production workers	For pay parity with other manual workers
Scunthorpe	5.6.75	4.7.75	440	—	8,000	Platers, welders, burners, erectors	—	Disagreement over bonus payments
Bradford	10.6.75	18.7.75	1,410	—	35,300	Engineering workers	—	For pay increase
Newcastle upon Tyne	23.6.75	1.8.75	210	—	6,400	Technical representatives	—	For improved pay offer
Accrington	7.7.75	22.8.75	100	1,100	13,500	Erection fitters	Production workers	Dissatisfaction with proposed new bonus system
Coventry	9.7.75	1.8.75	600	805	25,300	Production workers	Production workers	Suspension of workers following sanctions in pursuance of a pay claim
Birtley	22.7.75	22.8.75	550	405	22,600	Various occupations	Various occupations	For a guarantee that pay differentials between plants would be levelled when pay restrictions were lifted
Renfrew	13.8.75	15.9.75	1,530	550	49,900	Engineering workers	Welders, platers	For pay increase to make up differential following special allowance award to welders
Belfast	26.8.75	31.10.75	2,855	—	123,500	Fitters, machinists, operatives	—	For pay increase
Ardsier	18.9.75	9.10.75	1,095	—	17,100	Hourly-paid workers	—	Protest against suspension of shop stewards following restrictive practices in a demarcation dispute
Sheffield	10.10.75	25.11.75	350	—	7,000	Machinists, fitters, etc	—	Protest against suspension of shop steward
Kilmarnock	10.10.75	17.10.75	1,890	—	9,700	Machine operators, turners, setters, storemen loaders	—	For consolidation of threshold payment into basic wage
Leeds Swindon	27.10.75 22.10.75	28.11.75 23.2.76	310 410	—	7,500 33,600	Engineers Turners, fitters, storemen, machine shop and production workers	—	For improved pay offer Protest against the dismissal of a shop steward
Instrument engineering Cheltenham	26.3.75	16.4.75	1,500	—	9,000	Production workers	—	For improved pay offer
Electrical engineering Hartlepool	2.1.75	9.1.75	50	3,000	5,900	Millwrights, electricians	Hourly paid workers	For pay increase
Coventry	10.1.75	28.2.75	25	1,705	17,400	Platers	Production workers	Objection to the grading within the pay structure of new automatic plating process occupations
Stafford	26.2.75	25.3.75	120	1,200	20,800	Testers	Production workers	Dispute over pay differentials between testers and other skilled workers leading to an "across the board" demand
East Kilbride	26.2.75	11.4.75	165	450	18,000	Testers and other male workers	Female assemblers, packers and general workers	Demand by male workers for an improved pay offer (existing offer including movement towards equal pay accepted by female workers)
Gateshead	18.3.75	28.4.75	50	380	11,800	Maintenance workers	Production workers	For pay increase
Thorne	21.3.75	25.4.75	70	680	16,800	Skilled workers	Production workers	Protest against suspension of worker for refusing to transfer to another department
Skelmersdale	2.4.75	11.4.75	1,000	—	8,000	Production workers	—	Over implementation of new manning agreement
Yate, Bristol	4.4.75	15.4.75	70	650	5,400	Press operators	Production workers	Dissatisfaction with new bonus rates
Bromborough	4.4.75	9.5.75	375	135	12,900	Production workers	Maintenance workers	For improved pay offer
Bathgate	4.4.75	18.4.75	800	—	8,600	Production workers	—	Delay in concluding pay negotiations
Coventry	7.4.75	4.7.75	1,150	3,600	304,000	Installation engineers	Wiremen and other site workers	For pay parity with Post Office engineers
Renfrew	9.4.75	13.6.75	500	—	22,400	Process workers	—	Dispute over method of selection of workers to be made redundant
Ashton-under-Lyne	28.4.75	12.5.75	1,480	—	14,700	Production workers	—	Over the introduction of supervision for outside workers
Luton	1.5.75	6.6.75	1,400	200	33,300	Production workers	Various grades	Over implementation of equal pay agreement
Monkstown, N. Ireland	7.5.75	9.5.75	965	1,370	5,300	Fitters, boilermakers	Production workers	Inter-union dispute over the release of members of one union to join the other
Atherton/Eccles/Kirkby/ Leigh/Salford/ Todmorden	2.6.75	27.6.75	345	2,800	41,900	Fitters, electricians, plumbers, joiners	Production workers, labourers	For improved bonus rates

Table 4 (continued)

Prominent stoppages in 1975

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Ayr	3.6.75	8.7.75	20	490	13,000	Test department personnel	Toolroom, machine shop and foundry workers	In protest against suspension of tester for failing to carry out instruction during a period of work-to-rule
Stafford	6.6.75	25.7.75	2,500	—	65,000	Manual grades	—	For pay increase
Corby	11.6.75	2.7.75	125	390	7,900	Electricians, fitters, production workers, fork lift drivers	Machine operators	For pay increase, cost of living addition and payment of average earnings at holiday periods
Liverpool	12.6.75	27.6.75	90	610	6,000	Cable makers	Production workers	Rejection by workers of new pay agreement accepted by union
Attercliffe	23.6.75	14.7.75	600	—	9,300	Manual workers	—	Breakdown of wage negotiations
Dundee	26.6.75	16.7.75	520	—	7,300	Craftsmen, production workers	—	For pay increase
Newcastle upon Tyne	7.7.75	1.8.75	4,000	—	80,000	Hourly paid workers	—	For improved pay offer
Sunderland/South Shields	8.7.75	25.7.75	655	3,285	42,800	Clerical and production control staff	Production workers	For improved pay offer
Mountain Ash	22.7.75	8.8.75	680	530	16,500	Female machine operators	Machine operators, setters, inspectors, storemen	For improved bonus rate following basic increase to obtain parity with male workers
Monkstown/Larne/Enniskillen	6.8.75	27.8.75	365	3,405	14,500	Clerical staff	Production workers	For pay increase
Coventry	19.8.75	6.10.75	5	440	8,400	Jigging operators	Production workers	For pay increase
Cambuslang/Hamilton/Motherwell	24.10.75	5.11.75	135	1,340	12,200	Toolsetters	Assemblers, machine operators	Protest by toolsetters against vacancies being filled by up-graded machine operators while toolsetters in other departments were being down-graded
Letchworth	26.11.75	5.12.75	300	900	6,900	Quality control engineers and supervisors	Production workers	In sympathy with five engineers suspended for operating a work-to-rule over non-implementation of bonus scheme due to government pay policy
Shipbuilding and marine engineering								
Birkenhead	13.1.75	21.2.75	70	1,200	31,100	Crane drivers	Boilermakers, fitters, coppersmiths, labourers	Rejection of claim by crane drivers for pay parity with boilermaking trades
Birkenhead	13.1.75	20.5.75	250	750	77,100	Boilermakers	Production workers	Suspension of boilermakers, following work-to-rule in pursuance of an improved pay offer
Tyneside	7.7.75	5.9.75	4,320	4,145	277,800	Outfitting tradesmen and ancillary workers	Boilermakers, electricians	For a pay increase to maintain differentials with boilermakers
Glasgow	22.10.75	3.11.75	385	2,500	21,600	Welders	Platers, caulkers, drillers, shipwrights	Objection by welders to special allowance for use of welding equipment being paid to other tradesmen, thereby eroding differentials
Motor vehicles								
Oxford	6.1.75	3.2.75	250	12,000	16,700	Tuners	Body plant workers	Demand for re-grading
Resolven, Neath	6.1.75	15.1.75	150	550	5,600	Fitters, setters, welders, electricians	Machinists, production workers	In protest against new manning arrangements involving increased work loads
Birmingham	10.2.75	17.3.75	555	4,100	86,400	Toolmakers, fitters	Production workers	For improved pay offer
Oxford	18.2.75	27.2.75	880	—	7,000	Warehouse selectors	—	Protest against methods employed in security check operation
Halewood	28.2.75	3.3.75	2,500	3,000	10,300	Body plant workers	Paint, trim and assembly workers	In support of a worker suspended for three days for allegedly failing to maintain work schedules
Bathgate	6.3.75	21.3.75	95	3,800	35,400	Electricians, pipe fitters	Assemblers technical grades	Protest against effect of new pay and conditions agreement on differentials
Loughborough	7.3.75	9.4.75	300	—	6,500	All manual workers	—	Dismissal of a shop steward for refusing to accept work allocation
Sheffield	1.4.75	21.4.75	500	—	6,300	Pieceworkers	—	For increase in minimum piecework rate
Coventry	14.4.75	25.4.75	300	1,000	8,200	Paint and body shop workers	Assembly workers	Protest against company's plans to transfer a group of workers to another plant
Coventry	16.4.75	18.4.75	450	1,250	5,100	Trim track workers	Assembly workers	Disagreement over pay entitlement during a period of lay-off due to stoppage in paint and body shops
Oxford	18.4.75	5.5.75	2,000	1,300	13,200	Assembly line "back-up" workers	Assembly workers	Proposed introduction of short-time working arrangements similar to those for "direct" workers
Coventry	18.4.75	16.5.75	700	2,000	42,400	Clerical workers	Production workers	Over pay of clerical workers relative to manual workers
Dagenham	23.4.75	19.6.75	70	5,000	115,500	Door hangers	Production workers	Protest against proposed reduction in the number of door hangers on each shift
London NE10	30.4.75	21.5.75	570	—	8,800	All hourly paid workers	—	For improved pay offer
Coventry	9.5.75	4.6.75	4,000	3,700	116,400	Production workers	Assembly workers	For pay increase
Halewood	11.6.75	13.6.75	250	1,895	6,300	Maintenance craftsmen	Production workers	Protest against short-time working caused by industrial action at another plant of the same company
Hemel Hempstead	16.6.75	8.8.75	800	—	24,000	Engineering workers	—	For pay increase
Cardiff	16.6.75	18.6.75	9,715	465	30,500	Maintenance fitters, toolmakers, setters	Storekeepers, packers	For improved pay offer
Dagenham	17.6.75	20.6.75	130	4,500	17,400	Forklift truck drivers	Engine plant workers	Protest against the use of supervisors to move equipment during a period of lay-off
Birmingham	19.6.75	29.7.75	35	400	8,500	Press operators	Assembly and production workers	In support of demand for revaluation of piece-work rates
Kings Norton	20.6.75	27.6.75	75	1,000	6,400	Supervisors	Machinists, assembly workers, draughtsmen, chemists, engineers	For pay increase to maintain differentials relative to manual workers

Table 4 (continued)

Prominent stoppages in 1975

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Leamington Spa	6.8.75	26.8.75	540	—	7,000	Clerical staff	—	For pay increase
Halewood	11.8.75	13.8.75	265	5,425	11,100	Door hangers, line workers	Production workers	Protest against proposed reduction in the number of door hangers on each shift
Garston, Liverpool	18.8.75	23.8.75	40	1,465	8,800	Stackers, truck drivers	Production workers	Protest against dismissal of a worker for alleged failure to carry out instructions
Halewood	1.10.75	1.10.75	240	7,000	7,200	Maintenance craftsmen	Production workers	Token stoppage in support of demand for elimination of Friday night shift
Coventry	2.10.75	23.10.75	900	3,000	29,100	Wages and clerical staff	Production and assembly workers	Alleged delay in implementation of new job evaluated wage structure
Solihull/Birmingham	28.10.75	17.11.75	1,625	2,365	30,900	Assembly workers, machine operators, delivery drivers	Assembly workers	In protest against company's use of industrial engineers to carry out time and motion studies
Castle Bromwich	14.11.75	24.11.75	255	3,000	13,300	Press operators	Production workers	Dispute over work assignment issue
Aerospace equipment								
Bristol	17.2.75	8.4.75	165	—	5,600	Assembly fitters	—	In support of a claim that engines sent out of the plant for testing should be accompanied by a fitter
Wolverhampton	10.3.75	27.3.75	840	—	11,200	Machinists, labourers, works police, staff inspectors	—	Disagreement over employer's interpretation of new national minimum wage agreement
Weybridge	11.3.75	17.3.75	1,200	35	6,200	Fitters, coppersmiths, sheet metal workers, machinists	Electricians	For improved pay offer
Yeovil	16.5.75	20.6.75	2,250	—	54,100	Production workers	—	For improved pay offer following rejection of inflation protection and payment-by-result provisions
All other vehicles								
Doncaster	3.2.75	14.2.75	575	350	5,800	Assembly workers	Assembly workers	Rejection by union members of negotiated pay deal agreed by other unions and for an improved pay offer
Coventry	1.5.75	13.6.75	4,600	—	142,600	Production workers	—	For improved pay offer
Doncaster	5.5.75	12.5.75	2,030	—	10,100	Production workers	—	Protest against reduction in bonus earnings caused by fluctuating supplies of materials
Metal goods not elsewhere specified								
Warrington	27.1.75	5.2.75	120	1,400	12,200	Maintenance engineers	Process workers	For pay increase
Liverpool	28.1.75	21.2.75	180	250	7,200	Tradesmen	Production workers	For improved pay offer
Handsworth, Birmingham	3.3.75	5.3.75	1,750	—	5,300	Polishers and other manual workers	—	Protest against conditions imposed for reinstatement of dismissed shop steward
Musselburgh	7.4.75	30.5.75	650	—	22,100	Wire drawers	—	For a pay increase following an award to engineers and electricians
Smethwick	29.4.75	19.5.75	480	—	8,600	Total work force	—	Refusal to accept alternative work during period of non-co-operation in pursuance of an improved pay offer
Margate	2.6.75	30.6.75	280	—	5,100	Production, technical and clerical workers	—	Refusal to work with foreman following disagreement with worker
Manchester	8.7.75	12.9.75	95	550	14,900	Maintenance workers	Wire drawers	Demand for extra payment for certain duties following a manning dispute
Darlaston	18.7.75	15.8.75	1,045	—	11,000	Production, maintenance, stores, transport, technical and clerical staff	—	Protest against withdrawal of pay offer found to be in breach of government pay policy
Glasgow	23.9.75	10.12.75	280	—	15,900	Production workers, process engineers, inspectors, clerical staff	—	Objection to proposed redundancies
Textiles								
Derby	10.3.75	27.3.75	700	—	9,500	Maintenance craftsmen	—	Breakdown of wage negotiations
Wrexham	27.4.75	5.5.75	920	—	6,500	Textile workers	—	Suspension of workers following restrictive practices in pursuance of pay claim
Aintree	10.6.75	30.6.75	990	500	10,000	Celon operatives, process workers	Celon operatives	For improved pay offer
Spennymoor	19.6.75	27.9.75	175	1,300	91,700	Maintenance fitters	Textile workers	For pay increase
Aintree, Liverpool	25.9.75	12.10.75	520	40	6,600	Production workers	Polymer process workers	For workers who exceed production target to have pay increase in addition to guaranteed bonus
Various areas in Great Britain	1.12.75	19.12.75	16,875	—	38,100	Hosiery workers	—	Series of token stoppages in support of maximum increases payable under government pay policy
Hinckley	18.12.75	12.1.76	200	465	10,000	Overlookers, machinists	Knitters, examiners	Failure to reach agreement on pay claim
Clothing								
Whitburn	15.4.75	30.5.75	275	—	8,400	Cutters, machinists	—	Protest against dismissal of shop steward
Various areas in England and Wales	5.11.75	19.12.75	3,185	—	60,300	Cutters, machinists, examiners, pressers	—	For maximum increase payable under government pay policy
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc								
New Cross, London	30.4.75	13.5.75	50	500	5,400	Engineers, fitters	Process workers, clerical staff	For pay parity with workers at another plant of the same company
Hazelhead, Sheffield	30.6.75	4.7.75	1,100	—	5,500	Manual workers	—	For improved pay offer
Newburn	7.7.75	28.7.75	500	—	7,500	Tradesmen, labourers	—	For improved pay offer
Glasgow	30.7.75	8.9.75	40	200	5,900	Machinists, labourers, machine operators	Process workers	For improved pay offer

Table 4 (continued)

Prominent stoppages in 1975

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Timber, furniture, etc Kirkby	20.5.75	30.5.75	1,000	—	7,700	Production workers	—	Fear of redundancy if work transferred following company's decision to continue production at another plant
Paper, printing and publishing London	25.3.75	10.4.75	1,750	—	13,800	Production workers, drivers, warehousemen	—	Management proposal to include in pay agreement an understanding about the non-automatic replacement of staff
Various areas in England and Scotland	29.4.75	15.7.75	1,480	—	12,300	Provincial newspaper, periodical, and general printing workers	—	For improved pay offer
Birmingham Kirkby	7.7.75 16.7.75	5.9.75 5.9.75	200 800	—	8,700 20,800	Journalists Engineers, electricians, boilermen	—	Breakdown in pay negotiations For pay agreement to be linked with earlier settlement by another union
Warrington	25.7.75	31.10.75	40	350	21,800	Electricians, fitters, welders, turners	Production workers	For pay increase in line with nationally negotiated increase awarded to production workers prior to government pay restriction
Other manufacturing industries								
Speke, Liverpool	7.3.75*	16.5.75	1,060	—	7,000	Production workers	—	Weekly token stoppage in support of demand for a reduction in working hours
Wolverhampton	17.3.75	11.4.75	600	3,900	48,000	Maintenance engineers, electricians	Production workers	For a compensatory pay increase and the discontinuance of week-end working in a three-day week situation
Chingford	5.4.75	3.6.75	140	—	5,600	Process workers	—	Protest against employer's proposal to withdraw facilities for deducting union dues from pay
Glasgow	7.4.75	9.5.75	100	430	13,000	Engineers, pipe fitters, electricians	Rubber workers	For pay parity with engineers at another plant of the same company
Croydon	23.4.75	3.6.75	205	—	5,900	Labourers, technical staff	—	Protest against a shop steward being made redundant
Speke, Liverpool	19.8.75	22.8.75	140	1,330	5,300	Process workers	Process workers	For an increased "dirty money" allowance
Construction								
Billingham	5.5.75	31.5.75	425	5	7,200	Various building trades	Electricians	For the re-instatement of welders whose sub-contract had been terminated
London WC1	26.9.75	27.2.76	120	—	13,000	Building workers	—	Demand for severance payments additional to normal redundancy payments
Gowerton	24.10.75	22.12.75	495	—	17,800	Building workers	—	Objection to proposed redundancies
Port and inland water transport								
Newcastle upon Tyne	6.2.75	21.3.75	200	—	6,300	Engineering workers	—	For pay increase
London/Tilbury/Gravesend	27.2.75	4.4.75	10,180	350	258,300	Dockworkers, tally clerks	Tugboat and lightermen, tally clerks	Demarcation dispute between union members on the issue of securing for registered dockworkers more container handling work at inland depots
Ellesmere Port/Partington/Salford	18.3.75	10.6.75	790	—	15,000	Dockworkers, crane drivers, checkers	—	For flat-rate pay increase
Liverpool	1.5.75	1.5.75	6,970	—	7,000	Dockworkers	—	In support of claim that May Day should be a public holiday
Other transport and communication								
London and surrounding counties	22.1.75	29.1.75	17,700	—	18,000	Drivers, conductors, motormen, guards, workshop staff	—	Demand for greater protective measures for bus crews against assaults by passengers (token stoppages on 22.1.75 (one depot only) and 29.1.75)
Various ports in Great Britain	27.3.75	29.3.75	3,685	—	7,400	Ships' officers and ratings	—	In protest against proposed closure of Heysham-Belfast ferry service
Birmingham	7.8.75	28.11.75	70	—	5,400	Freight handlers	—	In protest against new search procedures and the carrying of security passes
Distributive trades								
Hebburn/Hull/Liverpool/Sheffield/Swindon/York	7.4.75	2.5.75	675	—	7,000	Drivers, draymen, mates, warehousemen	—	For a cost-of-living pay award
Eccles and Wigan	7.5.75	29.5.75*	1,155	—	12,000	Warehouse operatives	—	For improved pay offer
Public administration and defence								
Alexandria	6.1.75	28.2.75	300	—	11,800	Local authority manual workers	—	For pay increase
Glasgow/Dundee	13.1.75	14.4.75	610	—	32,900	Local authority drivers	—	Claim for pay parity with HGV drivers in the private sector
Various areas in Scotland	19.1.75	25.4.75	900	45	61,100	Local authority electricians	Local authority electricians	Selective stoppages in support of claim for pay parity with electricians in the private sector of the electrical contracting industry
Liverpool	27.1.75	21.3.75	165	—	6,600	Local authority drivers	—	Dispute over pay differentials in relation to HGV drivers in the private sector
Glasgow	29.1.75	20.2.75	350	—	6,000	Local authority engineering workers	—	Breakdown of wage negotiations
Various areas in England and Wales	3.2.75	20.5.75	1,195	30	44,400	Local authority electricians	Mates	Selective stoppages in support of claim for pay parity with electricians in the private sector of the electrical contracting industry
London SE15	30.4.75	20.5.75	345	—	5,100	Refuse collectors	—	Demand for lump sum payment to clear backlog of refuse
Miscellaneous services								
Newmarket	30.4.75	27.7.75	250	—	10,000	Stable lads	—	For improved pay offer
Various areas in United Kingdom	16.5.75	29.5.75	2,355	—	12,700	TV production staff	—	Demand for compensatory lump sum for pay lost during earlier period of wage restraint

* Continuation of stoppage recorded for the period 24.5.75-28.2.75 in annual data for stoppages beginning in 1974 (see June 1975 Gazette, page 545, third item).

Table 8 Analysis by region and broad industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968) THOUSANDS

Industry	Region											United Kingdom
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	
Number of workers* involved in all stoppages in progress												
Mining and quarrying	500	—	100	400	3,200	13,500	100	1,100	6,600	2,600	—	28,200
Metal manufacture	300	—	600	13,200	5,300	12,000	2,000	4,400	17,500	9,200	—	64,600
Engineering	13,600	600	6,400	20,400	5,600	11,100	26,000	30,800	8,100	31,900	11,600	166,200
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	700	1,000	1,100	—	—	1,600	2,500	20,100	100	7,100	—	34,100
Motor vehicles	39,200	4,700	200	63,600	700	2,200	38,000	—	10,800	4,400	—	164,000
Aerospace equipment	2,600	—	5,000	2,400	—	1,500	400	—	—	100	500	13,000
All other vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,800
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2,000	—	300	8,700	1,000	5,900	4,800	100	500	2,600	—	26,200
Textiles, clothing and footwear	100	100	600	1,800	19,400	4,400	6,800	6,200	6,800	3,400	3,500	53,100
All other manufacturing industries	12,700	2,600	1,800	8,600	3,100	5,700	23,000	19,600	2,900	10,800	6,000	96,800
Construction	8,700	—	—	800	400	1,200	4,500	4,200	1,900	3,700	900	26,300
Transport and communication	38,300	—	3,200	2,000	100	11,200	15,600	5,100	3,000	2,300	500	81,700
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	6,200	500	2,400	1,800	1,400	5,900	8,800	5,400	3,500	4,100	5,000	45,000
Total, all industries and services	124,900	10,100	21,700	129,500	40,600	79,700	132,600	97,500	62,000	82,300	28,000	808,900
Number of working days* lost in all stoppages in progress												
Mining and quarrying	1,000	—	1,000	3,000	5,000	27,000	—	1,000	11,000	9,000	—	56,000
Metal manufacture	3,000	—	20,000	85,000	25,000	85,000	26,000	20,000	45,000	46,000	—	355,000
Engineering	227,000	10,000	76,000	224,000	66,000	156,000	176,000	289,000	51,000	296,000	167,000	1,737,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,000	2,000	5,000	—	—	3,000	111,000	342,000	—	43,000	—	509,000
Motor vehicles	223,000	7,000	—	429,000	11,000	18,000	74,000	—	29,000	37,000	—	829,000
Aerospace equipment	12,000	—	66,000	20,000	1,000	8,000	2,000	4,000	1,000	1,000	3,000	117,000
All other vehicles	—	—	—	150,000	1,000	24,000	1,000	—	—	—	—	176,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	16,000	—	2,000	55,000	4,000	29,000	49,000	—	4,000	49,000	—	209,000
Textiles, clothing and footwear	93,000	1,000	3,000	66,000	4,000	30,000	59,000	101,000	47,000	22,000	16,000	350,000
All other manufacturing industries	42,000	8,000	9,000	94,000	24,000	56,000	139,000	174,000	16,000	92,000	15,000	720,000
Construction	311,000	—	—	7,000	3,000	11,000	44,000	43,000	27,000	63,000	6,000	247,000
Transport and communication	311,000	1,000	9,000	12,000	—	14,000	41,000	14,000	9,000	8,000	3,000	422,000
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	32,000	11,000	2,000	11,000	3,000	29,000	43,000	15,000	15,000	88,000	35,000	286,000
Total, all industries and services	964,000	40,000	195,000	1,095,000	208,000	489,000	765,000	1,004,000	255,000	753,000	245,000	6,012,000

* The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working days lost will, therefore, frequently be less than the total obtained by multiplying the number of workers involved by the number of days each stoppage lasted.

Over half of all stoppages lasted not more than five days; less than one-fifth lasted more than 12 days. Half involved fewer than 100 workers; under eight per cent involved 1,000 or more workers. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for 54 per cent of the total; only 16 stoppages (0.7 per cent) involved the loss of 50,000 or more working days, but in aggregate these accounted for over a third of all days lost.

Table 8 above provides an analysis by standard region of the number of workers involved, and of the aggregate number of working days lost, by broad industry group. It should be noted, however, that the industrial structure in each region is an important factor affecting the regional distribution of stoppages due to industrial disputes.

Review 1955-1975

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1955 are given in table 9.

The number of stoppages which began in 1975 (2,282) was the lowest annual total since 1971. The number of workers involved in stoppages in 1975, and the number of working days lost, were the lowest since 1967 and 1968, respectively. The high figures for the intervening years have been mainly the result of relatively few large-scale stoppages.

Table 9 Stoppages in years 1955-1975

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages			Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages		
		Beginning in year		In progress in year	Beginning in year		In progress in year
		Directly	Indirectly	000's	(a)	(b)	000's
1955	2,419	599	60	671	3,741	3,788	3,781
1956	2,648	464	43	508	2,036	2,051	2,083
1957	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398	8,399	8,412
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461	3,474	3,462
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257	5,280	5,270
1960	2,832	698†	116	819†	3,001	3,049	3,024
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,038	3,046
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,778	5,798
1963	2,068	455	135	593	1,731	1,997	1,755
1964	2,524	700†	172	883†	2,011	2,030	2,277
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906	2,932	2,925
1966	1,937	414†	116	544†	2,372	2,395	2,398
1967	2,116	551†	180	734†	2,765	2,783	2,787
1968	2,378	2,073†	182	2,258†	4,672	4,719	4,690
1969	3,116	1,426	228†	1,665†	6,799	6,925	6,846
1970	3,906	1,460	333	1,801	10,854	10,908	10,980
1971	2,228	863†	308†	1,178†	13,497	13,589	13,551
1972	2,497	1,448†	274†	1,734†	23,816	23,923	23,909
1973	2,873	1,103	410	1,528	7,089	7,145	7,197
1974	2,922	1,161	461	1,626	14,694	14,845	14,750
1975	2,282	570	219	809	5,861	5,914	6,012

(a) The figures in this column include days lost only in the year in which the stoppages began.

(b) The figures in this column include days lost both in the year in which the stoppages began and also in the following year.

* Workers involved in more than one stoppage in any year are counted more than once in the year's total. Workers involved in a stoppage beginning in the year and continuing into another are counted in both years in the column showing the number of workers involved in stoppages in progress.

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

Industrial action other than stoppages

During 1975 there were a number of industrial disputes where the action taken did not involve a stoppage of work. For example, hospital consultants employed in the National Health Service imposed a work-to-contract from January in a dispute over proposed new contracts. The action continued until April when agreement was reached.

Work permits issued in 1975

STATISTICS of work permits published quarterly in the *Gazette* relate to numbers of permits issued and applications refused. Statistics of work permits issued, analysed by country of origin and industrial classification, are published annually.

Permits are issued for foreign nationals (other than EEC nationals) and Commonwealth citizens, living abroad, to come to work in this country provided that they satisfy the requirements of the work permit scheme. There is also provision for permission to be given for people already here (such as visitors) to take work, subject to the same condition. Changes to the work permit scheme which came into effect this year were reported on page 386 of the April issue of the *Gazette*.

Nationals of member states of the EEC may come here to work without permits, but if they stay for more than six months they need residence permits which are issued by the Home Office.

The present work permit scheme has been in operation since January 1, 1973.

In the following tables, information is given separately for Commonwealth and foreign workers, distinguishing between permits for people abroad and permissions for people already here, except in the analysis by industrial classification where the figures relate to these categories taken together. Coverage of the tables:

Tables 1 and 2: Issues analysed by the main countries of origin, distinguishing long-term and short-term issues.

Table 1 Annual analysis of work permits issued by country of origin January-December 1975
COMMONWEALTH WORKERS

Country of origin	Permits			Permissions			Totals				Grand total	Commonwealth trainees
	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Men	Women		
Australia	272	75	347	169	34	203	441	109	393	157	550	32
Bangladesh	177	5	182	20	13	33	197	18	209	6	215	45
Canada	215	115	330	82	16	98	297	131	328	100	428	23
Caribbean territories	143	85	228	490	94	584	633	179	712	63	775	45
Cyprus	101	52	153	58	30	88	159	82	241	69	310	60
East Africa	48	44	92	111	44	155	159	88	247	108	355	131
Hong Kong	776	42	818	141	66	207	917	108	1,025	163	1,188	51
India	329	109	438	118	41	159	447	150	597	128	725	237
Malaysia	185	70	255	765	330	1,095	950	400	1,350	953	1,300	317
Malta	251	150	401	39	1	40	290	151	441	157	598	14
Mauritius	279	7	286	493	70	563	772	77	849	357	1,206	53
New Zealand	61	28	89	41	5	46	102	33	135	37	172	22
Singapore	47	12	59	29	11	40	76	23	99	59	158	74
Sri Lanka	184	42	226	146	51	197	330	93	423	146	569	67
West Africa	69	136	205	243	129	372	312	265	577	215	792	125
Dependent territories (excluding Hong Kong)	72	4	76	103	11	114	175	15	190	109	299	3
Others	19	17	36	16	4	20	35	21	56	29	85	21
Total	3,228	993	4,221	3,064	950	4,014	6,292	1,943	4,805	3,430	8,235	1,320

- Notes: 1. "Long term" permits or permissions are those given for the maximum period of 12 months. "Short-term" refers to those given for periods of less than 12 months.
2. Commonwealth trainees come for a fixed period of "on the job" training approved by the Department of Employment.
3. "Student employees" are young foreign nationals who come for employment in industry and commerce in order to improve their English and widen their occupational experience.
4. In table 5 figures for United Kingdom passport holders are included in totals.

Tables 3 and 4: Summary of issues and applications refused.

Tables 5 and 6: Work permits issued, analysed by Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) and main countries of origin. SIC orders under which the majority of work permits were issued (such as nos. XXV and XXVI) have been further sub-divided. (In the comparable analyses for 1973 and 1974 this information was expressed in occupational terms.)

Table 7: Residence permits issued to EEC nationals by Standard Industrial Classification and country of origin.

Table 8: Total permits and permissions issued annually for the years 1973-75.

Table 8 Annual comparisons of work permits issued 1973-1975

	1973	1974	1975
Foreign workers (Non-EEC)			
Permits	22,229	20,814	19,405
Permissions	4,231	3,695	2,438
Total	26,460	24,509	21,843
Commonwealth workers			
Permits	2,876	3,612	4,221
Permissions	3,503	4,924	4,014
Total	6,379	8,536	8,235
Grand total	32,839	33,045	30,078

Note: Excludes foreign student employees and Commonwealth trainees.

Table 2 Annual analysis of work permits issued by country of origin January-December 1975
FOREIGN WORKERS (NON-EEC)

Country of origin	Permits			Permissions			Total		Total		Grand total	Student employees
	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Long-term	Short-term	Men	Women		
Finland	148	608	756	35	12	47	183	620	264	539	803	118
Japan	699	100	799	107	14	121	806	114	748	172	920	45
Philippines	1,738	72	1,810	167	9	176	1,905	81	428	1,558	1,986	23
Portugal	699	94	793	94	14	108	793	108	592	309	901	15
South Africa	185	166	351	119	27	146	304	193	301	196	497	47
Spain	1,092	1,454	2,546	147	35	182	1,239	1,489	1,737	991	2,728	92
Sweden	205	280	485	41	8	49	246	288	230	304	534	148
Switzerland	362	510	872	58	38	96	420	548	394	574	968	284
USA	1,779	2,946	4,725	426	90	516	2,205	3,036	4,388	853	5,241	121
Yugoslavia	125	501	626	24	4	28	149	505	261	393	654	52
Others	3,403	2,239	5,642	719	250	969	4,122	2,489	4,519	2,092	6,611	871
Total	10,435	8,970	19,405	1,937	501	2,438	12,372	9,471	13,862	7,981	21,843	1,816

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 3 Annual summary of work permits issued and applications refused January-December 1975
COMMONWEALTH WORKERS

	Issues			Refusals		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permits						
Long-term	2,379	849	3,228	1,792	380	2,172
Short-term	723	270	993	21	7	28
Total	3,102	1,119	4,221	1,813	387	2,200
Permissions						
Long-term	1,247	1,817	3,064	317	200	517
Short-term	456	494	950	33	27	60
Total	1,703	2,311	4,014	350	227	577
Total						
Long-term	3,626	2,666	6,292	2,109	580	2,689
Short-term	1,179	764	1,943	54	34	88
Grand total	4,805	3,430	8,235	2,163	614	2,777
Commonwealth trainees	1,134	186	1,320	160	20	180

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 4 Annual summary of work permits issued and applications refused January-December 1975
FOREIGN WORKERS (NON-EEC)

	Issues			Refusals		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Permits						
Long-term	6,757	3,678	10,435	1,214	1,058	2,272
Short-term	5,942	3,028	8,970	64	52	116
Total	12,699	6,706	19,405	1,278	1,110	2,388
Permissions						
Long-term	886	1,051	1,937	457	523	980
Short-term	277	224	501	61	61	122
Total	1,163	1,275	2,438	518	584	1,102
Total						
Long-term	7,643	4,729	12,372	1,671	1,581	3,252
Short-term	6,219	3,252	9,471	125	113	238
Grand total	13,862	7,981	21,843	1,796	1,694	3,490
Student employees	1,481	335	1,816	—	—	—

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 5 Annual analysis of work permits issued by industrial group and country of origin January-December 1975 COMMONWEALTH WORKERS

SIC order▶	I-II	III	IV-V	VI-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	XX-XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV
Country of origin ▼	Agriculture mining and oil	Food	Coal and chemical products	Metal engineering and vehicles	Textiles, leather and clothing	Bricks, timber and other manufactures	Construction and public utilities	Transport and communication	Distribution	Insurance, banking and finance
Australia	14	10	18	34	1	21	13	12	16	60
Bangladesh	—	—	—	4	2	2	2	8	2	6
Canada	68	1	19	27	2	4	3	6	10	41
Caribbean territories	5	2	—	3	1	2	3	13	2	10
Cyprus	—	3	3	7	1	4	9	19	10	11
East Africa	1	4	2	11	—	3	3	13	22	11
Hong Kong	1	4	6	20	—	2	11	32	97	19
India	6	6	7	71	3	6	6	20	19	22
Malaysia	1	27	2	30	2	10	3	32	34	24
Malta	—	64	—	18	11	6	2	7	11	11
Mauritius	—	3	—	6	—	2	6	2	2	2
New Zealand	3	1	5	4	1	—	2	2	6	12
Singapore	4	1	1	4	—	—	1	5	6	15
Sri Lanka	—	4	2	21	2	4	7	19	10	11
West Africa	7	3	5	10	1	4	2	72	4	—
Dependent Territories (excluding Hong Kong)	—	1	4	11	3	4	—	3	4	—
Others	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
Total	112	135	74	281	30	74	68	269	260	259

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 6 Annual analysis of work permits issued by industrial group and country of origin January-December 1975 FOREIGN WORKERS (NON-EEC)

SIC order▶	I-II	III	IV-V	VI-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	XX-XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV
Country of origin ▼	Agriculture mining and oil	Food	Coal and chemical products	Metal engineering and vehicles	Textiles, leather and clothing	Bricks, timber and other manufactures	Construction and public utilities	Transport and communication	Distribution	Insurance, banking and finance
Finland	3	—	1	7	1	3	—	4	10	9
Japan	5	1	5	70	2	5	1	56	140	240
Philippines	1	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	9
Portugal	3	—	1	8	5	5	5	4	5	10
South Africa	4	3	24	29	3	6	5	15	13	63
Spain	98	—	—	15	4	3	17	19	5	16
Sweden	3	—	3	32	1	7	7	22	23	23
Switzerland	6	16	24	40	3	4	5	21	25	39
USA	410	16	112	519	19	53	140	45	77	382
Yugoslavia	1	1	3	4	—	2	—	1	9	3
Others	118	19	86	137	13	30	38	139	235	163
Total	652	56	259	863	51	118	220	326	543	957

See footnotes to table 1.

Table 7 EEC nationals in Great Britain: residence permits issued by industrial group and country of origin in 1975

SIC order▶	I-II	III	IV-V	VI-XII	XIII-XV	XVI-XIX	XX-XXI	XXII	XXIII	XXIV
Country of origin ▼	Agriculture mining and oil	Food	Coal and chemical products	Metal engineering and vehicles	Textiles, leather and clothing	Bricks, timber and other manufactures	Construction and public utilities	Transport and communication	Distribution	Insurance, banking and finance
Belgium	3	2	1	9	2	3	1	7	8	11
Denmark	11	6	5	16	3	11	4	14	37	17
France	56	21	30	107	15	30	35	72	154	88
West Germany	33	14	33	101	16	34	20	57	114	96
Italy	43	63	20	201	95	101	43	46	113	57
Luxembourg	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
Netherlands	55	7	20	54	9	16	12	25	41	25
Total	201	113	109	488	141	195	115	221	468	297

Note: There are some minor discrepancies between these figures and those published by the Home Office.

Table 5 (continued) Annual analysis of work permits issued by industrial group and country of origin January-December 1975 COMMONWEALTH WORKERS

XXV	XXVI					XXVII	Grand total	SIC order◀			
Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services					Public administration and defence		Country of origin ▼			
Educational services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Total	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Private domestic service	Other miscellaneous services	Total			
115	63	73	251	66	11	—	8	85	15	550	Australia
21	3	4	28	1	155	2	—	158	3	215	Bangladesh
55	47	19	121	92	7	—	10	109	17	428	Canada
8	640	12	660	74	11	13	10	108	3	812	Caribbean territories
15	24	14	53	9	90	4	17	120	1	241	Cyprus
10	98	18	126	32	14	—	3	49	2	247	East Africa
11	117	22	150	29	612	28	9	678	5	1,025	Hong Kong
143	97	49	289	57	56	15	11	139	3	597	India
19	1,007	42	1,068	22	76	10	6	114	4	1,350	Malaysia
3	8	3	14	3	274	7	9	293	2	441	Malta
6	645	6	657	—	112	46	11	169	—	849	Mauritius
32	21	16	69	25	2	—	2	29	2	135	New Zealand
4	33	10	47	5	21	2	—	28	1	99	Singapore
34	197	15	246	3	13	14	—	86	7	423	Sri Lanka
8	299	5	312	111	16	6	10	143	3	577	West Africa
3	92	2	97	—	30	29	1	60	3	190	Dependent Territories (excluding Hong Kong)
2	15	6	23	19	2	—	2	23	—	56	Others
489	3,406	316	4,211	548	1,502	176	165	2,391	71	8,235	Total

Table 6 (continued) Annual analysis of work permits issued by industrial group and country of origin January-December 1975 FOREIGN WORKERS (NON-EEC)

XXV	XXVI					XXVII	Grand total	SIC order◀			
Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services					Public administration and defence		Country of origin ▼			
Educational services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Total	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Private domestic service	Other miscellaneous services	Total			
33	99	4	136	270	330	9	19	628	1	803	Finland
58	21	9	88	88	199	4	15	306	1	920	Japan
50	409	2	461	9	915	562	24	1,510	—	1,986	Philippines
57	70	2	129	7	661	45	12	725	—	901	Portugal
37	103	32	172	127	7	13	9	156	5	497	South Africa
175	191	9	375	268	1,879	20	8	2,175	1	2,728	Spain
37	109	6	152	155	78	—	18	251	10	534	Sweden
49	102	11	162	85	492	7	34	618	5	968	Switzerland
352	120	141	613	2,647	112	4	39	2,802	53	5,241	USA
40	47	2	89	8	525	5	3	541	—	654	Yugoslavia
403	548	132	1,083	1,762	2,462	214	93	4,531	19	6,611	Others
1,291	1,819	350	3,460	5,426	7,660	883	274	14,243	95	21,843	Total

Table 7 (continued) EEC nationals in Great Britain: residence permits issued by industrial group and country of origin in 1975

XXV	XXVI					XXVII	Grand total	SIC order◀			
Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services					Public administration and defence		Country of origin ▼			
Educational services	Medical and dental services	Other professional and scientific services	Total	Entertainment	Hotel and catering	Private domestic service	Other miscellaneous services	Total			
2	3	6	11	1	6	2	3	12	1	71	Belgium
8	50	35	93	2	50	3	16	71	4	292	Denmark
90	37	68	195	17	364	15	57	453	11	1,267	France
39	39	68	146	9	141	5	51	206	13	883	West Germany
26	135	41	202	13	672	4	82	771	9	1,764	Italy
5	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	Luxembourg
—	27	31	63	2	32	1	25	60	10	397	Netherlands
170	291	250	711	44	1,265	30	234	1,573	48	4,680	Total

Quarterly estimates of employees in employment - December 1975

THE SEASONALLY adjusted figure for all industries and services (given in table 101 on page 526) shows a fall of 76,000 (0.3 per cent) compared with September, and compared with December 1974 is 309,000 lower. Male employment fell by 91,000 during the quarter bringing the reduction on a year ago to 246,000. Female employment increased a little during the quarter, that is (on a seasonally adjusted basis) by 15,000 but compared with a year previously was down by 63,000 (with a fall of some 110,000 in those working full-time and a rise of some 50,000 in those working part-time). Employment in the index of production industries (see table 103 for the seasonally adjusted index) registered a further fall of 0.8 per cent, although this was smaller than the fall in each of the four previous quarters.

The following table, which have not been seasonally adjusted, show a fall of 115,000 for males and a rise of 11,000 for females in December compared with September 1975. During the quarter, employment in the index of production industries fell by 66,000 (47,000 males and 18,000 females) whilst the fall in the service industries was only 9,000 (comprised of a fall of 53,000 males and a rise of 44,000 females, the latter being partly due to a seasonal increase in the distributive trades). Agriculture registered a fall of 29,000, much of this being seasonal.

The estimates in this article are provisional; they are subject to revision in the light of annual censuses of employment.

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	December 1974*			September 1975*			December 1975*			Total, males and females	
	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females		
Total, all industries and services†	13,323	9,031	3,443	13,188	8,964	3,434	22,153	13,073	8,975	3,495	22,048
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	285.0	95.5	36.7	380.6	291.3	100.3	391.7	276.1	86.1	37.1	362.3
Index of Production industries‡	7,117.3	2,519.8	608.8	6,929.2	2,334.8	532.9	9,264.1	6,881.9	2,316.4	528.9	9,198.2
of which, manufacturing industries	5,365.7	2,344.7	560.0	5,168.2	2,159.6	484.5	7,327.8	5,133.4	2,141.6	480.3	7,274.9
Service industries‡‡	5,920.2	6,415.3	2,797.3	12,335.4	5,967.7	2,859.7	12,496.8	5,915.0	6,572.4	2,929.0	12,487.5
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	285.0	95.5	36.7	380.6	291.3	100.3	391.7	276.1	86.1	37.1	362.3
Agriculture and horticulture	263.8	93.9	36.2	357.7	270.1	98.7	368.8	254.9	84.5	36.6	339.4
Mining and quarrying	333.8	14.0	3.0	347.8	335.4	14.0	349.4	332.4	14.0	3.0	346.4
Coal mining	290.7	9.9	2.3	300.6	292.3	9.9	302.2	289.3	9.9	2.3	299.2
Food, drink and tobacco	435.2	307.6	115.4	742.8	431.6	288.1	719.6	429.9	288.8	101.6	718.7
Grain milling	17.4	5.0	1.1	22.4	16.9	4.8	21.7	17.2	4.8	1.4	22.0
Bread and flour confectionery	69.5	42.6	21.4	112.1	69.1	39.3	108.4	68.2	39.8	19.9	108.0
Biscuits	15.9	28.3	15.8	44.2	16.9	26.5	43.4	16.9	26.0	13.8	42.9
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	57.9	53.2	20.8	111.2	57.6	49.8	107.4	56.8	51.4	18.1	108.1
Milk and milk products	43.3	16.8	4.2	60.2	44.4	16.7	61.1	43.1	15.8	3.9	61.5
Sugar	10.2	2.9	0.4	13.1	9.0	2.5	11.5	10.7	2.8	0.5	12.0
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	33.4	43.5	23.8	76.9	32.2	37.3	69.5	32.0	38.0	18.7	63.5
Fruit and vegetable products	28.9	35.6	11.3	64.4	28.7	34.0	62.8	28.7	34.8	10.7	61.1
Animal and poultry foods	21.4	4.7	1.2	26.1	20.8	4.6	25.4	21.4	4.7	0.4	26.1
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.2	1.4	0.5	7.6	6.3	1.6	7.9	6.6	1.7	0.4	7.6
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.9	15.9	5.4	35.8	19.4	15.3	34.7	19.2	14.9	3.9	34.1
Brewing and malting	58.4	13.6	1.7	72.0	57.9	13.2	71.0	57.4	13.3	2.8	71.5
Soft drinks	18.0	10.8	3.1	28.8	18.5	10.7	29.1	17.9	9.6	2.8	32.9
Other drink industries	20.2	14.0	1.2	34.1	19.8	13.5	33.3	19.7	13.1	1.1	32.3
Tobacco	14.5	19.3	3.5	33.8	14.1	18.3	32.5	14.2	18.1	3.3	31.3
Coal and petroleum products	35.7	4.5	0.8	40.3	35.6	4.6	40.2	35.1	4.6	0.6	39.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.5	0.5	0.1	12.0	11.7	0.6	12.3	11.4	0.5	0.1	11.9
Mineral oil refining	18.3	2.3	0.1	20.6	18.1	2.3	20.4	18.0	2.3	0.2	19.8
Lubricating oils and greases	5.9	1.7	0.6	7.6	5.8	1.7	7.5	5.7	1.7	0.3	7.5
Chemicals and allied industries	310.0	129.7	29.8	439.6	303.6	122.5	426.1	301.4	120.6	24.1	422.0
General chemicals	113.5	22.8	4.5	136.3	112.5	22.4	134.9	112.1	22.4	4.3	134.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	42.3	36.5	8.2	78.8	41.3	34.1	6.9	75.4	40.5	6.4	73.6
Toilet preparations	9.5	17.1	4.7	26.5	9.1	14.5	2.1	23.6	8.9	1.4	23.3
Paint	19.6	7.9	2.1	27.5	19.6	7.7	1.9	27.3	19.2	7.7	26.9
Soap and detergents	10.0	6.2	1.7	16.2	9.6	6.3	2.1	16.0	9.6	5.7	15.3
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	42.4	7.8	2.0	50.2	40.1	7.2	1.6	47.3	39.6	7.0	46.6
Dyestuffs and pigments	20.3	3.8	0.4	24.1	19.4	3.6	0.5	23.0	18.7	3.5	23.3
Fertilisers	10.0	1.8	0.3	11.8	9.9	1.7	0.2	11.7	10.0	1.8	11.8
Other chemical industries	42.3	25.8	5.9	68.1	42.0	24.9	5.7	66.9	42.8	25.0	67.8

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued) THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	December 1974*			September 1975*			December 1975*			Total, males and females		
	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Total, males and females			
Metal manufacture	455.7	59.1	11.4	514.7	438.2	54.7	10.3	492.9	431.3	53.8	9.4	485.1
Iron and steel (general)	229.0	21.7	3.3	250.6	223.6	21.0	3.2	244.7	219.7	20.7	3.1	240.4
Steel tubes	44.7	7.2	1.7	51.9	44.9	6.8	1.7	51.7	44.5	6.7	1.5	51.2
Iron castings, etc	79.0	8.1	1.6	87.1	75.0	7.5	1.5	82.5	73.3	7.4	1.4	80.8
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.3	8.3	2.0	53.6	41.3	6.8	1.6	48.0	40.8	6.5	1.3	47.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	38.7	9.3	1.9	48.1	35.0	8.5	1.7	43.5	34.7	8.4	1.4	43.1
Other base metals	19.0	4.5	0.9	23.5	18.3	4.1	0.7	22.4	18.2	4.1	0.7	22.3
Mechanical engineering	818.9	157.5	32.1	976.4	798.3	146.7	28.4	944.9	791.5	145.6	27.8	937.1
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	25.6	3.9	1.0	29.5	25.6	3.9	0.8	29.5	25.3	3.9	0.8	29.2
Metal-working machine tools	58.7	10.0	2.0	68.7	55.9	9.1	2.0	65.0	54.3	9.1	1.8	63.4
Pumps, valves and compressors	70.6	16.0	2.9	86.6	67.5	14.3	2.3	81.7	66.6	14.2	2.0	80.8
Industrial engines	22.2	3.9	0.5	26.1	22.9	3.9	0.6	26.7	22.7	3.8	0.6	26.5
Textile machinery and accessories	29.3	5.3	1.2	34.6	27.3	4.6	0.9	31.9	26.7	4.5	0.8	31.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	35.7	4.6	0.7	40.3	35.5	4.6	0.7	40.0	35.2	4.5	0.7	39.8
Mechanical handling equipment	56.3	8.1	1.7	64.4	56.3	7.8	1.6	64.1	55.2	7.8	1.6	63.0
Office machinery	21.0	8.7	1.6	29.7	18.8	7.8	0.8	26.5	18.9	7.9	0.9	26.8
Other machinery	191.7	39.2	7.9	230.8	184.2	35.8	7.2	220.0	183.9	35.4	7.4	219.3
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	144.4	17.7	3.7	162.4	144.9	17.5	3.4	162.4	143.8	17.4	3.4	161.3
Ordnance and small arms	16.8	4.4	0.5	21.2	17.4	4.6	0.7	22.0	17.8	4.8	0.7	22.6
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	146.6	35.8	8.4	182.4	142.0	32.9	7.4	174.9	140.9	32.4	7.2	173.3
Instrument engineering	99.6	59.3	12.5	158.9	97.4	53.6	11.3	151.0	96.4	52.5	11.3	148.9
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.2	3.6	0.6	12.8	10.0	3.3	0.4	13.2	9.4	3.3	0.4	12.7
Watches and clocks	6.4	9.0	1.3	15.4	6.0	7.8	1.0	13.8	5.9	7.3	1.6	13.2
Surgical instruments and appliances	16.5	12.7	3.3	29.3	16.0	12.1	3.7	28.1	16.0	12.0	3.2	28.0
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	67.5	34.0	7.3	101.5	65.4	30.4	6.2	95.8	65.1	29.9	6.1	95.0
Electrical engineering	494.6	329.1	76.7	823.7	473.8	285.9	59.2	759.7	469.9	281.8	57.3	751.7
Electrical machinery	108.0	38.4	6.2	146.4	107.5	33.6	5.4	141.1	106.5	33.0	5.4	139.5
Insulated wires and cables	33.6	12.6	2.5	46.1	31.5	11.3	1.7	42.8	30.9	11.1	1.6	42.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	49.8	36.8	6.4	86.6	48.0	32.9	5.0	80.9	46.9	29.9	4.0	76.9
Radio and electronic components	67.0	81.3	26.0	148.3	61.2	68.5	18.0	129.8	60.2	67.1	17.4	127.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	27.0	31.9	8.2	58.9	24.8	25.4	6.3	50.3	24.9	26.9	6.4	51.8
Electronic computers	32.8	12.0	1.2	44.9	30.6	11.2	1.5	41.8	30.7	11.8	1.8	42.5
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	63.1	24.8	5.1	87.9	63.8	23.7	4.8	87.5	64.2	23.3	4.5	87.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	42.5	27.1	5.6	69.6	41.5	24.6	4.7	66.0	41.3	24.3	4.4	65.6
Other electrical goods	70.8	64.2	15.5	135.1	64.9	54.7	11.8	119.5	64.3	54.3	11.8	118.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	165.9	12.1	2.5	178.0	164.7	12.1	2.5	176.8	165.5	12.0	2.6	177.5
Vehicles	692.7	100.2	13.0	792.9	651.9	91.2	11.8	743.1	647.3	90.1	11.5	737.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	29.2	2.6	0.2	31.8	30.2	2.6	0.3	32.8	30.4	2.6	0.3	33.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing	433.2	62.5	7.3	495.7	392.9	54.4	6.9					

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	December 1974*				September 1975*				December 1975*			
	Males	Females	Part-time†	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Part-time†	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Part-time†	Total, males and females
		Total (incl. part-time)				Total (incl. part-time)				Total (incl. part-time)		
Clothing and footwear	97.5	306.3	57.6	403.8	94.6	291.6	52.8	386.2	94.0	291.2	53.4	385.2
Weatherproof outerwear	3.8	14.8	2.5	18.5	3.7	15.3	3.1	19.0	3.7	15.0	2.4	18.7
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	19.7	65.8	13.3	85.5	19.0	63.2	11.4	82.2	18.8	62.3	12.1	81.2
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	12.5	32.1	4.9	44.6	12.6	29.8	4.7	42.4	12.5	30.2	4.0	42.7
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	5.5	32.6	5.4	38.1	5.3	31.1	4.8	36.4	5.4	31.3	5.5	36.6
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	13.1	85.1	17.8	98.2	12.7	81.0	15.9	93.7	12.5	81.4	16.4	93.9
Hats, caps and millinery	1.7	3.9	1.3	5.6	1.7	3.9	1.1	5.6	1.7	3.9	1.0	5.6
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	6.1	25.9	5.9	32.0	5.7	23.6	5.5	29.3	5.8	23.5	5.7	29.3
Footwear	35.1	46.2	6.5	81.3	33.8	43.7	6.5	77.5	33.6	43.5	6.3	77.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	220.3	67.3	11.9	287.6	211.8	62.7	10.4	274.5	210.0	62.2	10.6	272.2
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	37.6	4.4	0.8	41.9	39.7	4.3	0.7	44.0	39.1	4.1	0.6	43.2
Pottery	29.2	31.1	4.7	60.3	28.6	30.2	3.8	58.8	28.7	29.9	4.0	58.5
Glass	56.0	16.9	3.1	72.8	51.1	15.2	3.0	66.3	50.5	15.1	3.1	65.6
Cement	13.5	1.2	0.3	14.7	13.0	1.2	0.2	14.2	12.9	1.2	0.2	14.1
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	84.1	13.7	3.0	97.8	79.4	11.8	2.7	91.2	78.8	12.0	2.6	90.8
Timber, furniture, etc	217.1	52.4	13.3	269.4	211.7	50.6	11.9	262.2	212.6	50.9	11.9	263.5
Timber	78.1	12.4	3.4	90.5	75.4	11.6	3.3	87.0	75.4	11.9	3.2	87.3
Furniture and upholstery	70.9	18.0	3.5	88.9	71.9	17.8	3.3	89.7	72.7	18.0	3.5	90.7
Bedding, etc	10.5	9.3	2.1	19.8	10.3	9.0	1.8	19.3	10.6	9.4	1.7	20.0
Shop and office fitting	29.2	4.1	1.2	33.3	27.8	3.9	1.3	31.7	27.7	3.9	1.2	31.6
Wooden containers and baskets	13.7	4.0	1.5	17.7	12.5	4.0	1.1	16.5	12.6	3.6	1.0	16.2
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	14.7	4.6	1.6	19.3	13.6	4.3	1.3	17.9	13.7	4.1	1.4	17.8
Paper, printing and publishing	391.6	193.8	43.5	585.4	374.5	181.1	40.7	555.6	371.2	177.4	40.2	548.6
Paper and board	57.1	12.0	2.3	69.0	53.3	11.0	2.4	64.3	52.5	10.8	2.7	63.3
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	52.5	35.4	9.2	88.0	49.3	31.1	7.4	80.4	49.3	30.2	7.3	79.5
Manufactured stationery	22.3	19.8	3.9	42.1	21.1	18.3	4.4	39.5	20.8	17.7	4.1	38.5
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	16.6	11.8	2.1	28.4	15.5	10.8	1.8	26.3	15.2	10.6	1.8	25.8
Printing, publishing of newspapers	109.6	37.7	9.9	147.4	106.9	36.1	8.5	143.0	105.7	35.6	8.6	141.3
Printing, publishing of periodicals												
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	133.4	77.1	16.1	210.5	128.3	73.8	16.3	202.1	127.7	72.6	15.7	200.3
Other manufacturing industries	216.8	131.9	40.8	348.7	202.0	117.6	33.0	319.6	205.0	116.7	33.1	321.7
Rubber	90.3	29.0	7.2	119.3	83.2	24.7	5.0	107.8	82.9	24.4	5.2	107.3
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather-cloth, etc	12.6	2.8	0.5	15.3	11.6	2.3	0.3	13.9	11.6	2.2	0.3	13.8
Brushes and brooms	4.7	5.6	1.7	10.3	4.3	5.1	0.9	9.4	4.3	5.0	0.8	9.3
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	17.3	28.1	10.1	45.4	16.9	25.9	8.6	42.8	17.0	24.7	8.5	41.6
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	4.3	5.3	1.0	9.6	4.3	5.2	1.2	9.5	4.1	4.9	0.9	9.0
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	76.4	49.7	16.5	126.1	70.7	43.1	13.6	113.8	74.1	44.3	14.2	118.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	11.2	11.4	3.8	22.7	11.0	11.3	3.4	22.3	11.0	11.3	3.2	22.2
Construction	1,140.0	94.6	31.2	1,234.6	1,146.8	94.6	31.2	1,241.5	1,139.0	94.6	31.2	1,233.7
Gas, electricity and water	277.8	66.5	14.6	344.3	278.8	66.6	14.2	345.4	277.1	66.2	14.4	343.2
Gas	79.8	26.2	5.5	106.0	80.1	26.5	5.5	106.6	79.6	26.3	5.6	105.9
Electricity	153.3	34.1	7.5	187.4	152.5	33.9	7.3	186.4	150.6	33.6	7.2	184.2
Water supply	44.7	6.2	1.6	50.9	46.2	6.2	1.4	52.4	46.9	6.3	1.6	53.1
Transport and communication	1,237.2	260.9	53.9	1,497.9	1,242.9	255.6	51.1	1,498.6	1,229.6	249.1	49.5	1,478.8
Railways	208.9	16.9	1.2	225.8	213.6	16.2	1.1	229.8	209.9	15.8	1.1	225.7
Road passenger transport	180.1	31.9	5.2	212.0	185.9	32.4	5.5	218.4	183.4	32.1	5.8	215.5
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	196.7	18.7	6.7	215.3	185.8	17.8	6.1	203.6	185.5	17.1	6.0	202.7
Other road haulage	19.4	2.0	0.7	21.4	18.8	1.6	0.3	20.3	18.8	1.5	0.3	20.3
Sea transport	149.8	12.0	2.2	161.8	151.8	12.1	2.1	163.9	149.8	12.0	2.1	161.8
Port and inland water transport	57.2	20.4	0.5	77.6	58.4	21.2	0.6	79.6	57.5	20.8	0.5	78.3
Air transport	332.9	111.8	27.0	444.7	336.7	110.3	27.0	447.0	333.2	106.3	25.6	439.5
Postal services and telecommunications	92.2	47.2	10.4	139.3	91.9	44.0	8.4	136.0	91.5	43.5	8.1	135.0
Miscellaneous transport services and storage												
Distributive trades	1,182.4	1,550.8	743.8	2,733.2	1,147.1	1,478.2	708.2	2,625.3	1,145.8	1,506.7	738.3	2,652.5
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	159.7	68.3	21.1	228.0	163.1	68.0	21.9	231.1	162.7	68.4	21.6	231.1
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	30.0	6.5	1.0	36.5	26.4	5.9	0.4	32.3	26.4	5.7	0.5	32.1
Other wholesale distribution	158.7	118.0	33.7	276.7	156.2	113.1	32.8	269.3	155.0	114.1	34.7	269.2
Retail distribution of food and drink	216.3	387.6	216.4	603.9	208.2	378.2	211.0	586.4	208.9	380.2	214.2	589.1
Other retail distribution	401.6	899.7	450.2	1,301.3	380.9	843.7	420.0	1,224.6	384.3	868.8	444.8	1,253.0
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	90.2	32.2	11.0	122.4	85.6	30.5	9.9	116.2	83.2	30.8	10.4	114.1
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	126.0	38.4	10.3	164.4	126.7	38.8	12.2	165.5	125.3	38.6	12.2	163.9
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	526.7	559.5	153.2	1,086.2	522.1	552.9	155.4	1,075.3	520.9	546.7	151.0	1,067.5
Insurance	144.9	114.0	23.0	258.9	143.0	112.1	24.9	255.1	142.5	111.7	25.3	254.2
Banking and bill discounting	143.1	176.3	26.2	319.4	142.6	173.3	25.8	315.9	143.0	170.7	25.3	313.7
Other financial institutions	48.8	49.6	9.5	98.4	48.3	50.9	9.4	99.2	48.6	50.7	9.3	99.3
Property owning and managing, etc	46.7	39.2	16.7	85.9	44.6	39.9	17.6	84.6	44.1	39.5	16.8	83.6
Advertising and market research	16.9	14.2	2.5	31.1	15.9	14.0	2.4	30.0	15.6	14.3	2.3	29.9
Other business services	76.0	133.9	71.2	209.9	78.0	131.2	70.7	209.2	78.1	128.6	67.8	206.7
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	50.3	32.3	4.1	82.6	49.7	31.5	4.6	81.3	49.0	31.2	4.6	80.1
Professional and scientific services	1,110.3	2,309.9	1,098.8	3,420.3	1,129.4	2,380.6	1,131.7	3,510.0	1,137.7	2,425.0	1,164.4	3,562.8
Accountancy services												
Educational services	562.8	1,221.5	659.6	1,784.3	555.8	1,228.0	653.6	1,783.8	564.2	1,257.5	677.0	1,821.7
Legal services												
Medical and dental services	277.9	892.0	384.5	1,169.9	310.9	958.1	423.6	1,268.9	311.1	972.8	432.7	1,283.9
Religious organisations												
Research and development services	79.6	27.9	5.3	107.5	79.3	27.0	5.5	106.3	80.1	27.0	5.4	107.1
Other professional and scientific services	190.0	168.5	49.4	358.6	183.4	167.5	49.0	351.0	182.3	167.7	49.3	350.1

Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	December 1974*				September 1975*				December 1975*			
	Males	Females	Part-time†	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Part-time†	Total, males and females	Males	Females	Part-time†	Total, males and females
		Total (incl. part-time)				Total (incl. part-time)				Total (incl. part-time)		
Miscellaneous services‡	883.9	1,118.3	568.9	2,002.2	910.5	1,206.6	619.1	2,117.1	880.2	1,178.1	626.8	2,058.3
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	56.6	43.6	18.5	100.2	56.0	45.3	17.8	101.3	56.4	45.4	17.6	101.8
Sport and other recreations	45.5	31.6	18.7	77.1	47.8	33.3	20.9	81.2	45			

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis

	Total, all industries and services†	Males	Females, including part-time	Females part-time‡	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal, petroleum and chemical products	Metal manufacture	THOUSANDS
South East and East Anglia										
December 1974*	8,048	4,732	3,316	1,279	124.5	14.4	212.8	151.4	41.1	
March 1975*	7,973	4,698	3,276	1,258	117.9	14.5	205.3	150.5	39.2	
June 1975*	7,982	4,690	3,292	1,282	124.8	14.6	205.0	146.0	37.4	
September 1975*	7,987	4,692	3,296	1,279	132.7	14.6	207.6	145.6	36.5	
December 1975*	7,946	4,647	3,298	1,290	118.0	14.6	209.3	144.3	36.2	
South West										
December 1974*	1,510	904	606	245	46.7	11.7	65.1	17.0	7.6	
March 1975*	1,498	896	602	250	47.8	11.7	62.7	16.9	7.5	
June 1975*	1,519	902	617	257	50.1	11.7	62.1	16.5	7.4	
September 1975*	1,509	899	611	250	48.3	11.6	61.4	16.4	7.4	
December 1975*	1,486	886	600	250	44.9	11.6	61.4	16.1	7.3	
West Midlands										
December 1974*	2,265	1,375	890	347	30.7	25.9	60.0	22.4	125.9	
March 1975*	2,219	1,353	866	338	29.5	26.1	57.0	21.8	122.8	
June 1975*	2,196	1,337	860	341	31.6	26.1	56.2	21.4	119.4	
September 1975*	2,189	1,331	859	329	32.3	26.0	56.1	21.4	118.2	
December 1975*	2,180	1,318	862	337	29.2	26.0	56.8	20.9	116.2	
East Midlands										
December 1974*	1,492	896	596	232	38.2	71.1	51.0	31.5	40.5	
March 1975*	1,465	882	583	231	35.8	72.0	50.3	30.7	40.9	
June 1975*	1,466	883	583	230	37.7	72.7	49.8	30.0	40.7	
September 1975*	1,466	884	582	229	36.8	72.7	50.5	30.6	40.4	
December 1975*	1,468	879	589	232	33.7	72.3	50.2	30.1	39.9	
Yorkshire and Humberside										
December 1974*	1,980	1,209	772	324	33.9	81.9	86.9	42.1	95.2	
March 1975*	1,964	1,205	760	319	33.4	82.9	83.2	41.2	94.9	
June 1975*	1,982	1,211	771	330	35.2	83.6	82.3	40.6	97.4	
September 1975*	1,989	1,215	774	329	35.2	82.9	83.1	40.6	96.6	
December 1975*	1,982	1,203	779	334	31.8	82.2	81.8	40.1	95.8	
North West										
December 1974*	2,737	1,607	1,130	429	17.1	15.5	115.4	107.1	26.0	
March 1975*	2,691	1,579	1,112	420	16.7	15.6	113.2	105.9	25.6	
June 1975*	2,720	1,587	1,133	437	17.9	15.5	112.3	103.7	24.1	
September 1975*	2,715	1,587	1,128	432	16.3	15.4	112.2	104.7	23.7	
December 1975*	2,712	1,578	1,134	442	15.9	15.4	112.2	103.2	23.0	
North										
December 1974*	1,253	767	486	180	16.6	50.7	34.0	53.9	49.7	
March 1975*	1,243	763	479	175	16.9	50.7	32.7	53.1	49.3	
June 1975*	1,252	764	488	182	16.9	50.4	32.2	52.6	48.9	
September 1975*	1,252	765	487	185	16.6	50.3	32.6	52.9	48.0	
December 1975*	1,248	758	491	189	15.9	49.5	32.1	52.9	47.3	
Wales										
December 1974*	1,000	619	381	136	24.2	42.8	20.0	23.2	85.1	
March 1975*	988	614	374	132	23.3	43.1	19.8	22.8	85.0	
June 1975*	988	611	376	140	25.8	42.7	19.9	22.6	81.5	
September 1975*	983	608	375	132	24.4	42.6	20.5	22.7	80.3	
December 1975*	977	601	376	138	24.3	42.0	20.0	22.3	78.2	
Scotland										
December 1974*	2,069	1,214	856	272	49.1	34.1	97.5	31.4	43.8	
March 1975*	2,042	1,202	840	271	44.6	34.4	95.2	31.3	44.3	
June 1975*	2,055	1,205	850	269	48.4	34.1	94.3	31.6	43.5	
September 1975*	2,063	1,210	853	269	49.1	33.7	95.7	31.5	42.0	
December 1975*	2,050	1,203	847	282	48.2	33.2	95.0	31.9	41.3	
GREAT BRITAIN										
December 1974*	22,353	13,323	9,031	3,443	380.6	347.8	742.8	479.9	514.7	
March 1975*	22,084	13,192	8,891	3,394	365.5	350.7	719.3	474.2	509.4	
June 1975*	22,158	13,189	8,968	3,468	388.0	351.0	714.0	465.1	500.3	
September 1975*	22,153	13,188	8,964	3,434	391.7	349.4	719.6	466.3	492.9	
December 1975*	22,048	13,073	8,975	3,495	362.3	346.4	718.7	461.6	485.1	

See notes to table 1. Figures from December 1974 to September 1975 for "Total, all industries and services" and for "Public administration and defence" have been revised.

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis (continued) THOUSANDS

Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services‡	Public administration and defence**	
South East and East Anglia									
1,114.7	137.4	571.3	399.3	119.4	677.4	1,070.8	2,747.1	666.4	December 1974*
1,093.9	135.4	564.4	393.8	121.8	681.6	1,042.1	2,744.9	668.1	March 1975*
1,064.5	133.7	550.7	401.7	120.8	684.1	1,034.4	2,788.8	675.2	June 1975*
1,051.5	133.3	545.0	401.6	119.7	687.3	1,021.9	2,806.4	683.5	September 1975*
1,046.7	132.9	540.9	399.1	119.9	677.3	1,037.3	2,793.8	675.7	December 1975*
South West									
226.6	39.6	93.8	93.2	29.1	88.2	212.3	461.3	117.4	December 1974*
222.9	38.3	92.0	91.9	28.6	88.4	203.8	466.5	119.0	March 1975*
215.6	36.6	90.0	93.7	28.5	88.4	204.5	490.6	123.1	June 1975*
216.1	36.1	88.8	93.7	28.3	87.5	203.3	486.0	123.9	September 1975*
215.2	35.6	89.2	93.1	28.1	85.7	199.5	476.5	121.3	December 1975*
West Midlands									
639.7	51.4	180.6	102.3	30.1	100.6	237.3	537.9	119.6	December 1974*
619.9	50.1	173.6	100.9	30.0	101.2	226.5	537.4	122.6	March 1975*
596.6	48.6	170.9	102.9	29.9	100.2	224.6	544.4	123.4	June 1975*
587.5	48.7	169.3	102.9	29.6	100.2	226.2	545.1	125.8	September 1975*
580.2	48.4	169.8	102.2	29.2	99.8	224.4	550.3	126.4	December 1975*
East Midlands									
222.8	178.6	94.4	73.9	23.4	73.4	162.6	337.9	92.8	December 1974*
219.0	171.7	91.9	72.9	23.3	72.2	156.4	331.2	97.1	March 1975*
214.5	168.6	89.8	74.4	23.3	73.0	154.9	342.0	94.1	June 1975*
214.1	168.4	89.5	74.4	23.3	72.2	153.7	343.1	95.4	September 1975*
210.8	168.3	89.7	73.9	22.9	72.2	155.0	353.0	95.6	December 1975*
Yorkshire and Humberside									
263.6	162.9	115.5	107.9	34.4	111.2	227.1	502.8	115.0	December 1974*
260.9	158.7	112.7	106.3	34.4	108.6	220.8	508.1	118.3	March 1975*
255.0	159.9	110.5	108.5	34.3	109.4	220.1	521.8	123.3	June 1975*
254.6	157.4	111.0	108.5	34.4	109.7	217.6	532.6	124.7	September 1975*
251.4	154.9	111.3	107.8	33.8	106.5	222.0	531.9	130.8	December 1975*
North West									
432.5	207.2	205.8	138.8	39.2	181.1	336.3	746.9	168.4	December 1974*
421.7	199.8	200.4	136.9	39.3	180.5	325.9	742.1	167.6	March 1975*
413.0	197.6	196.3	139.6	40.6	179.5	325.8	779.1	174.5	June 1975*
410.4	196.0	195.3	139.5	40.5	176.6	320.2	786.0	178.4	September 1975*
406.6	194.8	195.4	138.7	40.4	177.5	326.1	786.5	176.2	December 1975*
North									
203.1	61.5	64.0	92.2	20.3	66.7	142.9	307.1	90.5	December 1974*
198.5	59.9	62.8	90.8	20.0	67.1	140.4	310.4	90.0	March 1975*
197.6	58.8	60.4	92.8	20.0	66.3	143.6	320.0	91.7	June 1975*
197.9	58.0	59.9	92.7	20.1	65.6	144.8	319.1	93.7	September 1975*
197.2	56.5	59.9	92.1	19.5	64.8	147.7	322.7	89.9	December 1975*
Wales									
116.4	33.8	57.4	64.1	19.7	61.1	101.7	273.1	77.5	December 1974*
111.9	32.6	54.2	63.2	19.8	61.6	99.8	272.9	77.7	March 1975*
107.6	32.0	53.2	64.5	19.7	60.2	98.8	279.9	79.2	June 1975*
106.0	31.1	52.1	64.5	20.0	59.8	99.3	278.2	81.5	September 1975*
105.7	31.5	51.1	64.1	19.7	59.2	101.0	275.8	82.4	December 1975*
Scotland									
286.6	103.8	108.1	162.9	28.7	138.3	242.1	595.0	148.0	December 1974*
280.3	100.1	105.6	160.6	28.7	139.8	232.9	593.3	151.0	March 1975*
276.4	98.4	101.6	163.9	28.9	138.0	235.2	600.9	159.7	June 1975*
273.4	96.5	101.0	163.8	29.5	139.0	238.2	606.3	163.6	September 1975*
269.7	96.8	98.8	162.8	29.7	135.7	239.4	598.1	169.3	December 1975*
GREAT BRITAIN									
3,505.8	976.1	1,491.1	1,234.6	344.3	1,497.9	2,733.2	6,508.7	1,595.6	December 1974*
3,429.3	946.2	1,457.7	1,217.2	345.9	1,501.0	2,648.6	6,507.1	1,611.4	March 1975*
3,341.1	934.2	1,423.5	1,241.9	345.9	1,499.2</				

Statutory wage regulation in 1975

THE STATUTORY regulation of wages exists in Great Britain in some sectors of trade and industry where organisation among workers or employers or both is relatively weak and is insufficient for the satisfactory functioning of voluntary collective bargaining. In these sectors, wages councils operating under the Wages Council Act 1959 fix statutorily enforceable minimum wage rates, holidays and holiday remuneration. (There are also agricultural wages boards which have been set up, one for England and Wales and one for Scotland, to regulate minimum rates for agricultural workers).

Voluntary collective bargaining

The policy of successive governments for many years has been to encourage the development of voluntary collective bargaining and to abolish wages councils whenever it could be shown that they were no longer necessary to protect the interest of those concerned. Progress in this direction was made during the year. At the beginning of 1975 there were 49 wages councils, covering about 3¼ million workers, and at the end of the year there were 45, covering 3 million workers.

The four councils abolished during the year were in the hollow-ware, keg and drum, paper box and milk distributive (England and Wales) industries. The first three of these had been subject to investigation and report by the Commission on Industrial Relations (CIR) during 1972 and 1973. Its reports (Nos 47, 48 and 83) had recommended abolition of the councils. In the milk distributive industry, where a joint industrial council had been set up, the two sides of the wages council made an application jointly to the Secretary of State for abolition: no objection was received to the published notice of intention and abolition took effect in December.

Commission of inquiry

During the year, the abolition of the industrial and staff canteen undertakings and the road haulage wages councils was also under consideration. Notices of intention to abolish the former had been published in 1974 and had attracted objections; the order and objections were therefore referred to a commission of inquiry for investigation and report. In the case of road haulage, organisations on the workers' side of the council made a unilateral application for abolition of the wages council. In these circumstances, the Secretary of State was required to consult all other organisations in the industry concerned. Organisations on the employers' side of the council objected to any proposal to abolish it and preparations were being made, as the year closed, to refer the question to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS), as soon as its services became available

under the Employment Protection Act, to undertake inquiries under the Wages Councils Act.

Employment Protection Act

The major development in the wages councils sector in 1975 was the amendment of the Wages Councils Act by the Employment Protection Act. The changes made were designed to make the wages councils system more effective and more independent and included the following new provisions:

- 1 Organisations nominated by the Secretary of State now appoint their own representative members to councils; the Secretary of State retains power to appoint members in the event of the nominated organisations being unable to provide sufficient nominees
- 2 Powers of wages councils are extended to fix other terms and conditions of employment as well as remuneration and holidays
- 3 Wages councils make their own wages orders (bringing them into line with the practice of the agricultural wages boards)
- 4 Wages councils decide the operative date of their wages orders
- 5 ACAS undertakes inquiries into wages councils matters
- 6 Provision is made for the establishment of a statutory industrial council (SJIC) in place of a wages council. (An SJIC differs from a wages council in that there are no independent members. Like a wages council it makes orders which are enforced by the wages inspectorate).

Other changes

Among other changes, the Secretary of State is empowered to require employers, by notice in writing, to provide information as specified in the notice. Penalties have been increased from the 1909 levels to amounts more consistent with those set out in other legislation, and the definition of "worker" is changed so as to make it clearer that homeworkers are included in the scope of wages councils. All the above provisions were brought into force on January 1, 1976 by a commencement order (Statutory Instrument 1975 No 1938).

During 1975, all wages councils took the final steps to remove discrimination between men and women in wages regulation orders.

White Paper

On July 11, 1975, the government published the White Paper *The Attack on Inflation* and, from August 1, wages councils were expected, in common with all negotiators, to observe the TUC's pay guidelines set out in the Annex to

the White Paper. By the end of the year, 15 wages councils, covering over 800,000 workers, had reached settlements within the £6 pay limit.

During 1975, 80 wages regulation orders embodying wages councils proposals were made; of these 75 became effective during the year. Fifty-three of the orders provided for increases in minimum remuneration, and of these, five related to increases for women only in order to comply with the requirements of the Equal Pay Act. Of the remainder, 12 orders extended threshold agreements; 11 related to holiday entitlement and there were four others.

Further progress was made in the wages council sector towards the introduction of a shorter working week, and by the end of the year, of the 45 wages councils, only one had not yet reduced its basic working week to 40 hours.

Permits

Wages councils are empowered to issue permits authorising the employment of individual handicapped workers at rates below the statutory minimum. During 1975, 25 new permits were issued, 48 existing permits were renewed and 29 permits were cancelled.

Inspection and enforcement

At the end of the year, 128 inspectors, including 16 women, were employed full-time on enforcement duties under the Wages Councils Act 1959, visiting employers' premises, making routine inspections and investigating complaints. In addition, wages inspectors carried out 1,045 quota inspections under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts and 4,779 employers were reminded of their obligation under the Equal Pay Act 1970.

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

Establishments on wages councils lists	457,656
Complaints received	8,709
Inspections	38,740
Establishments which paid arrears of remuneration (including holiday remuneration)	11,193
Workers whose wages were examined	198,542
Workers to whom arrears were paid	22,604
Amounts of arrears paid	£581,906

During 1975, civil proceedings were taken against eight employers; there were two cases where criminal proceedings were instituted.

Earnings in shipbuilding and chemicals: January 1976

Occupational details of earnings and hours of manual workers

THIS ARTICLE gives the results of a survey, conducted in January 1976, to provide occupational detail for earnings and hours of adult male manual workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture. These surveys are carried out twice a year, in January and June, in these two industries. A similar survey is made in the engineering industry, but annually only, in June.

The estimates in this article give average weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain. Estimates are given separately for workers paid on a time basis and those paid by results and also of earnings both including and excluding overtime premium payments. The inquiry was held under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. The results of the previous inquiry held in June were published in the October 1975 issue of the *Gazette*. Summary results, expressed in index form, are given in table 128 of the *Gazette* each month. This article gives the results of the most recent inquiry together with comparisons with certain figures for a year earlier.

In the current inquiry about 300 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the pay-week which included January 7, 1976, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
Shipbuilding		
Firms with 500 or more employees	27	51,620
Firms with 100-499 employees	29	6,360
Firms with 25-99 employees	13	720
Chemical manufacture		
Firms with 500 or more employees	63	37,940
Firms with 100-499 employees	113	15,130
Firms with 25-99 employees	37	1,480

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

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

The sampling frame used for the inquiry was the list of addresses used for the department's October inquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Inquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees (inclusive), and to a 10 per cent sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees (inclusive). About 280 forms were returned which were suitable for processing (see table 1).

Numbers of workers

The numbers of workers actually included in the returns are shown in table 1. After grossing-up these represent about 72,000 adult male workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing, and 83,000 in chemical manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included January 7, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

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

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

Definition of terms

As for previous inquiries (see, for example, page 413 of the May 1975 issue of the *Gazette*).

Industries covered by the inquiries (1968 SIC)

Shipbuilding and ship repairing

MLH 370-1

Chemical manufacture

MLH 271. "General chemicals."

MLH 272. "Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations."

MLH 273. "Toilet preparations."

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

MLH 277. "Dyestuffs and pigments."

MLH 278. "Fertilisers."

Summary of Results

Tables 2 and 3 give the summary results for average earnings with comparisons between January 1975 and January 1976. Separate figures are given for:

(a) average weekly earnings *including* overtime premium and (b) average hourly earnings *excluding* overtime premium

Table 2 Shipbuilding and ship repairing*

	January 1975	January 1976	January 1975-January 1976		January 1975	January 1976	January 1975-January 1976	
	£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change	p	p	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium								
Timeworkers								
Skilled	53.58	67.80	+14.22	+26.5	113.50	143.75	+30.25	+26.7
Semi-skilled	47.64	61.14	+13.50	+28.3	95.81	122.36	+26.55	+27.7
Labourers	47.98	53.80	+5.82	+12.1	97.00	114.31	+17.31	+17.8
All timeworkers	51.22	64.27	+13.05	+25.5	106.33	133.86	+27.53	+25.9
P-B-R workers†								
Skilled	57.53	70.17	+12.64	+22.0	130.51	159.67	+29.16	+22.3
Semi-skilled	49.39	61.89	+12.50	+25.3	106.69	133.27	+26.58	+24.9
Labourers	48.30	58.92	+10.62	+22.0	98.13	122.15	+24.02	+24.5
All P-B-R workers	54.65	67.22	+12.57	+23.0	121.27	149.80	+28.53	+23.5
All workers								
Skilled	56.36	69.58	+13.22	+23.5	125.27	155.58	+30.31	+24.2
Semi-skilled	48.75	61.63	+12.88	+26.4	102.50	129.42	+26.92	+26.3
Labourers	48.21	57.38	+9.17	+19.0	97.79	119.82	+22.03	+22.5
All workers covered	53.56	66.40	+12.84	+24.0	116.37	145.25	+28.88	+24.8
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium								
Timeworkers								
Skilled								
Semi-skilled								
Labourers								
All timeworkers								
P-B-R workers†								
Skilled								
Semi-skilled								
Labourers								
All P-B-R workers								
All workers								
Skilled								
Semi-skilled								
Labourers								
All workers covered								

*† See footnotes to table 4.

Table 3 Chemical manufacture*

	January 1975	January 1976	January 1975-January 1976		January 1975	January 1976	January 1975-January 1976	
	£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change	p	p	Absolute change	Percentage change
Average weekly earnings including overtime premium								
Timeworkers‡								
General workers	53.21	64.37	+11.16	+21.0	122.86	149.43	+26.57	+21.6
Craftsmen	57.45	69.94	+12.49	+21.7	129.06	156.88	+27.82	+21.6
All timeworkers	54.28	65.90	+11.62	+21.4	124.44	151.46	+27.02	+21.7
P-B-R workers								
General workers	52.68	62.71	+10.03	+19.0	116.22	142.47	+26.25	+22.6
Craftsmen	57.12	66.57	+9.45	+16.5	123.11	154.34	+31.23	+25.4
All P-B-R workers	53.72	63.35	+9.63	+17.9	117.80	144.37	+26.57	+22.6
All workers								
General workers	53.12	64.14	+11.02	+20.7	121.81	148.47	+26.66	+21.9
Craftsmen	57.40	69.69	+12.29	+21.4	128.23	156.69	+28.46	+22.2
All workers covered	54.20	65.59	+11.39	+21.0	123.42	150.60	+27.18	+22.0
Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium								
Timeworkers‡								
General workers								
Craftsmen								
All timeworkers								
P-B-R workers								
General workers								
Craftsmen								
All P-B-R workers								
All workers								
General workers								
Craftsmen								
All workers covered								

*† See footnotes to table 4.

Table 4 Summary by skill for Great Britain

JANUARY 1976

	Average weekly earnings				Average hourly earnings			
	including overtime premium		excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium		excluding overtime premium	
	£	£	£	£	p	p	p	p
Shipbuilding and ship repairing*								
Timeworkers	67.80	62.94	43.8	6.1	154.85	143.75		
Skilled	61.14	56.05	45.8	8.0	133.48	122.36		
Semi-skilled	53.80	50.38	44.1	5.5	122.08	114.31		
Labourers	64.27	59.50	44.4	6.6	144.62	133.86		
All timeworkers	64.27	59.50	44.4	6.6	144.62	133.86		
Chemical manufacture*								
Timeworkers†	64.37	63.28	42.3	3.5	152.01	149.43		
General workers	69.94	67.40	43.0	4.4	162.78	156.88		
Craftsmen	65.90	64.39	42.5	3.7	155.00	151.46		
All timeworkers	62.71	61.42	43.1	3.9	145.49	142.47		
P-B-R workers	66.57	64.35	41.7	3.2	159.71	154.34		
General workers	63.35	61.90	42.9	3.8	147.73	144.37		
Craftsmen	64.14	63.03	42.5	3.5	151.10	148.47		
All P-B-R workers	69.69	67.17	42.9	4.3	162.56	156.69		
All workers	65.59	64.10	42.6	3.7	154.11	150.60		
General workers								
Craftsmen								
All workers covered								

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

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

Table 5 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing*

JANUARY 1976

	Average weekly earnings				Average hourly earnings			
	including overtime premium		excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium		excluding overtime premium	
	£	£	£	£	p	p	p	p
South East								
Timeworkers	57.68	55.46	41.6	3.6	138.74	133.39		
Skilled	47.95	45.16	43.3	5.8	110.85	104.39		
Semi-skilled	55.36	51.94	44.9	5.9	123.45	115.80		
Labourers	67.31	64.37	42.0	4.2	160.09	153.11		
P-B-R workers†	57.91	54.34	43.0	6.0	134.64	126.35		
Skilled	60.28	57.28	43.9	5.7	137.47	130.63		
Semi-skilled								
Labourers								
South West‡								
Timeworkers	71.09	65.11	43.8	7.5	162.14	148.50		
Skilled								
Semi-skilled								
Labourers								
P-B-R workers†								
Skilled								
Semi-skilled								
Labourers								
Yorkshire and Humberside								
Timeworkers	62.50	59.82	41.1	3.3	152.18	145.69		
Skilled	50.65	48.32	42.8	4.5	118.47	113.00		
Semi-skilled	53.16	48.53	43.9	5.9	121.21	110.65		
Labourers	73.37	69.68	44.0	6.1	166.83	158.45		
P-B-R workers†	53.59	50.48	43.0	5.7	124.64	117.41		
Skilled	59.73	54.26	47.0	8.2	127.20	115.56		
Semi-skilled								
Labourers								
North West‡								
Timeworkers	77.93	70.37	46.7	9.2	166.87	150.69		
Skilled	66.26	59.17	48.7	10.8	135.96	121.40		
Semi-skilled	49.43	48.33	41.5	2.5	118.99	116.33		
Labourers								
P-B-R workers†								
Skilled								
Semi-skilled								
Labourers								
North‡								
Timeworkers								
Skilled								
Semi-skilled								
Labourers	51.54	49.03	45.0	5.8	114.58	109.00		
P-B-R workers†								
Skilled	76.98	73.25	43.5	4.8	177.05	168.47		
Semi-skilled	69.07	64.30	46.4	7.9	148.87	138.58		
Labourers	59.46	55.00	45.6	7.5	130.30	120.51		
Scotland								
Timeworkers	55.83	53.61	40.7	3.2	137.17	131.71		
Skilled	58.14	55.00	42.8	6.0	135.77	128.43		
Semi-skilled	44.88	42.36	41.8	4.7	107.42	101.38		
Labourers	62.73	61.45	38.4	1.7	163.34	160.02		
P-B-R workers†	56.36	54.45	39.9	3.1	141.19	136.39		
Skilled	47.56	46.80	37.8	1.7	125.75	123.75		
Semi-skilled								
Labourers								

*† See footnotes to table 4.
‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 6 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture*

JANUARY 1976

	Average weekly earnings				Average hourly earnings			
	including overtime premium		excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium		excluding overtime premium	
	£	£	£	£	p	p	p	p
South East								
Timeworkers†	61.48	59.67	43.8	4.5	140.43	136.28		
General workers	69.42	64.52	46.4	6.8	149.78	139.18		
Craftsmen	58.46	57.70	43.4	4.4	134.70	132.95		
P-B-R workers	62.40	58.82	43.5	5.0	143.32	135.09		
General workers								
Craftsmen								
South West‡								
Timeworkers†	69.22	66.60	44.3	5.1	156.16	150.25		
General workers	78.71	73.67	45.1	6.7	174.53	163.35		
Craftsmen								
P-B-R workers								
General workers								
Craftsmen								
West Midlands‡								
Timeworkers†	59.24	58.00	42.1	4.5	140.61	137.66		
General workers	61.47	59.34	42.3	3.7	145.30	140.25		
Craftsmen	57.50	57.36	41.0	1.2	140.25	139.92		
P-B-R workers								
General workers								
Craftsmen								
East Midlands‡								
Timeworkers†	59.25	57.71	44.5	5.3	133.28	129.82		
General workers	61.75	58.84	45.5	6.2	135.82	129.41		
Craftsmen								
P-B-R workers								
General workers								
Craftsmen								
Yorkshire and Humberside								
Timeworkers†	62.67	60.75	44.2	4.9	141.94	137.58		
General workers	66.67	64.11	43.1	4.3	154.75	148.83		
Craftsmen	71.26	67.56	44.5	6.2	160.06	151.71		
P-B-R workers	70.53	65.92	43.1	5.1	163.82	153.10		
General workers								
Craftsmen								
North West‡								
Timeworkers†	66.47	65.65	41.4	2.3	160.38	158.39		
General workers	70.07	68.10	42.0	3.5	166.78	162.09		
Craftsmen	53.50	52.29	42.1	4.4	126.96	124.09		
P-B-R workers								
General workers								
Craftsmen								
North‡								
Timeworkers†	67.32	66.60	41.1	3.3	163.99	162.23		
General workers	75.14	72.90	42.0	4.6	179.01	173.67		
Craftsmen	65.03	63.09	43.6	4.4	149.17	144.71		
P-B-R workers								
General workers								
Craftsmen								
Wales‡								
Timeworkers†	60.03	58.88	42.1	2.6	142.64	139.88		
General workers	64.54	62.85	42.2	3.3	152.81	148.82		
Craftsmen								
P-B-R workers								
General workers								
Craftsmen								
Scotland‡								
Timeworkers†	65.50	65.03	41.6	1.9	157.66	156.50		
General workers	69.52	67.15	43.0	3.5	161.50	156.00		
Craftsmen	61.30	61.02	40.5	1.5	151.31	150.59		
P-B-R workers								
General workers								
Craftsmen								

*† See footnotes to table 4.
‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm, or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 7 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

JANUARY 1976

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)				Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Average hourly earnings		Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked	Average hourly earnings	
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			
Shipbuilding and ship repairing†												
Platers												
Welders	5,040	71.22	68.85	41.2	3.1	172.85	167.09					
Other boilermakers (riveters, burners, caulkers, etc)	5,500	71.76	69.00	41.1	3.5	174.74	168.00					
Shipwrights	4,140	70.38	67.43	41.9	4.0	168.12	161.08					
Joiners	3,200	68.68	65.89	41.3	3.9	166.19	159.43					
Plumbers	2,320	66.13	64.32	41.1	2.5	161.02	156.60					
Electricians	2,100	67.89	65.17	41.6	3.8	163.27	156.72					
Fitters	2,630	73.77	69.61	43.7	6.0	168.85	159.32					
Turners	3,520	72.97	67.92	45.1	7.1	161.94	150.73					
	500	66.46	63.25	42.9	3.7	154.81	147.31					
Chemical manufacture†												
General workers engaged in production		£	£		p	p		£	£		p	p
Day workers	17,090	56.44	54.25	43.1								

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: March 1976

THE table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four-week period ended March 13, 1976. The labour turnover figures are based on information obtained on returns from a sample of employers. Every third month employers are asked to state in addition to the numbers employed at the beginning and end of the period, the numbers on the payroll at the later of the two dates who were not on the payroll at the earlier date. These are taken to represent engagements during the period.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco	III	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.9	3.2	2.5
Grain milling	211	1.0	3.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8
Bread and flour confectionery	212	2.9	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.3	3.0
Biscuits	213	1.4	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.4	2.3
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	2.5	3.8	3.1	2.9	4.2	3.5
Milk and milk products	215	2.3	2.8	2.5	1.3	2.8	1.7
Sugar	216	0.5	3.4	1.2	1.1	1.7	1.2
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	1.5	3.3	2.5	1.6	3.5	2.6
Fruit and vegetable products	218	1.6	2.0	1.8	2.2	4.3	3.3
Animal and poultry foods	219	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.5	2.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	1.7	1.0	1.6	1.9	3.1	2.2
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	3.4	2.2
Brewing and malting	231	0.5	1.5	0.7	0.9	2.7	1.2
Soft drinks	232	2.5	8.1	4.4	2.6	2.9	2.7
Other drink industries	239	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.1	3.4	2.6
Tobacco	240	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8
Coal and petroleum products	IV	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.9
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	0.5	1.5	0.5	0.9	1.9	0.9
Mineral oil refining	262	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.6
Lubricating oils and greases	263	1.0	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4
Chemicals and allied industries	V	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.3
General chemicals	271	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.9
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparation	272	0.6	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.3
Toilet preparations	273	3.2	3.9	3.6	3.3	2.3	2.6
Paint	274	1.6	2.0	1.7	0.9	1.8	1.1
Soap and detergents	275	0.9	2.2	1.3	0.9	3.8	2.0
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0
Fertilisers	278	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.8	0.9
Other chemical industries	279	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.4	1.8
Metal manufacture	VI	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.5	2.2	1.6
Iron and steel (general)	311	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	1.9	1.3
Steel tubes	312	0.8	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Iron castings, etc	313	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.5
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.2	3.0	1.5	1.8	2.4	1.9
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	2.0	3.4	2.3	2.6	4.4	2.9
Other base metals	323	1.1	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Mechanical engineering	VII	1.3	2.0	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.8
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	331	1.0	1.9	1.1	2.2	1.9	2.2
Metal-working machine tools	332	1.2	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.4	1.5
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.3
Industrial engines	334	1.8	2.9	2.0	0.9	2.1	1.1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.0	2.2	2.0
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	1.6	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.4
Mechanical handling equipment	337	1.0	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.8	1.5
Office machinery	338	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.6
Other machinery	339	1.4	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.9	2.1
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.9
Ordnance and small arms	342	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.1
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.8

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

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

Labour turnover statistics derived from the General Household Survey and the New Earnings Survey were given on pages 22-26 of the January 1975 issue of this *Gazette* and in the *New Earnings Survey 1975 Part E* (HMSO March 1976).

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Instrument engineering	VIII	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.0
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.1
Watches and clocks	352	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.3	2.3	1.9
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	3.2	2.7
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.9
Electrical engineering	IX	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.4	2.6	1.9
Electrical machinery	361	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	2.4	1.5
Insulated wires and cables	362	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.3	3.0	1.9
Radio and electronic components	364	1.2	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.8
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	1.2	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.7	2.4
Electronic computers	366	1.3	4.4	2.1	1.0	2.0	1.3
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.2	2.9	1.7
Electrical appliances primarily for domestic use	368	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	2.4	1.8
Other electrical goods	369	2.0	3.4	2.6	2.0	3.6	2.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.8
Vehicles	XI	1.0	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.3
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.5
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.6	4.1	2.2
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	0.5	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.5
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.7
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	1.9	2.7	2.1	2.4	3.0	2.6
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	1.1	2.4	1.4	2.3	3.9	2.6
Hand tools and implements	391	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	2.8	1.8
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	1.9	4.6	3.0	3.2	4.5	3.8
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
Wire and wire manufactures	394	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.8	4.6	2.4
Cans and metal boxes	395	1.4	2.8	2.0	1.3	1.9	1.6
Jewellery and precious metals	396	6.6	6.4	6.5	6.6	5.4	6.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.6
Textiles	XIII	2.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.8	2.6
Production of man-made fibres	411	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	4.2	3.2	3.8	3.5	3.2	3.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	3.3	2.8
Woolen and worsted	414	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
Jute	415	3.2	4.5	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.3
Rope, twine and net	416	1.8	2.1	2.0	5.8	6.0	5.9
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	1.7	3.0	2.6	2.1	2.7	2.5
Lace	418	3.3	4.7	4.0	1.6	1.6	1.6
Carpets	419	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.3

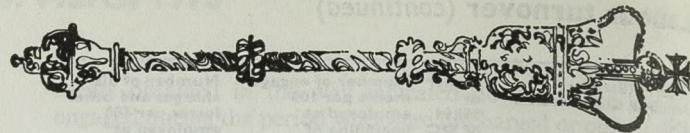
Labour turnover (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Textiles—(continued)							
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide)	421	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.2	2.2
Made-up textiles	422	3.5	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.8	3.4
Textile finishing	423	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.7	1.1	2.2
Other textile industries	429	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	2.1	3.2	2.5	3.1	4.5	3.7
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	1.4	1.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8
Leather goods	432	2.8	3.7	3.4	6.1	5.2	5.6
Fur	433	4.7	4.4	4.6	3.1	5.0	3.9
Clothing and footwear	XV	2.0	3.1	2.8	3.1	3.6	3.5
Weatherproof outerwear	441	2.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.2
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	1.6	2.4	2.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	3.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	4.5	4.4
Overalls and men's shirts underwear, etc	444	2.7	3.0	3.0	3.5	4.6	4.4
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	3.0	4.0	3.9	3.6	3.7	3.7
Hats, caps and millinery	446	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.7
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	1.9	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.3
Footwear	450	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.6	1.3	2.5
Pottery	462	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
Glass	463	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.3
Cement	464	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	469	2.9	2.2	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.8
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	2.4	3.4	2.6	3.1	3.1	3.1
Timber	471	2.6	3.9	2.8	3.1	4.3	3.3
Furniture and upholstery	472	2.0	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.9	2.3
Bedding, etc	473	2.6	3.2	2.9	2.4	3.0	2.6
Shop and office fitting	474	2.6	3.9	2.8	6.1	3.4	5.8

Note: Only combined figures are available for "Printing, publishing of newspapers" and "Printing, publishing of periodicals".

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	Number of engagements per 100 employed at beginning of period			Number of discharges and other losses per 100 employed at beginning of period		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Wooden containers and baskets	475	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.0	3.1
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	2.4	3.2	2.6	1.3	1.9	1.5
Paper, printing and publishing	XVII	1.0	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.6	1.6
Paper and board	481	1.4	1.8	1.5	1.3	2.2	1.5
Packaging, products of paper, board and associated materials	482	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	2.9	1.8
Manufactured stationery	483	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.4	2.7	2.0
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.6
Printing and publishing of newspapers							

Questions in Parliament



A selection of questions put to Department of Employment Ministers between April 7 and May 12, with the answers given, is printed on these pages. The questions are arranged by subject matter, and the date on which they were answered is given after each answer.

Unfair dismissal

Mr Greville Janner (Leicester W.) asked the Secretary of State for Employment by how much the value of the maximum award of £5,200 for employees unfairly dismissed had been reduced since this limit was fixed, due to the fall in the value of money; and whether he would now increase this maximum, so as to take into account that fall.

Mr Booth: It is estimated that between September 1974 when the limit of £5,200 was fixed and February 1976, which is the latest date for which information is available, the internal purchasing power of the pound fell by 26 per cent, so that £5,200 in September 1974 would be worth £3,884 in money terms in February 1976.

From June 1 next, the maximum of £5,200 will apply to the compensatory award for unfair dismissal. In addition, from the same date a new award, to be known as the basic award, will be introduced with a maximum of £2,400. Thus the new overall maximum will be £7,600.

Whilst this matter is reviewed periodically it is not at present my intention to increase the maximum of £5,200. (April 14)

Motor industry

Mr Hal Miller (Bromsgrove and Redditch) asked what assistance or advice the Secretary of State had given either the National Enterprise Board (NEB) or British Leyland to achieve the improvements in productivity and industrial relations which the Prime Minister declared would be necessary before further sums of public money could be advanced to the company.

Mr Booth: I am confident that both management and the trade unions in British Leyland fully recognise the improvements that need to be made, and are committed to their achievement. The current unofficial strikes are, however, putting the future of the company and the employment it provides at risk, have already resulted in the lay-off of many other employees, and can only damage the company's competitive position both in this country and overseas. I earnestly hope that the strikers will now quickly return to work, as instructed by their union.

Department of Employment Ministers

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

Harold Walker M.P., Minister of State

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

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

Mr John Fraser, who, under the ministerial changes announced by the Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, during the second week in April is now Minister of State in the Department of Prices and Consumer Protection, was formerly Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Employment.

The career of the new Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Albert Booth, was the basis of an article in the *Gazette* of April, page 381. The careers of Mr Walker, Mr Golding and Mr Grant are detailed in an article on page 502 of this *Gazette*.

Mr Miller: I congratulate my old opponent on his recent appointment, but will he please answer my question? What advice or assistance has he given to the NEB or the company to improve industrial relations and efficiency? Has the government set any bench marks which must be met before further tranches of public money are made available?

Mr Booth: The position of the government has been made very clear to the company and the NEB. It was included in the agreement on which the money was provided for British Leyland. The government will look to see that improvements in productivity and efficiency are made before more money is committed to the firm. (April 13)

Unemployment

Mr Adley (Christchurch and Lymington) asked for a statement on the current level of unemployment.

Mr Booth: The fall in unemployment and the increased number of vacancies in March were encouraging, though the

level of unemployment is still very high, and the battle against unemployment must continue. There are signs, however, that the world economy is emerging from recession. But the reduction of unemployment in the long term depends upon defeating inflation and improving our competitive performance in world trade.

Mr Adley: Do you really think that your government has honoured its election manifestos in the matter of reducing unemployment? Will you say when you think that the level of unemployment will be reduced to the figure of below 600,000, which was the present government's inheritance from their Conservative predecessors?

Mr Booth: As to honouring our election manifestos, the action that the government has taken has resulted in unemployment in Britain being at a lower level than that of most comparable countries, and we have done that starting from a much worse balance of trade position than that of most other countries. I am not prepared to give a forecast of the time of achieving a drop in unemployment, but I am prepared to give an assurance that I

shall, with those other ministers primarily concerned in this matter, work to achieve a drop in the figure as swiftly as possible. (April 13)

Mr Watkinson (Gloucestershire, W.) asked if the Secretary of State for Employment proposed any new measures to bring down the level of unemployment in the United Kingdom.

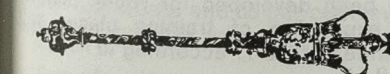
Mr Booth: The government has introduced a number of measures to bring down the level of unemployment, the latest of which were announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 6.

Mr Watkinson: Do you accept that when there can be no general reflation, we must rely on selective assistance? Will you consider introducing a selective recruitment scheme under which, in areas in which unemployment is above the national average, cash payments can be paid to employers if they take on extra labour?

Mr Booth: I undertake to examine that suggestion. We have introduced a number of measures that are selective between different groups of employers—for example, the recruitment subsidy. I do not believe that measures of this kind can of themselves provide a total solution. At best, they will affect total employment by less than 250,000. For a total solution we must look to competition in industry and Treasury and trading policies, as well as those matters affecting my department.

Mr Steen (Wavertree): You agree that we could abolish unemployment completely by offering the unemployed the chance to do community work in return for unemployment benefit? Do you agree that the job creation programme tackles the problems of only a small minority of the unemployed? Is it not the case that if you took up my suggestion we could cut the rate of unemployment at a stroke?

Mr Booth: I only wish that we could abolish unemployment at a stroke. There may be a wider scope for the type of measure you suggest. We are considering the possible scope for further job creation and community industry measures. (April 13)



Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) asked if the Secretary of State would publish the letter to Mr Wrigglesworth, dated April 13, from former Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Mr John Fraser.

Mr Golding: The letter reads as follows: "On December 2, 1975 you asked if the Secretary of State would regularly publish figures showing the number of young

people unemployed. In my reply I said that in future the numbers unemployed under the age of 20 would be published each month in the *Gazette*.

"Commencing with the November 1975 issue of the *Gazette*, the numbers of unemployed teenagers have been included in the regional analysis table and in the historical unemployment tables. However, examination of the statistics so far collected and comparison with the six-monthly age analysis in January suggest that the monthly figures do not identify all the unemployed teenagers. We have no wish to publish statistics that do not reach a high standard of accuracy and have decided to omit the numbers of unemployed teenagers from future *Gazettes*.

"I am naturally disappointed that it has been necessary to take this action. We will continue to collect the figures for the present and will try to find some way of overcoming this problem." (April 30).

Overtime

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

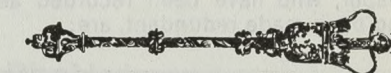
Mr Fraser: Following is the information at January 1976. The overtime hours shown are those worked by operatives in all manufacturing industries; the numbers unemployed comprise all workers registered for employment whose last job was in manufacturing industries.

	Hours of overtime worked by operatives in manufacturing industries: week ended January 10 1976 (1)	Column (1) divided by 40 (2)	Numbers employed: manufacturing industries January 1976 (3)
South East	3,572,500	89,300	79,491
East Anglia	668,900	16,700	21,146
South-West	1,350,000	33,800	54,444
West Midlands	875,000	21,900	23,178
East Midlands	1,272,700	31,800	34,271
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,654,600	41,400	55,830
North-West	563,200	14,100	25,930
North	335,200	8,400	19,446
Wales	931,200	23,300	39,228
Scotland			
Great Britain	11,223,300	280,600	352,964

Questions in Parliament

Mr Ian Wrigglesworth (Teesside, Thornaby) asked if the Secretary of State would recommence publication of monthly figures of young people unemployed when he has established the reason for the discrepancy between the six monthly figure and the monthly figures so far published.

Mr Golding: Initial inquiries have been made and tentative conclusions drawn, but until the inquiries are complete, I would prefer not to make a statement. It is certainly my intention to resume publication of monthly figures as soon as I am satisfied as to their accuracy. (May 5)



Mr Neil Marten (Banbury) asked what was the estimated number of men over the age of 60 years who were currently unemployed.

Mr Golding: A full analysis of the unemployed by age is made each January and July. In January this year 131,618 men aged 60 and over were registered as unemployed in Great Britain. It is estimated that in April the total was about 131,000. (May 3)

Mr Kilroy-Silk (Ormskirk) asked if the Secretary of State would make a statement on the employment prospects of those school-leavers currently unemployed in obtaining jobs before the end of the year.

Mr Fraser: It is too early for firm predictions, but there has been a recent increase in the number of jobs available for young people and I hope that this trend will continue. However, there is no cause for complacency, and the government's anti-unemployment measures are kept under continuous review. (April 13)

Questions in Parliament

Redundancy

Mr Cyril Smith (Rochdale) asked how many workers at paper mills had been made redundant since 1967.

Mr Golding: Until the redundancy provisions of the Employment Protection Act came into force on March 8, 1976, employers were under no obligation to notify redundancies and records of those notified are available from January 1 1969 only. Subject to these qualifications, the numbers of workers employed in the manufacture of paper and board, packaging products of paper, board and associated materials and stationery and wallpaper, who have been recorded as having been made redundant, are:

1969	3,370
1970	5,010
1971	11,260
1972	3,440
1973	2,240
1974	970
1975	5,050
January-March 1976	910*
Total	32,250

* This figure is provisional.

(May 6)

Training

Mr Rooker (Perry Bar) asked what measures the Secretary of State for Employment proposed to take to increase the number of girls entering the engineering profession.

Mr Golding: The Engineering Industry Training Board, with support from the TSA, is this year introducing a pilot scheme to demonstrate the possibilities of training girls as engineering technicians. The scheme is to offer 50 scholarships a year to girl school-leavers for a two-year technician sandwich course. Technicians are the biggest growth occupation in the engineering industry, and it is hoped that the scheme will lead to improved careers opportunities for young women in this area. The TSA will be considering ways of encouraging more girls to enter engineering craft apprenticeships. (May 5)

Mr Sainsbury (Hove) asked whether the Secretary of State would consider instituting a review of the work of the industrial training boards.

Mr Walker: I am advised by the MSC that it sees no immediate need to institute

a review of the work of the industrial training boards.

Mr Sainsbury: Does the Minister accept that there is widespread doubt about the validity of some of these boards' training work? In view of the size of the administrative costs—more than £6½ million in the last year for which we have records—will he ask the TSA to review urgently the question whether the boards provide the best value in the important area of training?

Mr Walker: I do not agree that there are widespread doubts. I think there is a recognition that the boards have made a significant contribution to the quality and quantity of industrial training since the inception following the 1964 Act.

Mr Michael Marshall (Arundel): Does the Minister accept that there is an urgent need to look into the activities of the engineering industry training board, under the chairmanship of Mr Hugh Scanlon, which has recently arbitrarily dismissed members and abolished the foundry industry training committee, under circumstances that require urgent investigation?

Mr Walker: I pay tribute to the enthusiasm and vigour Mr Scanlon has brought to the work of the board. He has made and is making an outstanding contribution. Press reports that you may have read this morning have been most misleading. There has been a long-standing difficulty between the committee and the board with problems about scope and constitution and the committee's desire to be reconstituted as a training board in its own right. These are matters which are not necessarily linked to the chairmanship of the board and they are being inquired into by the MSC.

Mr Michael Latham (Melton): Must it not remain a basic principle of levy grants that the cost of training is shared throughout the industry and not paid just by those who do training?

Mr Walker: You take a keen interest in these matters. If you have not read the recent consultative document published by the TSA on vocational preparation, I urge you to do so. It has some radical proposals in respect of levy grants, and the matter is under review.

Mr Ernest G. Perry (Wandsworth, Battersea S): Will you realise that the Opposition, in its attempts to denigrate the boards, are trying to make them seem less worthwhile than they really are? Does he recognise that people moving from one sphere of employment to another require these boards, and that I hope he will continue the programme?

Mr Walker: You will know that the boards are primarily concerned with training rather than retraining. The criticisms that we have heard today are not widely reflected, even on the benches opposite. I am sure the Opposition front bench would be ready to pay tribute to the valuable work done by the boards. (April 13)

Mr Gwilym Roberts (Cannock) asked what proportion of industrial training places were taken up by people already in full employment; what check was carried out on the existing skills of applicants; and what consultations took place with pre-training employers.

Mr Golding: During January 1976, the percentage of applications for TOPS courses in Great Britain was 65 per cent from the unemployed as against 27 per cent for the employed, and 8 per cent from the non-employed. TOPS training is available to employed and unemployed people, without distinction, irrespective of whether they have a usable skill. No checks are made on existing skills of applicants and no consultation take place with the employers of applicants in employment. (May 3)

Mr Gordon Wilson (Dundee, E) asked the Secretary of State if he would make a statement on the effectiveness of TOPS training programmes in Scotland.

Mr Walker: I am informed by the Manpower Services Commission that the expansion in TOPS training over the past three years has made a significant and increasing contribution to the retraining of redundant workers, the training of young people and the needs of oil-related industries in Scotland.

The number of people trained under TOPS in Scotland has increased from 3,545 in 1972 to 7,890 in 1975, and expansion is continuing. Special training courses have been developed for young people, and expansion of training places will continue in 1976-77 according to needs. (April 14)

Mr Wilson also asked how many trainees undertook and passed courses offered by the underwater training centre; what was the average length of each course; and what level of operating capacity was achieved in 1975.

Mr Walker: Training in basic air diving and underwater working at the underwater training centre started on August 18,

1975. Courses at this level last 12 weeks and are attended by 10 trainees. Two courses were completed in 1975, with a total of 19 successful trainees. The centre was operating at full capacity for basic air diving training from November 10, 1975, since when a new course has started each month. (April 14).

And Mr Wilson asked what share of expenditure of running the underwater training centre was met respectively by the government drilling contractors, the oil companies and the trainees in 1975.

Mr Walker: The centre's main purpose is to provide mixed gas diving training to meet offshore development needs, and that such training will be provided from later this year. The centre will charge commercial rates but will be non-profit-making. The Manpower Services Commission is making working capital available, as a loan, until income from fees covers expenses.

Since the centre opened in August 1975 it has provided training for basic air diving, the entry point for newcomers to diving. Fees for trainees sponsored under the Training Services Agency's training opportunities scheme, and for private trainees, represented 40 per cent, and 4 per cent respectively of the centre's running expenses in 1975. The membership of the first two experimental courses in mixed gas diving will be drawn from trainees sponsored by diving contractors. (April 14).

Mr Wilson then asked how many trainees undertook and passed courses offered by the drilling technology centre; what was the average length of each course; and what level of opening capacity was achieved in 1975.

Mr Walker: 38 trainees successfully completed training courses between October 14, 1975, when the centre opened, and the end of the year. Each course lasted four weeks and 66 per cent level of operating capacity was achieved.

And Mr Wilson asked what share of expenditure of running the drilling technology centre was met respectively by the government, drilling contractors, the oil companies and the trainees in 1975.

Mr Walker: In 1975 the government contributed £25,265 in the form of a grant from the MSC towards running costs. Oil companies contributed £23,680 by course fees. There was no income from drilling contractors or trainees. (April 14)

Wage inspection

Mr Michael Brotherton (Louth) asked how many wages inspectors there were and what was their cost to public funds.

Mr Grant: There are 127 wages inspectors in post at present. The estimated total administrative costs of the wages inspectorate for the year 1975/76 including senior officers, clerical and other support staff was approximately £1.45m. (May 3)

In reply to another question from Mr Brotherton, Mr Grant said: inspections were carried out in 38,740 establishments in 1975. Records were kept of the number of establishments inspected. A firm within the scope of a wages council might have more than one establishment where inspection was undertaken. (May 3)

See also article on page 488 of this Gazette.

Statistics

Mr Anthony Grant (Islington, Central) asked the Secretary of State how many forms were required by his department, or organisations for which he is responsible, to be completed by companies or firms; and if he would list such forms.

Mr Booth: The main returns obtained from firms by the statistics division of this department are set out below. A listing of all forms issued by the Department or associated organisations could be provided only at disproportionate cost.

Inquiry	Coverage	Frequency
Census of Employment	All industries and services except agriculture and private domestic service: full census every third year; very small firms omitted in intermediate years.	Annual
Employment Survey	Manufacturing industries (sample basis). Certain non-manufacturing industries (sample basis).	Monthly Quarterly
Occupational analysis of numbers employed.	Engineering and related industries (sample basis).	Annual
New Earnings Survey	All industries and services excluding private domestic service (sample basis).	Annual
Monthly index of earnings	Most industries and services (sample basis).	Monthly
Earnings of manual workers	Manufacturing and certain other industries (sample basis.)	Annual
Earnings of administrative, technical and clerical workers.	Manufacturing, mining and quarrying, gas, electricity and water, construction (sample basis).	Annual
Occupational analysis of earnings of manual workers.	Shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemicals (sample basis). Engineering and related industries (sample basis).	Twice yearly Annual
Labour costs survey	Manufacturing industries; mining and quarrying; gas, electricity and water; construction; banking, insurance, distribution (sample basis).	Occasional
Retail prices index	Retailers and selected industries and services (sample basis).	Monthly

Questions in Parliament

In another question, Mr Brotherton asked how many firms had been fined for paying below the minimum level set by wages councils.

Mr Grant: Since 1946, 110 firms have been fined for paying wages below the minimum rates set by wages councils. Records before 1946 are no longer available. (May 3)

Disabled people

Mr Carter-Jones (Eccles) asked the Secretary of State what action he was taking to improve the quality of the submissions by his department to the annual reports pursuant to Section 22 of the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 concerning research and development work on equipment that might be of benefit to disabled people; and if he would ensure that possible spin-offs from technological advances are not overlooked.

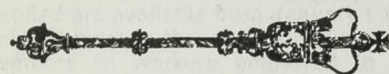
Mr Walker: My department will continue to submit for the annual reports information about research and development work for which I have responsibilities. I shall try to ensure that possible spin-offs from other technological advances are notified, though such uses are often not immediately apparent. (April 7)

Questions in Parliament

Trade disputes

Mr Rooker (Perry Barr) asked when the Secretary of State for Employment proposed to bring Section 3 of the Employment Protection Act 1975 into operation.

Mr Walker: By early 1977. (April 26)



Industrial tribunals

Mr Richard Wainwright (Colne Valley) asked whether members of industrial training boards, industrial tribunals and disablement advisory committees, respectively, received salaries or allowances for their services; how much they received; and whether it was for full or part-time service.

Mr Walker: Chairman of industrial training boards work part-time and may receive payment on the basis of £1,320 per annum for one day's work per week pro rata. They may also receive travelling expenses and subsistence allowances. At present two boards have deputy chairmen who are paid on the same basis. Ordinary board members receive only travelling expenses, subsistence allowances and, where appropriate, an allowance for loss of remunerative time.

Members of industrial tribunals are paid a fee of £20 for each day on which they are required to attend a tribunal. This service is part-time and on average members are called to attend only 15 days a year.

Chairmen of industrial tribunals may be either full-time or part-time. Full-time chairmen are paid an annual salary of £11,750. Part-time chairmen are paid a fee of £45 for each day on which they are required to attend. Both members and chairmen of industrial tribunals may be paid travelling expenses and subsistence allowance.

Neither chairmen nor members of disablement advisory committees, all of whom work part-time, receive payment other than travelling expenses, subsistence allowances and, where appropriate, an allowance for loss of remunerative time. (April 12)

Job creation

Mr Brotherton (Louth) asked what was the total cost to public funds, to the latest available date, of the job creation programme, and how many jobs had been created.

Mr Walker: Up to March 26, the total grant to projects so far approved under the job creation programme was £17.36 million, and 15,098 jobs had been created. (April 7)

Work permits

Mr Beith (Berwick-upon-Tweed) asked (1) the number of work permits for managerial posts held by non-EEC aliens currently in force, (2) the countries of origin of the holders of such permits and (3) the periods of years for which such permits have been held.

Mr Grant: The information is not available in the form requested. A work permit is issued for a maximum of 12 months but an extension of stay may be granted by the Home Office for a further three years if the employer confirms that he still wishes to employ the work permit holder. After four years in approved employment the worker's conditions of stay may be revoked and he is then free to take any employment. The information from the analysis of work permits issued for managerial posts is available only from 1974 and is as follows:

	1974	1975
Greece	23	13
Israel	5	11
Japan	164	195
Norway	16	8
Portugal	8	10
South Africa	36	24
Spain	18	7
Sweden	33	21
Switzerland	42	15
United States	442	418
Others*	129	107
	896	829

* Not exceeding nine for any country.

(April 29)

Deaf people

Mr Grist (Cardiff, N.) asked for the number of deaf and hard-of-hearing persons registered as unemployed, by regions.

Mr Walker: The number of deaf and hard-of-hearing people registered as unemployed on April 14, 1975, the latest date for which figures are available, by regions is:

Standard region	Deaf	Hard of hearing
Wales	40	81
Scotland	119	89
South-West	53	75
Yorkshire and Humberside	77	127
North-West	147	202
North	70	93
South-East	198	173
East Anglia	18	27
West Midlands	84	86
East Midlands	54	62
Total	860	1,015

(April 14).

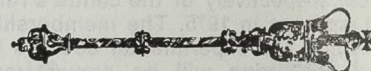
Retirement age

Mr Walter Johnson (Derby, S.) asked what representations the Secretary of State had received from the TUC concerning the lowering of the retirement age for men employed in the heavy engineering industry.

Mr Fraser: None, Sir.

Mr Johnson: Are you aware that there are thousands of men over 60 in the heavy engineering industry who are doing jobs beyond their physical capacity, thus causing breakdowns in health, early retirements and sometimes early deaths? Will the government devise a scheme to enable men over 60 years of age to retire before the normal retiring age of 65, on full pension, subject to medical control and examination?

Mr Fraser: Early retirement on the State pension is primarily a matter for the Secretary of State for Social Services. Apart from that, the age of retirement for various groups of workers is usually a matter for negotiation in the firms or industries to which they belong. I have not received any representations from trade unions on this matter. (April 13)



Careers service

Mr Andrew Bennett (Stockport, North) asked which local authorities receiving special government grants and employing extra officers to deal with problems of unemployed young people were below their approved establishment for normal careers staff and what steps the government was taking to ensure the special officers were not deflected from their special duties to make up deficiencies in a local careers service.

Mr Grant: Under the Employment and Training Act 1973 provision of the careers service is a mandatory function of local education authorities. Although advice is available from my department's careers service inspectorate, staffing is the responsibility of the authorities. The special government specific grant for strengthening the service to deal with unemployment is subject to certain conditions designed to ensure that it is used for the purposes for which it is designed. The work of specialist careers officers appointed under this scheme is monitored regularly by my department and there is provision for immediate termination of the grant if any authority is found not to be observing the conditions. (May 6)

Safety

Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked what was the latest average inspection rate, per workplace, made by factory inspectors in the United Kingdom.

Mr Walker: On December 31, 1975 there were 209,917 factories, docks and warehouses registered with Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate in Great Britain. Visits were paid by Her Majesty's Factory Inspectors to 63,884 of these premises for routine inspection or for special investigations.

During the period January 1, 1975 to December 31, 1975, 51,086 construction sites were at some time included in Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorates register and 39,310 visits were paid to such sites for routine inspections or for special investigations by Factory Inspectors.

On December 31, 1975 there were 175,974 premises registered with Her Majesty's Factory Inspectorate subject to the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 and 41,910 of these premises were visited for routine inspections and special investigations by Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories.

Additionally Her Majesty's Inspectors of Factories paid 2,485 visits to workplaces which became subject to health and safety legislation for the first time on April 1, 1975 as a result of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974. (April 14)



Mr Max Madden (Sowerby) asked if the Secretary of State would introduce legislation whereby the intended use of any new chemical material is notified to the Health and Safety Commission to allow a full investigation of the material to be undertaken, particularly into any associated health risks.

Mr Grant: Under Section 6 of the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 manufacturers, importers and suppliers of substances for use at work are obliged to carry out such testing and examination of substances they supply as is necessary to ensure they can be used safely and without risk to health. Manufacturers are also obliged under the section to carry out necessary research with a view to discovering new risks associated with substances they supply and to reducing or eliminating known risks. In addition, the Health and Safety Executive is working on proposals for a notification scheme for new chemical substances which is designed to complement manufacturers', importers' and suppliers' duties under the Act. (May 6)

Questions in Parliament

Mr Michael Morris (Northampton, S.) asked what was government policy, in relation to the implementation of the Health and Safety at Work etc. Act, for Sikhs who refuse to remove their turbans and use safety helmets.

Mr Walker: There are no provisions which make the wearing and supply of safety helmets mandatory, nor at present any proposals or draft legislation which would make the wearing of safety helmets compulsory. (April 7)

EEC

Mr Brotherton (Louth) asked if British nationals were entitled to draw unemployment benefit in the Republic of Ireland.

Mr Walker: The Social Security Act 1975 does not permit any person to receive British unemployment benefit in respect of a period during which he is in the Republic of Ireland. Under EEC rules, an unemployed British national who goes to the Republic of Ireland to seek employment there, may, in certain circumstances be provided with unemployment benefit by the Republic, at cost to Great Britain, for a period not exceeding three months. (April 13)

Appointments

Mr Philip Holland (Carlton) asked the Secretary of State to list those bodies, to which he appoints members, that exercise judicial or quasi-judicial functions.

Mr Walker: The bodies are the Central Arbitration Committee, the Industrial Tribunals and the Levy Exemption Appeal Body. (May 5)

Asbestos

Mr Henderson (Aberdeenshire, E) asked what training facilities exist, what the relevant training period is, and what on-site instruction is given, to factory inspectors to enable them to detect and assess the hazards of using asbestos.

Mr Grant: Since 1973 the basic training of factory inspectors has included a six-month residential course at the University of Aston in Birmingham to obtain a diploma in occupational safety and hygiene. Part of the course embraces a study of the effects of adverse environments on the human body, including the specific effects of carcinogens and fibrogenic dusts. Measurement of adverse environments, exposure sampling techniques, practical training in the use of monitoring equipment are covered on the course as well as ventilation engineering, dust control, extraction systems, and the theoretical and practical considerations in the use of protective clothing. This training is intended to enable factory

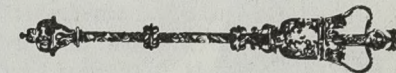
inspectors to detect and assess the hazards of using asbestos and on-site instruction is subsequently given by experienced staff.

Hygiene testing instruments have been provided for the inspectorate since 1970 so that sampling of the atmosphere for asbestos dust can be carried out. Training in the use of these instruments was given to all field staff at the time the equipment was issued.

A comprehensive guide in the form of a manual to provide information on the functions and uses of the instruments available has been prepared and is a personal issue to inspectors. Asbestos is covered in the manual which deals specifically with air sampling instruments, contaminants, properties and methods of detection, control monitoring instruments and control standards.

Procedures are laid down for submission of samples to the HSE laboratories for evaluation. Specialist inspectors who concentrate on dust and dust control are available to give on-site advice to field staff and to undertake more extensive sampling procedures should these prove necessary.

Two standing courses are held each year on "occupational hygiene". Each course lasts approximately two-and-a-half days and is attended by 20 inspectors. The courses are intended as refresher and development training for inspectors of four to ten years' experience, and the hazards from asbestos are again emphasised. (April 26)



Mr Arnold Shaw (Redbridge, Ilford South) asked the Secretary of State for Employment, whether he would take steps to require notices to be attached to asbestos sheeting pointing out the health hazards of drilling, sawing or similar operations unaccompanied by precautions against asbestos dust.

Mr Walker: Discussions on the labelling of products containing asbestos, including asbestos sheeting, for use at work are currently being held by the Health and Safety Executive with the industry.

Information on the probable concentrations of asbestos dust in construction processes, the control of asbestos dust and the provision of respiratory protective equipment are contained in Technical Data Notes 42, 35 and 24, obtainable free from the Health and Safety Executive. (May 7)

Employment people

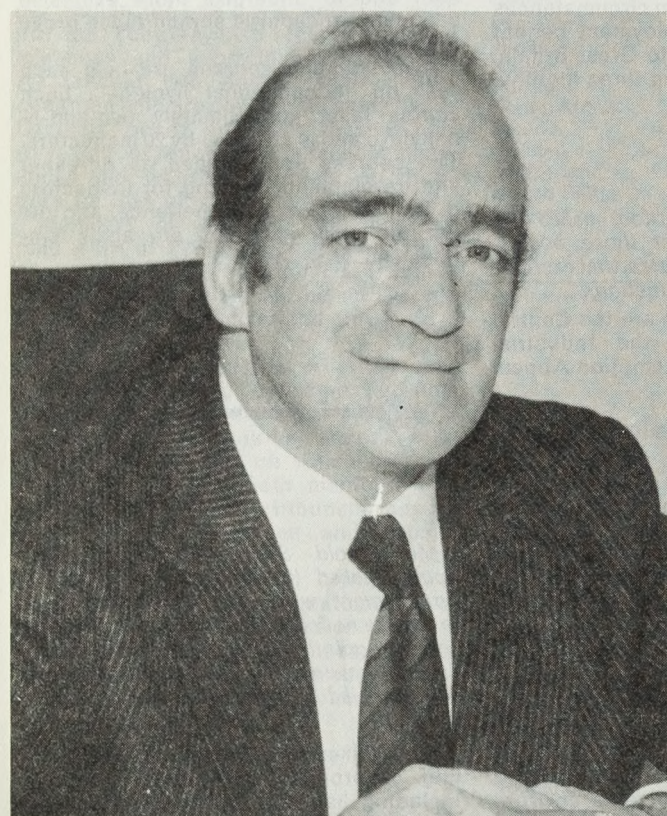
Ministerial changes at the Department of Employment

In the April issue of the *Gazette*, details of the career of Mr Albert Booth, the new Secretary of State for Employment, were contained in an article on page 381.

Subsequently, the Prime Minister, Mr Callaghan, announced further changes affecting ministers of the Department of Employment. Mr Harold Walker, MP, who had been Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, became Minister of State.

Two other members of Parliament, Mr John Grant and Mr John Golding, were each appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretaries of State.

Details of the careers of Mr Walker, Mr Grant and Mr Golding are listed below.



Mr Harold Walker, MP

Mr Harold Walker, MP, Minister of State for Employment

Mr Harold Walker became Minister of State for Employment on April 14 after Mr Albert Booth had succeeded Mr Michael Foot as Secretary of State for Employment.

Mr Walker has been Member of Parliament for Doncaster since 1964. He was Joint Parliamentary Under-Secretary of

State, Department of Employment, between 1968 and 1970 and from 1974 until his appointment as Minister of State.

Mr Walker was born in 1927. He was educated at Manchester College of Technology. He has worked as a toolmaker, work study engineer, draughtsman and as a production controller.

Mr Walker has also lectured on political and trade union affairs, and has served as chairman of shop stewards and as a shop stewards' convenor in the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

He was an assistant Government Whip (1967-8) and, after 1970, was an Opposition Spokesman on employment.

He was married in 1956 and has one daughter. Among his recreations he includes reading and gardening.

Mr John Grant, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State, Department of Employment

Mr John Grant became Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State at the Department of Employment on April 14. He is Labour Member of Parliament for Islington Central.



Mr John Grant, MP

Employment people

John Douglas Grant was born in London in 1932 and educated at the Stationers Company's School at Hornsey. He became a journalist and worked as a reporter on various provincial newspapers until 1955 when he joined the staff of the *Daily Express*, where he remained until his election to Parliament in June 1970. He had become the newspaper's chief industrial correspondent and in 1967 was chairman of the Labour and Industrial Correspondents' Group.

In December 1973 Mr Grant was appointed front-bench Opposition Spokesman on policy for broadcasting and the Press, and in January 1974 was given additional front-bench responsibility on employment matters.

On the formation of the Labour Government in March 1974 he became Parliamentary Secretary at the Civil Service Department, with special responsibility for the co-ordination of government information services and policy presentation until October 1974, when he was appointed Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Overseas Development.

Mr Grant is married and has a daughter and two sons. His recreations are tennis, squash and watching soccer. He is the author of a book, *Member of Parliament* (1974) and has been a frequent contributor to national newspapers since 1970. He is a member of the National Union of Journalists and the Transport and General Workers' Union and is a former Parliamentary adviser to the Civil and Public Services' Association.



Mr John Golding, MP

Mr John Golding, MP, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment

Mr John Golding also became Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Employment on April 14, 1976. He has been a Member of Parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyme since 1969.

Mr Golding was born in March 1931 and educated at Chester City Grammar School. He attended the London School of Economics trade union studies course (on a TUC scholarship) later returning to the LSE as a post-graduate student, after graduating from the University College of North Staffordshire, now Keele, in history, politics and economics.

Mr Golding was employed as a clerical officer in the Ministry of National Insurance from 1948 to 1951 and was a branch official in the CSCA at the age of 19. He has been a permanent officer of the Post Office Engineering Union since 1960, having held the posts of assistant research officer, education officer and assistant secretary responsible for political and Parliamentary matters.

He was Parliamentary Private Secretary to Rt Hon Eric Varley, MP, as the Minister of State, Ministry of Technology, from February to June 1970. He acted as a Labour Whip in both Opposition and Government between 1970 and 1974 and was a member of the Select Committee on Nationalised Industries. He has been a Governor of Ruskin College, Oxford, and University College Hospital.

He served on the TUC Advisory Committee on Trade Union Education and was a member of the Executive of the Workers' Educational Association. Mr Golding is co-author of the Fabian pamphlets, "Productivity Bargaining" and "Trade Unions—On to 1980". He is married and has two sons.

News and notes

Fighting inflation— Price Commission report

THE CONTINUING SUCCESS of the pay policy and the upturn in production will restrain the rise in costs and prices, though seasonal factors have slowed down the rate of improvement in recent months, says the three-monthly report to Parliament of the Price Commission.

Improved situation

The report is for the three months up to the end of February, and it says that the underlying improvement in the inflationary situation had continued. Against this, the fall in the value of sterling and the rise in commodity prices will increase the cost of imports and input costs.

But, taking everything into account, the rate of inflation should continue to fall, it is stated.

The rise of 3.5 per cent in the commis-

sion's own index of prices for the three months is, it is pointed out, a further improvement on the increase of 4.2 per cent for the previous three months, September–November 1975, and 4.7 per cent for May–August 1975.

At 15.9 per cent, the 12-month increase to end-February is significantly lower than the 20.4 per cent for the 12 months to November 1975 and is the lowest annual increase since August 1974.

Comparing on a six-monthly basis the three price indices—the Retail Price Index, the wholesale price index and the commission's own index—the report shows how much the inflationary pressure has been reduced.

All three indices peaked in the spring or early summer of 1975. But the rate of increase in the retail price index is now well under half what it was at the peak—7.5 per cent for the six months to end-February

1976, compared with a peak of 17 per cent for the six months to June 1975.

The wholesale price index has fallen from a peak of nearly 14 per cent for the six months to May 1975, to 7 per cent for the six months to February.

The commission's own index fell from a peak of 13.1 per cent for the six months to June to 7.5 per cent for the six months to January.

Pay settlements

The report also says that "the full impact of the much-reduced pay settlements under the current policy has still not been fully reflected in costs and there is some benefit still to come from that source. As production turns up, this too should restrain the rise in costs and prices."

Optimistic business outlook

Optimism about the business outlook is at its highest for three years, says the quarterly *Industrial Trends Survey* of the Confederation of British Industry published on May 4.

Order books

The survey also said that order books are steadily rising, investment intentions are recovering, labour shedding is easing and company liquidity is improving. However, the CBI stresses that this is recovery from a very low level.

In this revival of industrial activity it is suggested that, in the short-term at least, it seems unlikely to falter through overheating and supply bottlenecks which have bedevilled past resurgences in activity.

Instead business appears to be looking for a much more gradual revival.

The survey is based on replies to questionnaires sent out by the CBI in April and it shows that the optimism expressed for the short-term future by companies at the beginning of the year has been justified by their experience of orders and output trends since then.

The fact that the revival has been led by the combination of a rapid rise in export orders and an end to destocking, rather than by reflation in consumer demand, as in the past, is regarded by the CBI as of considerable importance in providing a firmer base for the upturn.

Labour shedding

The CBI inquiries suggest that further labour shedding may still go on during the year, although at a much lower pace than last year.

The CBI records that a balance of 28 per cent of companies expressed more optimism about export prospects for the next year, a figure which is as strong as any recorded since July 1973 and more than twice the average for this quarter.

Export orders

Bearing out the expectations expressed in the last survey, a balance of 25 per cent of companies recorded an increase in the intake of export orders in the past four months and a balance of 40 per cent reported an increase in export deliveries.

The CBI says that the results confirm to a picture in which "manufacturing industry as a whole is moving out of a widespread recession with the lighter end of industry broadly in the van, but capital goods producers are showing encouraging signs of following suit".

News and notes

Employment Agencies Act

The Employment Agencies Act 1973, as amended by the Employment Protection Act, provides for the licensing and regulation of employment agencies and employment businesses (that is temporary staff contractors) throughout Great Britain by the Secretary of State for Employment. The Act, except for section 1, is being brought into force on July 1, 1976. A Commencement Order* has been made to this effect and to bring section 1 into operation in two stages—on June 30, 1976 in the case of employment agencies holding unexpired licences granted by local authorities under local Acts, and on November 1, 1976 for all other purposes. Section 1 makes it illegal to carry on an employment agency or employment business without a current licence issued by the Secretary of State,

except in certain circumstances relative to holders of local authority licences.

New Regulations

On May 20, the Secretary of State laid before Parliament regulations† made under the Act, including regulations to secure the proper conduct of employment agencies and businesses and to protect the interests of those who use their services. On the same date, an Order‡ was laid to repeal certain provisions of local Acts which will be superseded by the 1973 Act. These will come into force on July 1, 1976.

* SI 1976 No. 709.
† SIs 1976 Nos. 710, 712, 713, 714, 715.
‡ SI 1976 No. 711.

DE publications

Employment News

An explanation of how unemployment statistics are collected and the history behind the count is given in the latest issue of *Employment News*, the Department of Employment newspaper (No. 31).

The main feature looks at the methods used to keep an up-to-date and accurate check on the everchanging flow of people in and out of work.

It also lists the detailed breakdowns of the unemployment statistics published regularly by the department, explains what lies behind the seasonally adjusted figure and deals with the different methods other countries use to compile their unemployment statistics.

Budget boost details

Articles on the Budget boost given to jobs through further improvements in the Temporary Employment Subsidy and the Community Industry scheme are also contained in this issue. Details are given of the progress with the Job Creation scheme as well as new labour law provisions either in force or taking effect from June.

Employment News goes out each month to over 100,000 workers and managers in industry and is primarily intended for notice board display. Copies of *Employment News* can be obtained by writing to the Department of Employment (Inf 3), 12 James's Square, London SW1Y 4LL.

Careers Bulletin

The first issue of the new-style *Careers Bulletin* is published this month by the Department of Employment's Careers Service branch.

Published three times a year—once during each school term—the *Bulletin* will act as a link between all those concerned with the work of the Careers Service, including central and local government officials, careers officers and teachers. The *Careers Bulletin* will provide articles by careers officers, careers and guidance teachers and other specialists. It will cover developments affecting the work of the service and publicise the views of practitioners in the field.

In the first issue there is a feature on the Employment and Training Act 1973 and the major changes it has brought about. Other articles examine the purpose and function of the Careers Service, the problems of sex stereotyping in careers guidance, and look at careers guidance in France and Germany.

Employment Protection

The Department of Employment has issued *New rights for the expectant mother*, the fourth in a series of leaflets designed to explain the provisions of the Employment Protection Act 1975.

The purpose of this leaflet is to outline those provisions of the Act which affect the

New Remploy chairman

Mr Allen Greenwood has been appointed chairman of Remploy Ltd for three years with effect from April 29, 1976. Mr Greenwood has been non-executive director of the company since 1968, and vice-chairman since 1972. He is chairman of the British Aircraft Corporation and has recently been appointed deputy chairman of the organising committee for British Aerospace.

Mr Greenwood succeeds Sir Derrick Carter who has been chairman since 1972, and a non-executive director since 1967.

Sheltered employment

Remploy is a government-sponsored organisation providing sheltered employment for about 8,400 severely disabled men and women in 87 factories throughout England, Scotland and Wales. The company was formed in April, 1945 under the terms of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act 1944 to provide industrial work on a national scale for severely disabled people. Remploy provides facilities for people with all types of disablement. It sells a wide range of consumer and industrial goods under its own brand names, and also sells goods and services to industry and commerce under contract.

working woman who is expecting or has had a baby, both from her viewpoint and that of her employer.

The leaflet explains the three important new rights under the Act, for a woman who is expecting a baby:

- the right not to lose her job—pregnancy itself will not be a valid reason for dismissal;
- the right to return to her job after the baby is born; and
- the right to maternity pay.

Also explained in the leaflet are the Maternity Pay Fund and the procedure for complaints to industrial tribunals.

The Department of Employment is not empowered to give authoritative interpretations of the Act, which can only be given by industrial tribunals, the Central Arbitration Committee and the Employment Appeal Tribunal. But local offices will provide leaflets and deal with general inquiries about the Act.

News and notes

Trade union certificates of independence

Under the Employment Protection Act 1975, any trade union may apply to the new Certification Officer for a certificate that it is an independent trade union. This gives it certain rights under the Act.

Mr John Edwards was appointed Certification Officer by the Secretary of State for Employment, and began receiving applications from February 1.

Under the Act the Certification Officer must keep a public record of all applications received, and he may not reach a decision on any application until at least one month after it has been entered in the record.

Objections

Notice of applications is published in the *London Gazette*, and parties have the opportunity to forward objections to the Certification Officer, who must take into account any relevant information submitted.

Since April 8, 1976 the Certification Officer has issued certificates to a further 31 trade unions under section 8 of the Employment Protection Act 1975. They are set out on the right of this page.

Amalgamated Society of Boilermakers, Shipwrights, Blacksmiths and Structural Workers
Amalgamated Union of Asphalt Workers
Associated Metalworkers' Union
Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians
Institute of Journalists
Iron and Steel Trades Confederation,
Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association
National Association of Fire Officers
National Association of Head Teachers
National Association of Licensed House Managers
National Union of Blast Furnacemen, Ore Miners, Coke Workers and Kindred Trades
National Union of Hosiery, Knitwear and Allied Trades
National Union of Journalists
National Union of Mineworkers
National Union of Mineworkers (North Western Area)
National Union of Mineworkers (Nottingham Area)
National Union of Mineworkers (Power Group)
National Union of Railwaymen
National Union of Seamen
National Union of Teachers
National Union of the Footwear, Leather and Allied Trades
National Union of Wallcoverings, Decorative and Allied Trades
Pattern Weavers Society
Post Office Management Staffs Association
Society of Civil Servants
Telephone Contract Officers' Association
Tobacco Workers' Union
Transport and General Workers Union
Transport Salaried Staffs Association
United Commercial Travellers Association of Great Britain and Ireland (UKTA) Limited
United Friendly Agents Association

No applications have so far been refused.

The National Union of Mineworkers Group 2 Scottish Colliery Engineers Boilermen and Tradesmen's Association

has withdrawn its application.

Applications from 83 other trade unions (of which 33 are affiliated to the TUC) are under consideration.

New safety regulations delayed

The Health and Safety Commission have agreed to provide for industry a period of time before the new regulations on safety representatives come into force, Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the commission, said in London recently. He was speaking at the International Safety and Occupational Health Conference, at Olympia.

The request for a "lead-in" period was one of the main suggestions put forward in the 300 or so comments received by the Commission on their consultative document issued to both sides of industry and other interested parties for the appointment of safety representatives and safety committees (under Sections 2(4) and 2(7) of the Health and Safety at Work etc Act 1974.

"We felt it was necessary for time to be allowed between the draft regulations being laid before Parliament and their coming into force," said Mr Simpson. "This will enable employers and workers in

consultation together to decide detailed arrangements regarding safety representatives and safety committees."

The Commission's firm advice to employers, said the chairman, was not to wait until the regulations were in force but to use the "lead-in" period productively and to settle matters without delay. Any safety representatives appointed and committees set up ahead of time could be formally confirmed as soon as the new regulations come into force.

Quarry accidents

Concern over the "disappointing frequency" of accidents involving conveyors and fixed machinery in quarries is expressed by Mr James Carver, HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries, in a letter to both sides of the quarry industry.

Inadequate fencing, or its removal while machinery was in motion, resulted in three deaths and six serious injuries in conveyor accidents during 1974, compared with two and ten respectively in 1973. One person was killed and three seriously injured by the inadvertent starting of machinery during maintenance or inspection work, and a further three killed and six seriously injured when working near moving machinery.

"It is particularly disturbing that in many of the accidents the people involved have been quarry officials," adds Mr Carver in his letter, which has been sent to all quarry managers, owners, quarry unions and federations.

Mr Carver points out that quarry owners and managers have a statutory obligation for the secure fencing of dangerous machinery, and there is a statutory restriction prohibiting the cleaning of machinery in motion.

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-March 1976 was 9,055,000 (6,787,900 males and 2,267,000 females). The total included 7,167,100 (5,073,900 males and 2,093,200 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,201,800 (1,107,100 males and 94,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 20,400 lower than that for February 1976 and 394,900 lower than in March 1975. The total in manufacturing industries was 19,200 lower than in February 1976 and 369,000 lower than in March 1975. The number in construction was 800 lower than in February 1976 and 15,400 lower than in March 1975. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970 = 100) was (88.7 at mid-February) and for manufacturing industries 87.9 (88.0 at mid-February).

Unemployment

From March 1976, all unemployment statistics exclude adult students registered for vacation employment. The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on April 8, 1976 was 1,209,949. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 1,185,700, representing 5.2 per cent of all employees, compared with 1,178,600 in March 1976. In addition, there were 21,269 unemployed school-leavers, so that the total number unemployed was 1,231,218, a fall of 3,355 since March. This total represents 5.4 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in April 1976, 363,025 (29.5 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 210,646 (17.1 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 120,111 (9.8 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on April 2, 1976 was 117,396; 10,486 higher than on March 5, 1976. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 121,800, compared with 119,900 in March. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on April 2, 1976 was 23,601; 2,375 higher than on March 5, 1976.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on April 8, 1976 was 26,245, a fall of 4,528 since March 5, 1976.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended March 13, 1976 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,623,700. This is about 31.4 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.4 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 14.50 millions (13.89 millions in February).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 132,500 or about 2.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 11.1 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At April 30, 1976 the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 207.8 and 209.0, compared with 206.5 and 207.8 at March 31.

Index of retail prices

At April 13, 1976, the official retail prices index was 153.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 150.6 at March 16. The index for food was 156.7, compared with 153.8 at March 16.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in April which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 113, involving approximately 41,400 workers. During the month approximately 63,800 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 281,000 working days were lost, including 123,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Industrial analysis of employees in employment

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

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

Employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	THOUSANDS											
		March 1975*			January 1976*			February 1976*			March 1976*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†		7,022.8	2,427.1	9,449.9	6,828.4	2,286.6	9,115.1	6,801.9	2,273.4	9,075.4	6,787.9	2,267.0	9,055.0
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,284.0	2,252.1	7,536.1	5,101.5	2,112.4	7,213.9	5,086.7	2,099.6	7,186.3	5,073.9	2,093.2	7,167.1
Mining and quarrying	II	336.7	14.0	350.7	332.4	14.0	346.5	331.8	14.0	345.9	331.4	14.0	345.5
Coal mining	101	293.6	9.9	303.5	289.3	9.9	299.3	288.7	9.9	298.7	288.3	9.9	298.3
Food, drink and tobacco	III	428.5	290.9	719.3	425.2	281.0	706.3	421.7	277.1	698.8	420.7	275.5	696.2
Grain milling	211	17.2	4.8	22.0	17.2	4.7	21.9	17.2	4.7	22.0	17.1	4.8	21.9
Bread and flour confectionery	212	68.3	39.5	107.9	67.7	38.4	106.1	67.3	37.8	105.1	67.3	37.9	105.2
Biscuits	213	15.9	26.9	42.8	16.7	25.4	42.2	16.6	24.8	41.4	16.4	24.6	41.0
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	56.7	50.2	106.9	56.1	49.6	105.8	55.2	49.1	104.3	54.9	48.7	103.6
Milk and milk products	215	43.6	16.6	60.2	43.0	15.8	58.8	43.0	15.9	58.8	43.4	15.8	59.3
Sugar	216	9.3	2.9	12.2	9.3	2.7	11.9	8.8	2.6	11.4	8.7	2.7	11.4
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	32.9	38.8	71.8	31.7	37.1	68.8	31.6	36.7	68.3	31.7	36.7	68.5
Fruit and vegetable products	218	28.4	34.2	62.6	28.4	33.5	61.9	28.1	32.9	61.0	28.0	32.2	60.1
Animal and poultry foods	219	20.8	4.5	25.4	21.1	4.6	25.6	21.0	4.5	25.5	20.8	4.5	25.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	6.3	1.7	8.0	6.6	1.7	8.2	6.5	1.7	8.1	6.4	1.6	8.0
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.7	14.5	34.3	19.3	14.7	34.0	19.2	14.5	33.7	19.3	14.2	33.5
Brewing and malting	231	57.8	13.9	71.7	57.1	13.1	70.2	56.7	13.0	69.8	56.1	12.8	68.9
Soft drinks	232	17.3	9.6	26.8	17.6	9.0	26.5	17.2	8.6	25.8	17.3	9.0	26.4
Other drink industries	239	19.8	13.6	33.4	19.5	12.7	32.2	19.2	12.5	31.7	19.0	12.2	31.2
Tobacco	240	14.3	19.0	33.3	14.1	18.0	32.1	14.1	17.9	32.0	14.1	17.8	31.9
Coal and petroleum products	IV	35.7	4.5	40.2	35.0	4.5	39.5	35.2	4.5	39.8	35.1	4.5	39.6
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.5	5	16.5	11.3	5	16.3	11.6	5	16.1	11.6	5	16.1
Mineral oil refining	262	18.3	2.3	20.6	17.9	2.3	20.2	17.9	2.3	20.2	17.8	2.3	20.1
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.7	7.6	5.7	1.7	7.4	5.7	1.7	7.5	5.7	1.7	7.4
Chemicals and allied industries	V	306.8	127.3	434.0	300.3	118.2	418.5	300.6	117.7	418.4	300.9	117.9	418.8
General chemicals	271	112.8	22.8	135.6	111.9	22.3	134.2	111.6	22.1	133.7	111.5	22.0	133.5
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	42.0	35.6	77.6	40.2	32.4	72.6	40.3	32.4	72.6	40.1	32.3	72.4
Toilet preparations	273	9.5	16.7	26.2	8.8	13.9	22.7	8.8	13.7	22.5	8.8	13.8	22.6
Paint	274	19.5	7.6	27.1	19.3	7.6	26.9	19.3	7.6	26.9	19.4	7.6	27.0
Soap and detergents	275	9.9	6.3	16.2	9.5	5.7	15.2	9.6	5.7	15.3	9.5	5.6	15.2
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	41.0	7.4	48.4	39.4	6.9	46.3	39.6	6.9	46.5	39.8	7.0	46.9
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	19.9	3.7	23.6	18.7	3.5	22.2	18.8	3.5	22.3	18.8	3.5	22.4
Fertilisers	278	10.0	1.7	11.7	10.0	1.8	11.7	10.2	1.8	11.9	10.2	1.8	11.9
Other chemical industries	279	42.2	25.3	67.5	42.6	24.1	66.7	42.6	24.0	66.6	42.7	24.2	67.0
Metal manufacture	VI	452.3	57.2	509.4	427.9	53.3	481.2	425.0	53.0	477.9	423.1	52.8	475.9
Iron and steel (general)	311	230.7	21.6	252.3	217.8	20.6	238.4	216.0	20.3	236.4	214.9	20.2	235.1
Steel tubes	312	44.9	7.0	52.0	44.1	6.6	50.7	43.7	6.6	50.3	43.5	6.6	50.0
Iron castings, etc.	313	77.4	8.0	85.4	73.0	7.3	80.4	72.8	7.3	80.1	72.7	7.3	80.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	43.6	7.4	51.0	40.4	6.5	46.9	40.3	6.3	46.7	40.0	6.3	46.4
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	36.8	8.8	45.6	34.5	8.4	42.9	34.3	8.4	42.8	34.2	8.4	42.5
Other base metals	323	18.9	4.3	23.2	18.0	3.9	21.9	17.8	4.0	21.7	17.8	4.0	21.8
Mechanical engineering	VII	813.0	153.5	966.5	787.4	144.3	931.7	784.7	143.8	928.6	782.0	143.4	925.4
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.3	3.9	29.2	25.1	3.8	28.8	24.9	3.8	28.7	24.7	3.8	28.4
Metal-working machine tools	332	58.0	9.8	67.8	53.7	8.9	62.6	53.1	8.7	61.8	53.1	8.9	62.0
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	69.5	15.4	84.9	66.4	14.1	80.5	66.0	14.0	80.1	65.8	14.0	79.8
Industrial engines	334	22.5	3.8	26.3	22.7	3.8	26.5	22.7	3.8	26.5	22.6	3.7	26.3
Textile machinery and accessories	335	29.0	5.1	34.1	26.5	4.5	31.0	26.2	4.4	30.6	25.9	4.4	30.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	35.1	4.6	39.7	35.2	4.5	39.7	35.3	4.5	39.7	35.5	4.5	40.0
Mechanical handling equipment	337	56.2	8.1	64.2	54.8	7.7	62.4	55.0	7.7	62.7	54.7	7.6	62.3
Office machinery	338	20.3	7.8	28.2	18.8	7.7	26.6	18.8	7.6	26.4	18.6	7.6	26.2
Other machinery	339	190.2	37.7	227.9	182.1	35.1	217.2	181.9	35.2	217.1	180.7	34.9	215.6
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	144.7	17.7	162.5	143.3	17.4	160.7	142.9	17.4	160.3	142.8	17.3	160.2
Ordnance and small arms	342	17.0	4.5	21.5	17.9	4.7	22.6	18.0	4.8	22.8	18.0	4.9	22.9
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	145.3	35.0	180.2	140.9	32.2	173.0	140.1	31.9	172.1	139.7	31.8	171.5
Instrument engineering	VIII	98.2	57.1	155.4	96.1	51.8	147.9	95.0	51.4	146.4	94.5	51.1	145.5
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	9.2	3.5	12.7	9.3	3.3	12.6	8.7	3.1	11.8	8.5	3.1	11.6
Watches and clocks	352	6.3	8.3	14.5	5.9	7.2	13.1	5.9	7.2	13.1	5.9	7.2	13.1
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.4	12.5	29.0	16.0	11.7	27.6	16.1	11.6	27.7	16.0	11.5	27.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	66.4	32.8	99.2	64.9	29.6	94.5	64.3	29.4	93.7	64.0	29.3	93.3
Electrical engineering	IX	487.5	311.2	798.7	466.7	277.8	744.5	465.4	273.9	739.3	464.9	272.8	737.6
Electrical machinery	361	107.4	36.4	143.8	105.5	32.6	138.2	105.0	32.3	137.2	105.0	32.1	137.1
Insulated wires and cables	362	32.9	12.0	44.9	30.6	10.9	41.5	30.9	11.1	42.0	30.9	11.1	42.0
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	49.7	36.3	86.0	46.5	29.5	76.1	46.1	28.4	74.5	45.6	27.6	73.2
Radio and electronic components	364	64.4	73.4	137.8	60.0	66.7	126.7	59.8	66.5	126.3	59.6	66.8	126.4
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	365	26.3	30.6	56.9	24.5	26.1	50.6	24.0	25.0	49.0	23.9	24.6	48.4
Electronic computers	366	32.2	11.7	43.9	30.9	11.6	42.5	31.0	11.5	42.5	31.3	11.7	42.7
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	367	63.1	24.8	87.9	64.1	23.1	87.1	64.1	23.1	87.2	64.0	23.1	87.0
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	368	42.7	26.4	69.1	40.6	23.2	63.8	40.1	22.2	62.4	40.1	21.9	62.0
Other electrical goods	369	68.8	59.6	128.4	64.1	54.0	118.1	64.4	53.9	118.3	64.5	53.8	118.3

* See footnote * at end of table.
 † Industries included in Index of Production, namely Order II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).
 ‡ Order III-XIX.

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	THOUSANDS											
		March 1975*			January 1976*			February 1976*			March 1976*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	164.6	12.4	177.0	165.0	12.0	177.0	165.1	12.0	177.1	163.7	12.0	175.7
Vehicles	XI	676.8	96.4	773.2	644.3	89.3	733.6	641.9	89.1	731.0	640.9	88.9	729.9
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	380	292	2.5	317	30.5	2.6	33.0	30.4	2.6	32.9	30.4	2.6	32.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	418.3	59.4	477.7	387.3	53.3	440.7	385.9	53.5	439.5	385.3	53.5	

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended March 13, 1976, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,623,700 or about 31.4 per cent of all operatives, each working 8.4 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 132,500 or 2.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 11.1 hours on average.

The estimates are based on returns from a sample of employers. They are analysed by industry and by region in the table below.

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: week ended March 13, 1976

Industry	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of a week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
Great Britain—analysis by industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)													
Food, drink and tobacco	177.6	33.7	1,668.8	9.4	0.8	30.5	3.9	27.9	7.2	4.6	0.9	58.4	12.6
Food industries (211-229)	139.0	33.2	1,357.6	9.8	0.7	27.3	3.5	23.0	6.6	4.2	1.0	50.3	12.1
Drink industries (231-239)	35.1	40.9	284.2	8.1	0.1	3.2	0.4	4.9	12.3	0.5	0.6	8.1	16.9
Tobacco (240)	3.5	15.5	27.1	7.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	9.0	33.2	93.5	10.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	73.7	29.7	669.2	9.1	0.1	3.0	1.2	5.2	4.4	1.3	0.5	8.2	6.5
General chemicals (271)	24.8	30.8	235.2	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Metal manufacture	119.5	32.9	1,056.1	8.8	0.1	2.7	12.0	122.4	10.2	12.1	3.3	125.1	10.4
Iron and steel (general) (311)	42.5	23.8	373.8	8.8	—	—	—	2.2	10.1	2.2	1.2	22.5	10.1
Other iron and steel (312-313)	45.2	44.2	409.7	9.1	—	—	—	7.6	80.5	7.7	7.5	81.0	10.6
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	31.8	38.8	272.5	8.6	0.1	2.2	2.1	19.4	9.0	2.2	2.7	21.6	9.8
Mechanical engineering	259.1	42.2	2,098.8	8.1	0.1	2.8	13.3	128.7	9.7	13.3	2.2	131.5	9.9
Instrument engineering	24.9	27.8	197.1	6.7	—	—	1.6	36.4	23.0	1.6	1.8	36.4	22.9
Electrical engineering	127.1	26.4	981.0	7.7	0.2	5.6	15.0	138.9	9.3	15.2	3.2	145.4	9.6
Electrical machinery (361)	32.9	36.7	251.3	7.6	—	—	2.0	24.2	11.9	2.0	2.3	24.2	11.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	61.2	44.6	614.5	10.0	—	1.7	—	0.3	8.8	0.1	0.1	2.0	25.2
Vehicles	183.8	35.9	1,368.8	7.4	—	0.4	10.4	103.2	9.9	10.4	2.0	103.5	9.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	117.0	34.8	867.5	7.4	—	—	10.1	99.8	9.9	10.1	3.0	99.8	9.9
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	37.8	35.4	271.3	7.2	—	—	0.1	1.5	10.4	0.1	0.1	1.5	10.4
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	131.1	33.1	1,039.1	7.9	0.7	26.7	16.0	162.1	10.1	16.7	4.2	188.8	11.3
Textiles	93.8	23.2	792.4	8.4	1.0	41.2	12.3	127.7	10.4	13.3	3.3	168.9	12.7
Production of man-made fibres (411)	8.8	31.8	88.2	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	16.4	19.9	136.2	8.3	0.3	12.7	1.7	16.4	9.6	2.0	2.5	29.1	14.4
Woolen and worsted (414)	21.7	29.0	204.2	9.4	0.1	4.0	3.2	36.5	11.5	3.3	4.4	40.5	12.4
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	11.1	11.8	69.9	6.3	0.3	12.8	3.6	32.1	9.0	3.9	4.1	44.8	11.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	9.0	26.7	72.9	8.1	—	0.4	0.1	2.4	16.1	0.2	0.5	2.8	17.6
Clothing and footwear	22.0	6.8	122.0	5.6	0.7	28.6	23.2	215.2	9.3	23.9	7.4	243.8	10.2
Clothing industries (441-449)	16.3	6.3	97.7	6.0	0.6	23.8	10.6	112.6	10.7	11.2	4.3	136.4	12.2
Footwear (450)	5.7	8.9	24.4	4.3	0.1	4.8	12.6	102.7	8.2	12.7	19.9	107.4	8.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	74.1	35.9	732.5	9.9	0.1	4.9	4.9	59.2	12.1	5.0	2.4	64.1	12.7
Timber, furniture, etc	71.8	35.8	546.1	7.6	0.1	3.2	6.0	76.8	12.8	6.1	3.0	80.0	13.2
Paper, printing and publishing	116.7	31.2	1,033.3	8.9	0.4	16.4	4.4	50.4	11.4	4.8	1.3	66.8	13.8
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	45.8	29.3	478.7	10.5	0.4	16.0	4.0	45.4	11.4	4.4	2.8	61.4	14.1
Printing and publishing (485-489)	70.9	32.5	554.6	7.8	—	—	0.4	5.0	10.9	0.5	0.2	5.4	11.5
Other manufacturing industries	69.4	29.0	596.1	8.6	0.2	7.0	3.8	35.9	9.5	4.0	1.7	42.9	10.8
Rubber (491)	24.0	31.4	215.8	9.0	—	—	1.0	0.6	7.7	0.6	0.8	5.3	9.0
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,623.7	31.4	13,652.1	8.4	4.4	176.1	128.1	1,292.7	10.1	132.5	2.6	1,468.8	11.1
Analysis by region													
South East and East Anglia	484.4	35.4	4,069.6	8.4	0.3	13.1	17.9	163.0	9.1	18.2	1.3	176.1	9.7
South West	90.8	31.6	749.8	8.3	0.3	11.7	7.0	341.3	10.9	31.7	2.5	71.2	9.7
West Midlands	209.0	29.1	1,576.2	7.5	0.4	14.0	31.3	341.3	10.9	31.7	4.4	355.3	11.2
East Midlands	130.0	30.1	1,013.2	7.8	0.7	26.6	19.5	176.9	9.1	20.2	4.7	203.5	10.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	178.8	32.1	1,547.6	8.7	1.0	40.1	15.7	164.8	10.5	16.7	3.0	204.9	12.3
North West	230.4	30.3	2,009.5	8.7	0.7	27.8	17.3	201.1	11.6	18.0	2.4	228.9	12.7
North	98.9	29.4	920.5	9.3	0.2	8.8	5.7	59.0	10.4	5.9	1.8	67.8	11.5
Wales	48.7	20.4	436.0	9.0	0.1	5.7	3.2	27.5	8.7	3.3	1.4	33.1	10.1
Scotland	152.7	32.0	1,329.6	8.7	0.7	28.2	10.5	99.6	9.5	11.2	2.4	127.8	11.4

Notes: Figures in brackets after the industrial headings show the Standard Industrial Classification minimum list numbers of the industries included. Although the estimates are given in hundreds, this does not imply that they are reliable to that degree of precision. They are shown in this way in order to give as much information as is available about the extent of the change from month to month.

Unemployment on April 8, 1976

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers, in Great Britain on April 8, 1976, was 1,209,949, 2,928 less than on March 11, 1976. The seasonally adjusted figure was 1,185,700 (5.2 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 7,100 between the March and April counts, and by an average of 7,400 per month between January 1976 and April 1976.

Between March and April the number unemployed fell by 3,355. This change included a fall of 372 school-leavers.

The proportions of the number unemployed, who on April 8, 1976, had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 9.8 per cent, 17.1 per cent, and 29.5 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in March were 8.4 per cent, 15.6 per cent, and 27.8 per cent respectively.

Adult students registered for vacation employment are excluded from all unemployment statistics.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: April 8, 1976

Duration in weeks	Males	Females	Total
One or less	43,241	15,642	58,883
Over 1, up to 2	45,766	15,462	61,228
Over 2, up to 3	34,900	12,329	47,229
Over 3, up to 4	31,945	11,361	43,306
Over 4, up to 5	29,441	10,740	40,181
Over 5, up to 6	31,643	11,214	42,857
Over 6, up to 7	25,670	9,347	35,017
Over 7, up to 8	25,168	9,156	34,324
Over 8, up to 9	23,510	8,526	32,036
Over 9, up to 13	87,789	31,266	119,055
Over 13, up to 26	190,220	59,162	249,382
Over 26, up to 39	130,285	37,100	167,385
Over 39, up to 52	73,331	16,022	89,353
Over 52	186,229	24,753	210,982
Over 8	691,364	176,829	868,193
Total	959,138	272,080	1,231,218

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: April 8, 1976

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland†	Total United Kingdom‡
Unemployed, excluding school-leavers§														
Actual	295,808	145,219	32,807	98,315	123,266	67,822	105,583	182,053	90,169	72,364	141,762	1,209,949	48,494	1,258,443
Seasonally adjusted	288,200	—	31,100	95,800	121,900	66,000	103,400	178,600	89,000	71,500	139,900	1,185,700	48,000	1,233,700
Number	3.9	—	4.6	6.2	5.3	4.4	5.1	6.4	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.2	9.2	5.3
Percentage rates*														
School-leavers (included in unemployed)														
Males	2,193	983	217	875	1,026	424	1,156	1,721	828	752	2,130	11,322	751	12,073
Females	1,668	716	180	696	1,181	360	1,126	1,483	820	756	1,677	9,947	654	10,601
Unemployed§														
Total	299,669	146,918	33,204	99,886	125,473	68,606	107,865	185,257	91,817	73,872	145,569	1,231,218	49,899	1,281,117
Males	238,100	118,457	26,229	77,507	97,622	53,677	84,824	146,385	69,503	57,359	107,932	959,138	35,020	994,158
Females	61,569	28,461	6,975	22,379	27,851	14,929	23,041	38,872	22,314	16,513	37,637	272,080	14,879	286,959
Married females†	19,153	7,615	2,771	8,258	10,522	5,595	8,588	14,729	8,457	6,306	18,325	102,704	8,101	110,805

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at April 8, 1976

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	959,138	272,080	1,231,218	994,158	286,959	1,281,117
Total, index of production industries	512,838	84,016	596,854	532,483	90,214	622,697
Total, manufacturing industries	276,979	80,398	357,377	283,856	86,384	370,240
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	20,498	2,550	23,048	22,722	2,634	25,356
Agriculture and horticulture	16,602	2,500	19,102	18,615	2,582	21,197
Forestry	654	23	677	702	23	725
Fishing	3,242	27	3,269	3,405	29	3,434
Mining and quarrying	17,135	219	17,354	17,303	227	17,530
Coal mining	15,064	127	15,191	15,065	128	15,193
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	662	23	685	792	28	820
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	390	16	406	411	18	429
Petroleum and natural gas	523	20	543	525	20	545
Other mining and quarrying	496	33	529	510	33	543
Food, drink and tobacco	28,899	11,305	40,204	30,228	12,136	42,364
Grain milling	680	134	814	728	143	871
Bread and flour confectionery	7,043	1,725	8,768	7,416	1,924	9,240
Biscuits	1,024	744	1,768	1,033	761	1,794
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4,933	2,285	7,218	5,250	2,409	7,659
Milk and milk products	1,797	575	2,372	1,975	682	2,657
Sugar	1,155	158	1,313	1,158	159	1,317
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,567	1,028	2,595	1,581	1,037	2,618
Fruit and vegetable products	2,100	1,753	3,853	2,173	1,817	3,990
Animal and poultry foods	1,692	284	1,976	1,806	303	2,109
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	439	56	495	445	57	502
Food industries not elsewhere specified	1,112	536	1,648	1,127	548	1,675
Brewing and malting	2,080	334	2,414	2,109	344	2,453
Soft drinks	1,843	585	2,428	1,901	606	2,507
Other drink industries	740	683	1,423	755	687	1,442
Tobacco	694	425	1,119	771	759	1,530
Coal and petroleum products	2,337	140	2,477	2,374	145	2,519
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	800	9	809	802	11	813
Mineral oil refining	1,377	115	1,492	1,408	118	1,526
Lubricating oils and greases	160	16	176	164	16	180
Chemicals and allied industries	12,315	3,672	15,987	12,456	3,725	16,181
General chemicals	4,363	735	5,098	4,401	745	5,146
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,206	712	1,918	1,224	726	1,950
Toilet preparations	509	612	1,121	511	616	1,127
Paint	1,078	206	1,284	1,090	210	1,300
Soap and detergents	627	225	852	628	225	853
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	2,140	411	2,551	2,164	418	2,582
Dyestuffs and pigments	424	58	482	430	59	489
Fertilisers	329	38	367	359	40	401
Other chemical industries	1,639	675	2,314	1,649	684	2,333
Metal manufacture	24,906	1,776	26,682	25,035	1,792	26,827
Iron and steel (general)	13,265	672	13,937	13,298	680	13,978
Steel tubes	1,615	128	1,743	1,623	130	1,753
Iron castings, etc	4,660	361	5,021	4,716	363	5,079
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,225	277	2,502	2,237	279	2,516
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,804	190	1,994	1,814	190	2,004
Other base metals	1,337	148	1,485	1,347	150	1,497
Mechanical engineering	37,011	4,682	41,693	37,843	4,839	42,682
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	1,145	103	1,248	1,157	106	1,263
Metal-working machine tools	2,406	292	2,698	2,425	295	2,720
Pumps, valves and compressors	2,163	292	2,455	2,178	298	2,476
Industrial engines	742	85	827	746	86	832
Textile machinery and accessories	1,479	155	1,634	1,698	188	1,886
Construction and earth-moving equipment	826	95	921	840	101	941
Mechanical handling equipment	2,010	214	2,224	2,029	215	2,244
Office machinery	1,421	475	1,896	1,478	521	1,999
Other machinery	11,068	1,481	12,549	11,374	1,513	12,887
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	5,880	396	6,276	5,957	408	6,365
Ordnance and small arms	389	49	438	390	49	439
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	7,482	1,045	8,527	7,571	1,059	8,630
Instrument engineering	3,040	1,672	4,712	3,104	1,726	4,830
Photographic and document copying equipment	531	139	670	535	140	675
Watches and clocks	312	434	746	315	438	753
Surgical instruments and appliances	536	330	866	574	374	948
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,661	769	2,430	1,680	774	2,454
Electrical engineering	20,517	10,470	30,987	21,187	11,304	32,491
Electrical machinery	3,224	917	4,141	3,275	930	4,205
Insulated wires and cables	1,454	431	1,885	1,508	470	1,978
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	2,002	1,626	3,628	2,114	2,041	4,155
Radio and electronic components	3,560	2,082	5,642	3,587	2,133	5,720
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	1,762	1,370	3,132	1,793	1,439	3,232
Electronic computers	845	450	1,295	1,136	576	1,712
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,678	576	2,254	1,695	591	2,286
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2,609	1,165	3,774	2,659	1,223	3,882
Other electrical goods	3,383	1,853	5,236	3,420	1,901	5,321
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8,538	284	8,822	8,809	298	9,107
Shipbuilding and ship-repairing	7,867	244	8,111	8,128	258	8,386
Marine engineering	671	40	711	681	40	721
Vehicles	27,480	2,906	30,386	27,684	2,931	30,615
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	527	79	606	528	79	607
Motor vehicle manufacturing	20,596	2,016	22,612	20,709	2,027	22,736
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	1,722	219	1,941	1,726	219	1,945
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	3,803	518	4,321	3,884	531	4,415
Locomotives and railway track equipment	396	35	431	398	35	433
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	436	39	475	439	40	479

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at April 8, 1976 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED*					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	30,946	6,757	37,703	31,261	6,844	38,105
Engineers' small tools and gauges	2,068	327	2,395	2,104	331	2,435
Hand tools and implements	928	202	1,130	937	207	1,144
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	587	257	844	597	262	859
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,451	382	1,833	1,459	384	1,843
Wire and wire manufactures	1,778	318	2,096	1,791	322	2,113
Cans and metal boxes	732	341	1,073	737	345	1,082
Jewellery and precious metals	929	336	1,265	933	344	1,277
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	22,473	4,594	27,067	22,703	4,649	27,352
Textiles	18,582	8,951	27,533	19,956	10,175	30,131
Production of man-made fibres	1,098	193	1,291	1,350	254	1,604
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	2,438	839	3,277	2,788	1,125	3,913
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,760	633	2,393	1,980	785	2,765
Woolen and worsted	3,839	1,691	5,530	3,891	1,757	5,648
Jute	745	216	961	747	216	963
Rope, twine and net	3,340	228	3,568	3,602	251	3,853
Hosiery and other knitted goods	2,392	66	2,458	2,619	2,804	5,423
Lace	131	66	197	132	71	203
Carpets	1,191	454	1,645	1,264	503	1,767
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	549	366	915	573	389	962
Made-up textiles	790	742	1,532	822	872	1,694
Textile finishing	2,328	872	3,200	2,443	950	3,393
Other textile industries	981	190	1,171	987	198	1,185
Leather, leather goods and fur	2,653	992	3,645	2,691	1,024	3,715
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,477	244	1,721	1,498	265	1,763
Leather goods	893	608	1,501	908	615	1,523
Fur	283	140	423	285	144	429
Clothing and footwear	7,532	13,280	20,812	7,784	15,521	23,305
Weatherproof outerwear	393	530	923	401	545	946
Men's and Boys' tailored outerwear	1,420	2,683	4,103	1,454	2,931	4,385
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	1,193	1,845	3,038	1,196	1,863	3,059
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	468	1,807	2,275	564	2,992	3,556
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	1,287	3,821	5,108	1,329	4,233	5,562
Hats, caps and millinery	197	151	348	212	182	394
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	518	926	1,444	527	1,044	1,571
Footwear	2,056	1,517	3,573	2,101	1,731	3,832
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	11,998	1,741	13,739	12,316	1,790	14,106
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	3,103	180	3,283	3,204	188	3,392
Pottery	1,546	610	2,156	1,573	628	2,201
Glass	3,619	663	4,282	3,644	675	4,319
Cement	381	33	414	394	34	428
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	3,349	255	3,604	3,501	265	3,766
Timber, furniture, etc	12,480	1,805	14,285	12,792	1,865	14,657
Timber	3,671	354	4,025	3,771	368	4,139
Furniture and upholstery	5,101	647	5,748	5,245	669	5,914
Bedding, etc	769	398	1,167	781	411	1,192
Shop and office fitting	1,162	120	1,282	1,198	126	1,324
Wooden containers and baskets	860	116	976	866	116	982
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	917	170	1,087	931	175	1,106
Paper, printing and publishing	14,460	5,319	19,779	14,639	5,513	20,152
Paper and board	2,718	626	3,344	2,732	634	3,366
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,840	1,032	2,872	1,901	1,110	3,011
Manufactured stationery	499	324	823	502	331	833
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	751	348	1,099	75		

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, counties and certain local areas at April 8, 1976 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued					COUNTIES (by region)§				
*Blackburn	3,411	1,003	4,414	6.6	South East				
*Blackpool	6,006	1,868	7,874	7.9	Bedfordshire	7,095	2,273	9,368	4.7
*Bolton	4,245	850	5,095	4.8	Berkshire	7,812	2,070	9,882	3.4
*Burnley	1,701	515	2,216	4.8	Buckinghamshire	3,970	1,264	5,234	3.1
*Bury	1,952	621	2,573	4.3	East Sussex	9,463	2,041	11,504	5.5
*Chester	2,371	676	3,047	5.8	Essex	19,943	5,637	25,580	5.6
*Crewe	2,601	480	3,081	3.5	Hampshire	19,914	5,680	25,594	4.8
*Lancaster	1,745	621	2,366	5.4	Hertfordshire	8,367	2,424	10,791	2.8
*Leigh	52,198	14,287	66,485	10.3	Isle of Wight	2,225	575	2,800	7.5
*Liverpool	31,344	5,608	36,952	5.2	Kent	20,734	5,806	26,540	5.4
*Manchester	913	274	1,187	4.6	Oxfordshire	6,346	2,310	8,656	4.3
*Nelson	1,383	374	1,757	4.9	Surrey	7,227	1,734	8,961	3.0
*Northwich	3,615	739	4,354	4.6	West Sussex	5,947	1,294	7,241	3.1
*Preston	4,699	1,625	6,324	4.4	East Anglia				
*Rochdale	2,476	696	3,172	6.2	Cambridgeshire	6,408	2,132	8,540	4.2
Southport	2,016	577	2,593	8.4	Norfolk	11,501	2,761	14,262	5.8
St. Helens	3,710	1,166	4,876	8.5	Suffolk	8,320	2,082	10,402	4.9
*Warrington	2,557	945	3,502	4.4	South West				
*Widnes	2,942	1,087	4,029	7.8	Avon	18,501	4,066	22,567	5.8
*Wigan	3,985	1,291	5,276	7.3	Cornwall	10,254	3,266	13,520	10.9
North					Devon	19,513	5,975	25,488	8.2
*Bishop Auckland	2,745	796	3,541	7.3	Dorset	9,893	2,713	12,606	6.9
Carlisle	1,874	565	2,439	5.0	Gloucestershire	7,415	2,325	9,740	5.0
*Chester-le-Street	2,433	547	2,980	7.6	Somerset	4,947	1,675	6,622	4.6
*Consett	2,090	558	2,648	8.9	Wiltshire	6,984	2,359	9,343	5.0
*Darlington	2,169	919	3,088	5.2	West Midlands				
Durham	1,381	391	1,772	5.1	West Midlands Metropolitan	66,617	18,332	84,949	6.0
*Furness	1,129	768	1,897	4.4	Hereford and Worcester	8,008	2,366	10,374	4.8
*Hartlepool	2,306	1,007	3,313	7.8	Salop	5,666	1,905	7,571	6.2
*Peterlee	1,650	642	2,292	9.2	Staffordshire	11,806	3,350	15,156	4.0
*Sunderland	9,245	2,778	12,023	10.2	Warwickshire||	5,525	1,898	7,423	..
*Teesside	10,095	3,619	13,714	6.5	East Midlands				
*Tyneside	23,712	6,477	30,189	7.3	Derbyshire	11,950	3,308	15,258	4.3
*Workington	1,459	818	2,277	7.4	Leicestershire	12,138	3,572	15,710	4.5
Wales					Lincolnshire	7,881	2,628	10,509	5.7
*Bargoed	2,220	680	2,900	11.7	Northamptonshire	6,349	1,864	8,213	4.2
*Cardiff	9,510	1,903	11,413	5.8	Nottinghamshire	15,359	3,557	18,916	4.5
*Ebbw Vale	2,191	724	2,915	9.7	Yorkshire and Humberside				
*Llanelli	1,173	438	1,611	5.2	South Yorkshire Metropolitan	22,995	6,559	29,554	5.3
*Neath	974	399	1,373	5.3	West Yorkshire Metropolitan	36,007	9,123	45,130	5.0
*Newport	3,560	996	4,556	5.6	Humberside	18,608	4,984	23,592	6.9
*Pontypool	2,402	683	3,085	6.7	North Yorkshire	7,214	2,375	9,589	4.4
*Pontypridd	3,770	1,142	4,912	7.5	North West				
*Port Talbot	3,272	1,404	4,676	6.1	Greater Manchester Metropolitan	51,620	10,962	62,582	5.2
*Shotton	2,363	852	3,215	7.9	Merseyside Metropolitan	57,194	15,603	72,797	10.1
*Swansea	4,194	1,463	5,657	6.1	Cheshire	13,348	4,573	17,921	5.1
*Wrexham	3,087	834	3,921	9.4	Lancashire	24,223	7,734	31,957	6.1
Scotland					North				
*Aberdeen	2,566	598	3,164	2.8	Cleveland	12,401	4,626	17,027	6.7
*Ayr	2,395	817	3,212	7.5	Cumbria	6,867	3,243	10,110	5.4
*Bathgate	2,416	1,095	3,511	8.1	Durham	11,995	3,809	15,804	6.7
*Dumbarton	1,696	820	2,516	8.6	Northumberland	4,889	1,322	6,211	6.6
*Dumfries	1,375	405	1,780	5.8	Tyne and Wear Metropolitan	33,351	9,314	42,665	7.9
Dundee	4,992	1,946	6,938	7.3	Wales				
*Dunfermline	2,104	1,032	3,136	6.3	Clwyd	8,621	2,534	11,155	9.1
*Edinburgh	11,380	2,543	13,923	5.1	Dyfed	6,299	1,847	8,146	7.6
*Falkirk	2,433	1,449	3,882	6.0	Gwent	9,392	2,961	12,353	6.8
*Glasgow	33,510	7,710	41,220	7.5	Gwynedd	5,827	1,414	7,241	10.3
*Greenock	2,556	1,340	3,896	8.3	Mid-Glamorgan	10,548	3,003	13,551	7.8
*Hawick	540	142	682	4.3	Powys	1,250	298	1,548	5.8
*Highlands and Islands	5,690	1,896	7,586	7.6	South Glamorgan	8,506	1,668	10,174	5.8
*Irvine	2,571	962	3,533	9.4	West Glamorgan	6,916	2,788	9,704	6.0
*Kilmarnock	1,736	661	2,397	6.6	Scotland				
*Kirkcaldy	2,758	1,482	4,240	7.0	Borders	1,241	305	1,546	4.0
*North Lanarkshire	10,147	5,714	15,861	9.0	Central	4,457	2,384	6,841	6.3
*Paisley	3,488	1,336	4,824	5.6	Dumfries and Galloway	2,738	1,031	3,769	7.6
*Perth	1,417	284	1,701	4.6	Fife	5,416	2,745	8,161	6.4
*Stirling	2,115	1,002	3,117	6.8	Grampian	4,424	1,429	5,853	7.1
Northern Ireland					Highlands	3,369	1,269	4,638	5.5
Armagh	1,052	404	1,456	13.9	Lothians	14,085	3,773	17,858	3.8
†Ballymena	2,062	1,487	3,549	8.0	Orkneys	149	41	190	4.5
†Belfast	14,045	6,275	20,320	7.0	Shetlands	190	58	248	7.8
†Coleraine	1,960	709	2,669	12.1	Strathclyde	62,898	21,613	84,511	6.4
Cookstown	716	264	980	18.6	Tayside	7,894	2,838	10,732	6.4
†Craigavon	1,964	949	2,913	7.3	Western Isles	1,071	151	1,222	15.8
†Downpatrick	990	474	1,464	10.4					
Dungannon	1,475	542	2,017	20.5					
Enniskillen	1,541	608	2,149	16.3					
†Londonderry	3,977	1,425	5,402	14.7					
Newry	2,480	939	3,419	23.5					
Omagh	1,033	423	1,456	14.0					
Strabane	1,725	380	2,105	26.4					

Note: Except for the Northern and Scottish Development Areas, for which mid-1974 figures are available, the denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1973 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) which are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.

† The composition of the assisted areas is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of this Gazette. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relates to the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to the Bathgate travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate, Broxburn and West Calder which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work area outside the designated area. The percentage rate for South East Wales

relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area. The percentage rate for High Peak relates to the Buxton travel-to-work area and so excludes Glossop which is a small part of the Ashton-under-Lyne travel-to-work area, the remainder of which is not in the High Peak Intermediate Area.

* Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix F of British Labour Statistics Year Book 1973.

† Travel-to-work areas. See note on page 790 of the August 1975 issue of this Gazette.

‡ The numbers unemployed in Counties are aggregates of the numbers recorded at Employment Offices and Careers Offices within the counties. The percentage rates are for the nearest areas which can be expressed in terms of complete travel-to-work areas.

|| A high proportion of the unemployed is in a travel-to-work area associated with another county for the purpose of calculating unemployment rates. For this reason a meaningful rate cannot be calculated.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on April 8, 1976 was 26,245.

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

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on April 8, 1976: Regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	2,096	409	2,505
Greater London	812	199	1,011
East Anglia	327	169	496
South West	1,787	158	1,945
West Midlands	6,910	864	7,774
East Midlands	3,038	1,059	4,097
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,182	877	2,059
North West	2,450	1,011	3,461
North	1,046	253	1,299
Wales	463	188	651
Scotland	1,673	285	1,958
Great Britain	20,972	5,273	26,245

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on April 8, 1976: Industrial analysis

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on April 8, 1976		
	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	20,972	5,273	26,245
Total, index of production industries	17,278	4,724	22,002
Total, all manufacturing industries	16,391	4,623	21,014
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,756	114	2,870
Mining and quarrying	2	85	87
Food, drink and tobacco	78	166	244
Coal and petroleum products	2	—	2
Chemicals and allied industries	110	149	259
Metal manufacture	3,032	65	3,097
Mechanical engineering	1,990	116	2,106
Instrument engineering	213	22	235
Electrical engineering	787	192	979
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	42	—	42
Vehicles	1,766	82	1,848
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,622	522	4,144

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on April 8, 1976		
	Males	Females	Total
Textiles	1,532	1,513	3,045
Leather, leather goods and fur	97	68	165
Clothing and footwear	317	982	1,299
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	310	106	416
Timber, furniture, etc	1,601	165	1,766
Paper, printing and publishing	379	155	534
Other manufacturing industries	513	320	833
Construction	881	16	897
Gas, electricity and water	4	—	4
Transport and communication	177	10	187
Distributive trades	441	199	640
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	45	17	62
Professional and scientific services	53	36	89
Miscellaneous services	200	149	349
Public administration	22	24	46

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on April 2, 1976 was 117,396; 10,486 higher than on March 5, 1976.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on April 2, 1976 was 121,800; 1,900 higher than that for March 5, 1976 and 13,000 higher than on January 2, 1976.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on April 2, 1976 was 23,601; 2,375 higher than on March 5, 1976.

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

Table 2

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on April 2, 1976	
	At Employment offices*	At Careers offices*
Total, all industries and services	117,396	23,601
Total, index of production industries	51,660	9,684
Total, all manufacturing industries	41,428	8,236
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	706	413
Mining and quarrying	1,263	129
Coal mining	1,033	103
Food, drink and tobacco	2,584	480
Coal and petroleum products	183	10
Chemicals and allied industries	1,923	302
Metal manufacture	1,453	263
Mechanical engineering	6,684	720
Instrument engineering	1,262	228
Electrical engineering	5,193	641
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,036	61
Vehicles	2,552	166
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,420	721
Textiles	2,639	906
Cotton linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	502	155
Woolen and worsted	374	85
Leather, leather goods and fur	418	231

* 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.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on April 2, 1976	
	At Employment offices*	At Careers offices*
South East	44,627	9,782
Greater London	21,796	5,393
East Anglia	3,430	967
South West	8,745	1,439
West Midlands	6,015	2,185
East Midlands	6,889	2,021
Yorkshire and Humberside	9,281	1,915
North West	10,240	2,063
North	7,797	1,078
Wales	5,355	739
Scotland	15,017	1,412
Great Britain	117,396	23,601

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on April 2, 1976	
	At Employment offices*	At Careers offices*
Clothing and footwear	5,504	1,980
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,132	207
Timber, Furniture, etc	1,777	439
Paper, printing and publishing	1,684	526
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	763	139
Printing and publishing	921	387
Other manufacturing industries	1,984	355
Construction	8,435	1,200
Gas, electricity and water	534	119
Transport and Communication	4,219	828
Distributive trades	13,974	5,121
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	6,215	1,467
Professional and scientific services	8,667	1,401
Miscellaneous services	25,012	3,461
Entertainments, sports, etc	1,490	238
Catering (MLH 884-888)	13,965	805
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	429	117
Public Administration	6,943	1,226
National government service	3,143	551
Local government service	3,800	675

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

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

Indices

At April 30, 1976, the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1975					
November 30	194.4	99.4	195.6	27.0	27.0
December 31	197.0	99.4	198.2	25.4	25.5
1976					
January 31	200.9	99.4	202.1	26.4	26.5
February 29	205.1	99.4	206.3	27.3	27.4
March 31	206.5	99.4	207.8	22.9	22.9
April 30	207.8	99.4	209.0	22.9	22.9

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

Principal changes reported in April

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

Motor vehicle manufacture—GB (Ford Motor Company Ltd.): Increases in hourly rates ranging from 6.8p to 8.8p, according to grade for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 21).
Cast stone and cast concrete products—England and Wales: Introduction of a non-enhanceable supplement of £6 a week for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (First full pay week commencing on or after April 1).
General printing, bookbinding, periodical and newspaper production (excluding national newspapers—England and Wales (except London): Introduction of a £5 a week non-enhanceable supplementary payment (inclusive of the increases of amounts ranging from £1.75 to £2 a week according to grade paid in November 1975), for all full-time adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and learners (April 24).
General printing, bookbinding, periodical and newspaper production (excluding national newspapers)—London: Introduction of a £6 a week non-enhanceable supplementary payment (inclusive of the increases of amounts ranging from £1.75 to £2 a week according to grade, paid in November 1975), for all full-time adult workers, with proportional amounts for apprentices and learners (April 24).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication *Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work*.

The changes in monetary amounts represent the increases in basic full-time weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements only, based on the normal working week, that is excluding short-time or overtime.

Estimates of the changes reported in April indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 515,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,175,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market" rates or actual earnings. For these purposes any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in April with operative effect from earlier months (85,000 workers, and £250,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £2,175,000 about £1,415,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £505,000

from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £205,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, and £50,000 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 April 1976, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months.

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	270,000	1,610,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	290,000	1,695,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	70,000	425,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	30,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	15,000	75,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	80,000	250,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	15,000	45,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	285,000	1,725,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	75,000	270,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	130,000	465,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	290,000	1,360,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	25,000	120,000	—	—
Construction	65,000	365,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	145,000	875,000	—	—
Transport and communication	635,000	2,925,000	—	—
Distributive trades	125,000	680,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	30,000	180,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	480,000	1,645,000	—	—
Totals—January-April 1976	5,510,000	19,530,000	—	—
Totals—January-April 1975	7,070,000	25,040,000	110,000	160,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements			Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1975					
April	800	2,935	—	—	
May	2,600	9,280	—	—	
June	3,000	12,380	230	345	
July	1,590	5,725	—	—	
August	745	1,500	—	—	
September	730	1,730	—	—	
October	990	3,170	—	—	
November*	4,245	17,260	—	—	
December*	1,805	4,840	—	—	
1976					
January*	1,800	7,365	—	—	
February*	2,670	6,665	—	—	
March*	655	3,575	—	—	
April	430	1,925	—	—	

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

Retail prices, April 13, 1976

At April 13, 1976 the general* retail prices index was 153.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 150.6 at March 16, 1976 and with 129.1 at April 15, 1975. The index for April 1976 was published on May 14, 1976.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher average prices for many items of food and drink, including seasonal foods, bread, meat and meals bought and consumed outside the home; to higher local rates and water charges, higher rents, higher prices for electricity, domestic coal and coke, second-hand cars and petrol; and to increases in bus and rail fares. There were decreases in the average prices of radio and television sets and household electrical goods.

It is estimated that the Budget changes in indirect taxation had little net effect on the April index, the increases in duty on petrol and alcoholic drink being largely offset by the reduction in prices on those goods on which the value-added tax was reduced from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent. The full effect of the increased duty on beer and spirits is not reflected in the April index while the new duty on cigarettes did not become effective until May. (The Chancellor's estimate in his Budget statement was that, together, all the indirect tax changes would add about ¾ per cent to the Retail Prices Index.)

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 189.9, and that for all other items of food was 150.4. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 152.2.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Increases in the average prices of potatoes, bread, meat, eggs and tomatoes accounted for much of the rise of almost two per cent in the food index from 153.8 in March to 156.7 in April. There were increases also in the average prices of butter, cakes, fresh fish and some fresh fruits and vegetables, but a decrease in the prices paid for cauliflowers. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by almost five per cent to 189.9 compared with 181.2 in March.

Alcoholic drink: The average level of prices in this group rose by about 1½ per cent following the Budget increases in the rates of customs and excise duties. The group index was 154.3, compared with 151.9 in March.

Housing: Increases in domestic rates and water charges in most areas, higher rents for local authority dwellings in many areas, and higher charges for the repair and maintenance of dwellings, caused the group index to rise by rather less than 5½ per cent to 143.5, compared with 136.3 in March.

Fuel and light: An increase of about ten per cent in the level of prices of solid fuels and an increase in the average charge for electricity caused the group index to rise by almost three per cent to 174.6, compared with 169.7 in March.

Durable household goods: There were increases in the prices of many household goods, including furniture, floor coverings, soft furnishings and hardware, but these were more than offset by the decreases in prices of radio and television sets and electrical appliances following the Budget reduction in the rates of value-added tax on these articles. The group index therefore fell by about one per cent to 140.7, compared with 141.9 in March.

Clothing and footwear: Increases in the average prices of men's and children's clothing caused the group index to rise by one half of one per cent to 136.6, compared with 135.9 in March.

Transport and vehicles: The price of petrol rose by nearly one and one-half of one per cent on average, following the Budget changes in the rates of duty and value-added tax. There were increases also in the prices of second-hand cars, in motor insurance premiums and in bus and rail fares, causing the group index to rise by more than two per cent, from 157.4 to 160.9.

Miscellaneous goods: Increases in the prices of toys, travel and sports goods, some toilet requisites and some daily newspapers caused the group index to rise by about 2½ per cent to 158.7, compared with 154.7 in March.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of almost 2½ per cent in the level of charges for canteen and restaurant meals, the index rising from 149.5 to 153.1.

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

I Food: Total	156.7
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	147
Meat and bacon	134
Fish	129
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	162
Milk, cheese and eggs	138
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	153
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	193
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	260
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	147
Other food	159
II Alcoholic drink	154.3
III Tobacco	162.8
IV Housing: Total	143.5
Rent	127
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	113†
Rates and water charges	174
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	171
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	174.6
Coal and coke	175
Gas	144
Electricity	192
VI Durable household goods: Total	140.7
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	141
Radio, television and other household appliances	136
Pottery, glassware and hardware	153
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	136.6
Men's outer clothing	140
Men's underclothing	154
Women's outer clothing	131
Women's underclothing	145
Children's clothing	146
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	130
Footwear	130
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	160.9
Motoring and cycling	159
Fares	177
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	158.7
Books, newspapers and periodicals	176
Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	144
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	172
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	151
X Services: Total	156.1
Postage and telephones	201
Entertainment	128
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	160
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	153.1
All Items	153.5

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

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

Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on April 13, 1976 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations April 13, 1976	Average price April 13, 1976	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations April 13, 1976	Average price April 13, 1976	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed†		P	P	Fresh vegetables—continued		P	P
Chuck	749	72.7	64 - 80	Potatoes, new loose	540	16.9	15 - 20
Sirloin (without bone)	727	108.8	90 - 130	Tomatoes	692	46.5	40 - 55
Silverside (without bone)*	773	95.1	86 - 104	Cabbage, greens	642	10.6	8 - 14
Back ribs (with bone)*	528	66.4	55 - 80	Cabbage, hearted	459	10.0	6 - 14
Fore ribs (with bone)	631	64.9	56 - 76	Cauliflower or broccoli	578	16.1	10 - 22
Brislet (without bone)	64.7	52 - 76		Brussels sprouts	—	—	—
Rump steak*	772	126.3	110 - 140	Carrots	729	7.1	5 - 10
Lamb: Home-killed				Onions	740	14.4	12 - 18
Loin (with bone)	498	84.9	70 - 98	Mushrooms per ¼ lb	679	12.2	10 - 14
Breast*	489	27.1	18 - 40	Fresh fruit			
Best end of neck	445	63.4	38 - 84	Apples, cooking	668	15.9	12 - 20
Shoulder (with bone)	494	58.4	44 - 70	Apples, dessert	734	15.5	12 - 20
Leg (with bone)	513	80.9	68 - 100	Pears, dessert	643	18.8	15 - 24
Lamb: imported				Oranges	620	13.8	10 - 18
Loin (with bone)	532	61.6	54 - 68	Bananas	716	16.2	14 - 18
Breast*	524	19.0	14 - 26	Bacon			
Best end of neck	493	50.0	36 - 60	Collar*	441	66.3	58 - 74
Shoulder (with bone)	534	44.2	38 - 48	Gammon*	499	84.8	74 - 94
Leg (with bone)	541	65.5	60 - 70	Middle cut*, smoked	355	79.2	70 - 92
Pork: Home-killed				Back, smoked	329	86.6	66 - 100
Leg (foot off)	735	64.9	54 - 80	Back, unsmoked	395	83.7	62 - 98
Belly†	731	49.3	42 - 56	Streaky, smoked	266	70.2	60 - 84
Loin (with bone)	766	79.3	70 - 88	Ham (not shoulder)	619	109.3	90 - 128
Pork sausages				Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	574	30.0	23 - 36
Beef sausages	634	35.1	30 - 40	Canned (red) salmon, half-size can	566	73.4	65 - 82
Roasting chicken (broiler)				Milk, ordinary, per pint	—	8.5	—
frozen (3 lb)	597	31.1	28 - 34	Butter			
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	423	37.5	32 - 44	Home-produced	513	38.8	33 - 44
Fresh and smoked fish				New Zealand	650	37.3	35 - 40
Cod fillets	452	62.8	54 - 70	Danish	684	39.8	35 - 44
Haddock fillets	471	67.2	58 - 76	Margarine			
Haddock, smoked whole	375	64.1	50 - 75	Standard quality per ½ lb	155	12.0	11 - 13
Plaice fillets	404	79.5	65 - 94	Lower priced per ½ lb	113	11.3	10½ - 12
Halibut cuts	116	120.3	80 - 150	Lard	771	19.6	16 - 24
Herrings	355	32.1	25 - 38	Cheese, cheddar type	745	48.8	39 - 55
Kippers, with bone	483	40.5	34 - 48	Eggs			
Bread				Large, per dozen	660	47.6	44 - 52
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	681	17.2	15 - 18½	Standard, per dozen	663	44.8	42 - 48
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	477	18.2	16½ - 20	Medium, per dozen	333	41.8	39 - 44
White, 14 oz loaf	524	12.2	11 - 13½	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	776	22.8	22 - 25
Brown, 14 oz loaf	608	13.0	12½ - 14	Coffee, instant per 4 oz	705	50.4	47 - 56
Flour				Tea			
Self-raising, per 3 lb	706	19.8	17 - 24	Higher priced, per ¼ lb	282	12.8	12 - 13
Fresh vegetables				Medium priced, per ¼ lb	1,785	10.5	9½ - 12
Potatoes, old loose				Lower priced, per ¼ lb	603	9.5	9 - 10
White	494	13.3	12 - 15				
Red	257	13.6	12 - 15				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

† The publication of prices for imported chilled beef has been discontinued because of an insufficient number of quotations.

Monthly index of average earnings: new series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

THIS series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 1971 issue of 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 525.

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

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	85.8	86.1	86.4	86.6	86.5	86.7	87.4	88.8	90.3	91.4	92.0	93.0
1970	94.1	95.6	96.7	98.1	99.0	99.8	100.5	101.4	102.3	103.3	104.1	105.0
1971	105.9	107.4	108.1	107.8	107.3	107.6	108.2	108.7	109.8	110.6	110.9	110.8
1972	111.2	*	113.0	113.3	113.6	114.1	115.0	116.0	116.6	117.1	116.4	115.7
1973	114.7	114.7	115.9	117.7	119.5	120.5	121.1	122.1	123.3	125.4	128.3	129.8
1974	130.3	131.3	132.3	135.0	137.3	141.7	145.4	149.7	154.6	160.6	167.0	169.2
1975	170.4	171.4	176.3	181.3	184.7	188.2	192.1	195.2	197.3	198.6	203.0	204.3
1976	204.7											

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

		Latest two months' figures (January 1976 = 100)	
SIC Order	Type	February 1976 (final)	March 1976 (provisional)
I to XXVII	B	100.6	102.2
WHOLE ECONOMY			
I	C	105.5	not available
II	A	100.1	107.4
ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
III to XIX	C	100.7	102.8
III	A	99.4	107.7
IV	A	100.1	104.0
V	A	100.0	101.2
VI	A	103.3	103.4
VII	C	99.8	101.8
VIII	A	100.5	103.7
IX	A	100.7	103.3
X	C	102.7	103.5
XI	A	101.6	101.3
XII	A	100.1	102.4
XIII	A	100.4	102.3
XIV	A	91.4	98.1
XV	A	99.5	102.2
XVI	A	99.8	100.9
XVII	A	101.8	101.6
XVIII	C	100.6	102.2
XIX	A	103.2	104.2
XX	C	100.9	103.1
XXI	A	100.4	103.6
XXII	C	100.6	98.6
XXIII	B	100.7	102.2
XXIV	B	97.5	100.8
XXV	B	101.2	102.1
XXVI	C	99.9	102.6
XXVII	B	99.5	99.1

Note: Some relatively small industries are not covered; for example, fishing in Order I, sea transport in Order XXII and business services in Order XXIV.

Stoppages of work

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

The number of stoppages beginning in April* which came to the notice of the department, was 113. In addition, 56 stoppages which began before April were still in progress at the beginning of the month.

The approximate number of workers involved at the establishments where these stoppages occurred is estimated at 63,800 consisting of 41,400 involved in stoppages which began in April and 22,400 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,400 workers involved for the first time in April in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 41,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in April 29,800 were directly involved and 11,600 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 281,000 working days lost in April includes 123,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during April

A demarcation dispute involving 150 slingers, erectors and crane drivers—all of whom were later dismissed—led to widespread stoppages on oil, steel and chemical projects throughout Teesside. The stoppages, which involved over 4,000 construction workers employed by several contractors, began on March 18. Work was resumed progressively from April 20 when the companies agreed to further meetings with the unions. The dispute was settled with the reinstatement of dismissed workers.

About 900 toolroom workers at a car plant in the Midlands withdrew their labour on April 9 in support of a demand for pay parity with the company's machine demonstrators. A further 7,000 assembly workers were laid off as a result. Work was resumed on April 15 after the company had agreed to review the pay system when the government's pay policy allowed.

About 100 fitters and crane drivers employed by a Cheshire wire manufacturer stopped work on April 1, in support of two men who were dismissed for refusing to operate an overhead crane, because they felt the safety regulations were not adequate. The stoppage which caused over 600 process workers to be laid off, was still in progress at the end of the month.

At a locomotive engineering works in Crewe, 2,000 craftsmen stopped work on April 21, in protest against the management's decision to upgrade workers to skilled jobs, without having served what the craftsmen considered to be an adequate apprenticeship. Craftsmen reported back on April 27, but 1,500 railwaymen stopped work on the same day. The stoppage was still in progress at the end of the month.

Stoppages of work in the first four months of 1976 and 1975

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to April 1976			January to April 1975		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal mining	67	8,800	13,000	75	10,100	18,000
All other mining and quarrying	2	100	†	—	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	26	5,600	26,000	34	6,300	35,000
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—	2	1,500	16,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	8	1,200	3,000	29	14,900	50,000
Metal manufacture	56	33,300	224,000	57	22,000	73,000
Engineering	101	32,500	212,000	221	75,800	519,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	11	15,100	25,000	33	18,800	176,000
Motor vehicles	49	60,800	252,000	60	71,000	272,000
Aerospace equipment	6	1,700	11,000	19	5,900	39,000
All other vehicles	6	3,800	14,000	11	3,100	20,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	35	7,400	39,000	50	11,900	72,000
Textiles	16	3,100	12,000	23	8,100	40,000
Clothing and footwear	14	3,500	12,000	14	3,100	17,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, timber, furniture, etc	9	1,500	5,000	17	3,100	10,000
Paper, printing and publishing	12	1,300	9,000	9	1,000	5,000
All other manufacturing industries	9	1,000	3,000	16	4,300	21,000
Construction	78	18,700	165,000	73	10,400	119,000
Gas, electricity and water	10	22,300	41,000	9	3,600	7,000
Port and inland water transport	20	3,600	6,000	31	20,700	293,000
Other transport and communication	29	10,200	41,000	36	28,000	46,000
Distributive trades	14	2,500	20,000	21	3,400	41,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	24	4,000	20,000	40	10,800	125,000
Miscellaneous services	7	2,600	15,000	16	2,700	11,000
Total	625	249,800	1,188,000	905‡	349,500	2,106,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in April 1976		Beginning in the first four months of 1976	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels	42	10,000	250	79,300
—extra-wage and fringe benefits	6	1,800	18	10,300
Duration and pattern of hours worked	1	†	16	1,500
Redundancy questions	4	300	40	9,500
Trade union matters	11	2,200	51	21,600
Working conditions and supervision	15	3,200	57	11,900
Manning and work allocation	18	5,900	111	26,500
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	16	6,500	81	23,600
Miscellaneous	—	—	1	†
Total	113‡	29,800	625¶	184,400

Duration of stoppages ending in April 1976

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	20	4,100	3,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	16	6,300	12,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	13	1,600	5,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	30	8,400	63,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	22	8,300	80,000
Over 12 days	29	11,100	199,000
Total	130	39,700	362,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 560 of this *Gazette*. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
‡ Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.
§ Includes three stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.
¶ Includes five stoppages involving "sympathetic" action.

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Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
working population

TABLE 101

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

* Estimates for Great Britain are assumed unchanged until later data become available.
 † Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. See the footnote to table 104.
 ‡ Employment estimates after June 1974 are provisional.
 § Revised figures see table 103.

EMPLOYMENT

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions§

TABLE 102

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: United Kingdom

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOYED*				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
		Percentage rate†	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted‡				Males	Females		
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1971	April 5	3.3	752.2	635.5	116.7	8.2	744.0	718.0	3.1	+26.9	+23.5	607.5	110.5	16.5
	May 10	3.3	752.9	638.1	114.8	7.4	745.5	763.4	3.3	+45.4	+32.2	647.0	116.4	..
	June 14	3.2	724.2	617.8	106.4	5.7	718.5	769.5	3.4	+6.1	+26.1	652.8	116.7	..
	July 12	3.3	761.0	644.1	116.9	18.3	742.7	795.8	3.5	+26.3	+25.9	673.6	122.2	25.2
	August 9	3.7	835.5	695.5	140.0	58.6	776.9	811.7	3.6	+15.9	+16.1	686.8	124.9	25.9
	September 13	3.7	839.0	698.7	140.3	37.4	801.6	831.9	3.6	+20.2	+20.8	702.3	129.6	16.0
	October 11	3.8	860.8	715.4	145.4	21.2	839.6	850.1	3.7	+18.2	+18.1	716.3	133.8	0.8
	November 8	3.9	894.0	745.3	148.7	13.4	880.5	875.8	3.8	+25.7	+21.4	737.8	138.0	..
	December 6	4.0	910.7	764.7	146.0	9.8	900.9	888.9	3.9	+13.1	+19.0	749.0	139.9	0.2
1972	January 10	4.2	971.5	816.7	154.8	11.0	960.5	901.9	3.9	+13.0	+17.3	758.1	143.8	2.0
	February 14	4.2	968.2	814.4	153.9	9.2	959.0	911.5	4.0	+9.6	+11.9	767.7	143.8	0.1
	March 13	4.2	967.0	812.5	154.5	7.8	959.2	916.8	4.0	+5.3	+9.3	771.3	145.5	0.1
	April 10	4.2	956.5	800.0	156.4	17.9	938.6	910.9	4.0	-5.9	+3.0	764.2	146.7	16.4
	May 8	3.8	871.9	729.7	142.2	11.1	860.8	878.1	3.8	-32.8	-11.2	735.0	143.1	0.2
	June 12	3.5	804.3	675.5	128.8	9.3	794.9	847.9	3.7	-30.2	-22.9	709.6	138.3	1.8
	July 10	3.6	817.7	680.9	136.8	22.5	795.2	844.0	3.7	-3.9	-22.3	704.7	139.3	30.9
	August 14	3.8	875.1	716.2	158.9	64.3	810.8	838.4	3.7	-5.6	-13.3	698.5	139.9	33.3
	September 11	3.8	862.4	710.0	152.4	44.9	817.5	840.6	3.7	+2.2	-2.4	702.9	137.7	28.1
	October 9	3.6	826.3	678.8	147.5	25.2	801.1	811.9	3.5	-28.7	-10.7	676.3	135.6	3.3
	November 13	3.5	807.1	663.5	143.6	14.7	792.4	791.4	3.5	-20.5	-15.7	657.5	133.9	1.8
	December 11	3.4	779.8	645.6	134.2	10.6	769.2	764.9	3.3	-26.5	+25.2	635.5	129.4	1.8
1973	January 8	3.5	806.3	667.6	138.7	9.8	796.5	741.6	3.2	-23.3	-24.4	613.7	127.9	17.5
	February 12	3.2	753.3	623.1	130.2	7.2	746.1	701.6	3.0	-40.0	-29.0	580.9	120.7	..
	March 12	3.1	717.2	594.4	122.9	5.6	711.6	673.6	2.9	-28.0	-30.4	558.5	115.1	0.1
	April 9	2.9	680.8	564.2	116.6	4.7	676.1	650.0	2.8	-23.6	-30.5	538.3	111.7	47.6
	May 14	2.7	621.7	519.7	102.0	3.8	617.9	634.0	2.7	-16.0	-22.6	528.4	105.6	..
	June 11	2.5	574.6	483.0	91.6	4.1	570.5	620.0	2.7	-14.0	-17.8	516.3	103.7	1.6
	July 9	2.4	567.0	473.7	93.3	9.3	557.7	601.2	2.6	-18.8	-16.3	501.7	99.5	22.2
	August 13	2.5	582.3	482.3	100.0	23.1	559.2	577.7	2.5	-23.5	-18.8	483.7	94.0	21.7
	September 10	2.4	556.2	461.7	94.5	14.3	542.0	557.6	2.4	-20.1	-20.8	467.8	89.8	21.7
	October 8	2.3	533.8	444.8	89.0	5.9	527.9	539.2	2.3	-18.4	-20.6	454.8	84.4	3.4
	November 12	2.2	520.4	435.8	84.6	2.8	517.6	522.0	2.2	-17.2	-18.6	442.6	79.4	2.0
	December 10	2.2	511.5	431.6	79.9	2.0	509.3	513.0	2.2	-9.0	-14.9	434.2	78.8	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	627.5	528.1	99.4	5.0	622.5	569.0	2.4	+56.0	+10.0	479.4	89.7	8.4
	February 11	2.7	628.8	529.8	99.0	3.4	625.4	582.2	2.5	+13.2	+20.4	491.5	90.6	0.1
	March 11	2.7	618.4	523.4	95.0	2.3	616.1	580.0	2.5	-2.2	+22.4	491.6	88.4	0.1
	April 8	2.6	607.6	510.3	97.3	5.8	601.8	576.4	2.5	-3.6	+2.4	484.7	91.7	72.8
	May 13	2.4	561.6	475.4	86.2	5.5	556.1	571.9	2.5	-4.5	-3.4	482.4	89.6	..
	June 10	2.3	541.5	459.8	81.7	6.0	535.5	583.8	2.5	+11.9	+1.3	490.3	93.5	1.6
	July 8	2.5	574.3	481.6	92.7	17.5	556.8	598.4	2.6	+14.6	+7.3	502.7	95.7	27.2
	August 12	2.8	661.0	540.7	120.3	59.6	601.4	615.5	2.6	+17.1	+14.5	516.2	99.3	30.5
	September 9	2.8	649.7	532.0	117.7	36.3	613.4	627.3	2.7	+11.8	+14.5	523.4	103.9	32.9
	October 14‡	2.7	640.8	529.3	111.5	15.1	625.7	637.0	2.7	+9.7	+12.9	533.5	103.5	2.6
	November 11‡	2.8	653.0	539.4	113.6	9.4	643.6	649.9	2.8	-12.9	+11.5	543.9	106.0	..
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	3.3	771.8	635.1	136.7	9.1	762.7	712.9	3.1	..	..	586.7	126.2	4.6
	February 10	3.4	791.8	650.2	141.6	9.3	782.4	740.1	3.2	+27.1	..	609.1	131.0	..
	March 10	3.4	802.6	657.7	144.9	6.7	795.9	760.5	3.3	+20.4	..	624.0	136.5	0.1
	April 14	3.6	845.0	690.2	154.9	21.8	823.2	798.3	3.4	+37.8	+28.4	654.7	143.6	94.8
	May 12	3.6	850.3	693.9	156.4	15.8	834.5	850.3	3.6	+52.0	+36.7	694.5	155.8	..
	June 9	3.7	866.1	706.6	159.4	19.9	846.1	893.5	3.8	+43.2	+44.4	728.2	165.3	3.8
	July 14	4.2	990.1	784.5	205.6	62.1	927.9	968.2	4.1	+74.7	+56.6	780.0	188.2	97.8
	August 11	4.9	1,151.0	885.2	265.8	165.6	985.4	997.4	4.3	+29.2	+49.0	800.8	196.6	99.3
	September 8	4.9	1,145.5	883.3	262.2	124.2	1,021.3	1,034.4	4.4	+37.0	+47.0	827.1	207.3	103.8
	October 9§	4.9	1,147.3	888.8	258.5	69.6	1,077.6	1,088.7	4.7	+54.3	+40.2	864.4	224.3	18.1
	November 13	5.0	1,168.9	909.0	259.9	43.8	1,125.1	1,133.0	4.9	+44.3	+45.2	897.6	235.4	10.7
	December 11	5.1	1,200.8	940.5	260.3	35.0	1,165.8	1,174.6	5.0	+41.6	+46.7	929.9	244.7	..
1976	January 8||	5.6	1,303.1	1,017.4	285.8	40.7	1,262.6	1,210.5	5.2	+35.9	+40.6	951.1	259.4	127.1
	February 12	5.6	1,304.4	1,014.6	289.8	30.1	1,274.3	1,232.4	5.3	+21.9	+33.1	963.6	268.8	..
	March 11	5.5	1,284.9	997.7	287.2	23.4	1,261.5	1,226.6	5.3	-5.8	+17.4	956.2	270.4	0.1
	April 8	5.5	1,281.1	994.2	287.0	22.7	1,258.4	1,233.7	5.3	+7.1	+7.7	960.6	273.2	179.3

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
summary analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 105

		UNEMPLOYED*				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns)	
		Percentage rate†	Total number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted‡				Males	Females		
				Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1971	April 5	3.2	713.8	605.4	108.3	7.6	706.2	680.4	3.0	+25.8	+23.0	578.1	102.3	16.5
	May 10	3.3	715.4	608.9	106.5	6.5	708.9	725.7	3.2	+45.3	+31.8	617.7	108.0	..
	June 14	3.2	687.2	589.1	98.1	4.9	682.3	731.3	3.3	+5.6	+25.6	623.1	108.2	..
	July 12	3.2	719.0	612.2	106.8	14.8	704.2	756.6	3.4	+25.3	+25.4	643.3	113.3	24.4
	August 9	3.6	793.1	663.5	129.6	55.5	737.6	772.0	3.5	+15.4	+15.4	656.3	115.7	24.5
	September 13	3.6	796.3	666.3	130.0	34.7	761.6	791.0	3.5	+19.0	+19.9	670.7	120.3	14.2
	October 11	3.7	818.5	683.8	134.8	19.3	799.2	808.5	3.6	+17.5	+17.3	684.3	124.2	0.8
	November 8	3.8	851.2	712.9	138.4	11.9	839.3	834.4	3.7	+25.9	+20.8	706.0	128.4	..
	December 6	3.9	867.6	731.5	136.1	8.6	859.0	847.7	3.8	+13.3	+18.9	717.3	130.4	0.2
1972	January 10	4.1												

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED*					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate†	Total number	Of which:		School-leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted‡				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
SOUTH EAST														
1975	April 14	2.4	177.4	148.4	29.0	3.0	174.4	166.8	2.2	+11.6	+7.9	139.9	26.9	14.9
	May 12	2.4	177.4	148.7	28.6	2.1	175.2	177.3	2.4	+10.5	+9.1	148.7	28.6	—
	June 9	2.4	182.3	153.0	29.2	2.2	180.1	190.6	2.6	+13.3	+11.8	159.5	31.1	0.2
	July 14	2.8	205.8	169.2	36.7	4.6	201.2	211.1	2.8	+20.5	+14.8	174.3	36.8	19.0
	August 11	3.3	244.5	194.5	50.0	27.1	217.4	221.1	3.0	+10.0	+14.6	181.4	39.7	19.4
	September 8	3.3	247.6	196.7	50.9	21.3	226.3	230.1	3.1	+9.0	+13.2	187.7	42.4	19.9
	October 9‡	3.4	253.4	200.6	52.8	11.7	241.7	243.8	3.3	+13.7	+10.9	196.7	47.1	4.6
	November 13	3.5	260.7	206.8	53.8	6.7	254.0	256.5	3.4	+12.7	+11.8	206.3	50.2	—
	December 11	3.6	269.6	215.7	53.9	5.3	264.3	268.5	3.6	+12.0	+12.8	216.2	52.3	3.3
1976	January 8	4.0	296.3	236.8	59.6	4.9	291.5	280.0	3.7	+11.5	+12.0	224.1	55.9	26.6
	February 12	4.0	301.5	239.4	62.1	3.9	297.6	287.4	3.8	+7.4	+10.3	228.7	58.7	—
	March 11	4.0	298.9	237.3	61.6	3.1	295.8	287.1	3.8	-0.3	+6.2	228.2	58.9	—
	April 8	4.0	299.7	238.1	61.6	3.9	295.8	288.2	3.9	+1.1	+2.8	229.3	58.9	38.5
EAST ANGLIA														
1975	April 14	3.2	21.7	18.1	3.7	0.4	21.4	19.7	2.9	+0.9	+0.9	16.4	3.3	2.0
	May 12	3.2	21.8	17.9	3.9	0.3	21.5	21.2	3.1	+1.5	+1.0	17.5	3.7	—
	June 9	3.2	21.4	17.6	3.8	0.3	21.0	22.5	3.3	+1.3	+1.2	18.6	3.9	—
	July 14	3.3	22.5	18.2	4.3	0.5	21.9	23.7	3.5	+1.2	+1.4	19.3	4.4	1.5
	August 11	3.8	25.9	20.3	5.5	2.7	23.2	24.6	3.6	+0.9	+1.1	20.0	4.6	1.4
	September 8	4.0	26.8	20.9	5.8	2.3	24.5	25.8	3.8	+1.2	+1.1	20.9	4.9	1.4
	October 9‡	4.1	27.6	21.6	6.0	1.2	26.5	27.3	4.0	+1.5	+1.2	21.9	5.4	—
	November 13	4.2	28.4	22.5	5.9	0.7	27.7	28.4	4.2	+1.1	+1.3	22.8	5.6	0.4
	December 11	4.4	30.0	24.0	6.0	0.5	29.5	29.6	4.4	+1.2	+1.2	23.7	5.9	0.5
1976	January 8	4.9	33.4	26.7	6.8	0.6	32.9	31.1	4.6	+1.5	+1.3	24.7	6.3	2.5
	February 12	5.0	33.9	27.0	6.9	0.4	33.4	31.3	4.6	+0.2	+1.0	24.9	6.4	—
	March 11	4.9	33.2	26.3	6.9	0.4	32.8	30.9	4.6	-0.4	+0.4	24.4	6.5	—
	April 8	4.9	33.2	26.2	7.0	0.4	32.8	31.1	4.6	+0.2	—	24.6	6.5	4.2
SOUTH WEST														
1975	April 14	4.3	66.3	53.7	12.6	1.0	65.3	62.8	4.0	+2.4	+2.6	51.0	11.8	5.7
	May 12	4.2	65.4	53.5	11.9	0.8	64.6	66.3	4.3	+3.5	+3.0	54.0	12.3	—
	June 9	4.1	64.2	53.0	11.1	1.0	63.2	69.1	4.4	+2.8	+2.9	56.5	12.6	—
	July 14	4.6	71.1	57.4	13.7	2.5	68.6	73.7	4.7	+4.6	+3.6	59.6	14.1	6.8
	August 11	5.3	81.8	64.2	17.6	8.7	73.1	76.4	4.9	+2.7	+3.4	61.3	15.1	6.4
	September 8	5.4	83.3	65.5	17.8	7.4	75.9	78.8	5.1	+2.4	+3.2	63.1	15.7	6.3
	October 9‡	5.5	85.4	66.4	19.0	4.4	81.0	82.2	5.3	+3.4	+2.8	65.2	17.0	—
	November 13	5.9	91.2	70.3	20.9	3.0	88.1	86.7	5.6	+4.5	+3.5	68.3	18.4	0.8
	December 11	6.1	94.2	73.2	21.0	2.4	91.8	90.3	5.8	+3.6	+3.8	71.1	19.2	0.9
1976	January 8	6.5	100.9	78.4	22.5	2.5	98.4	92.9	6.0	+2.6	+3.6	72.9	20.0	8.8
	February 12	6.6	102.5	79.2	23.2	1.9	100.6	95.9	6.2	+3.0	+3.0	74.7	21.1	—
	March 11	6.5	101.4	78.3	23.1	1.5	99.9	95.9	6.2	—	+1.9	74.5	21.4	—
	April 8	6.4	99.9	77.5	22.4	1.6	98.3	95.8	6.2	-0.1	+1.0	74.6	21.2	12.4
WEST MIDLANDS														
1975	April 14	3.3	74.5	59.7	14.8	2.2	72.3	70.9	3.1	+5.5	+4.3	56.8	14.1	10.2
	May 12	3.4	78.1	62.6	15.5	1.4	76.7	77.7	3.4	+6.8	+5.1	62.4	15.3	—
	June 9	3.6	82.5	66.0	16.5	1.0	81.4	84.8	3.7	+7.1	+6.5	67.9	16.9	0.2
	July 14	4.2	95.6	74.4	21.3	4.2	91.5	93.6	4.1	+8.8	+7.6	73.9	19.7	12.2
	August 11	5.3	120.3	89.4	30.8	20.8	99.5	99.0	4.3	+5.4	+7.1	78.1	20.9	12.3
	September 8	5.3	120.6	89.7	30.8	16.4	104.2	103.9	4.5	+4.9	+6.3	81.6	22.3	12.7
	October 9‡	5.3	120.8	91.5	29.3	9.1	111.7	111.1	4.9	+7.2	+5.9	87.3	23.8	1.2
	November 13	5.2	119.5	91.7	27.8	5.1	114.4	115.1	5.0	+4.0	+5.3	90.4	24.7	—
	December 11	5.3	121.3	94.4	26.9	4.2	117.2	118.7	5.2	+3.6	+5.0	93.8	24.9	0.8
1976	January 8	5.7	129.6	100.8	28.8	3.9	125.7	123.2	5.4	+4.5	+4.0	96.6	26.6	13.3
	February 12	5.7	130.1	101.5	28.5	2.6	127.5	125.9	5.5	+2.7	+3.6	98.9	27.0	—
	March 11	5.6	127.8	99.8	28.1	2.1	125.7	123.9	5.4	-2.0	+1.8	97.0	26.9	—
	April 8	5.5	125.5	97.6	27.9	2.2	123.3	121.9	5.3	-2.0	-0.5	95.0	26.9	16.2

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

UNEMPLOYMENT regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED*					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)	
	Percentage rate†	Total number	Of which:		School-leavers included in total	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted‡				Males	Females		
			Males	Females			Total number	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
EAST MIDLANDS														
1975	April 14	3.2	47.8	39.7	8.1	0.9	47.0	45.1	3.0	+1.9	+2.1	37.3	7.8	5.7
	May 12	3.2	48.2	39.8	8.3	0.6	47.5	48.1	3.2	+3.0	+2.1	39.7	8.4	—
	June 9	3.2	48.8	40.1	8.8	1.0	47.8	50.1	3.3	+2.0	+2.3	41.2	8.9	0.1
	July 14	3.8	57.5	45.2	12.3	3.7	53.7	55.9	3.7	+5.8	+3.6	44.9	11.0	4.9
	August 11	4.3	65.0	49.6	15.4	9.3	55.7	56.4	3.7	+0.5	+2.7	45.2	11.2	5.9
	September 8	4.3	65.1	49.6	15.5	6.7	58.4	58.9	3.9	+2.5	+3.0	46.8	12.1	6.0
	October 9‡	4.2	63.0	48.7	14.3	3.3	59.7	60.6	4.0	+1.7	+1.5	48.0	12.6	0.8
	November 13	4.2	63.0	49.5	13.5	1.7	61.3	62.5	4.1	+1.9	+2.1	49.7	12.8	—
	December 11	4.3	65.3	51.8	13.5	1.4	63.9	64.8	4.3	+2.3	+1.9	51.7	13.1	1.4
1976	January 8	4.7	71.6	56.4	15.1	1.2	70.3	67.8	4.5	+3.0	+2.4	53.5	14.4	6.9
	February 12	4.7	71.1	56.1	15.0	1.1	70.0	67.5	4.5	-0.3	+1.7	53.2	14.3	—
	March 11	4.6	69.4	54.6	14.8	0.8	68.6	66.5	4.4	-1.0	+0.6	52.2	14.3	—
	April 8	4.5	68.6	53.7	14.9	0.8	67.8	66.0	4.4	-0.5	-0.6	51.6	14.5	12.5
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE														
1975	April 14	3.5	70.4	59.1	11.3	1.9	68.5	66.3	3.3	+2.4	+1.7	55.9	10.4	12.1
	May 12	3.4	69.8	58.5	11.2	1.2	68.6	70.0	3.4	+3.7	+2.8	59.0	11.0	—
	June 9	3.5	70.9	59.4	11.5	1.6	69.3	73.7	3.6	+3.7	+3.3	61.8	11.9	—
	July 14	3.9	78.5	64.0	14.5	3.7	74.9	79.0	3.9	+5.3	+4.2	65.5	13.5	10.1
	August 11	4.8	97.9	75.7	22.3	17.3	80.7	82.2	4.0	+3.2	+4.1	67.7	14.5	10.1
	September 8	4.8	97.6	75.8	21.9	12.0	85.6	86.5	4.2	+4.3	+4.3	70.7	15.8	11.0
	October 9‡	4.8	97.1	76.4	20.6	6.6	90.4	90.9	4.5	+4.4	+3.9	73.9	17.0	0.2
	November 13	4.8	98.5	78.4	20.1	3.7	94.9	95.2	4.7	+4.3	+4.4	76.9	18.3	—
	December 11	5.0	101.6	81.4	20.2	2.7	98.9	98.9	4.9	+3.7	+4.1	79.8	19.1	1.0
1976	January 8	5.4	109.3	87.4	21.9	2.7	106.7	102.1	5.0	+3.2	+3.7	82.0	20.1	11.9
	February 12	5.4	110.7											

UNEMPLOYMENT

regional analysis

TABLE 106 (continued)

	UNEMPLOYED*		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS*							Adult students registered for vacation employment (not included in previous columns) (000's)		
	Percentage rate†	Total number	Of which:		School-leavers included in total	Seasonally adjusted‡						
			Males	Females		Total number	Percentage rate†	Change since previous month	Average change over 3 months ended		Males	Females
per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
WALES												
1975												
April 14	5.0	51.0	41.2	9.8	2.2	48.9	47.9	4.7	+2.5	+2.0	39.1	8.8
May 12	5.0	51.3	41.6	9.7	1.6	49.8	50.9	5.0	+3.0	+2.2	41.4	9.5
June 9	5.0	50.8	41.4	9.3	1.2	49.6	53.2	5.2	+2.3	+2.6	43.2	10.0
July 14	5.6	57.8	45.7	12.1	3.5	54.3	56.8	5.5	+3.6	+2.9	45.7	11.1
August 11	6.8	69.2	52.8	16.5	11.6	57.6	58.8	5.7	+2.0	+2.7	47.2	11.6
September 8	6.7	69.1	53.0	16.1	9.1	59.9	60.7	5.9	+1.9	+2.5	48.8	11.9
October 9‡	6.8	69.3	53.8	15.5	5.2	64.1	64.2	6.3	+3.5	+2.4	51.4	12.8
November 13	6.9	70.7	55.0	15.7	3.7	67.1	67.2	6.6	+3.0	+2.8	53.6	13.6
December 11	7.1	72.9	57.2	15.7	3.1	69.8	69.5	6.8	+2.3	+3.0	55.5	14.0
1976												
January 8	7.5	77.2	60.5	16.7	2.9	74.3	70.5	6.9	+1.0	+2.1	55.9	14.6
February 12	7.4	76.1	59.5	16.6	2.5	73.6	71.0	6.9	+0.5	+1.2	56.0	15.0
March 11	7.2	74.3	57.7	16.6	1.9	72.4	70.4	6.9	-0.6	+0.3	55.2	15.3
April 8	7.2	73.9	57.4	16.5	1.5	72.4	71.5	7.0	+1.1	+0.4	55.8	15.7
SCOTLAND												
1975												
April 14	4.5	97.2	75.3	21.8	1.6	95.6	93.7	4.3	+1.8	+0.6	73.5	20.2
May 12	4.5	97.0	74.6	22.4	1.2	95.7	98.7	4.6	+5.0	+2.5	76.2	22.5
June 9	4.6	99.8	76.5	23.3	2.7	97.1	103.7	4.8	+5.0	+3.9	79.6	24.1
July 14	5.7	122.8	92.2	30.5	16.0	106.8	110.8	5.1	+7.1	+5.7	85.1	25.7
August 11	5.9	127.0	95.3	31.7	14.8	112.2	112.8	5.2	+2.0	+4.7	86.2	26.6
September 8	5.6	121.4	91.6	29.8	9.3	112.1	115.5	5.3	+2.7	+3.9	88.3	27.2
October 9‡	5.7	123.2	92.7	30.5	5.5	117.7	120.6	5.6	+5.1	+3.3	91.6	29.0
November 13	5.9	127.8	95.7	32.0	3.7	124.1	125.3	5.8	+4.7	+4.2	94.8	30.5
December 11	6.1	131.0	98.5	32.4	2.9	128.0	128.2	5.9	+2.9	+4.2	96.9	31.3
1976												
January 8	6.9	150.1	111.2	38.9	10.0	140.1	131.2	6.1	+3.0	+3.5	98.5	32.7
February 12	6.8	146.8	108.6	38.2	6.3	140.4	134.1	6.2	+2.9	+3.0	100.2	34.0
March 11	6.7	145.1	107.3	37.8	4.9	140.2	135.5	6.3	+1.4	+2.4	101.3	34.2
April 8	6.7	145.6	107.9	37.6	3.8	141.8	139.9	6.5	+4.4	+2.9	104.9	35.0
NORTHERN IRELAND												
1975												
April 14	7.1	36.8	26.9	9.9	1.9	34.9	34.4	6.6	+1.8	+1.1	25.2	9.2
May 12	7.2	37.3	27.1	10.2	1.6	35.7	36.5	7.0	+2.1	+1.4	26.5	10.0
June 9	7.2	37.6	27.1	10.5	1.6	36.0	37.5	7.2	+1.0	+1.6	27.1	10.4
July 14	8.8	45.7	31.5	14.2	6.9	38.8	38.7	7.4	+1.2	+1.5	27.8	10.9
August 11	9.4	49.1	33.7	15.4	7.4	41.6	41.4	7.9	+2.7	+1.6	29.8	11.6
September 8	9.3	48.6	33.4	15.2	6.3	42.3	42.8	8.2	+1.4	+1.8	30.8	12.0
October 9‡	9.3	48.6	33.7	15.0	4.3	44.3	45.2	8.7	+2.4	+2.1	32.4	12.8
November 13	9.4	48.8	34.0	14.8	3.4	45.4	45.8	8.8	+0.6	+1.5	32.7	13.1
December 11	9.3	48.3	33.8	14.5	2.9	45.4	45.8	8.8	—	+1.0	32.5	13.3
1976												
January 8	9.9	51.4	36.1	15.3	2.7	48.8	47.0	9.0	+1.2	+0.6	33.0	14.0
February 12	9.8	51.0	35.8	15.2	2.1	48.9	47.6	9.1	+0.6	+0.6	33.4	14.2
March 11	9.7	50.3	35.2	15.1	1.7	48.6	48.0	9.2	+0.4	+0.7	33.6	14.4
April 8	9.6	49.9	35.0	14.9	1.4	48.5	48.0	9.2	—	+0.4	33.8	14.2

* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

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

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

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

simplified analysis by duration and age

TABLE 107

THOUSANDS

	GREAT BRITAIN*					UNITED KINGDOM*				
	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†	Up to 4 weeks aged under 60	Up to 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Over 4 weeks aged under 60	Over 4 weeks aged 60 and over	Total†
1971										
April 5	172	11	430	97	710	179	11	459	99	748
May 10	171	11	433	97	712	178	11	461	99	749
June 14	145	10	432	97	684	152	10	460	99	721
July 12	178	11	430	97	716	186	11	460	99	756
August 9	215	12	464	100	791	222	12	495	102	831
September 13	187	12	491	103	793	186	12	533	105	836
October 11	208	13	491	103	815	216	13	523	105	857
November 8	195	12	535	106	848	204	12	566	108	890
December 6	173	11	571	109	864	180	11	605	111	907
1972										
January 10	183	11	616	113	923	189	11	652	115	967
February 14	179	11	618	113	921	185	11	653	115	964
March 13	163	10	633	115	921	169	10	667	117	963
April 10‡	177	11	607	113	908	184	11	641	115	951
May 8‡	149	10	569	111	839	156	10	601	113	880
June 12	137	9	518	109	773	143	9	550	111	812
July 10	172	10	492	108	782	179	10	525	110	824
August 14	207	11	515	108	841	215	11	547	110	883
September 11	180	11	532	108	831	187	11	562	110	870
October 9	178	11	500	108	797	185	11	528	110	834
November 13	157	10	502	109	778	163	10	530	111	814
December 11	134	9	496	110	749	140	9	524	112	785
1973										
January 8	152	10	506	112	780	157	10	537	114	818
February 12	136	9	472	108	725	142	9	500	110	761
March 12	124	8	451	107	690	129	8	479	109	725
April 9	129	8	415	104	656	134	8	441	106	689
May 14	109	7	380	102	598	114	7	404	104	629
June 11	103	7	344	97	551	108	7	367	99	581
July 9	124	8	314	96	542	130	8	337	98	573
August 13	137	8	319	95	559	143	8	342	97	590
September 10	124	8	309	93	534	130	8	330	95	563
October 8	127	9	286	92	514	132	9	306	94	541
November 12	112	8	288	91	499	117	8	309	92	526
December 10	106	7	285	91	489	111	7	306	92	516
1974										
January 14§	...	...	...	...	610	...	...	...	...	640
February 11§	...	...	...	...	606	...	...	...	...	636
March 11§	...	...	...	...	598	...	...	...	...	627
April 8	140	8	346	93	587	144	8	367	95	614
May 13	120	7	325	91	543	125	7	345	93	570
June 10	113	7	313	89	522	118	7	332	91	548
July 8	151	8	303	87	549	159	8	325	89	581
August 12	198	9	344	88	639	205	9	367	90	671
September 9	163	9	366	90	628	171	9	388	92	660
October 14‡	166	9	354	91	620	172	9	377	93	651
November 11‡	154	9	372	92	627	160	9	397	94	660
December 9‡	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1975										
January 20‡	...	...	...	...	738	...	...	...	...	773
February 10	174	10	485	96	765	180	10	512	98	800
March 10	162	9	509	97	777	168	9	535	99	811
April 14	182	9	540	98	829	191	9	568	1	

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

TABLE 108

Quarterly averages	Latest month	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscellaneous services XXIV-XXV	Public administration and defence XXVII	Others not classified by industry	Total unemployed†
		I	II	III-XIX	XX	XXI	XXII	XXIII				
Total number (Thousands)												
1973 1st		15.0	19.4	213.5	110.8	8.2	48.5	71.3	115.4	35.9	86.9	716.3
2nd		11.2	18.0	175.1	90.0	7.1	40.5	56.8	91.2	31.4	76.3	590.9
3rd		9.0	17.4	150.2	78.8	6.4	33.8	48.6	82.0	29.6	75.3	523.8
4th		9.6	17.4	130.6	76.7	5.9	32.2	42.9	84.6	29.9	67.8	491.8
1974 1st		12.3	17.7	158.9	111.9	6.2	37.3	56.1	98.5	31.9	70.6	592.4
2nd		10.1	16.0	147.7	97.7	5.8	33.1	50.4	85.0	32.6	66.8	538.0
3rd		10.0	15.5	154.6	99.3	5.7	32.0	51.6	88.3	33.8	79.9	561.7
4th‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 1st‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd		15.1	15.5	249.4	149.1	6.3	45.0	80.8	125.2	41.3	84.9	799.1
3rd		16.8	16.2	290.9	163.2	6.9	48.4	94.3	147.4	45.7	120.2	937.3
4th§		20.7	16.9	318.3	186.8	7.7	56.1	107.1	187.1	52.2	125.0	1,077.8
1976 1st		24.2	17.5	355.6	219.3	8.6	64.1	127.0	207.9	56.5	136.8	1,217.4
	April	23.0	17.4	357.4	213.5	8.6	62.7	126.9	201.3	57.1	142.1	1,209.9
Percentage rate||												
1973 1st		3.5	5.1	2.7	7.8	2.4	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.3	..	3.2
2nd		2.6	4.8	2.2	6.3	2.1	2.6	2.1	1.4	2.0	..	2.6
3rd		2.1	4.6	1.9	5.5	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.9	..	2.3
4th		2.2	4.6	1.7	5.4	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	..	2.2
1974 1st		3.0	4.9	2.0	8.1	1.8	2.5	2.0	1.5	2.0	..	2.6
2nd		2.5	4.4	1.9	7.1	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.3	2.1	..	2.4
3rd		2.4	4.3	2.0	7.2	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.3	2.1	..	2.5
4th‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 1st‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd		3.7	4.3	3.2	10.8	1.8	3.0	2.9	1.9	2.6	..	3.5
3rd		4.1	4.5	3.7	11.8	2.0	3.2	3.4	2.2	2.9	..	4.1
4th§		5.0	4.7	4.1	13.5	2.3	3.7	3.9	2.9	3.3	..	4.7
1976 1st quarter		5.9	4.8	4.5	15.9	2.5	4.2	4.6	3.2	3.6	..	5.3
	April	5.6	4.8	4.6	15.4	2.5	4.1	4.6	3.1	3.6	..	5.3
Total number, seasonally adjusted (Thousands)¶												
1973 1st		12.8	19.0	204.4	96.7	8.1	44.8	66.7	106.6	34.4	86.6	671.9
2nd		11.7	18.3	173.0	91.4	7.2	40.8	57.1	96.9	32.3	80.3	603.2
3rd		10.7	17.7	154.1	87.2	6.5	36.7	50.7	89.5	30.8	72.7	549.6
4th		9.6	17.2	138.2	80.6	5.9	32.8	45.2	80.4	29.4	66.6	497.8
1974 1st		10.2	17.2	149.6	98.8	6.0	33.7	51.6	84.2	30.7	68.2	549.5
2nd		10.6	16.3	140.6	98.8	5.9	33.2	50.9	90.3	33.2	71.0	550.2
3rd		11.6	15.8	158.2	106.9	5.8	34.8	53.6	95.5	34.8	76.0	584.8
4th‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975 1st‡		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2nd		15.6	15.9	247.5	150.0	6.4	45.1	80.9	130.8	42.1	89.4	811.2
3rd		18.4	16.5	294.2	170.4	6.9	51.1	96.2	154.4	46.7	115.8	959.0
4th§		20.7	16.7	326.6	191.3	7.8	56.9	109.8	183.6	51.9	124.6	1,086.5
1976 1st		22.1	17.0	346.1	207.0	8.4	60.4	122.4	198.8	54.9	137.2	1,175.6
	April	22.4	17.4	346.4	207.3	8.4	60.2	122.9	198.4	56.0	142.3	1,185.7

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

occupational analysis: numbers registered at employment offices in Great Britain

TABLE 109

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

* The figures from December 1975 exclude adult students.
 † CODOT (and Key List) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.
 ‡ CODOT (and Key List) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.
 § Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key List) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.
 ¶ This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.
 ** Information is not available for December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
 *** A detailed analysis of these figures will be published in a subsequent issue of the Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by age: Great Britain

TABLE 110

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

* Up to January 1972, the figures were adjusted to take into account amendments—in respect of the numbers unemployed on the statistical date—notified during the four days following the date of the count. Subsequent figures are not so adjusted.
 † Information was not collected in January 1974 because of the energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
 ‡ Adult students are excluded from the figures for January 1976 but are included in the figures for earlier dates.
 § In January 1976, the count was made on a Thursday and, at earlier dates, on a Monday.
 ¶ Before January 1976, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

UNEMPLOYMENT
detailed analysis by duration: Great Britain*

TABLE 111

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

* All the figures in this table are unadjusted in respect of amendments notified on the four days following the count.
 † Information was not collected in January 1974 because of an energy crisis and in January 1975 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.
 ‡ From October 1975 onwards the figures exclude adult students. Also from October 1975 the count was made on a Thursday instead of a Monday.
 § Before October 1975, the total column differs from the total for Great Britain published in table 105; in this latter table, (a) the number unemployed excludes adult students and (b) the unemployed figures are adjusted before October 1975 to take into account amendments notified during the four days following the date of the count.

UNEMPLOYMENT

unemployed persons by entitlement to benefit:* Great Britain

TABLE 112

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

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

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

* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

international comparisons

TABLE 113

		THOUSANDS											
		United Kingdom*	Belgium†	Denmark‡	France*	Germany*	Ireland†	Italy‡	Netherlands*	Japan‡	Canada‡	United States‡	
		Incl. school-leavers	Excl. school-leavers										
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED													
Annual Averages													
1971		792	776	71	30	337	185	42	613	62	639	552	4,993
1972		875	855	87	30	380	246	48	696	108	726	562	4,840
1973		619	611	92	20	394	274	44	669	110	664	520	4,304
1974		615**	600**	105	45	498	583	48	560	135	726	525	5,076
1975		978	929	177	103	840	1,074		654	195	988	707	7,830
Quarterly averages													
1974	1st	625		100	32	461	601	48	600	142	820	624	4,968
	2nd	570		92	26	395	475	45	484	113	647	520	4,608
	3rd	628		99	39	454	525	45	551	126	677	448	5,115
	4th	648**		127	83	682	806	55	605	158	760	507	5,612
1975	1st	789		152	114	763	1,151	73	603	196	1,063	832	8,283
	2nd	854		161	95	744	1,036	74	667	178	937	738	8,004
	3rd	1,096		178	88	836	1,024	75	648	194	933	621	7,809
	4th	1,172		218	116	1,015	1,133	79	699	214	1,020	638	7,223
1976	1st	1,298		226	123	978	1,296		681	231		786	7,911
NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
Quarterly averages													
1974	1st		577	93	19	441	473	43	548	121	683	520	4,652
	2nd		577	97	32	443	512	46	528	124	660	509	4,666
	3rd		614	107	50	474	609	49	556	139	715	520	5,036
	4th		643**	122	77	615	815	56	604	156	869	549	6,053
1975	1st		738	141	101	731	1,019	69	553	174	888	683	7,664
	2nd		847	170	101	837	1,073	75	727	190	956	719	8,203
	3rd		1,000	191	99	877	1,110	78	653	207	989	731	7,802
	4th		1,132	210	111	916	1,141	80	698	211	1,167	724	7,824
1976	1st		1,223	209e	111e	935	1,163e		631e	209e		704	7,151
1975-76 latest data													
Month		Apr 76	Mar 76	Mar 76	Mar 76	Apr 76	Dec 75	Jan 76	Mar 76	Feb 76	Mar 76	Mar 76	Mar 76
Number		1,234	216e	106e	952	1,073e	81	631e	205e	1,089e	713	7,027	7.5
Percentage rate		5.3	8.2e	10.7e	5.3e	4.7e	13.1	3.3e	5.0e	2.1e	6.9		

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

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

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

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

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

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

‡ Labour force sample survey. Rates are calculated as percentages of total labour force.

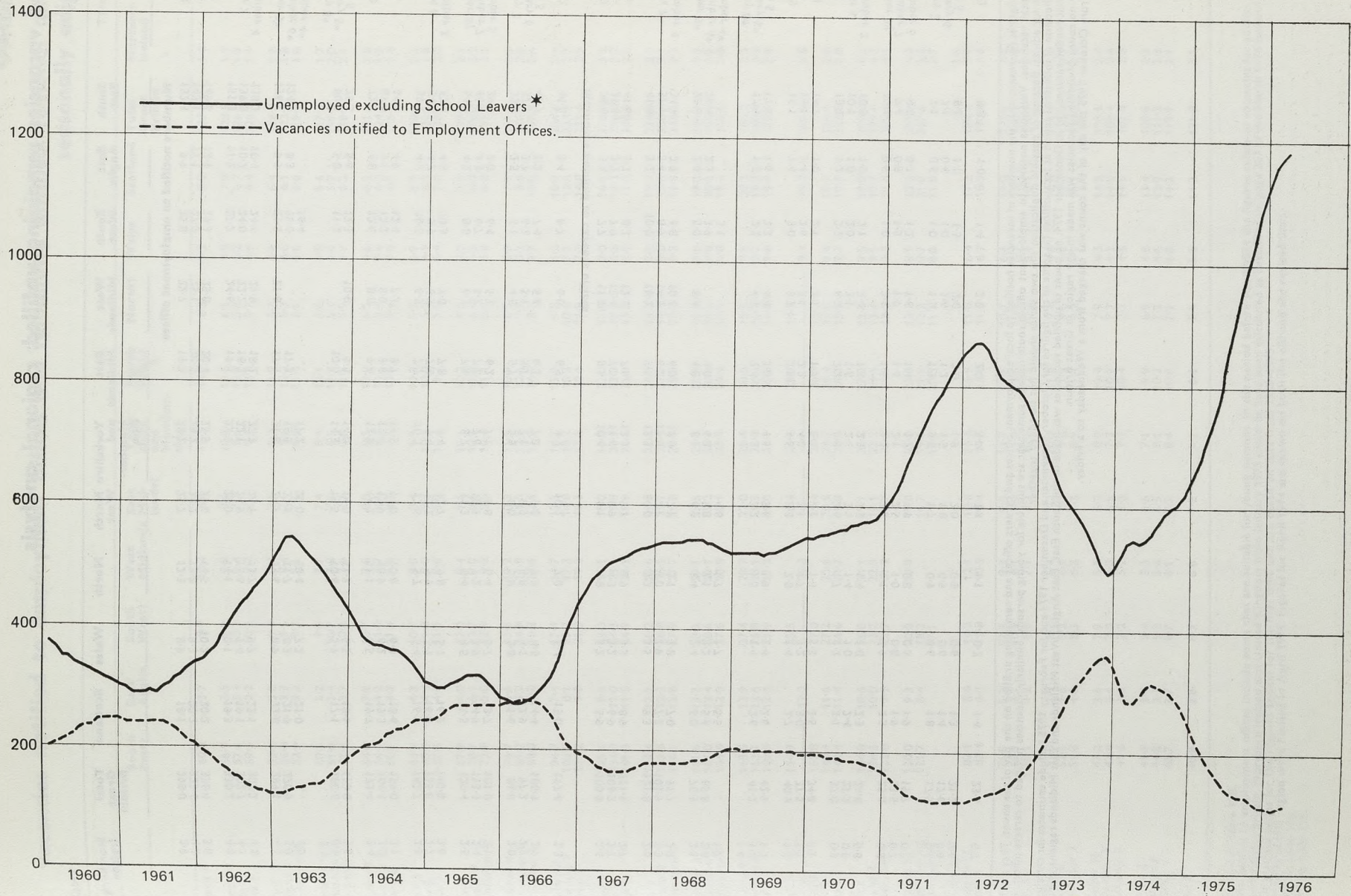
§ Unemployed claiming benefits under trade union schemes. Rates are calculated as percentages of total number insured.

** No figures are available for December 1974. Annual and quarterly averages are averages of 11 and 2 months respectively.

e Estimated.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



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

* Excludes adult students registered for vacation employment

VACANCIES

notified vacancies remaining unfilled: regional analysis

TABLE 118

		THOUSANDS												
		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Numbers notified to employment offices														
1974	April 3	132.3	9.9	25.8	22.7	19.2	23.2	25.7	12.3	8.9	18.1	298.0	3.9	302.0
	May 8	143.1	11.1	27.9	25.1	20.5	24.2	28.2	13.8	9.3	20.3	323.6	4.0	327.6
	June 5	149.6	12.1	29.3	25.0	20.4	25.5	29.6	14.5	10.2	20.2	336.4	3.8	340.2
	July 3	151.8	11.2	27.7	24.6	19.5	23.9	28.0	14.1	10.1	19.3	330.2	4.0	334.2
	August 7	139.0	10.2	24.0	22.2	18.2	22.1	24.9	13.6	9.4	19.1	302.7	4.1	306.8
	September 4	138.3	10.4	24.6	21.9	18.2	22.3	26.1	13.7	9.7	22.1	307.2	4.2	311.4
	October 9*	136.7	9.9	21.3	21.6	17.9	21.6	24.7	13.6	8.9	22.8	299.1	4.3	303.4
	November 6*	124.9	8.3	18.0	..	17.2	19.9	22.1	11.7	8.3	21.9	270.9	3.9	274.8
	December 4*	..	..	16.4	..	..	17.2	20.0	10.4	7.2	21.0	..	3.5	..
1975	January 8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.3	..
	February 5*	80.2	5.0	11.2	..	10.0	14.3	14.5	10.6	5.9	17.1	180.6	3.9	184.5
	March 5	75.5	5.6	12.5	10.0	9.5	14.0	14.0	11.3	6.5	19.1	178.0	3.6	181.6
	April 9	72.7	4.8	12.8	8.8	9.0	13.9	14.2	11.1	6.5	19.7	173.4	3.4	176.8
	May 7	67.3	5.1	12.2	8.0	8.8	12.4	13.9	10.9	6.2	19.3	164.1	3.2	167.3
	June 4	64.8	4.9	12.4	7.3	8.7	11.5	14.0	10.8	6.0	18.6	159.0	3.1	162.1
	July 9	59.1	4.5	10.5	6.9	7.7	10.3	12.6	9.7	5.4	16.1	142.7	2.6	145.4
	August 6	54.6	4.7	9.9	6.7	7.4	9.4	12.2	9.9	5.1	16.0	135.8	2.7	138.5
	September 3	57.2	4.6	10.3	7.0	7.8	9.4	12.7	9.8	5.1	16.9	140.8	2.6	143.4
	October 3†	54.4	4.2	8.6	6.3	7.6	8.7	11.3	8.4	4.5	15.5	129.4	2.5	132.0
	November 7	46.0	3.3	6.7	5.7	7.0	7.6	10.9	7.2	3.9	14.9	113.3	2.4	115.7
	December 5	39.5	3.0	6.4	5.2	6.2	7.1	9.8	6.4	3.7	13.7	101.0	2.1	103.1
1976	January 2	33.8	2.5	5.1	4.5	5.7	5.9	8.0	5.8	3.8	11.6	86.8	2.0	88.8
	February 6	37.7	2.7	6.2	5.1	5.7	7.1	8.9	6.8	4.1	12.9	97.2	2.3	99.5
	March 5	40.7	3.2	7.4	5.6	6.3	7.8	9.8	7.3	4.5	14.4	106.9	2.1	109.0
	April 2	44.6	3.4	8.7	6.0	6.9	9.3	10.2	7.8	5.4	15.0	117.4	2.3	119.7
Numbers notified to careers offices														
1974	April 3	36.6	3.2	7.7	11.7	8.3	10.4	9.1	4.8	3.2	5.9	100.9	2.5	103.4
	May 8	39.6	3.2	7.9	12.4	7.5	11.4	9.9	4.3	3.2	6.9	106.2	2.7	108.9
	June 5	41.6	3.2	8.2	12.3	7.6	12.3	9.7	3.9	3.3	8.9	111.1	2.7	113.8
	July 3	41.8	3.2	10.0	18.2	7.5	13.3	10.0	5.3	3.5	9.3	121.8	2.6	124.4
	August 7	37.1	3.4	8.9	14.5	6.2	11.8	7.7	4.0	2.9	7.3	103.9	2.3	106.2
	September 4	34.4	2.9	6.8	10.8	6.0	10.0	7.7	3.1	2.8	7.0	91.7	2.2	93.8
	October 9*	29.8	2.6	5.0	8.4	4.8	8.1	6.9	2.4	2.4	6.0	76.5	2.1	78.6
	November 6*	26.4	2.3	3.9	..	4.0	6.8	5.8	2.1	2.2	5.6	65.8	2.0	67.9
	December 4*	..	..	3.1	..	..	5.6	4.6	1.7	1.7	5.5	..	1.7	..
1975	January 8*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.6	..
	February 5*	17.9	1.5	2.2	4.2	2.4	4.3	3.2	1.5	1.4	2.6	41.2	1.5	42.7
	March 5	17.5	1.6	2.3	4.4	3.0	4.6	3.6	1.9	1.4	2.6	42.9	1.2	44.2
	April 9	16.1	1.6	3.0	3.7	2.6	4.5	3.3	2.0	1.4	2.7	40.9	1.3	42.1
	May 7	15.1	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.2	4.0	3.1	1.7	1.2	3.0	37.5	1.1	38.6
	June 4	14.7	1.0	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	3.5	34.8	1.1	36.0
	July 9	13.2	1.2	2.2	6.3	2.2	3.4	2.6	1.7	1.2	3.1	37.0	0.9	38.0
	August 6	10.1	1.0	2.0	3.1	1.5	2.6	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.4	27.2	0.9	28.1
	September 3	10.3	1.0	2.1	2.4	1.6	2.2	2.5	1.4	1.0	2.3	26.8	0.8	27.6
	October 3†	10.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.1	0.9	2.3	25.6	0.8	26.4
	November 7	9.6	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.5	1.0	0.8	1.9	23.5	0.7	24.2
	December 5	8.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.8	0.5	1.9	19.7	0.7	20.4
1976	January 2	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.8	17.9	0.6	18.5
	February 6	7.1	0.6	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	17.6	0.6	18.3
	March 5	8.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	0.8	0.6	1.3	21.2	0.6	21.9
	April 2	9.8	1.0	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.4	23.6	0.7	24.3

Notes: The figures represent only the numbers of vacancies notified to local employment offices and careers offices and remaining unfilled on the day of the count. They are not a measure of total vacancies. Vacancies notified to employment offices could include some that are suitable for young persons. Similarly vacancies notified to careers officers could include some for adults. Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.
 * Because of industrial action at local offices (a) some of the figures for October, November and December 1974 and for February 1975 include estimates for certain offices which did not render returns, (b) in December 1974, no count of unfilled vacancies was made in the South East, East Anglia, West Midlands and East Midlands regions, and (c) in January 1975 no count of unfilled vacancies was made in any region in Great Britain.
 † From October 1975 the day of the count was changed from a Wednesday to a Friday.

VACANCIES

vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled: regional analysis, seasonally adjusted*

TABLE 119

		THOUSANDS												
		South East†	East Anglia	South West†	West Midlands	East Midlands†	Yorkshire and Humber-side†	North West†	North†	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
1971	March 3	60.3	3.7	9.9	10.2	8.8	11.8	14.7	6.3	5.5	7.2	137.4	1.9	139.3
	March 31	56.9	3.5	9.9	9.8	8.1	10.8	13.5	6.1	4.9	7.0	128.8	1.9	130.7
	May 5	57.6	3.4	10.2	9.4	7.7	9.6	12.9	5.8	5.2	6.7	126.5	1.9	128.4
	June 9	59.3	3.2	10.2	9.2	7.5	9.4	12.6	5.7	4.6	6.4	126.4	1.9	128.3
	July 7	53.4	3.0	9.5	8.4	7.5	9.3	11.9	5.3	4.6	6.4	118.9	1.8	120.7
	August 4	56.4	3.3	9.6	8.4	7.6	9.6	12.2	5.3	4.6	6.1	123.3	1.8	125.1
	September 8	52.9	3.2	9.3	8.1	7.6	8.8	11.4	5.1	4.6	5.6	119.0	1.8	120.8
	October 6	50.5	3.2	9.6	7.7	7.4	8.4	12.1	5.2	4.5	5.6	117.5	1.7	119.2
	November 3	51.0	3.4	10.7	7.8	7.1	8.1	11.8	5.4	4.4	5.7	119.3	2.0	121.3
	December 1	51.4	3.7	10.6	7.6	7.1	8.8	11.5	5.9	4.7	6.2	118.9	2.1	121.0
1972	January 5	54.0	3.8	10.7	7.8	8.0	9.5	10.9	5.5	4.6	6.2	121.6	2.0	123.6
	February 9	56.7	4.2	11.0	7.7	8.1	9.6	10.7	5.4	4.6	6.2	124.1	1.9	126.0
	March 8	60.1	4.2	11.4	7.8	8.1	9.5	10.6	5.4	5.0	6.1	126.8	1.8	128.6
	April 5	63.9	4.3	10.7	8.0	8.4	9.9	10.3	5.3	4.9	5.9	130.0	1.7	131.7
	May 3	65.3	4.4	11.2	8.0	8.3	10.1	10.0	5.3	4.9	6.3	132.1	1.8	133.9
	June 7	67.6	4.6	11.5	8.6	9.0	10.3	9.7	5.9	5.4	7.0	138.0	2.0	140.0
	July 5	67.9	4.8	12.0	8.4	9.1	10.1	10.2	6.0	5.0	7.5	139.9	2.1	142.0
	August 9	70.7	5.1	12.7	9.0	9.6	10.9	11.4	6.4	5.5	8.0	150.2	2.2	152.4
	September 6	72.8	5.0	12.9	9.2	9.5	10.4	11.1	5.9	5.0	6.8	151.2	2.1	153.3
	October 4	76.7	5.6	13.8	10.2	10.3	11.5	10.9	6.5	5.0	7.9	161.5	2.3	163.8
	November 8	81.7	6.2	14.9	11.9	11.5	12.9	12.6	7.7	5.3	8.9	176.3	2.3	178.6
	December 6	88.0	6.8	16.2	13.6	12.4	13.9	14.0	8.3	5.7	10.0	190.8	2.4	193.2
1973	January 3	94.7	7.4	17.4	14.7	13.3	14.7	15.9	9.2	6.2	10.9	204.6	2.4	207.0
	February 7	105.9	8.1	19.7	17.3	14.8	16.2	18.3	10.8	7.1	13.5	232.3	2.7	235.0
	March 7	117.2	9.0	21.3	19.3	16.3	17.5	20.6	11.9	7.3	14.8	255.6	2.9	258.5
	April 4	125.6	9.9	23.0	21.1	18.0	18.8	22.0	12.8	8.0	16.1	275.6	3.2	278.8
	May 9	134.0	11.0	24.3	23.1	19.8	20.5	23.9	13.3	8.6	17.3	296.0	3.2	299.2
	June 6	141.5	11.5	24.9	24.1	19.9	21.6	25.3	13.3	8.9	17.5	308.5	3.0	

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of overtime worked			Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week				Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative on short-time	
1971 Septemb ^c -18	1,540	29.3	8.3	12.73	12.57	9	375	80	812	10.2	89	1.7	1,185	13.4
October 16	1,549	29.7	8.2	12.64	12.02	6	214	106	969	9.2	112	2.1	1,182	10.6
November 13	1,547	29.8	8.1	12.58	11.65	8	327	111	1,058	9.6	119	2.3	1,367	11.7
December 11	1,571	30.3	8.1	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9.1	99	1.9	1,169	11.8
1972 January 15	1,392	27.1	8.0	11.07	11.79	5	181	78	675	8.7	83	1.5	856	10.4
February 19||	1,173	22.9	8.0	9.35	9.79	46	1,857	995	13,338	13.9	1,041	20.4	15,694	15.1
March 18	1,475	29.0	8.1	11.91	12.42	9	363	114	1,229	10.7	123	2.4	1,591	12.9
April 15	1,470	28.9	8.0	11.79	12.02	14	563	68	583	8.6	82	1.6	1,146	14.0
May 13	1,561	30.7	8.1	12.66	12.41	5	200	65	628	9.6	70	1.4	828	11.8
June 17	1,567	30.8	8.2	12.88	12.61	3	135	38	317	8.4	41	0.8	452	11.0
July 15	1,503	29.5	8.4	12.64	12.59	3	113	29	239	8.3	32	0.6	352	11.1
August 19	1,485	29.1	8.2	12.15	13.14	5	182	28	241	8.6	33	0.6	424	12.9
September 16	1,578	30.8	8.2	12.99	12.74	5	200	26	218	8.5	31	0.6	418	13.6
October 14	1,660	32.4	8.3	13.72	13.10	4	150	25	222	8.9	29	0.6	372	12.9
November 18	1,742	33.9	8.3	14.39	13.44	1	56	20	156	7.7	22	0.4	212	9.8
December 9	1,732	33.7	8.4	14.61	13.90	1	41	16	138	8.5	17	0.3	179	10.4
1973 January 13	1,643	32.1	8.2	13.41	14.26	4	176	27	207	7.7	31	0.6	384	12.3
February 17	1,754	34.2	8.3	14.55	15.11	6	253	17	167	9.5	23	0.5	412	17.9
March 17	1,757	34.3	8.3	14.61	15.22	8	308	25	350	13.8	33	0.6	657	19.9
April 14	1,772	34.5	8.4	14.80	15.05	4	142	20	155	7.7	24	0.5	297	12.6
May 19	1,827	35.5	8.5	15.60	15.35	5	185	13	117	8.9	18	0.3	302	16.9
June 16	1,830	35.6	8.5	15.50	15.21	3	103	13	112	8.8	15	0.3	215	14.0
July 14	1,760	34.0	8.8	15.48	15.37	1	46	13	116	9.0	14	0.3	162	11.6
August 18	1,717	33.1	8.5	14.62	15.42	1	47	11	82	7.6	12	0.2	129	10.8
September 15	1,823	35.2	8.6	15.76	15.47	14	571	9	97	10.4	24	0.5	668	28.3
October 13	1,885	36.3	8.7	16.32	15.72	1	32	10	90	9.4	10	0.2	121	11.7
November 17	1,940	37.2	8.6	16.73	15.79	3	109	21	211	10.3	23	0.4	320	13.8
December 15	1,969	37.6	8.9	17.43	16.73	1	35	9	71	7.9	10	0.2	105	10.7
1974 January 19||	1,264	24.4	7.8	9.81	10.74	8	309	1,130	15,543	13.8	1,137	22.2	15,852	13.9
February 16||	1,397	27.1	7.7	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13.2	949	18.5	12,747	13.4
March 16||	1,586	30.8	8.1	12.09	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
April 6	1,735	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
May 18	1,769	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
June 15 (a) *	1,742	33.9	8.6	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10.6	25	0.5	352	13.7
June 15 (b) *	2,066	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.34	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
July 13†	1,995	35.2	8.8	17.61	17.45	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
August 17†	1,882	33.1	8.8	16.48	17.31	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
September 14†	1,992	35.1	8.7	17.33	16.98	6	226	58	723	12.5	63	1.1	949	15.0
October 19†	2,015	35.5	8.5	17.04	16.32	23	929	59	770	13.1	82	1.4	1,699	20.7
November 16†	2,022	35.6	8.5	17.11	15.99	19	742	65	634	9.7	84	1.5	1,376	16.4
December 14†	2,009	35.7	8.6	17.24	16.41	8	322	64	688	10.7	72	1.3	1,011	13.9
1975 January 18†	1,791	32.1	8.3	14.94	16.11	6	223	124	1,265	10.2	130	2.3	1,488	11.5
February 15†	1,765	31.9	8.2	14.51	15.30	11	451	172	1,769	10.3	183	3.3	2,219	12.1
March 15†	1,737	31.6	8.2	14.21	15.04	17	668	207	2,085	10.1	223	4.1	2,752	12.3
April 19†	1,691	31.0	8.1	13.78	14.05	11	446	229	2,261	9.9	240	4.4	2,708	11.3
May 17†	1,618	29.8	8.3	13.42	13.08	17	685	222	2,304	10.3	239	4.4	2,989	12.5
June 14†	1,570	29.1	8.2	12.94	12.56	14	573	195	1,876	9.6	209	3.9	2,449	11.7
July 19†	1,517	28.2	8.8	13.29	13.12	21	850	112	1,165	10.4	133	2.5	2,016	15.1
August 16†	1,397	26.0	8.4	11.67	12.44	17	688	108	1,096	10.2	125	2.3	1,784	14.3
September 13†	1,568	29.3	8.4	13.11	12.75	12	493	120	1,182	9.9	132	2.5	1,676	12.7
October 18†	1,625	30.5	8.3	13.47	12.75	6	230	147	1,564	10.7	152	2.9	1,793	11.8
November 15†	1,676	31.8	8.3	13.85	12.73	20	816	157	1,537	9.8	177	3.4	2,353	13.3
December 13†	1,695	32.2	8.5	14.39	13.56	24	942	128	1,228	9.6	151	2.9	2,170	14.4
1976 January 10†	1,435	27.5	7.8	11.22	12.43	13	504	140	1,347	9.6	152	2.9	1,850	12.2
February 14†	1,572	30.3	8.3	13.08	13.89	6	247	160	1,534	9.6	167	3.2	1,781	10.7
March 13††	1,624	31.4	8.4	13.65	14.50	4	176	128	1,293	10.1	133	2.6	1,469	11.1

* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.
† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
‡ In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by energy crises.
§ Figures after June 1974 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the 1975 Census of Employment.
** See page 510 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

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	99.6	100.2	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	99.4		98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966	97.3		101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2		97.8	95.7	98.5	98.1	
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8		97.1	96.6	97.3	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	96.1	95.4	97.5	
1971	84.4		87.2	82.1	74.0	85.9		95.1	93.4	93.2	96.6	
1972	81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5		94.7	92.6	92.8	96.7	
1973	83.2		85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4		96.5	94.9	95.1	97.6	
1974	81.0		84.7	77.6	66.3	87.5		93.8	92.4	91.8	96.8	
1975	75.9		80.3	75.5	62.3	83.4		92.7	91.3	92.5	95.3	
1972 June 17	83.4	81.7	84.7	82.2	74.3	85.4	95.5	95.2	93.3	94.2	96.8	97.0
July 15	78.8	81.6	80.7									

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

TABLE 122

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)													
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1973 Oct.	£ 40.24	£ 42.41	£ 41.31	£ 43.85	£ 40.51	£ 37.00	£ 39.14	£ 41.60	£ 45.74	£ 39.45	£ 36.75	£ 34.53	£ 33.90
1974 Oct.	47.97	57.01	51.29	51.76	48.49	44.32	46.18	50.40	52.73	46.97	43.74	41.39	40.37
1975 Oct.	60.29	69.74	63.10	62.50	58.86	53.35	56.79	67.53	62.52	56.12	53.65	50.76	48.16
Average hours worked													
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
1975 Oct.	46.2	42.6	42.7	41.9	42.6	42.0	42.2	43.9	41.4	42.1	42.4	43.7	40.5
Average hourly earnings													
1973 Oct.	p 85.44	p 100.26	p 92.62	p 97.23	p 90.83	p 84.28	p 88.95	p 94.55	p 106.37	p 88.26	p 81.85	p 77.60	p 80.71
1974 Oct.	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
1975 Oct.	130.50	163.71	147.78	149.16	138.17	127.02	134.57	153.83	151.01	133.30	126.53	116.16	118.91

FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1973 Oct.	£ 42.59	£ 39.36	£ 48.69	£ 40.11	£ 41.52	£ 39.86	£ 41.41	£ 39.78	£ 43.31	£ 34.21	£ 31.32	£ 40.92
1974 Oct.	50.40	45.61	54.96	48.23	49.12	48.46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
1975 Oct.	61.07	55.83	65.16	58.06	59.74	59.82	60.38	60.45	63.81	50.71	49.88	59.58
Average hours worked												
1973 Oct.	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	49.6	44.1	43.9	45.6
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
1975 Oct.	44.5	43.1	42.4	42.5	42.7	47.2	45.2	42.3	47.3	43.2	43.2	43.6
Average hourly earnings												
1973 Oct.	p 90.42	p 87.27	p 107.96	p 89.33	p 92.89	p 81.68	p 87.73	p 90.82	p 87.32	p 77.57	p 71.34	p 89.74
1974 Oct.	109.33	104.13	125.19	109.86	111.64	100.96	104.17	108.43	105.17	95.16	86.66	107.83
1975 Oct.	137.24	129.54	153.70	136.61	139.91	126.74	133.58	142.91	134.90	117.38	115.46	136.65

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)													
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
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
1975 Oct.	37.28	42.91	37.40	35.41	38.94	35.48	36.38	39.19	42.33	34.40	31.76	28.13	28.70
Average hours worked													
1973 Oct.	38.6	38.6	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	37.3	36.7	36.4
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1
1975 Oct.	37.7	38.6	37.9	36.7	37.5	37.4	37.1	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.1	36.5	35.5
Average hourly earnings													
1973 Oct.	p 58.76	p 66.66	p 55.77	p 55.92	p 61.73	p 56.41	p 59.79	p 60.23	p 69.44	p 56.06	p 53.32	p 48.88	p 52.28
1974 Oct.	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
1975 Oct.	98.89	111.17	98.68	96.49	103.84	94.87	98.06	105.92	112.88	93.48	87.98	77.07	80.85

FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)												
	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1973 Oct.	£ 21.16	£ 22.93	£ 22.79	£ 20.02	£ 21.15	—	£ 18.96	£ 23.04	£ 28.84	£ 16.79	£ 23.37	£ 21.16
1974 Oct.	27.54	28.86	30.09	26.27	27.05	—	23.92	29.89	34.58	21.73	29.18	27.01
1975 Oct.	35.20	36.77	38.51	32.94	34.23	—	30.45	38.76	44.07	26.59	38.64	34.19
Average hours worked												
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.5	—	37.2	37.3	43.0	38.4	40.3	37.7
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
1975 Oct.	35.9	37.0	37.9	37.3	36.8	—	37.5	35.4	41.5	38.3	40.3	37.0
Average hourly earnings												
1973 Oct.	p 57.97	p 61.15	p 59.04	p 53.10	p 56.40	—	p 50.97	p 61.77	p 67.07	p 43.72	p 57.99	p 56.13
1974 Oct.	75.87	76.55	77.75	70.05	72.72	—	62.78	81.44	81.56	56.15	73.87	72.22
1975 Oct.	98.05	99.38	101.61	88.31	93.02	—	81.20	109.49	106.19	69.43	95.88	92.41

* Except railways and London Transport.

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

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

TABLE 123

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	October 1973			October 1974			October 1975		
	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
	£	p	£	£	p	£	£	p	£
All manufacturing industries									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	41.52	44.7	92.89	49.12	44.0	111.64	59.74	42.7	139.91
Full-time women (18 years and over)	21.15	37.5	56.40	27.05	37.2	72.72	34.23	36.8	92.02
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	11.30	21.6	52.31	14.56	21.4	68.04	18.38	21.4	85.89
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	21.60	40.9	52.81	26.31	40.3	65.29	32.87	39.7	82.80
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	15.21	38.1	39.92	19.31	37.8	51.08	23.15	37.5	61.73
All industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	40.92	45.6	89.74	48.63	45.1	107.83	59.58	43.6	136.65
Full-time women (18 years and over)	21.16	37.7	56.13	27.01	37.4	72.22	34.19	37.0	92.41
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	11.11	21.4	51.92	14.28	21.2	67.36	18.02	21.2	85.00
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	21.02	41.7	50.41	26.00	41.2	63.11	33.08	40.4	81.88
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	15.13	38.1	39.71	19.23	37.8	50.87	23.03	37.5	61.41

* Women ordinarily employed for not more than 30 hours a week are classed as part-time workers.
† The industries covered are manufacturing; mining and quarrying (except coal mining); construction; gas, electricity and water; transport and communication (except railways and London Transport); certain miscellaneous services and public administration.

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

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

TABLE 124

ALL INDUSTRIES: non-manual						ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES: non-manual					
ALL AGES, including part-time employees						ALL AGES, including part-time employees					
		Males	Females	Males and females			Males	Females	Males and females		
1970	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.5	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7	111.7
1972	April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4	124.4
1973	April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6	138.6	138.6	138.6	138.6
1974	April	156.0	158.5	156.8	153.3	167.4	155.8	155.8	155.8	155.8	155.8
Weights		515	485	1,000	648	(49 part-time, 303 full-time)	1,000		1,000		
The above series terminated at April 1974											
FULL-TIME ADULTS: men (21 years and over) women (18 years and over)						FULL-TIME ADULTS: men (21 years and over) women (18 years and over)					
		Men	Women	Men and women			Men	Women	Men and women		
1970	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971	April	111.5	112.2	111.7	110.7	112.5	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0	111.0
1972	April	124.1	125.8	124.5	122.3	124.9	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7	122.7
1973	April	137.3	139.8	138.0	135.9	139.9	136.5	136.5	136.5	136.5	136.5
1974	April	155.3	161.8	157.0	152.1	165.2	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.3	154.3
1975	April	195.0	224.0	202.9	191.8	226.7	197.5	197.5	197.5	197.5	197.5
Weights		575	425	1,000	689	311	1,000		1,000		

Notes: These fixed weighted series are based on results of the New Earnings Survey and are described in articles in the May 1972 (pages 431 to 434) and January 1976 (page 19) issues of this Gazette.
The series for full-time adults relate to those whose pay for the survey pay-period was not affected by absence.

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

TABLE 125

		Average weekly wage earnings (1)	Average hourly wage earnings (2)	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime* (3)	Average hourly wage rates† (4)	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4)) (5)
1961	April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962	April	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964	April	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966	April	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1967	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1968	April	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970	April	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971	April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1972	April	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1973						

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

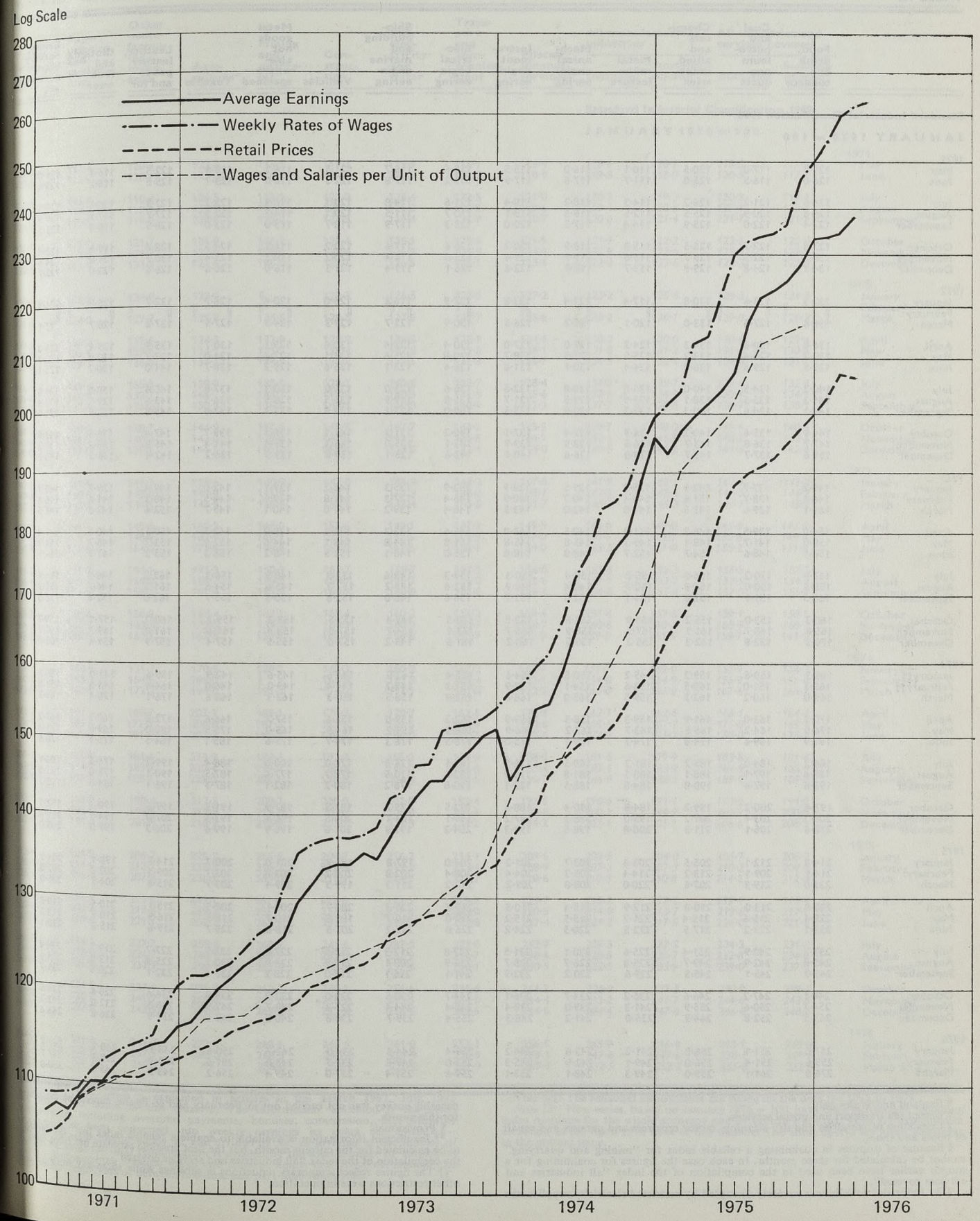
TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES				ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours		Average weekly earnings		Average hours		
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p	
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)									
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1
April 1975	54.5	56.6	45.0	125.8	54.0	55.7	45.5	122.2	119.2
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)									
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1
April 1975	68.2	68.7	39.2	173.2	67.9	68.4	38.7	174.3	174.6
All full-time men (21 years and over)									
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.1	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2
April 1975	58.1	60.2	43.4	137.7	59.2	60.8	43.0	139.9	139.3
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)									
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7
April 1975	30.9	32.4	39.5	81.8	30.9	32.1	39.4	81.6	81.1
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)									
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7
April 1975	35.2	35.4	37.1	95.2	39.3	39.6	36.6	106.1	105.9
All full-time women (18 years and over)									
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6
April 1975	32.4	33.6	38.5	87.2	36.6	37.4	37.4	98.5	98.3
Full time adults									
(a) Men (21 years and over)									
April 1972	31.7	32.7	42.6	76.4	31.4	32.0	41.8	75.8	75.0
April 1973	36.0	37.3	43.1	85.7	35.5	36.4	42.1	85.2	84.1
April 1974	40.8	42.3	43.0	97.6	40.6	41.7	42.0	97.8	96.8
April 1975	52.1	54.2	42.3	127.2	52.7	54.0	41.3	128.9	127.7
(b) Males and females (18 years and over)									
April 1972	35.6	36.8	43.1	84.6	35.0	35.9	42.1	84.1	82.9
April 1973	40.3	41.8	43.0	96.4	40.1	41.1	42.0	96.6	95.5
April 1974	45.5	47.1	42.3	112.8	45.0	46.1	41.4	112.3	111.6
April 1975	51.5	53.6	42.3	125.8	52.0	53.4	41.4	127.3	126.0
*Full-time youths and boys (under 21)									
April 1972	16.7	17.1	42.7	48.0	16.0	16.2	42.3	45.5	44.3
April 1973	19.9	20.4	43.0	62.5	19.0	19.3	42.4	59.1	57.4
April 1974	26.1	26.9	42.0	81.5	24.7	25.1	41.8	79.8	78.1
April 1975	33.4	34.2	42.0	81.5	32.9	33.3	41.8	79.8	78.1
*Full-time girls (under 18)									
April 1972	11.0	11.3	39.6	33.2	10.2	10.3	39.0	30.6	30.4
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.2	43.8	11.8	11.9	38.4	40.9	40.7
April 1974	16.6	17.1	38.7	60.3	15.4	15.7	38.1	58.5	58.3
April 1975	22.8	23.4	38.7	60.3	22.0	22.3	38.1	58.5	58.3
*Part-time men (21 years and over)									
April 1972	10.4	10.5	20.4	56.0	12.1	12.2	18.9	64.6	64.4
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.2	66.0	15.0	15.2	19.0	72.2	72.0
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	89.4	14.8	15.1	18.2	93.9	93.6
April 1975	20.1	20.3	20.2	89.4	17.9	18.3	18.2	93.9	93.6
*Part-time women (18 years and over)									
April 1972	9.3	9.5	22.6	49.0	8.5	8.6	20.3	49.1	49.0
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.7	57.3	9.9	10.1	20.7	57.5	57.4
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.9	77.5	11.7	11.9	21.4	81.3	81.2
April 1975	17.0	17.6	22.9	77.5	17.1	17.4	21.4	81.3	81.2

* From 1975 the New Earnings Survey only covers employees who are members of PAYE schemes; it therefore excludes substantial numbers of part-time workers and youths, boys and girls with low earnings working full-time. The survey estimates for these categories are therefore not directly comparable with those for earlier years.

Earnings, wage rates, retail prices, wages and salaries per unit of output

AVERAGE 1970 = 100



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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 - 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 1974		June 1974		January 1975		June 1975		January 1976		June 1976	
	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*												
Timeworkers	244.0	277.3	315.7	327.0	399.5	67.80	274.3	297.4	345.2	370.7	437.3	143.75
Skilled	253.5	281.7	341.9	356.9	438.7	61.14	272.9	290.9	356.5	391.9	455.3	122.36
Semi-skilled	254.4	300.9	360.4	391.4	404.1	53.80	290.0	307.4	393.9	405.6	464.2	114.31
Labourers	257.7	288.8	337.7	351.7	423.7	64.27	289.8	307.6	367.7	395.7	462.9	133.86
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	224.4	268.5	313.1	370.0	381.9	70.17	267.6	274.1	340.1	380.6	416.1	159.67
Skilled	227.2	277.5	326.5	386.2	409.2	61.89	280.7	291.8	367.9	410.1	459.6	133.27
Semi-skilled	217.4	263.2	307.5	365.0	375.2	58.92	266.8	274.5	341.8	389.8	425.5	122.15
Labourers	224.5	270.2	315.7	373.4	388.3	67.22	268.7	276.4	344.4	386.0	425.5	149.80
All payment-by-result workers	227.9	268.9	311.1	357.2	384.1	69.58	263.9	276.0	335.2	374.1	416.3	155.58
All skilled workers	239.5	282.5	336.3	383.0	425.1	61.63	274.9	288.7	360.2	402.3	454.8	129.42
All semi-skilled workers	233.4	280.5	330.1	382.3	392.9	57.38	281.2	290.4	368.0	408.1	450.8	119.82
All labourers	231.8	273.2	318.9	365.8	395.4	66.40	270.8	281.9	346.1	386.3	432.0	145.25
All workers covered												
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers	243.8	270.1	313.9	328.3	379.7	64.37	291.6	311.9	369.9	394.2	449.9	149.43
General workers	235.5	259.7	305.3	312.2	371.6	69.94	274.0	291.1	342.8	360.3	416.7	156.88
Craftsmen	242.4	268.0	312.3	324.7	379.1	65.90	288.8	308.0	364.7	387.2	443.8	151.46
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	224.5	247.8	296.2	302.6	352.6	62.71	235.2	253.5	303.0	326.8	371.4	142.47
General workers	203.2	230.7	285.8	300.7	333.1	66.57	224.4	246.1	288.1	317.2	361.2	154.34
Craftsmen	219.4	243.7	294.0	302.9	346.7	63.35	232.3	251.2	299.0	324.4	366.4	144.37
All payment-by-result workers	237.5	263.0	307.1	320.0	370.8	64.14	271.3	290.6	345.6	368.8	421.2	149.47
All general workers	226.7	251.1	297.6	305.6	361.3	69.69	256.5	273.8	322.4	341.0	393.9	156.69
All craftsmen	235.3	260.4	305.3	316.9	369.5	65.59	268.2	286.7	340.1	362.1	415.0	150.60
All workers covered												
ENGINEERING‡												
Timeworkers	244.6	294.9	333.2	359.8	429.67	67.80	274.3	297.4	345.2	370.7	437.3	143.75
Skilled	257.0	310.2	359.8	389.0	452.79	61.14	272.9	290.9	356.5	391.9	455.3	122.36
Semi-skilled	257.3	311.6	360.0	389.0	452.79	61.14	272.9	290.9	356.5	391.9	455.3	122.36
Labourers	253.0	305.2	349.1	378.0	423.92	64.27	289.8	307.6	367.7	395.7	462.9	133.86
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers	240.0	287.9	318.2	335.84	395.84	70.17	267.6	274.1	340.1	380.6	416.1	159.67
Skilled	230.1	273.7	307.1	322.34	372.34	61.89	280.7	291.8	367.9	410.1	459.6	133.27
Semi-skilled	246.4	304.0	348.9	378.11	428.11	58.92	266.8	274.5	341.8	389.8	425.5	122.15
Labourers	235.9	281.7	314.0	328.14	378.14	67.22	268.7	276.4	344.4	386.0	425.5	149.80
All payment-by-result workers	242.1	291.3	324.3	332.14	372.14	69.58	263.9	276.0	335.2	374.1	416.3	155.58
All skilled workers	243.1	291.6	330.6	336.7	376.7	61.63	274.9	288.7	360.2	402.3	454.8	129.42
All semi-skilled workers	254.7	309.8	357.7	372.1	412.1	57.38	281.2	290.4	368.0	408.1	450.8	119.82
All labourers	244.4	293.5	330.9	345.6	395.6	66.40	270.8	281.9	346.1	386.3	432.0	145.25
All workers covered												

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:

- * 370-1.
- † 271-273; 276-278.
- ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

Note: The specified pay-week for the January 1974 inquiry occurred in the period when electricity supplies to industry were restricted as part of the measures taken at the time of the coal mining dispute. This may have affected the figures although it is uncertain by how much, and other factors could also have exerted an influence.

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

JULY 31, 1972 - 100

TABLE 130

All industries and services	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
	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p	£	p
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	114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	115.2	116.5	117.8	115.6
1974	136.4	144.4	143.1	138.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	136.9	145.8	144.1	138.7
1975	175.4	191.8	190.1	178.7	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	176.2	193.7	191.6	179.8
1974 April	126.2	132.6	129.5	127.3	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	126.6	133.8	130.4	128.0
May	129.8	138.6	135.0	131.4	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	130.3	139.8	135.9	132.1
June	134.8	141.8	141.1	136.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	135.3	143.1	142.1	136.9
July	137.8	144.2	144.7	139.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	138.3	145.5	145.8	139.9
August	143.6	149.0	150.8	144.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.2	150.4	151.9	145.6
September	144.1	151.3	152.3	145.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.6	152.7	153.4	146.4
October	145.9	155.2	155.6	147.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	146.5	156.6	156.7	148.7
November	150.7	162.4	162.4	153.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	151.3	163.9	162.9	153.9
December	153.9	170.9	164.9	157.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	154.5	172.5	166.1	158.0
1975 January	155.6	172.8	167.5	158.9	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	156.2	174.5	168.8	159.8
February	157.9	174.1	171.3	161.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	158.5	175.8	172.7	162.0
March	165.0	180.3	178.0	168.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	165.7	182.1	179.4	169.0
April	166.1	181.1	179.0	169.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	166.8	182.8	180.4	170.1
May	172.5	186.8	185.5	175.4	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	173.2	188.6	187.0	176.4
June	178.9	190.8	193.6	181.5	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	179.7	192.8	195.2	182.6
July	180.6	195.3	195.6	183.7	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	181.4	197.3	197.2	184.8
August	181.3	196.0	197.2	184.4	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	182.1	198.0	198.9	185.6
September	181.7	196.6	197.9	184.9	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	182.5	198.7	199.6	186.0
October	182.9	199.5	199.3	186.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	183.7	201.6	200.9	187.5
November	190.6	209.2	207.7	194.4	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	191.4	211.3	209.4	195.6
December	192.1	219.0	208.5	197.0	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	192.9	221.2	210.3	198.2
1976 January	195.4	224.4	214.5	200.9	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	196.2	226.6	216.3	202.1
February	199.8	227.8	218.8	205.1	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	200.6	230.2	206.3	206.3
March	201.2	229.3	220.1	206.5	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	202.1	231.7	220.0	207.8
April	202.4	230.6	221.7	207.8	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	203.3	233.0	223.5	209.0
Manufacturing industries												
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	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6
1974	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3
1975	170.9	191.3	180.7	174.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	171.0	191.4	180.7	174.5
1974 April	123.3	128.3	126.3	124.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	123.3	128.3	126.3	124.2
May	126.8	135.6	131.6	128.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	126.8	135.6	131.6	128.4
June	129.9	139.2	135.0	131.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	129.9	139.2	135.0	131.6
July	131.8	141.5	137.7	133.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	131.8	141.5	137.7	133.6
August	140.7	148.6	145.8	142.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	140.7	148.6	145.8	142.2
September	141.1	149.5	146.2	142.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	141.1	149.5	146.	

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

TABLE 131

		JULY 31, 1972 = 100								
		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Basic weekly rates of wages										
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1974		149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133
1975		186	190	177	165	179	176	171	167	171
1975	January	176	159	168	141	149	159	158	155	154
	February	177	159	168	141	150	159	158	156	156
	March	177	201	168	141	164	160	158	167	162
	April	177	201	170	141	165	161	158	167	166
	May	180	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166
	June	180	201	178	176	185	182	179	167	168
	July	192	192	178	182	185	182	179	167	174
	August	192	192	181	182	186	182	181	167	174
	September	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	178
	October	192	193	181	182	186	184	181	172	180
	November	192	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187
	December	199	193	193	182	204	193	184	174	190
1976	January	230	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191
	February	232	194	199	184	214	195	191	202	193
	March	232	214	199	184	214	195	191	214	193
	April	232	215	200	184	214	195	191	214	199
Normal weekly hours‡										
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1974		99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1975		99.2	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1975	January	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(40.0)
	February	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	March	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	April	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	May	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	June	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	July	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	August	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	September	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	October	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	November	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	December	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
1976	January	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	February	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	March	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
	April	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	99.8
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1974		150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134
1975		187	190	178	165	179	176	171	167	172
1975	January	178	159	169	141	149	159	158	155	154
	February	179	159	169	141	150	159	158	156	156
	March	179	201	169	141	164	160	158	167	163
	April	179	201	170	141	165	161	158	167	166
	May	181	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166
	June	181	201	178	176	185	182	179	167	168
	July	194	192	178	182	185	182	179	167	174
	August	194	192	182	182	186	182	181	167	174
	September	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	179
	October	194	193	182	182	186	184	181	172	180
	November	194	193	192	182	204	191	181	172	187
	December	200	193	194	182	204	193	184	174	191
1976	January	231	193	197	184	206	195	191	201	191
	February	233	194	200	184	214	195	191	202	194
	March	233	214	200	184	214	195	191	214	194
	April	233	215	201	184	214	195	191	214	199

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued)

		JULY 31, 1972 = 100								
		Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
Basic weekly rates of wages										
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
1973		113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
1974		138	126	130	162	135	131	138	138	128
1975		171	160	158	215	170	169	181	182	163
1975	January	164	147	144	183	155	157	165	176	149
	February	164	150	144	199	155	158	168	177	149
	March	164	151	157	199	173	160	172	177	149
	April	165	155	157	199	173	164	173	177	149
	May	167	155	158	199	173	164	176	177	149
	June	167	161	161	228	173	166	176	179	161
	July	170	162	161	228	173	173	183	181	165
	August	172	165	161	228	173	175	184	181	165
	September	178	165	162	228	173	175	184	181	165
	October	178	168	162	228	173	176	189	181	177
	November	179	173	162	228	173	177	198	194	180
	December	182	173	163	228	176	178	199	211	190
1976	January	197	174	164	229	187	184	200	211	198
	February	198	180	164	229	187	193	202	211	204
	March	198	180	164	229	200	195	202	211	204
	April	198	203	169	229	200	195	202	211	204
Normal weekly hours‡										
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7
1973		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.9	100.0	98.5
1974		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
1975		100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.0
1975	January	(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	May	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	June	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
1976	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
Basic hourly rates of wages										
1972	Average of monthly index numbers	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
1973		113	105	109	139	112	107	117	114	106
1974		138	126	130	162	138	131	141	145	132
1975		170	160	158	215	175	169	185	182	168
1975	January	164	147	144	183	159	157	169	176	153
	February	164	150	144	200	159	158	171	177	154
	March	164	151	157	200	178	160	176	177	154

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†						All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations		
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom					Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption	Items mainly imported for direct consumption
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights	1968 1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
	1969 1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
	1970 1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
	1971 1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
	1972 1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
	1973 1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
	1975 1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3
	1976 1,000	228	40.8‡	187.2‡	36.8‡	57.1‡	93.8‡	50.7‡	42.7‡	772	959.2‡
Monthly averages											
1968	125.0	123.2	121.7	123.8	118.9	126.1	123.5	130.2	119.0	125.7	125.2
1969	131.8	131.0	136.2	130.1	126.0	133.0	130.5	136.8	123.8	132.2	131.7
1970	140.2	140.1	142.5	139.9	136.2	143.4	140.8	145.6	133.3	140.3	140.2
1971	153.4	155.6	155.4	156.0	150.7	156.2	154.3	167.3	149.8	152.8	153.5
1972	164.3	169.4	171.0	169.5	163.9	165.6	165.2	181.5	167.2	162.7	164.1
1973	179.4	194.9	224.1	189.7	178.0	171.1	174.2	213.6	198.0	174.5	177.7
1974	208.2	230.0	262.0	224.2	220.0	221.2	221.1	212.5	238.4	201.2	206.1
1968	121.6	121.1	121.0	121.3	115.9	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1969	129.1	126.1	124.6	126.7	121.7	129.6	126.7	133.4	121.1	130.2	129.3
1970	135.5	134.7	136.8	134.5	130.6	137.6	135.1	140.6	128.2	135.8	135.5
1971	147.0	147.0	145.2	147.8	146.2	151.6	149.7	153.4	139.3	147.0	147.1
1972	159.0	163.9	158.5	165.4	158.8	163.2	161.8	176.1	163.1	157.4	159.1
1973	171.3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168.8	170.0	205.0	176.0	168.4	170.8
1974	191.8	216.7	254.4	209.8	196.9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1
1974	108.7	105.9	111.1	104.7	109.5	113.1	111.6	91.8	104.0	109.6	108.6
July 16	109.7	105.5	103.1	106.1	113.4	115.6	114.7	90.9	104.5	111.1	110.0
August 20	109.8	106.1	99.1	107.8	115.2	118.9	117.4	91.4	105.6	111.1	110.3
September 17	111.0	107.5	99.8	109.3	116.8	120.8	119.2	92.3	107.2	112.1	111.5
October 15	113.2	110.4	104.6	111.8	119.7	124.7	122.6	93.8	108.9	114.2	113.7
November 12	115.2	113.3	105.7	115.0	121.9	130.3	126.9	97.2	110.4	115.8	115.6
December 10	116.9	114.4	106.5	116.3	123.9	133.4	129.5	96.4	111.1	117.7	117.4
1975	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
February 18	121.9	121.3	108.9	124.2	131.7	150.8	143.0	98.8	114.2	122.1	122.5
March 18	124.3	126.0	114.9	128.7	133.1	153.7	145.3	108.9	116.9	123.8	124.8
April 15	129.1	130.7	124.8	132.2	137.7	156.3	148.7	113.8	119.2	128.7	129.4
May 13	134.5	132.7	129.4	133.8	139.3	158.4	150.6	115.3	120.2	135.0	134.8
June 17	137.1	135.9	140.3	135.2	141.0	160.0	152.2	116.7	121.2	137.5	137.1
July 15	138.5	136.3	140.2	135.7	143.0	160.6	153.4	115.9	121.4	139.2	138.5
August 12	139.3	136.3	131.7	137.5	143.5	160.3	153.4	121.8	122.5	140.3	139.7
September 16	140.5	137.3	133.8	138.3	144.6	160.0	153.7	123.0	122.6	141.5	140.9
October 14	142.5	138.4	137.9	138.9	147.2	158.8	154.1	123.1	124.7	143.8	142.8
November 11	144.2	141.6	140.1	142.4	148.9	158.5	154.6	133.1	126.5	145.0	144.5
December 9	146.0	144.2	148.9	143.9	149.8	160.4	156.1	134.6	128.2	146.6	146.1
1976	147.9	148.3	158.6	146.6	151.2	162.4	157.8	137.3	132.4	147.9	147.6
February 17	149.8	152.1	173.5	148.2	153.9	164.5	160.2	137.5	134.1	149.1	149.0
March 16	150.6	153.8	181.2	148.6	154.3	165.0	160.6	138.0	134.4	149.8	149.5
April 13	153.5	156.7	189.9	150.4	157.4	166.6	162.8	139.6	135.5	152.7	152.2

* See footnote on page 520.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of the Gazette.
‡ Provisional

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

	Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home	JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100	
												1968	Weights
	95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	
	92	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	
	92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	
	91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	
	92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
	89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
	80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
Monthly averages													
1968	135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9	1968	
1969	140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0	1969	
1970	149.8	143.9	136.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5	1970	
1971	172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0	1971	
1972	185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3	1972	
1973	191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0	1973	
1974	215.6	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3	1974	
1968	125.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4	1968	
1969	134.7	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5	1969	
1970	143.0	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4	1970	
1971	151.3	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1	1971	
1972	154.1	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	172.9	1972	
1973	163.3	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	190.2	1973	
1974	166.0	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.8	229.5	1974	
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100													
Weights	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5	1974	
	1975 1,000	232	33.7-38.1	193.9-198.3	40.4-41.6	66.0-66.6	106.4-108.2	42.3-45.3	42.9-46.1	768	961.9-966.3	1975	
	1976 1,000	228	40.8‡	187.2‡	36.8‡	57.1‡	93.8‡	50.7‡	42.7‡	772	959.2‡	1976	
Monthly averages													
1974	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8	1974	
1975	134.8	133.3	129.8	134.3	140.7	156.8	150.2	116.9	120.9	135.3	135.1	1975	
1974	108.7	105.9	111.1	104.7	109.5	113.1	111.6	91.8	104.0	109.6	108.6	1974	
July 16	109.7	105.5	103.1	106.1	113.4	115.6	114.7	90.9	104.5	111.1	110.0	1974	
August 20	109.8	106.1	99.1	107.8	115.2	118.9	117.4	91.4	105.6	111.1	110.3	1974	
September 17	111.0	107.5	99.8	109.3									

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

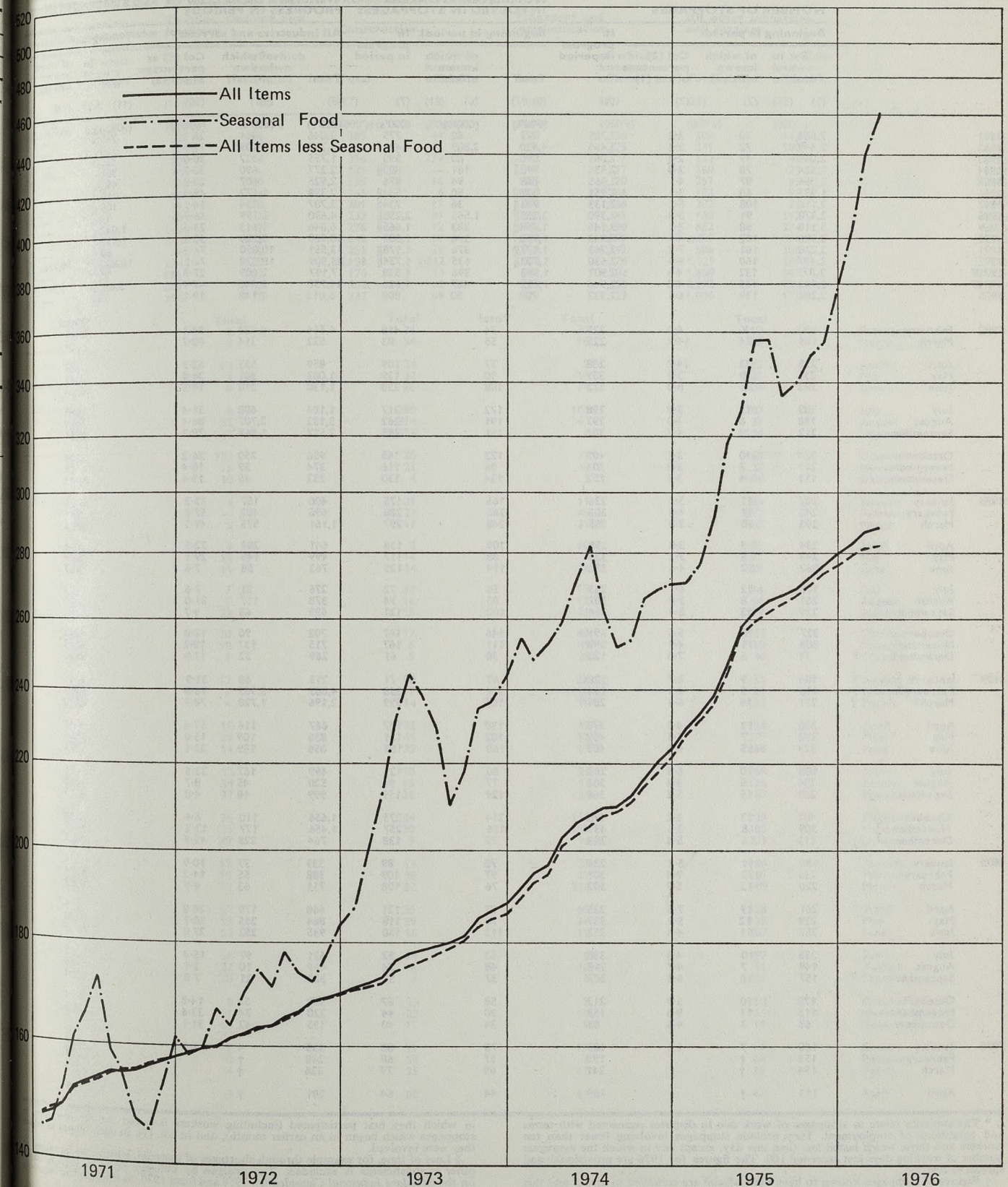
	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2	102.2	101.6	101.5
1963	104.4	104.1	102.7	104.5	104.0	103.8	102.6	104.3	103.1	103.5	102.5	103.3
1964	105.4	106.6	107.2	108.7	105.3	106.8	107.6	109.0	104.1	105.9	106.8	107.8
1965	110.4	110.7	111.6	113.4	110.5	111.4	112.3	113.8	108.9	111.4	111.8	112.5
1966	114.3	116.4	116.4	117.9	114.6	116.6	116.7	118.0	113.3	115.2	115.5	116.4
1967	118.8	119.2	117.6	120.5	118.9	119.4	118.0	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3	139.2	145.0	121.0	134.0	139.1	144.4	123.5	134.5	140.7	145.7
1976	152.3				151.5				151.4			

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
1975	135.0	129.5	135.8	147.8	145.5	131.0	124.9	144.0	147.7	134.4	133.1
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	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
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
1975	134.6	128.9	135.7	148.1	146.0	132.6	126.4	145.4	144.6	135.4	133.1
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	102.9	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2
1975	136.1	133.3	135.2	147.7	147.4	131.2	125.7	143.9	138.6	135.5	132.4

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134

(1970 = 100)

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974†	1975†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a Gross domestic product§	92.5	96.5	98.3	100.0	101.6	104.5	110.5	109.6	107.8
1b Employed labour force*	100.9	100.5	100.5	100.0	98.3	99.1	101.1	(101.5)	
1c GOP per person employed*	91.7	96.0	97.8	100.0	103.4	105.4	109.3	(108.0)	
Costs per unit of output									
1d Total domestic incomes	86.5	89.5	92.8	100.0	110.4	121.6	132.8	152.7	195.4
1e Wages and salaries	85.2	87.1	91.2	100.0	109.6	119.2	130.4	156.0	204.3
1f Labour costs	84.1	86.3	91.0	100.0	108.9	118.3	129.2	155.2	204.6
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a Output	91.7	97.3	99.8	100.0	100.4	102.6	110.2	106.1	100.9
2b Employment	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	95.8	(95.5)	(92.3)
2c Output per person employed	89.2	96.0	98.3	100.0	103.6	108.5	115.0	(111.1)	(109.3)
Costs per unit of output									
2d Wages and salaries	85.7	85.4	90.2	100.0	107.2	115.1	124.8	150.4	
2e Labour costs	84.8	84.5	89.7	100.0	107.4	115.6	125.1	151.4	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a Output	89.8	95.9	99.6	100.0	99.6	102.4	110.9	107.8	101.4
3b Employment	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	94.2	(94.5)	(90.8)
3c Output per person employed	90.0	96.9	99.3	100.0	102.9	109.3	117.7	(114.1)	(111.7)
Costs per unit of output									
3d Wages and salaries**	82.9	83.2	88.4	100.0	108.6	114.5	121.1	146.2	
3e Labour costs	82.2	82.4	87.8	100.0	109.2	115.5	122.5	148.7	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a Output	114.5	111.2	104.0	100.0	100.0	84.0	92.4	79.0	86.0
4b Employment	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.9	92.7	88.4	(85.3)	(86.0)
4c Output per person employed	86.7	94.6	97.7	100.0	103.2	90.6	104.5	(92.6)	(100.0)
Costs per unit of output									
4d Wages and salaries	92.3	90.0	90.0	100.0	101.0	139.5	152.8	203.1	
4e Labour costs	91.5	89.2	92.8	100.0	100.7	145.1	156.4	208.8	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a Output	92.0	98.0	100.3	100.0	91.3	91.4	100.0	91.7	78.6
5b Employment	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	87.3	(85.8)	(84.0)
5c Output per person employed	91.4	99.3	101.0	100.0	96.7	104.6	114.5	(106.9)	(93.6)
Costs per unit of output									
5d Wages and salaries	78.0	76.7	84.2	100.0	112.3	116.9	121.6	153.4	
5e Labour costs	77.2	76.0	84.0	100.0	112.7	117.4	122.3	155.1	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a Output	87.5	91.2	97.1	100.0	100.8	100.4	111.3	109.7	106.2
6b Employment	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	92.6	(94.1)	(106.2)
6c Output per person employed	88.5	93.4	98.0	100.0	104.2	109.0	120.2	(116.6)	(117.5)
Costs per unit of output									
6d Wages and salaries	84.1	82.1	86.6	100.0	108.5	115.7	123.3	150.7	
6e Labour costs	83.2	81.1	86.1	100.0	109.0	116.5	124.5	153.0	
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a Output	94.5	102.6	106.6	100.0	99.4	103.7	105.1	98.6	94.7
7b Employment	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	95.0	(94.6)	(90.9)
7c Output per person employed	96.6	105.8	107.4	100.0	102.1	110.4	110.6	(104.2)	(104.3)
Costs per unit of output									
7d Wages and salaries	78.1	78.6	83.6	100.0	109.4	117.3	135.0	163.5	
7e Labour costs	77.6	78.0	83.2	100.0	109.5	118.4	136.2	165.6	
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a Output	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.1	108.6	99.2	93.7
8b Employment	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	87.9	(86.0)	(79.8)
8c Output per person employed	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.7	116.4	123.5	(115.3)	(117.4)
Costs per unit of output									
8d Wages and salaries	93.3	85.7	93.6	100.0	103.1	107.0	109.3	133.3	
8e Labour costs	91.2	84.6	93.0	100.0	103.5	107.5	110.6	135.9	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a Output	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	118.1	118.6	119.3
9b Employment	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	88.4	(88.8)	(90.5)
9c Output per person employed	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.2	122.1	133.6	(133.6)	(131.8)
Cost per unit of output									
9d Wages and salaries	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	113.0	115.2	132.0	
9e Labour costs	96.7	93.4	94.1	100.0	108.8	113.4	116.2	133.8	

* Civil employment and HM Forces.

** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 522 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

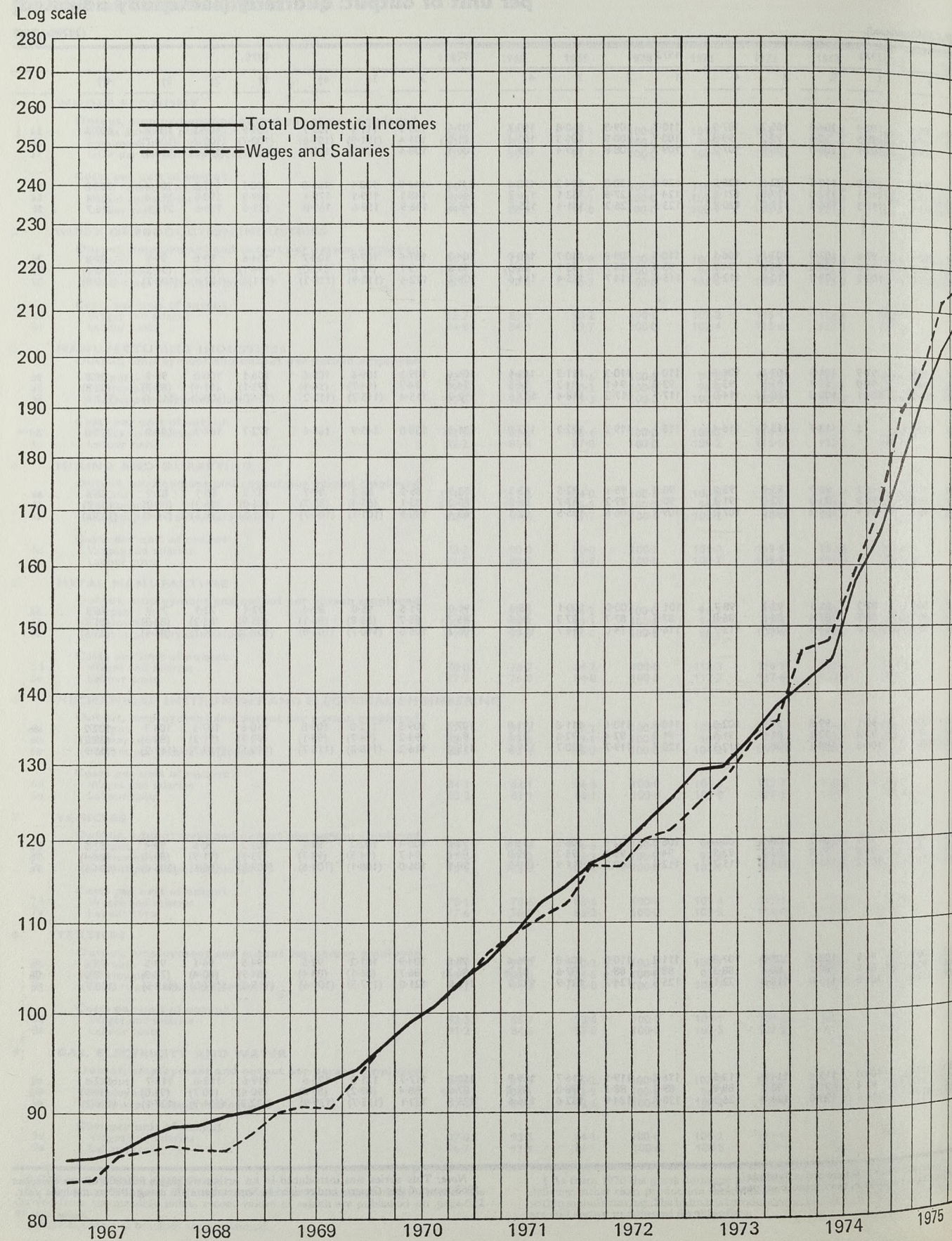
indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued)

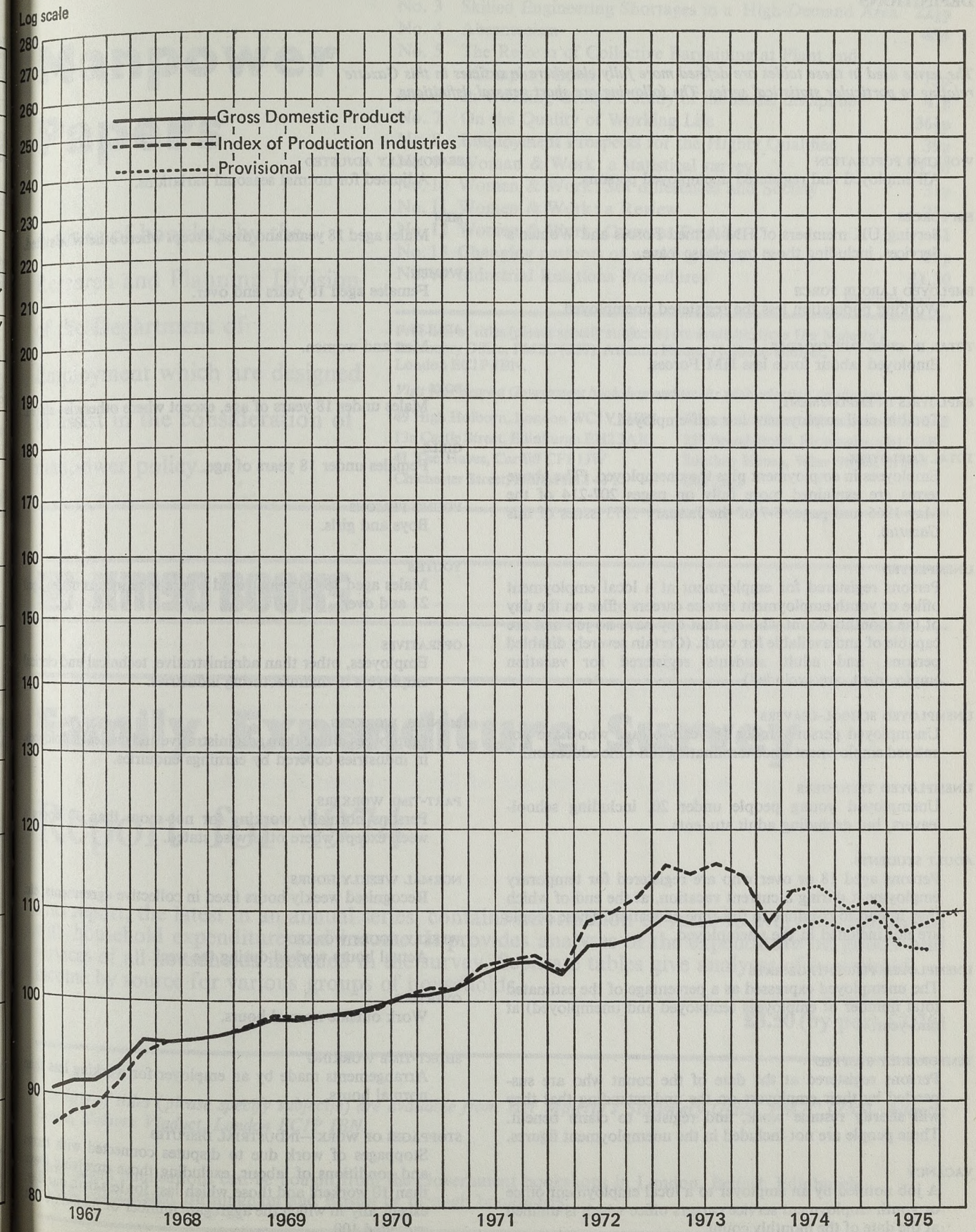
(1970 = 100)

	1971				1972				1973				1974				1975			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†
1a	102.0	102.4	101.4	104.5	105.2	107.0	110.7	109.8	110.8	110.7	107.5	109.9	111.1	109.7	109.9	107.2	106.7	107.4	106.7	107.4
1b	98.0	97.9	98.5	98.6	99.2	99.8	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.4	101.0	101.4	(101.9)	(101.6)	(109.1)	(106.5)	(100.7)	(100.7)	(100.7)	
1c	104.1	104.6	102.9	106.0	106.0	107.2	109.7	108.8	109.4	109.2	106.4	108.4	(109.0)	(108.0)	(109.1)	(106.5)	(106.0)			
1d	111.9	114.6	118.5	119.5	122.8	125.5	129.0	130.0	134.2	138.4	141.4	144.9	158.1	165.8	180.1	191.5	201.4	208.8	208.8	1d
1e	110.5	112.2	118.1	117.0	119.9	121.6	124.1	127.8	133.1	136.7	146.6	148.1	159.1	170.1	189.9	198.6	212.4	216.1	216.1	1e
1f	109.4	111.4	117.3	116.2	119.0	120.8	123.5	126.2	131.4	135.5	145.6	146.9	158.6	169.8	189.0	199.6	213.1	216.7	216.7	1f
2a	100.7	100.1	97.6	103.0	103.8	106.1	110.5	109.8	110.7	110.0	104.3	107.6	107.9	104.7	104.6	99.8	99.5	99.8	99.8	2a
2b	96.3	95.3	94.6	94.5	94.4	94.7	95.4	95.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	95.7	(95.6)	(95.0)	(94.1)	(92.9)	(91.5)	(90.7)	(90.7)	2b
2c	104.6	105.0	103.2	109.0	110.0	112.0	115.8	114.7	115.4	114.6	108.9	112.4	(112.9)	(110.2)	(111.2)	(107.4)	(108.7)	(110.0)	(110.0)	2c
3a	100.2	98.9	97.9	101.9	103.1	106.5	110.6	110.3	111.5	111.1	106.6	109.3	109.6	105.6	106.1	100.0	99.9	99.8	99.8	3a
3b	96.2	94.9	94.0	93.7	93.5	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.2	94.5	94.4	94.7	(94.7)	(94.1)	(93.1)	(91.4)	(89.7)	(88.8)	(88.8)	3b
3c	104.2	104.2	104.1	108.8	110.3	114.0	117.9	117.2	118.4	117.6	112.9	115.4	(115.7)	(112.2)	(114.0)	(109.4)	(111.4)	(112.4)	(112.4)	3c
3d**	108.9	110.8	†	113.7	115.9	116.4	115.1	119.2	122.2	127.8	131.3	138.0	149.9	165.6	172.7	184.7	194.9	202.0	202.0	3d**
4a	100.8	91.5	46.2	96.9	95.0	98.0	98.8	95.1	92.5	83.5	53.9	85.9	86.3	89.7	87.3	85.1	82.9	88.6	88.6	4a
4b	96.7	95.8	94.5	93.0	92.0	91.4	90.5	89.2	87.7	86.0	85.0	85.1	(85.4)	(85.7)	(86.0)	(86.3)	(86.0)	(85.7)	(85.7)	4b
4c	104.2	95.5	48.9	104.2	103.3	107.2	109.2	106.6	105.5	97.1	63.4	100.9	(101.1)	(104.7)	(101.5)	(98.6)	(96.4)	(103.4)	(103.4)	4c
5a	91.7	86.5	82.3	91.3	93.2	98.7	101.5	100.0	100.1	98.4	91.0	91.5	95.0	89.4	92.1	73.9	71.9	76.5	76.5	5a
5b	90.0	90.7	88.5	87.4	86.8	86.8	87.5	87.7	87.3	86.6	85.7	85.7	(85.8)	(86.1)	(85.9)	(85.2)	(83.2)	(81.7)	(81.7)	5b
5c	98.6	95.4	93.0	104.5	107.4	113.7	116.0	114.0	114.7	113.6	106.2	106.8	(110.7)	(103.8)	(107.2)	(86.7)	(86.4)	(93.6)	(93.6)	5c
6a	101.5	100.0	99.1	99.8	99.9	102.8	110.9	110.6	111.8	111										

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



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



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION

All employed and registered unemployed persons.

HM FORCES

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE

Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT

Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT

Total in civil employment less self-employed.

TOTAL EMPLOYEES

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

UNEMPLOYED

Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons, and adult students registered for vacation employment, are excluded).

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

UNEMPLOYED TEENAGERS

Unemployed young people under 20, including school-leavers, but excluding adult students.

ADULT STUDENTS

Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education. These people are not included in the unemployed.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

VACANCY

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

MEN

Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.

WOMEN

Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS

Men and women.

BOYS

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

GIRLS

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

YOUTHS

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

OPERATIVES

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

MANUAL WORKERS

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

PART-TIME WORKERS

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

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