DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

September 1975 (pages 857-968)

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Household spending in 1974

N 1974 average expenditure on goods and services among the 6,695 households in the United Kingdom which took nart in the Family Expenditure Survey was £46.13 a weekf6.70, or about 17 per cent, more than in 1973. Average ousehold income was £58.33 a week, leaving, after payment of income tax and national insurance contributions, net income of £48.35 a week, which was about $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than the same figure a year earlier. This and much other information (further examples

appear below) on the make-up of households and their spending patterns is shown in the full report of the survey, which will be published by the Department of Employment towards the end of October. Some preliminary results were published on pages 512-514 of the June Gazette.

Comprehensive information

This report is the latest in an annual series of surveys overing the expenditure of private households. It is based on a representative sample of 6,695 households, spread over the year, which provided comprehensive information to interviewers about their incomes and regularly recurring expenditure, and kept details and records of their day-byday expenditure for 14 consecutive days. The number of households which co-operated in the survey during 1974 was smaller than usual because, for a few weeks at the time of the two general elections, no new household interviews were undertaken. The results of the survey are subject to sampling error, and in household surveys of this type it is mown that estimates of expenditure on alcoholic drink, obacco, meals out and some kinds of confectionery tend o be low.

In addition to giving information about all households in he sample, the report analyses expenditure of various roups of households-for example, according to the ncome of the household; its composition; the age of the head of the household; the type of work of the head; and he region in which the household is located.

The Retail Prices Index

Among the many uses of the Family Expenditure Survey is the provision of information on which the annual weighting of the retail prices index is based.

With public attention keenly focused on the monthly retail rices index figures, the Department of Employment has pubshed an explanation in plain terms of how the index is compiled and what it measures in the current issue, no 25, of its popular wspaper Employment News.

A more detailed article explaining the index for the benefit of readers who are not specialists in statistics, but take an ntelligent interest in them, will appear in the October issue of the Gazette

Copies of Employment News can be obtaind free by writing to: information 3, 12 St James's Square London SW1Y 4LL.

ployment statistics and their interpretation The Italian employment scene, 1974 Retail Prices in 1974 New estimates of employment on a continuous basis

April

Professional engineers and scientists in engineering Employment prospects for new graduates in 1975 The Dutch employment scene, 1974-75 The Employment Protection Bill The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service

New features

While the 1974 report follows the general pattern of recent years, a new table gives sources of income for households in the main household composition groups analysed by ranges of household income. A new chart shows how the sources of household income vary with household composition and is reproduced here on page 861.

Household expenditure

Tables 1 and 2 give summary analyses of expenditure for all households and for major groups of households of selected composition and occupation of the head respectively. Table 1 includes for the first time in the regular annual article in the Gazette data for households made up of one adult with children. More detailed analyses for all these and many other household groups are given in the report, and similar figures for 1973 were given in the October 1974 issue of the Gazette, pages 882-887.

The report shows that the pattern of household expenditure varies very little from earlier years. The main item of expenditure continued to be food, but although the amount spent increased from £9.63 in 1973 to £11.29 in 1974, this sum was almost exactly the same proportion of total household expenditure, 24.5 per cent, as in the previous year. Proportionately more was spent on the miscellaneous group of goods including books and newspapers, toilet requisites, jewellery etc, up by 0.5 per cent to 7.7 per cent.

Factors affecting expenditure

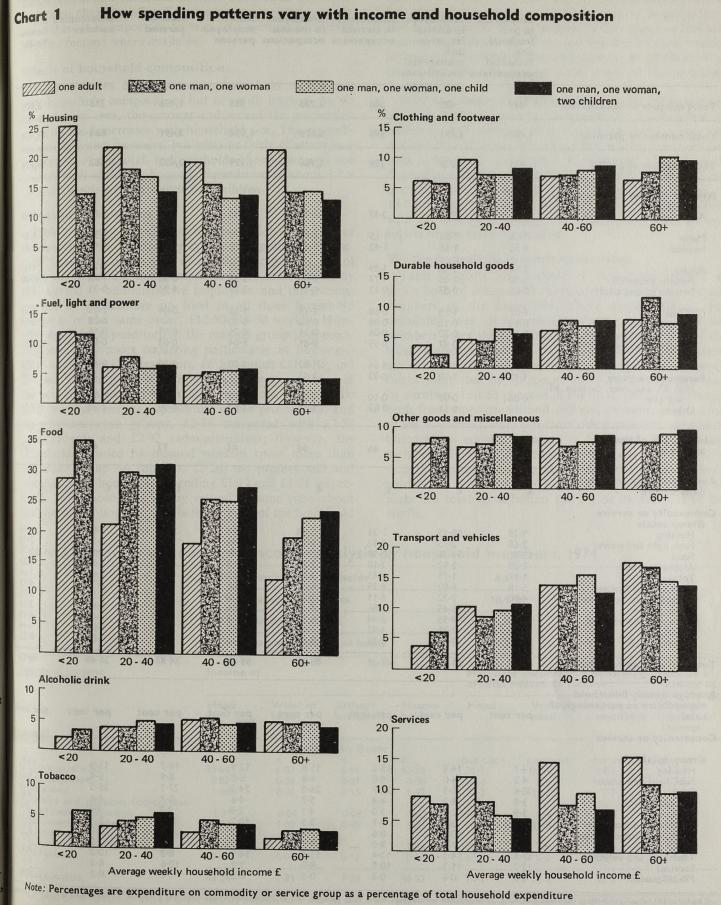
The pattern of household expenditure varies according to many factors, of which the most important is household income, followed by the size and composition of the household. This is clearly illustrated by chart 1 (chart 3 in the report) which illustrates the relationship between household income and the pattern of expenditure of the four main household composition groups. The chart shows that the proportion of expenditure on food decreases with income but rises within each income band as the number of mouths to feed increases. Conversely, the proportion of expenditure on services rises with income but decreases within income bands as the number of persons increases, because of the greater need to spend money on such items as food and clothing. The proportion of expenditure on housing remains fairly constant with income but tends to fall with household size, again probably because of the need to allocate greater priority to food and clothing in the larger households.

Factors other than household income and composition are also important in determining the pattern of expenditure, but it should be borne in mind that some of the variation in expenditure apparently due to such factors as

Table 1 Expenditure of households by composition of house hold, 1974

	One man	One woman	One adult and one or more children	One man and one woman	One man, one woman and one child	One man, one woman and two children	One man, one woman and three children	Two adults and four or more children	All house- holds*
Fotal number of households	372	883	201	1,929	661	879	396	208	6,695
Total number of persons	372	883	598	3,858	1,983	3,516	1,980	1,350	18,974
Fotal number of adults	372	883	201	3,858	1,322	1,758	792	416	13,134
Average number of persons	dol noco	LTET on	a strategy						
per household All persons	1.00	1.00	2.98	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.49	2.83
Males	1.00	d ningo si	1.06	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.54	3.38	1.37
Females	ni Moden	1.00	1.91	1.00	1.50	2.00	2.46	3.11	1.47
Adults	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2·00 2·00	2·00 2·00	2·00 2·00	1.96 1.60
Persons under 65 Persons 65 and over	0·58 0·42	0·38 0·62	1.00	1·36 0·64	1·98 0·02		-		0.36
	Stearro.	measure to	1.98	and the second	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.49	0.87
Children Children under 2		No - Nero	0.10	TRACE (TAL	0.27	0.23	0.19	0.22	0.09
Children 2 and under 5	COTTO AND ADDRESS OF	A STATE AND	0·25 1·62	-	0·21 0·52	0·47 1·30	0·53 2·28	0·63 3·64	0·15 0·63
Children 5 and under 18	0013600259	i has a						1.65	
Persons working	0·57 0·43	0·31 0·69	0·81 2·17	1·17 0·83	1·58 1·42	1·62 2·38	1·69 3·31	1.65 4.84	1·35 1·48
Persons not working Men 65 and over, women			arriche fo t						0.37
60 and over Others	0·36 0·07	0·65 0·04	2.16	0·65 0·18	0·02 1·41	2.38	3.31	4.83	1.11
Others	and findered	of Abilio	18 al Caldenau		and balance	Self-market	til seriet 7	the at Tallage	and the second
Average age of head of household	57	65	38	56	37	36	37	38	50
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service									
Group totals						AL BAR TA	0-00-00-00	1.27	1.21
Housing	4.81	4.77	5.87	6·19 2·33	7·11 2·45	7·04 2·68	7·04 2·80	6·37 3·27	6·36 2·42
Fuel, light and power Food	1·59 5·34	1·71 4·43	2·24 9·14	9.79	12.24	13.57	16.41	17.86	11.29
Alcoholic drink	2.00	0.27	0.61	1.95	2.43	2.26	2.55	2.02	2·21 1·66
Tobacco	1.13	0.32	1.21	1.55	1·82 4·76	1·83 5·02	1·95 6·05	2·25 5·79	4.19
Clothing and footwear Durable household goods	1·49 1·35	1·62 1·03	3·40 1·96	3·12 3·78	3.70	4.56	4.09	4.53	3.62
Other goods	1.75	1.46	2.61	3.08	4.06	4.66	4.41	4.21	3.53
Transport and vehicles	3.75	1.36	2.30	5.91	7.44	7.18	7·44 4·78	6·10 4·80	6·19 4·44
Services Miscellaneous	3·54 0·09	2·19 0·01	3·43 0·28	4·06 0·08	4·70 0·31	4·71 0·41	4·/8 0·52	0.75	0.22
Total, all expenditure groups	26.82	19.17	33.06	41.83	51.03	53·92	58.05	57.94	46.13
Average weekly household	for our con	ndenili do.	áv (noge	ate k	, aga adu ; e	totheoquio:	all chients	no bous	
expenditure as percentage of total	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per ce
Commodity or service									
Group totals	h viastava		47.7	44.0	42.0 XS	12.0	12.1	11.0	13.8
Housing	17·9 5·9	24·9 8·9	17·7 6·8	14·8 5·6	13·9 4·8	13·0 5·0	12·1 4·8	5.6	5.2
Fuel, light and power Food	19.9	23.1	27.7	23.4	24.0	25.2	28.3	30.8	24·5 4·8
Alcoholic drink	7.5	1.4	1.8	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.4	3.5	3.6
Tobacco	4.2	1.6	3.7	3.7	3.6 9.3	3·4 9·3	3·4 10·4	3·9 10·0	9.1
Clothing and footwear	5·6 5·0	8·5 5·4	10·3 5·9	7·4 9·0	7.3	8.5	7.1	7.8	7.8
Durable household goods Other goods	6.5	7.6	7.9	7.4	8.0	8.6	7.6	7.3	7.7 13.4
	14.0	7.1	7.0	14.1	14.6	13.3	12.8	10.5	9.6
Transport and vehicles Services	13.2	11.4	10.4	9.7	9.2	8.7	8.2	8.3	7.0

* Includes 1,166 households of compositions not shown separately in this table. Notes: 1. Individual and total figures of characteristics and expenditure have been rounded independently. The sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree exact the totals shown. 2. — nil or negligible.



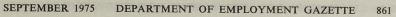


Table 2 Expenditure of households by occupation of head of household, 1974

a sporaintiscon o	Employees in pro- fessional and technical occupations	Employees in admin- istrative and managerial occupations	Employees in clerical occupations	Employees in manual occupations	Self- employed persons	Retired persons	Unoccupier persons	d All house- holds*
Total number of households	447	480	386	2,735	561	1,496	315	6,695
Total number of persons	1,400	1,591	992	8,879	1,934	2,491	884	18,974
Total number of adults	921	1,020	729	5,786	1,179	2,432	552	13,134
Average number of persons per household All persons	3·13	3-31	2.57	3.25	3.45	1.67	2.81	2.83
Males Females	1·58 1·55	1·66 1·65	1·15 1·42	1·64 1·60	1·75 1·70	0·64 1·03	1·32 1·48	1·37 1·47
Adults Persons under 65 Persons 65 and over	2·06 2·00 0·06	2·12 2·05 0·07	1·89 1·77 0·12	2·12 2·00 0·11	2·10 1·88 0·22	1.63 0.38 1.24	1-75 1-72 0-03	1.96 1.60 0.36
Children Children under 2 Children 2 and under 5 Children 5 and under 18	1·07 0·14 0·23 0·70	1·19 0·12 0·20 0·87	0.68 0.06 0.06 0.55	1·13 0·12 0·21 0·81	1·35 0·10 0·21 1·04	0·04 0·01 0·03	1·05 0·08 0·16 0·82	0.87 0.09 0.15 0.63
Persons working Persons not working	1·68 1·45	1·74 1·58	1·64 0·93	1·82 1·43	1·70 1·75	0·20 1·46	0·47 2·34	1.35 1.48
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over Others	0·06 1·39	0·07 1·51	0·10 0·83	0·08 1·35	0·13 1·62	1·37 0·09	0·12 2·22	0·37 1·11
Average age of head of household	40	42	46	44	44	72	47	50
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service Group totals	4.81 4.	10.15	7.24	5.40	7.64	4.64	5-81	6-36
Housing Fuel, light and power	9·28 2·68	10·15 2·75	7·31 2·32	5·68 2·33	2.93	2.20	2.33	2.42
Food	13.00	14.36	10.90	12.58	14.49	6.75	9.66	11.29
Alcoholic drink	2.38	2.92	2.10	2.76	2.69	0.93	1.68	2·21 1·66
Tobacco	1.17	1.71	1.43	2.26	1.70	0·81 1·91	1·69 3·37	4.19
Clothing and footwear	5.18	6.02	4·39 4·11	4·61 3·71	6·06 4·28	1.15	2.55	3.62
Durable household goods	4·90 4·76	7·32 5·45	3.86	3.70	4.66	1.74	2.62	3.5
Other goods Transport and vehicles	10.80	9.95	6.44	6.55	8.53	2.07	3.63	6.1
Services	8.69	7.75	4.93	3.85	5.82	2.64	3.04	4·4 0·2
Miscellaneous	0.40	0.43	0.23	0.26	0.27	0.02	0.09	46.1
Total, all expenditure groups	63·24	68·82	48·01	48·28	59.08	24.87	36.48	40.1
Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per ce
Commodity or service		COURT S	100 1					
Group totals		8	- 01 - 14	400 8-9	000-004	40.7	45.0	13.8
Housing	14.7	14.8	15.2	11.8	12.9	18.7	15.9	5.2
Fuel, light and power	4.2	4.0	4.8	4.8	5·0 24·5	8·9 27·1	6·4 26·5	24.5
Food Alashalia daiala	20.6	20.9	22·7 4·4	26·0 5·7	24·5 4·6	3.7	4.6	4.8
Alcoholic drink	3·8 1·9	4·2 2·5	4·4 3·0	5·/ 4·7	2.9	3.3	4.6	3.6
Tobacco Clothing and footwear	8.2	8.7	9.1	9.5	10.2	7.7	9.3	9.1
Durable household goods	7.7	10.6	8.6	7.7	7.2	4.6	7.0	7.8
Other goods	7.5	7.9	8.0	7.7	7.9	7.0	7.2	7·7 13·4
Transport and vehicles	17.1	14.5	13.4	13.6	14.4	8.3	10.0	13.4
Services	13.7	11.3	10.3	8.0	9.9	10.6	8.3	0.5
Miscellaneous	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	Cos not 1

* Includes 181 households whose head was a teacher, 57 households whose head was a shop assistant and 37 households whose head was a member of the armed forces not sh separately in this table. Note: See notes 1 and 2 to table 1.

n over all households. See notes 1 and 2 to table 1.

region, or occupation of head, could simply be due to differences in household composition and income associated with these characteristics. For this reason, in using expenditure tables it is important to take into account household size and income where available.

Effects of household composition

Table 1 shows the variation in household expenditure with household composition, but not with income. As we have already seen, the amount and indeed the proportion spent on food increases with household size. The expenditure on fuel also increases, but remains fairly constant as a proportion of the total. In households of one man and one woman with children, housing expenditure is about £7 a week irrespective of the number of children.

Effects of occupations

Table 2 illustrates the effect of the occupation of the head of the household in determining expenditure patterns. Households headed by employees in manual occupations are of much the same size and composition as those headed by professional or administrative employees, and the average amount of expenditure on food in all three household groups is of the same order, £12.50-£14.50 weekly. However, the total expenditure of the manual group is appreciably less, differences occurring particularly in housing-£5.50 against £9-£10; transport, £6.50 against £11-£10; and services, £4 compared with £9-£8. Average expenditure of the households headed by manual employees on alcoholic drink was between the expenditure of the professional and the administrative groups, £2.76 compared with £2.38 (professional) and £2.92 (administrative); however, the households headed by manual workers spent more than any other group on tobacco, £2.26, the professional and administrative households spending £1.17 and £1.71 respectively. Households headed by retired persons were about half the size of households where the head of the household

Table 3 Sources of household income: analysis by household members, 1974

	Total I	number of hou	useholds		6,69	5						
	Total	number of per	rsons		18,97	4						
	Total r	number of adu	ılts		13,13	13,134						
Valvin organistions (Total	number of wiv	ves of heads	panilanon)	4,73	2						
Source of income	Income o	of	alamud n	Acts. 30 ortenal w	Members of total h	s' income as ousehold inc	a percentage come	income as				
	Head	Wife* of head	Other* members	House- hold	Head	Wife of head	Other members	percentage of total household income				
V Bernard V Charles and	many Concertification	Average v	weekly income									
100 m	£	£	£	£	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent				
Wages and salaries	30.04	6.07	6.14	42.25	71.1	14.4	14.5	72.4				
elf-employment	3.83	0.29	0.27	4.38	87.4	6.6	6.0	7.5				
Annuities and pensions (other than	1.46	0.36	0.15	1.97	74.2	18.1	7.7	3.4				
social security henefits)	1.31	0.04	0.08	1.43	91.9	2.6	5.4	2.4				
Dub-letting and imputed income from	3.93	1.03	0.49	5.45	72.1	18.8	9.0	9.4				
WINE / FERT-TRAP OCCUPANCY	2.24	NU (Delland	- 19 <u>-</u>	2.24	100.0	1000	CALL AND AND	3.9				
Other sources	0.42	0.04	0.15	0.60	69.5	6.0	24.5	1.0				
Total income	43.24	7.81	7.28	58.33	74.1	13.4	12.5	100.0				

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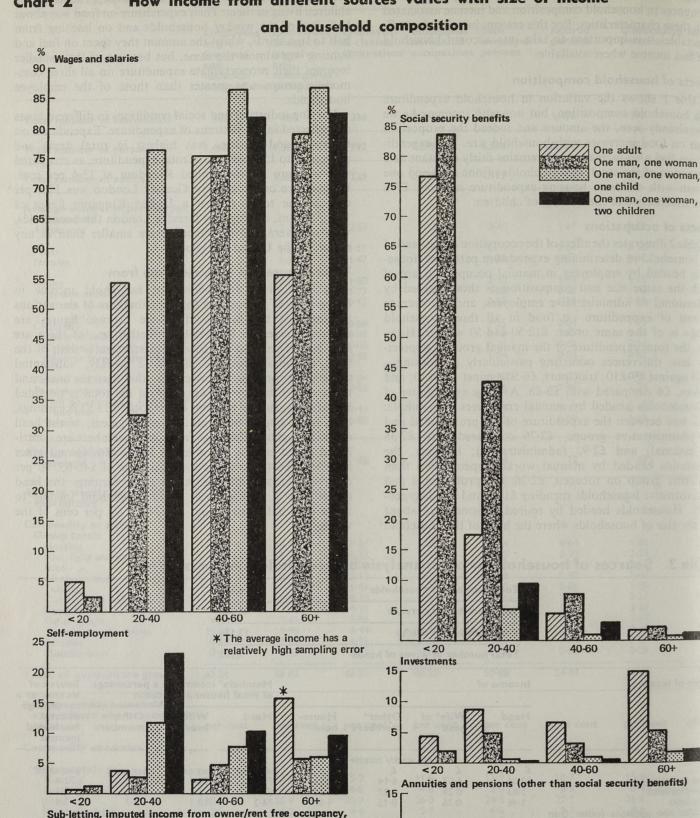
was working, mostly because there were practically no children living in them. Their expenditure on food was about half that of the worker households and on housing from half to two-thirds, whilst the amount they spent on fuel and lighting was almost the same, but because of their smaller incomes their proportionate expenditure on all three commodity groups was greater than those of the employee households.

Varying industrial and social conditions in different areas are reflected in the patterns of expenditure. Expenditure on transport and vehicles was highest in rural areas and amounted to 15.3 per cent of total expenditure, as compared with a figure for the United Kingdom of 13.4 per cent. Expenditure on housing in Greater London was 17.2 per cent of the total, against a United Kingdom figure of 13.8 per cent, although in Greater London the households, with on average 2.59 persons, were smaller than in any region of the United Kingdom.

Where household incomes come from

Table 3 gives an analysis of household income in terms both of source and the contributions of the various members of the household. These average figures are calculated over all households, whether or not there are members other than the head. It demonstrates that, of the total household income of £58.33 weekly, substantial amounts are provided by members other than the head: and furthermore that by no means all of the total is provided by earnings. Just 58 per cent of the total, £33.87 is earnings. both from employment and self employment, of the head of the household. Earnings from other members are contributed about equally by wives of heads (£6.36) and other members (£6.41) to make total earnings of £46.63, 80 per cent of the total income. Apart from earnings the head contributes a further £9.37 to the household income to make his total contribution £43.24, or 74 per cent of the whole.

How income from different sources varies with size of income Chart 2



10 40-60

Average weekly household income £

Note: Percentages are source of household income as percentage of total household spending

40-60

Average weekly household income £

and income from other sources

10

Chart 2 (chart 6 in the report) demonstrates the way ncome pattern by source varies with total income and composition of the household. The chart shows that earnings from wages and salaries do not feature in low incomes. and they then rise quickly to a level of about 80 per cent of total income for all households except those of one adult only. For any given income the one-adult households are less dependent on wages, 55-75 per cent of the total, and they rely more on investment income, up to nearly 15 per cent, which for other household compositions is negligible.

In households with very low incomes the main source is social security benefits, about 80 per cent of total income of £20 a week or less. The higher contribution from this source for households comprising one man and one woman, as compared with households of one adult, reflects the dependence of benefit scale rates on household size.

The contribution from private pensions and annuities is ignificant-from 5 per cent to 10 per cent of total incomeonly for households of one adult and one man and one woman; households with children tend to be too young to have acquired much income from these sources.

Further information

Although the report is concerned primarily with expenditure, it contains a great deal of other information about the 6.695 households which took part in the survey. Of the total of 18,974 people in those households, 9,165 (48 per

Time Rates of Wages and Hours of Work

April, 1975 Price £4.50 (by post £4.68)

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

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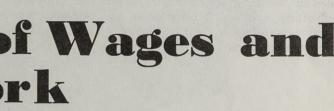
SEPTEMBER 1975 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 865.

cent) were male and 9,809 (52 per cent) were female. Of the total number of people, 43 per cent normally worked as employees and 5 per cent were self-employed; 13 per cent were not working and of pensionable age; the remaining 39 per cent were mainly housewives, students and children.

The average number of people in the households co-operating in the survey was 2.83. The most common type of household was that consisting of a man and a woman, which made up 29 per cent of the total. Single person households were the next most common with 19 per cent. Of all households 42 per cent contained children, including 13 per cent with a man, a woman and two children, and nearly 10 per cent with a man, a woman and one child.

Of all the households, 21.8 per cent owned their homes outright and 27.9 per cent were buying them through mortgages or loans; 32.3 per cent were tenants of local authorities; 11.7 per cent lived in privately-rented accommodation; 3.8 per cent rented furnished dwellings; and a further 2.5 per cent paid no rent.

In 1974, 55.7 per cent of households had the use of a car, and the proportion with central heating rose by 4.5 per cent to 43.0 per cent. There was an increase of 4.2 per cent to 81.8 per cent of households with a refrigerator or deep freeze, and 68.9 per cent of households had a washing machine. Only 49.5 per cent had a telephone, still an increase of 6.1 per cent of all households, but television was available to 94.0 per cent of all households.



Safeguarding health at work

First report of the Employment Medical Advisory Service

CAFEGUARDING the health of employees exposed to Dotentially hazardous situations at work is one of the many responsibilities of the Employment Medical Advisory Service (EMAS), whose first report was published recently. The report describes the first two years' work of the service which came into operation on February 1, 1973, replacing, within the Department of Employment, the medical advisory services division. The service became part of the Health and Safety Executive on January 1, this year. In her introduction to the report, Dr Suzette Gauvain, acting Director of EMAS until this month, says that the service must strive to act as a focus for the development of occupational medicine in Great Britain.

"This", says Dr Gauvain, "requires an expert service able to study man's exposure to the requirements imposed by work and to identify causes of stress, to aid in the placement of men and women in the right work, so that their skills may be efficiently used, and to organise an adequate system of medical monitoring by means of statutory and voluntary medical examinations".

Specialist staff

Apart from its involvement with other branches of the Health and Safety Executive, the service works in co-operation with the national and school health services and with doctors working in industry. It employed, at the end of 1974, 108 full and part-time doctors, and 64 nurses in its staff of 350, based in some 50 centres throughout the country.

The report outlines the service's work on health hazards, research, the work of EMAS's central reference laboratory, the services for young people, disabled people, and people undergoing rehabilitation and the general organisation which provides the framework for these activities. As well as research being carried out on the effects of some of the potentially hazardous substances involved in work processes, including asbestos, vinyl chloride monomer (VCM) and lead, the report also refers to developments in the fields of deep sea diving and long-term exposure to noise and vibration.

The service carried out over 70,000 medical examinations in 1974. Appointed doctors (doctors appointed by EMAS to carry out statutory periodic medical examinations of workers in certain hazardous jobs) examined a further 99,000 people on its behalf.

The service in action

There are many examples of the service in action given in the report. In one case, the staff of a newspaper accounts office began complaining of frequent headaches. The possibility of carbon monoxide being the cause was put to the chief engineer of the firm, but a thorough search failed to reveal a source which could affect the one room in question. Tests a few days later found levels of 150 parts per million of carbon monoxide (three times the threshold limit value) in the general atmosphere. The source of carbon monoxide was found to be a gas-fired central heating boiler in a flat under the office. A section of the chimney below the office carrying exhaust from the boiler had been cut away during alterations, leaving the gases free to enter the floor space. Steps were taken to deal with the problem and the headaches stopped.

The service gets many direct requests from employers and trade unions. These may take the form of a joint approach, as in one instance when coach building workers became concerned about the constant occurrence of ulcers of the mouth. The employment medical adviser found that the ulcers were due to the practice of holding the metal upholstery tacks in the mouth before transferring them to a magnetised hammer. He warned that this practice was harmful and suggested that there was a good case for introducing stapling guns as an alternative, which was accepted by everyone concerned.

Asbestos

One substance given particular emphasis by the report is asbestos. The report shows that some 8,620 people have been examined in a study of asbestos workers. Some of these have already left the industry and some 26 per cent o them have been exposed to asbestos dust only since the current regulations came into force in 1969. The information gained from examining this latter group will give guide to the effectiveness of these regulations and the hygiene standard that has been set. It is planned that thi study will eventually extend to all asbestos workers.

Measurements of asbestos dust in the air as part of this study have shown that 92.6 per cent of samples are below the hygiene standard of two fibres per c.c. under norma

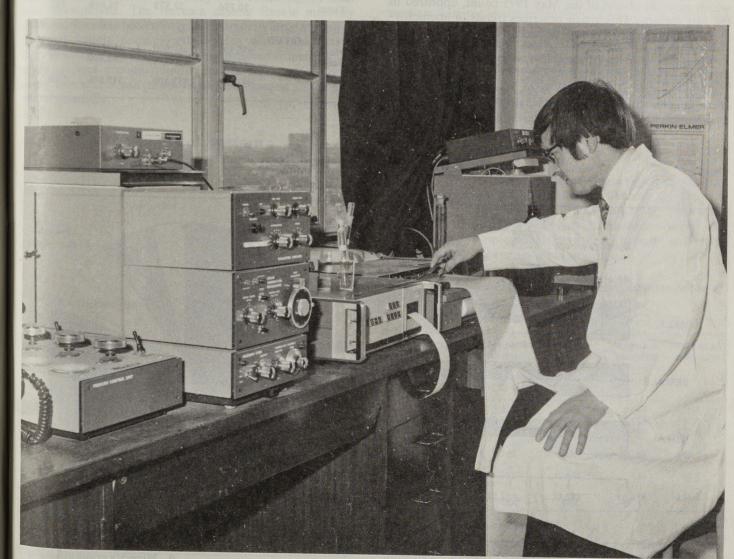
working conditions. In the majority of the remaining samples this standard was only marginally exceeded and respiratory protective equipment was being used.

Fewer cases of disease

The report shows that the number of cases of industrial diseases which have to be notified under the Factories Acts of 1961, dropped markedly in the years under study, falling from 214 in 1973 to 143 in 1974. Gassing incidents, which the service investigates and reports on, showed a smaller drop from 274 to 268.

The report also covers work done by the service for the independent Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Serice, and for the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency.

In one case where a conciliation officer turned to EMAS for assistance, "a service engineer who had had a recent hernia operation was dismissed on the grounds that he



A laboratory technician in the EMAS laboratories looks at a gas chromatograph reading. These are used to show the level of organic compounds in factory atmospheres.

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could no longer lift heavy weights. However, his work required him to lift heavy loads only occasionally and with help. After examining the man, the employment medical adviser advised the conciliation officer that, provided he avoided lifting heavy weights for a period of six months after the operation, he would be fit for the work".

Rehabilitation

The service provides advice and medical supervision for the 13,000 who annually pass through the Employment Service Agency's employment rehabilitation centres. Many of the service's nurses staff these employment rehabilitation centres and the Training Services Agency's skillcentres. Some 10 nurses, known as employment nursing advisers, assist EMAS doctors with various medical examinations, and carry out screening tests. EMAS also fulfils a role for school-leavers in conjunction with the local education authorities' careers service.

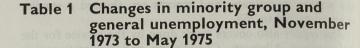
Unemployment among workers from racial minority groups

CTATISTICS have been available since May 1971 which Show the extent and location of unemployment among workers from racial minority groups* who are registered at employment or careers offices in Great Britain. These statistics, which are part of the Department of Employment's overall statistics of various aspects of unemployment, are collected to provide information which will help to identify special employment problems of minority group workers which may be preventing them from having full equal opportunity in employment.

A table showing the results of the quarterly counts has been published regularly in the Gazette under the heading "Unemployed coloured workers". The most recent table, which gave the results of the May 1975 count, appeared in the July Gazette. This article describes trends in unemployment among minority groups between November 1973 and

*Counts are taken in February, May, August and November of people registered as unemployed who were born in, or had a parent (or parents) born in Africa, the West Indies, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and other specified territories. A fuller explanation of the basis of the count was given in the Gazette in July 1971.

Chart 1



	Number unem- ployed November 1973	Number unem- ployed May 1975	Increase number	Increase per cent
MINORITY GROUP UNEMPLOYED	n on none m til the fin	a, bus a d		
Male Female	9,087 1,667	21,671 5,902	12,584 4,235	138 254
Total	10,754	27,573	16,819	156
ALL UNEMPLOYED				
Male	416,100	667,000	250,900	60
Female	77,500	146,200	68,700	89
Total	493,600	813,100	319,500	65

May 1975, a period during which unemployment has been ising generally, and gives the results of the annual age analysis of racial minority group workers carried out in February 1975.

Growth of unemployment

Figures published in the July Gazette showed that 27,573 minority group workers were registered as unemployed on May 12, 1975. In November 1973 the total unemployed as shown by the corresponding count was 10,754. As a proportion of the total unemployed register, unemployed minority group workers represented 2.2 per cent in November 1973 and 3.4 per cent in May 1975 (see chart 1). The following paragraphs analyse the statistics further by sex, region. area of origin and, for a limited part of the 18-month period. age. Statistics of minority group unemployment by duraion, occupation and industry, and of the total of the group n employment, are not available.

Unemployment in general has increased rapidly over the 8 months from November 1973 to May 1975 (see page 944 f this Gazette). However, as table 1 and chart 1 show, the proportionate increase in unemployment among male inority group workers has been more than twice as large between November 1973 and May 1975 as among the total male unemployed. The increase among female minority group workers has been nearly three times as large as among the total female unemployed. Taking male and female unemployment together, the proportionate increase in unemployment among minority group workers has been nearly two and a half times as large as among the unemployed generally.

How unemployment has risen Minority groups All unemployed MALE **FEMALE** TOTAL NOV MAY 300% 250 200 150 1975 1973

A Percentage increase in minority group and general unemployment, November 1973 to May 1975

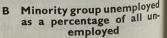
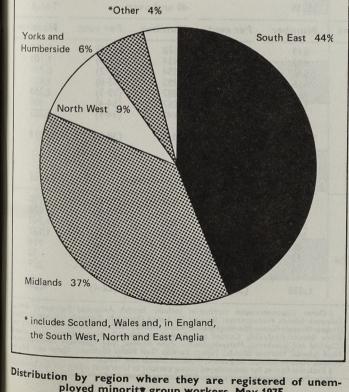


Chart 2 The regional pattern *Other 4%



ployed minority group workers, May 1975

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Regional trends

About 96 per cent of unemployed minority group workers were in four regions (see chart 2). These were the only regions to have more than 500 such workers unemployed. In May 1975 44 per cent of all minority group unemployed

Table 2 Changes in minority group

unemployment by region, November 1973 to May 1975										
Region	Number unem- ployed November 1973	Number unem- ployed May 1975	Increase number	Increase per cent						
All	l 10,754		16,819	156						
South East	4,832	12,207	7,375	153						
East Anglia	68	204	136	200						
South West	150	489	339	226						
Midlands Yorkshire and	3,443	10,073	6,630	193						
Humberside	783	1,675	892	114						
North West	1,046	2,391	1,345	129						
North	118	162	44	37						
Wales	77	158	81	105						
Scotland	237	214	-23	-10						

workers were registered in the South East, 37 per cent in the Midlands, 9 per cent in the North West and 6 per cent in Yorkshire and Humberside. Unemployment among minority group workers has increased over the period by a national average of 156 per cent, but there are some marked regional variations. In these four regions the highest proportionate increase was in the Midlands and the lowest in Yorkshire and Humberside. Figures for all the regions are in table 2.

Areas of origin

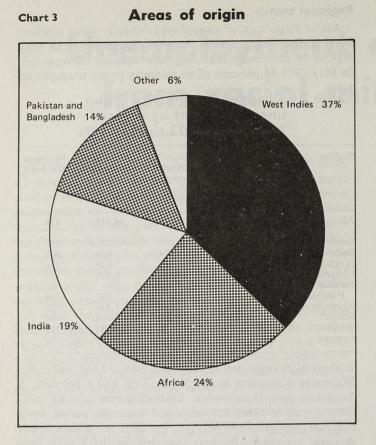
In May 1975, about 37 per cent of unemployed minority group workers were of West Indian descent, 24 per cent from Africa, 19 per cent from India and 14 per cent from Pakistan or Bangladesh (see chart 3). As table 3 shows, the increases in unemployment have been broadly similar in the groups from the main areas of origin.

Area of origin	Number unem- ployed November 1973	Number unem- ployed May 1975	Increase number	Increase per cent
Africa	2,571	6,688	4,117	160.1
West Indies	3,600	10,156	6,556	182.1
India Pakistan and	2,025	5,484	3,459	170.8
Bangladesh Other	1,543	3,804	2,261	146.5
Commonwealth	1,015	1,441	426	42·0
All areas	10,754	27,573	16,819	156.4

Table 3 Minority group unemployment by area of origin, November

Age analysis—February 1975

In addition to the regular quarterly counts which were introduced in their present form in May 1971, an analysis showing the unemployed in four age groups is now undertaken annually in February. These groups are of unem-



origin of minority group workers, Distribution by area of May 1975

ployed minority group workers aged 16-17, aged 18-24 aged 25-39 and aged 40 and over. The analysis for February 1975 is shown in table 4 and chart 4.

An analysis by age for all unemployed persons at July 1975 appears on page 886 of this Gazette. As this count took place on a different date from the count of unemployed minority group workers, an exact comparison between them cannot be made. However, it appears likely that a smaller proportion of unemployed minority group workers are aged 40 or over, reflecting the younger age structure of the minority group population as a whole. Evidence for this structure is available in both the General Household Survey, 1971 Report, and in the census of population. It is hoped to make a closer comparison in February 1976 when the next count by age of unemployed minority group workers will be made one month after the January 1976 count of all the unemployed by age.

Age analysis trends

A comparison of the age analysis for February 1975 with the corresponding unpublished count in February 1974 indicates that the increase has been greatest among those under 25 years old. The age analysis for February 1975 (see table 4) showed that 31 per cent of unemployed male minority group workers and 44 per cent of females were under 25. Comparable figures from the 1974 analysis were 23 per cent and 40 per cent. The relatively higher increases in unemployment in the younger age groups can also be shown by comparing the percentage increases in the numbers unemployed in the different age groups at the two dates, as table 5 shows.

Table 5 Changes in minority group unemployment by age, February 1974 to February 1975

Age group(s)	Number unem- ployed February 1974	Number unem- ployed February 1975	Increase number	Increase per cent
ALL WORKERS	5	-	1	incred a
16-17	713	1,569	856	120.1
18-24	2,807	5,568	2,761	98.4
25-39	4,882	6,760	1,878	38.5
40 and over	5,144	7,425	2,281	44.3
All	13,546	21,322	7,776	57.4
MALE WORKE	RS		W. william	
16-17	486	1,150	664	136-6
18-24	2,190	4,081	1,891	86.3
25-39	4,122	5,322	1,200	29.1
40 and over	4,642	6,460	1,818	39.2
Ali	11,440	17,013	5,573	48 ·7
FEMALE WOR	KERS			
16-17	227	419	192	84.6
18-24	617	1,487	870	141.0
25-39	760	1,438	678	89.2
40 and over	502	965	463	92·2
All	2,106	4,309	2,203	104.6

Chart 4

The age pattern

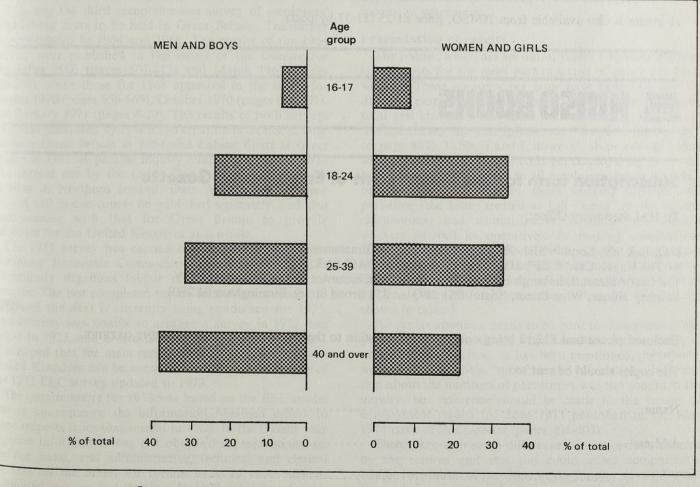


Table 4	Unemployed minority	group workers.	Analysis by age, February 19)75

Country of origin	16-17		18-24		25-39		40 and over		Total	
ant such Eelderah	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	
East Africa*	133	(5.3)	540	(21.6)	649	(26.0)	1,178	(47.1)	2,500	
Other Africa	35	(3.2)	169	(15.3)	463	(42.1)	434	(39.4)	1,101	
West Indies [†]	560	(8.8)	1,851	(29.2)	2,076	(32.7)	1,854	(29.2)	6,341	
India	136	(4.5)	653	(21.5)	856	(28.2)	1,392	(45.8)	3,037	
Pakistan	153	(6.8)	550	(24.4)	668	(29.6)	887	(39.3)	2,258	
Bangladesh	9	(1.8)	52	(10.6)	163	(33.2)	267	(54.4)	491	
Others‡	124	(9.6)	266	(20.7)	447	(34.8)	448	(34.9)	1,285	
TOTAL	1,150	(6.8)	4,081	(24.0)	5,322	(31.3)	6,460	(38.0)	17,013	
FEMALE WORKERS		-10803-								
	16–17		18-24		25-39		40 and ove	er	Total	
East Africa*	38	(5.3)	323	(45.0)	249	(34.7)	108	(15.0)	718	
Other Africa	19	(6.9)	88	(31.9)	125	(45.3)	44	(15.9)	276	
West Indies†	272	(15.6)	535	(30.6)	518	(29.6)	424	(24.2)	1,749	
India	51	(4.5)	388	(34.1)	398	(35.0)	300	(26.4)	1,137	
Pakistan	23	(14.9)	58	(37.7)	49	(31.8)	24	(15.6)	154	
Bangladesh	1	(2.8)	9	(25.0)	13	(36.1)	13	(36.1)	36	
Others‡	15	(6.3)	86	(36.0)	86	(36-0)	52	(21.8)	239	
TOTAL	419	(9.7)	1,487	(34.5)	1,438	(33.4)	965	(22.4)	4,309	

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

‡ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory: British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Island (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Fakkland Islands; Fiji, Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrain; Qatar and Trucial States); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga. § Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available. Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 because of rounding.

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Summary

The regular quarterly counts of unemployed minority group workers made by the department show that during the period since November 1973 when unemployment last began an upward trend, unemployment among minority group workers, particularly among women, has increased at a faster rate than unemployment in general. Although there has not been much difference in the percentage increase according to the unemployed worker's area of origin, increases have been larger in some regions than others. The percentage increases for younger people and for women have been higher than those for men. The relatively faster rate of increase in unemployment among minority group workers is in part the result of their age distribution since a larger proportion is in the younger age groups; and in general, unemployment rises disproportionately faster among young people. Some of the increase in minority group unemployment may also be the result of a greater increase in the minority group working population relative to the working population generally. Results from the General Household Survey 1971 showed that minority groups formed a higher proportion of 10-19 year olds than older age groups. It is not possible to draw conclusions from these figures about the extent to which disadvantage and discrimination in addition to demographic factors may also be affecting the rise in unemployment.

Percentage distribution of minority group workers, by age, February 1975

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Labour costs in Great Britain, 1973

THE first results from the 1973 survey of employers' labour costs are now available. The survey related to the year 1973, and covered all manufacturing industries together with mining and quarrying, construction and gas, electricity and water undertakings.

The results have been analysed mainly in terms of pence her hour worked. In the industries covered by the inquiry, total labour costs in 1973 averaged 109 pence per hour. As was to be expected, wages and salaries constituted by far the largest item. At nearly 98 pence per hour they represented 89 per cent of total costs. Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding employers' payments of selective employment tax and contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act) were the next most significant item at over 5 pence per hour and represented nearly 5 per cent of the total. The third most important item was private social welfare which amounted to about 4 pence per hour and constituted about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of total costs.

Background to the survey

This was the third comprehensive survey of employers' total labour costs to be held in Great Britain. The earlier surveys related to 1964 and 1968. The results of the 1964 nquiry were published in the issues of the Gazette for December 1966 (pages 807-813) and March 1967 (pages 196-200), while those for 1968 appeared in the issues for August 1970 (pages 656-669), October 1970 (pages 862-871), and January 1971 (pages 4-20). The results of both surveys were also published by HMSO as separate booklets, Labour Costs in Great Britain in 1964 and Labour Costs in Great Britain in 1968. A parallel inquiry relating to the year 1973 was carried out by the (now) Department of Manpower Services in Northern Ireland. Data relating to Northern reland will in due course be published separately, and also amalgamated with that for Great Britain to provide estimates for the United Kingdom as a whole.

The 1973 survey was carried out at the request of the European Economic Community. Every third year the Community organises labour cost surveys in these industries. The last completed survey in the series related to 1972 and the next is currently being conducted for 1975. This country was unable to arrange a survey in 1972, but did so in 1973, and is also taking part in the 1975 inquiry. It is hoped that the main results of the 1973 survey in the United Kingdom can be compared with the main results of the 1972 EEC survey updated to 1973.

The questionnaire for 1973 was based on the EEC model and in consequence the information obtained differs in some respects from that sought in 1968. In the former year separate information was not obtained for operatives, on the one hand, and administrative, technical and clerical workers on the other, for certain items of cost, such as subsidised services and training. In 1973 separate informa-

tion was obtained for both categories of worker for every item of cost. It has therefore been possible to prepare separate analyses of total costs for both categories, as well as for all employees combined. However information relating to the individual items included in "subsidised services" was not sought in 1973 and so a detailed analysis of the make-up of this item has not been possible. Labour costs have been calculated separately for firms (enterprises) in five separate size-ranges, compared with three in 1968. In 1973, firms with fewer than 50 employees were excluded from the survey; the comparable lower threshold in 1968 was 25 employees.

Meaning of labour costs

The purpose of these surveys is to measure the costs, both statutory and voluntary, which are incurred by employers because they employ labour. This is a different aim from measuring total income and benefits received by employees. For example, one of the items included in the inquiry was levies paid to industrial training boards, which are a labour charge on employers, but not part of the income of employees.

Presentation of results

The results, which are set out in tables 1-8, show average labour costs for the most part in terms of pence per hour worked. These amounts per hour have been obtained by dividing employers' labour costs in the year (both the total and also each individual item of cost) by total hours worked during the year (please see "Scope of the Survey" on page 882). Tables 7 and 8, however, show average hours worked and average labour costs per employee on an annual basis. The averages relate to all employees taken together, namely males and females, those working full-time and part-time (the latter treated as full "units" in the annual calculations) and administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives. In making comparisons between industries, therefore, differences in the structure of the labour force must be borne in mind. The proportions of administrative, technical and clerical workers and of female workers in firms covered by the inquiry are shown in table 3.

Particular attention needs to be paid to differences in the proportions of part-timers when comparisons are made of annual figures because, as has been mentioned, part-timers were treated as whole "units" in the calculations. Information about the numbers of part-timers was not sought in the inquiry, but reference should be made to the census of employment results for June 1973 published in the May 1974 issue of this Gazette (pages 401-403).

There were also some differences in the periods covered by the returns and this too could affect comparisons. About two-thirds of the firms in the inquiry gave information relating to the calendar year 1973. The remainder

completed questionnaires relating to financial years which ended not later than April 5 1974. Some of these were earlier than the calendar year but most were later and could reflect both changing earnings levels and also the period of three day week working in early 1974. The figures for annual hours worked and annual costs per employee for mining and quarrying would, in particular, be affected by the fact that the returns for coalmining related to a financial year which included the period of the stoppage in early 1974.

The results are analysed according to the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. Table 7, which shows average hours worked per employee in the year, gives separate figures for operatives and for administrative. technical and clerical workers. All the other tables give figures for all employees combined, but separate information for those two categories will be published in a later issue of the Gazette.

In examining the results it should be borne in mind that not all employees would have been affected by every type of expenditure. Averages in pence per hour have been shown to two places of decimals and those in £s per year to one place, not because this degree of precision is claimed, but only to provide more information about the relative size of the various types of expenditure. In the tables each item has been rounded independently, and the sums of the components may differ from the totals.

Broad summary

Table 1 gives a broad summary of the results for manufacturing industries as a whole, for mining and quarrying, construction, gas, electricity and water, and all these in-

Table 1 Summary of main results

Category of labour cost	Manufacturii industries	ng	Mining and quarrying†		Construction		Gas, electricity and water		All industries covered	
	Average expenditure per employee*	As % of total labour costs								
inote survive tell and and and a date	pence per hour (1)	(2)	pence per hour (3)	(4)	pence per hour (5)	(6)	pence per hour (7)	(8)	pence per hour (9)	(10)
Total wages and salaries‡ Amounts included in total wages and salaries	96-09	89-9	118-29	82·5	97.72	91·1	109.77	84.7	97·72	89-3
for holidays, sickness and injury and days of attendance at training classes Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding SET and Redundancy Fund	(9-69)	(9·1)	(18·46)	(12.9)	(7·32)	(6·8)	(14·84)	(11.5)	(10·04)	(9·2)
contributions)	5.28	4.9	6.16	4.3	5.30	4.9	5.88	4.5	5.34	4.9
Selective employment tax (net)§	-0.61	-0.6	-0.13	-0.1	0.28	0.3			-0.48	-0.4
Provision for redundancy (net)	0.35	0.3	0.93	0.6	0.21	0.2	0.90	0.7	0.38	0.4
Employers' liability insurance	0.33	0.3	0.98	0.7	0.73	0.7	0.22	0.2	0.39	0·4 3·7
Private social welfare payments	3.78	3.5	8.50	5.9	1.70	1.6	10.34	8.0	4.06	3·7 0·3
Payments in kind	0.11	0.1	5.67	4.0	0.03	-	0.08	0.1	0.31	1.1
Subsidised services‡	1.13	1.1	2.70	1.9	0.88	0.8	1.51	1.2	1.19	1.1
Training 1 (excluding wage and salary ele- ments)	0.43	0.4	0.35	0.5	0.47	0.4	0.92	0.7	0.45	0.4
Training‡¶ (including wages and salaries of trainees attending training classes)	(1.12)	(1.0)	(1-58)	(1.1)	(0.92)	(0.9)	(3.06)	(2.4)	(1.20)	(1.1)
Total labour costs	106.90	100.0	143-45	100.0	107.32	100.0	129.61	100.0	109.37	100.0

* The averages relate to all employees taken together, namely males and females

* The averages relate to all employees taken together, namely males and females, full-time and part-time workers, operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers. Not all employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 3) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared. † Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens. ‡ Wages and salaries paid to persons administering subsidised services and training and to trainers and trainees, including those attending classes, are included under total wages and salaries and not in the separate items for "Subsidised services" and "Training (excluding wage and salary elements)". However, in tables 1, 4 and 8, a further entry shows training costs including the wages and salaries of traines attending training classes, this latter amount, of course, being also included in total wages and salaries.

dustries combined. It shows average expenditure per em. ployee in pence per hour as well as the proportion each item forms of total labour costs. Wages and salaries were of course, by far the largest item, representing 90 per cent of total costs in manufacturing industries, 91 per cent in construction and 82 and 85 per cent respectively in mining and quarrying and gas, electricity and water.

Separate figures are given for that part of wages and salaries attributable to holidays, sickness and attendance at training classes and show a variation from about 7 per cent of total costs in construction to 13 per cent in mining and quarrying. Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding employers' payments of selective employment tax and contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act) were in most industries the next most significant category. representing about 5 per cent of total labour costs. Private social welfare payments accounted for 3.5 per cent of costs in manufacturing industries, 1.6 per cent in construction and 5.9 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, in mining and quarrying and gas, electricity and water.

Size range

Table 2 gives an analysis by size-range of firm (on an enterprise basis) for manufacturing industry as a whole. The ranges are 50-99; 100-199; 200-499; 500-999 and 1,000 or more employees respectively. It will be seen that, as in the 1968 survey, both total labour costs and wages and salaries increased with the size of firm. Expenditure on private social welfare also formed a higher proportion of total labour costs in the larger firms. A similar size analysis has been compiled for the construction industry (see table 4).

GREAT BRITAIN

Table 2 Analysis of labour costs in manufacturing industries by size-range of firm: 1973

Category of labour cost	Firms with 5 employees	0-99	Firms with 1 employees	Firms with 100-199 employees		Firms with 200–499 employees		00-999	Firms with 1 more employ	
and a second of the second of	Average expenditure per employee*	As % of total labour costs	Average expenditure per employee*	As% of total labour costs						
	pence per hour (1)	(2)	pence per hour (3)	(4)	pence per hour (5)	(6)	pence per hour (7)	(8)	pence per hour (9)	(10)
Total wages and salaries‡	81.48	91·4	82·37	91·3	85·51	90.6	90.77	90·1	105·10	89.3
Statutory national insurance contributions (excluding SET and Redundancy Fund con- tributions)	4.79	5.4	4.83	5.4	4.94	5.2	5.13	5-1	5.57	4.7
Selective employment tax (net)§	-0.39	-0.4	-0.47	-0.5	-0.50	-0.5	-0.53	-0.5	-0.71	-0.6
Provision for redundancy (net)	0.18	0.2	0.23	0.3	0.26	0.3	0.39	0.4	0.42	0.4
Employers' liability insurance	0.30	0.3	0.30	0.3	0.32	0.3	0.33	0.3	0.35	0.3
Private social welfare payments	1.87	2.1	1.92	2.1	2.51	2.7	2.97	2.9	4.94	4.2
Payments in kind	0.07	0.1	0.07	0.1	0.08	0.1	0.05	0.1	0.14	0.1
a haiding servicest	0.52	0.6	0.65	0.7	0.93	1.0	1.18	1.2	1.35	1.2
Training‡¶ (excluding wage and salary ele- ments)	0.32	0.4	0.36	0.4	0.38	0.4	0.41	0.4	0.48	0.4
Total labour costs	89.15	100.0	90.25	100.0	94-43	100.0	100.70	100.0	117-63	100.0

* ± § || ¶ See footnotes to table 1.

Table 3 Analysis by industry and category of labour cost in 1973 (comparable figures for 1968 are shown in brackets)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	PERCEN	TAGE OF 1	TOTAL LA	ABOUR COST			
	Average expenditure		nd salaries‡		Statutory	Se		
	per employee*	Total	Amounte in col. (2)	d included for:	insurance contribu-	nt		
	pence per	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	holidays, sickness and atten- dance at training classes	all other wages and salaries	tions (excl- uding selective employ- ment tax and Redun- dancy Fund contribu- tions)	(
1911	hour (1)	per cent (2)	per cent (3)	per cent (4)	per cent (5)	P(
All manufacturing industries	106·90 (58·25)	89·9 (91·3)	9·1 (7·4)	80·8 (83·9)	4·9 (4·4)	(
Food, drink and tobacco	101.61	88·2	8.7	79.5	4.9			
Coal and petroleum pro-	(54·38) 155·77	(89·2) 79·9	(6·8) 10·0	(82·4) 69·9	(4·5) 3·7	(
ducts Chemicals and allied in-	(93·13) 123·55	(78·8) 86·5	(9·2) 9·9	(69·6) 76·6	(3·5) 4·4	(-		
dustries	(71.55)	(88.2)	(8.6)	(79.6)	(3.9)	(-		
Metal manufacture	118·75 (59·95)	90.0	8.7	81.3	4.7			
Mechanical engineering	106.23	(92·6) 90·9	(7·1) 9·2	(85·5) 81·7	(4·3) 5·1	(
100 20	(59.72)	(91.7)	(7.4)	(84.3)	(4.4)	(-		
Instrument engineering	111·75 (61·25)	88·7 (89·5)	9·9 (8·0)	78·8 (81·5)	4·9 (4·3)	;		
Electrical engineering	106.03	90.2	10.4	79.8	5.0	(-		
Shiphuilding and marine	(59.21)	(91.5)	(8.5)	(83.0)	(4.0)	(-		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	107·52 (55·73)	92·5 (96·3)	8·4 (6·4)	84·1 (89·9)	5·1 (4·7)	(-		
Vehicles	126.41	90.4	9.6	80.8	4.7	1		
Metal goods not else-	(67·64) 95·61	(91.9)	(7.7)	(84.2)	(3.8)	(-		
where specified	(53.39)	90·5 (91·6)	8·5 (6·7)	82·0 (84·9)	5·3 (4·7)	(-		
Textiles	85-81	91.2	8.5	82.7	5.5	-		
Leather, leather goods	(47·38) 81·17	(92·7) 91·4	(7·0) 7·8	(85·7) 83·6	(5·0) 5·4	(-		
and fur	(45.62)	(94.0)	(6.2)	(87.8)	(5.1)	(-		
Clothing and footwear	71.46	92.1	8.1	84.0	5.8	-		
Bricks, pottery, glass,	(40·34) 104·63	(92·9) 90·7	(7·6) 7·8	(85·3) 82·9	(5·7) 5·1	(-		
cement, etc	(56.92)	(91.6)	(6.7)	(84.9)	(4.6)	(-		
Timber, furniture, etc	100·55 (52·90)	91.9	7.6	84.3	5.1			
Paper, printing and pub-	114.34	(92·8) 90·2	(5·9) 8·6	(86·9) 81·6	(4·9) 4·7	(-		
listing	(62.33)	(92.0)	(6.8)	(85.2)	(4.0)	(-		
Other manufacturing in- dustries	98·07 (54·84)	90·5 (91·4)	8·6 (7·1)	81·9 (84·3)	5·2 (4·6)	(-		
Mining and quarryingt	143-45	82.5	12.9	69-6	4.3			
Construction	(73.80)	(82.8)	(8.6)	(74.2)	(3.8)	(-		
	107·32 (60·72)	91·1 (87·7)	6·8 (5·2)	84·3 (82·5)	4·9 (4·2)			
Gas, electricity and water	129.61	84.7	11.5	73.2	4.5			
	(66.55)	(87.1)	(10.5)	(76.6)	(3.8)			

The averages relate to all employees taken together, namely males and females The averages relate to all employees taken together, namely males and females, ull-time and part-time workers, operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers. Not all employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expen-gures for different industries are compared. Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens. Wages and salaries paid to persons administering subsidised services and training, and to trainers and trainees are included under total wages and salaries and not in the separate items for "Subsidised services" and "Training" respectively.

§ The net cost after allowance has been made for refunds, regional payments and/or regional employment premiums. SET was abolished with effect from April 2, 1973 but manufacturing industries in development areas still continued to receive regional em-

ployment premium. || The net cost, namely, statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act, plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act. \$\$\$ Figures for training include levies paid to less grants received from industrial training boards

- Nil or negligible

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COMPOSITION OF LABOUR FORCE Private social welfare Provision for Selective Employers' liability Training ‡¶ Adminis-Female employ trative, technical workers ment reduninsurance and clerical percen-tage of total dancy (net) navment payment in kind, (net) § and subsidised workers as per-centage of total employees services‡ employees per cent (6) per cent (7) per cent (8) per cent (9) per cent (10) per cent (11) per cent (12) 0·3 (0·4) -0.6 (-1.5) 3·5 (3·2) 0.4 (0.8) 1·5 (1·5) 29·8 (28·2) 28·9 (29·7) $\begin{array}{c} -0.4\\ (-1.1)\\ -0.6\\ (-1.4)\\ -0.7\\ (-1.5)\\ -0.2\\ (-1.5)\\ -0.2\\ (-1.5)\\ -0.4\\ (-0.5)\\ (-2.2)\\ (-1.6)\\ -0.4\\ (-0.5)\\ (-2.4)\\ (-2.5)\\ -0.2\\ (-1.6)\\$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.4 \\ (0.06 \\ (0.07 \\ (0.03 \\ (0.03 \\ (0.03 \\ (0.04 \\ (0.03 \\ (0.03 \\ (0.04 \\ (0.03 \\ (0.03 \\ (0.04 \\ ($ $\begin{array}{c} 4\cdot 4\\ (4\cdot 5)\\ (12\cdot 7)\\ (12\cdot 7)\\$ $\begin{array}{c} 0.3 \\ (9)7 \\ (1)5 \\ (0)6 \\ (1)5 \\ (1)9 \\ (1)5 \\ (1)6 \\ (1)$ $\begin{array}{c} 27.8\\ (25.7)\\ 47.1\\ (45.4)\\ 43.3\\ (43.6)\\ 2(25.3)\\ 33.4\\ (33.9)\\ (39.7)\\ (37.5)\\ (37.5)\\ (29.8)\\ 24.7\\ (29.8)\\ 24.6\\ (23.8)\\ 7\\ (23.5)\\ (23.3)\\ 31.7\\ (23.3)\\ 31.7\\ (23.3)\\ 31.7\\ (23.5)\\ (27.6)\\ 27.7\\ (25.1)\\ (25.1)\\ (25.3)\\ (27.6)\\ (27.5)\\$ $\begin{array}{c} 40{\cdot}0\\ (41{\cdot}4)\\ 13{\cdot}6\\ (12{\cdot}0)\\ 27{\cdot}7\\ (28{\cdot}1)\\ 11{\cdot}1\\ (11{\cdot}8)\\ 16{\cdot}2\\ (35{\cdot}7)\\ 35{\cdot}6\\ (5{\cdot}5)\\ 32{\cdot}2\\ 35{\cdot}6\\ (35{\cdot}7)\\ 35{\cdot}6\\ (35{\cdot}7)\\ 35{\cdot}6\\ (35{\cdot}7)\\ 45{\cdot}6\\ (33{\cdot}3)\\ 44{\cdot}9\\ (33{\cdot}3)\\ 44{\cdot}9\\ (33{\cdot}3)\\ 44{\cdot}9\\ (33{\cdot}3)\\ 32{\cdot}2\\ (22{\cdot}4)\\ 44{\cdot}9\\ (33{\cdot}3)\\ 32{\cdot}2\\ (22{\cdot}4)\\ (18{\cdot}3)\\ 33{\cdot}2\\ (33{\cdot}4)\\ 34{\cdot}1\\ (37{\cdot}6)\\ (37{\cdot}6)$

0.6 (1.0) 0.2 (0.2) 0.7 (0.4) 11.7 (18.4) 24.5 (19.8) 47.5 (37.7) $^{-0.1}_{\substack{(-0.2)\\0.3\\(4.3)}}$ 5·9 (5·7) 1·6 (1·4) 8·0 (6·3) 0·2 (0·2) 0·4 (0·3) 0·7 (0·9) 6.5 (6.7) 1.5 (1.9) 1.5 (1.3) 3·8 (3·5) 6·2 (5·1) 19·0 (13·9)

§ The net cost after allowance has been made for refunds, regional payments and/or regional employment premiums. SET was abolished with effect from April 2, 1973 but manufacturing industries in development areas still continued to receive regional employment premium.

If The net cost, namely, statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act, plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act. If Figures for training include levies paid to less grants received from industrial training

- Nil or negligible.

Industries—summary

Table 3 gives a summary of the results for each of the industry orders covered by the survey with comparable figures for 1968 shown in brackets. It also shows (i) administrative, technical and clerical workers and (ii) female workers as percentages of all employees.

Bearing in mind the variations in the composition of the labour force it will be seen that the manufacture of coal and petroleum products had the highest hourly costs, averaging nearly 156 pence per hour per employee, and that this industry also had a high proportion of administrative technical and clerical workers. Private social welfare payments were also highest in this industry accounting for 12.3 per cent of total costs. The manufacture of clothing and footwear, which had the highest proportion of female workers, had the lowest average labour costs at just over 71 pence per hour per employee. The average costs per

employee for manufacturing industry as a whole were nearly 107 pence per hour.

The proportion of costs attributable to statutory national insurance contributions, and provision for redundancy showed no great variation between industries. This was also mainly the case for the group formed by employers' liability insurance, payments in kind and subsidised services (column 10). The chief exception was mining and quarrying where these categories of cost represented 6.5 per cent of the total compared with, for example 1.5 per cent in manufacturing.

In manufacturing industries selective employment tax was a credit figure. It was most significant in shipbuilding and ship repairing-which is largely situated in development areas-and represented a credit of 2.4 per cent of total labour costs.

When comparing the results for 1973 with those for 1968

it should be remembered that in 1968 the lower threshold was firms (on an enterprise basis) with 25 employees whereas in 1973 the lower threshold was 50 employees; and labour costs surveys have shown that costs tend to increase with the size of firm. Most industries show a decrease in 1973 in the percentage which wages and salaries represent of total labour costs, but the share of wages and salaries represented by holidays, sickness and attendance at training classes shows an increase. Holidays account for most of this. The reduction in the credit represented by selective em-

ployment tax is due to the fact that SET was abolished with effect from April 2, 1973 which was during the reference neriod of the survey, although regional employment premiums for manufacturing firms in development areas continued. The proportion of expenditure on national insurance (excluding selective employment tax and redundancy contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act) showed

Table 4 Analysis of total labour cost in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee*) continued GREAT BRITAIN

(14)

0.07 0.07 0.08 0.05 0.14 0.11

0·37 0·03 0·22 0·18 0·39 **0·33**

1.29

0.04 0.06 0.15 0.10 0.14 0.13

0.04 0.04 0.01 0.05 0.01 **0.01**

0.05 0.02 0.02 0.03 0.03 **0**.03

0.04

0·10 0·04 0.04

0.09 0.07 0.08 0.04 0.03 **0.04**

0.10 0.01 0.04 0.03 0.05 **0.04**

PAYMENTS IN

As % of col. (1)

(15)

0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1

0.4

0·2 0·2 0·4 0·3

0.8

0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1

0.1 _____ 0·1 -

0.1

0·1 0·1 0·1 _

0.1

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS

(12)

1.87 1.92 2.51 2.97 4.94 **3.78**

2.53 2.12 3.27 3.01 5.22 **4.44**

19.10

3·30 4·26 5·95 5·65 9·48 **8·04**

1.71 1.47 2.31 3.20 5.40 **4.48**

2·13 2·15 2·58 3·19 3·09 **2·78**

2.92 2.58 2.20 3.32 8.84 **5.40**

1.85 1.63 2.61 3.15 3.53 **3.53 3.27**

0.96 2.03 1.80 1.72 2.94 **2.38**

Pence As % of Pence per hour col. (1) per hour

(13)

2·1 2·1 2·7 2·9 4·2 **3·5**

3.0 2.5 3.6 3.3 4.8 4.4

12.3

3.5 4.2 5.3 5.0 7.2 6.5

1.9 1.6 2.3 2.8 4.3 **3.8**

2·2 2·2 2·5 3·0 2·8 **2·6**

2·9 2·8 2·4 3·1 6·8 **4**·8

2·1 1·9 2·7 3·0 3·2 **3·1**

1.0 2.1 1.7 1.6 2.6 **2.2**

Table 4 Analysis of to	otal lab	our costs	in 1973 (a	verage n	ourly amo	bunt per	employee	*)	GRE	AT BRITAIN	Table	
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size Range**	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES A SALARIES	ND ‡	STATUTO NATIONA INSURAN CONTRIB (excluding employme Redundanc contributio	selective nt tax and y Fund	SELECTIVI EMPLOYM TAX (net)	ENT	PROVISIO REDUND/ (net)∥	IN FOR		ANCE
		Pence per hour	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hou	As % c
Fible i pitet a broad s	softerna v	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
All manufacturing industries	1 2 3 4 5 Total	89.15 90.25 94.43 100.70 117.63 106.90	81·48 82·37 85·51 90·77 105·10 96·09	91-4 91-3 90-6 90-1 89-3 89-9	4·79 4·83 4·94 - 5·13 5·57 5·28	5·4 5·4 5·2 5·1 4·7 4· 7	0·39 0·47 0·50 0·53 0·71 0·61	0.4 0.5 0.5 0.6 0.6	0.18 0.23 0.26 0.39 0.42 0.35	0-2 0-3 0-3 0-4 0-4 0-3	0·30 0·30 0·32 0·33 0·35 0·33	0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3
Food, drink and tobacco	1 2 3 4 5 Total	85-75 84-46 89-51 90-34 108-48 101-61	77·32 76·85 79·89 80·83 94·97 89·60	90-2 91-0 89-3 89-5 87-6 88-2	4·65 4·68 4·77 4·74 5·10 4·97	5·4 5·6 5·3 5·3 4·7 4·9	0.50 0.67 0.51 0.74 0.37 0.44	0.6 0.8 0.6 0.8 0.3 0.4	0·15 0·12 0·17 0·40 0·51 0·41	0-2 0-1 0-2 0-4 0-5 0-4	0·24 0·31 0·24 0·18 0·22 0·23	0·3 0·4 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2
Coal and petroleum products††	Total	155·77	124-53	79.9	5.82	3.7	-0.92	-0.6	0.92	0.6	0.33	0.3
Chemicals and allied industries	1 2 3 4 5 Total	95-07 101.53 111-50 113-71 131-39 123-55	85·79 90·39 97·27 99·75 112·76 106·84	90·2 89·0 87·2 87·7 85·8 86·5	4·92 5·05 5·14 5·43 5·57 5·44	5·2 5·0 4·6 4·8 4·2 4·4	-0.61 -0.45 -0.54 -0.84 -1.06 - 0.92	0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 0.8 0.7	0.18 0.25 0.25 0.50 1.14 0.86	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·9 0·7	0-40 0-34 0-42 0-37 0-34 0-36	0·4 0·3 0·4 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3
Metal manufacture	1 2 3 4 5 Total	91-44 91-82 100-12 115-11 126-09 118-75	83·31 83·96 91·52 103·83 112·96 106·81	91-1 91-4 91-4 90-2 89-6 90-0	5.01 4.94 5.19 5.53 5.80 5.63	5·5 5·4 5·2 4·8 4·6 4·7	0.50 0.66 1.10 0.60 1.23 1.11	-0.5 -0.7 -1.1 -0.5 -1.0 -0.9	0.14 0.25 0.25 0.27 0.35 0.32	0·2 0·3 0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3	0.52 0.51 0.64 0.70 0.82 0.76	0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6 0.6
Mechanical engineering	1 2 3 4 5 Total	99.00 99.16 103.18 106.33 112.08 106.23	90-78 90-71 93-50 96-05 101-99 96-57	91-7 91-5 90-6 90-3 91-0 90-9	5·11 5·12 5·28 5·31 5·59 5·37	5·2 5·2 5·1 5·0 5·0 5· 0 5· 0	0.46 0.55 0.51 0.45 0.73 0.58	-0.5 -0.6 -0.5 -0.4 -0.7 -0.6	0.17 0.22 0.42 0.43 0.26 0.32	0-2 0-2 0-4 0-4 0-2 0-3	0·36 0·40 0·42 0·35 0·43 0·40	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3 0·4 0·4
Instrument engineering	1 2 3 4 5 Total	99.88 90.93 91.92 107.90 130.14 111.75	89·72 82·19 84·01 96·78 113·06 99·08	89-8 90-4 91-4 89-7 86-9 88-7	5·08 4·76 4·93 5·54 5·98 5·48	5·1 5·2 5·4 5·1 4·6 4·9	0.07 0.03 0.58 0.26 0.45 0.41	-0.1 -0.6 -0.2 -0.4 -0.4	0·34 0·25 0·21 0·43 0·59 0·42	0·3 0·3 0·2 0·4 0·5 0·4	0·21 0·11 0·14 0·14 0·13 0·14	0·2 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·1 0·1
Electrical engineering	1 2 3 4 5 Total	89.46 84.15 96.25 103.57 109.76 106.03	81·71 76·00 86·55 92·92 99·09 95·64	91-3 90-3 89-9 89-7 90-3 90-2	4·81 4·54 5·07 5·33 5·44 5·34	5·4 5·4 5·3 5·1 5·0 5·0	0.63 0.31 0.10 0.47 0.67 0.56	-0.7 -0.4 -0.1 -0.5 -0.6 -0.5	0·17 0·40 0·24 0·31 0·36 0·33	0-2 0-5 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-3	0.18 0.25 0.20 0.21 0.20 0.20 0.20	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1 2 3 4 5 Total	93·29 97·71 102·99 107·72 111·65 107·52	85-22 89-92 95-66 99-52 103-37 99-47	91.4 92.0 92.9 92.4 92.6 92.5	5-15 4-90 5-56 5-47 5-63 5-52	5·5 5·0 5·4 5·1 5·1 5 ·1	-0.39 -0.53 -2.23 -1.94 -3.25 - 2.53	-0.4 -0.5 -2.2 -1.8 -2.9 -2.4	0-56 0-17 0-27 0-51 0-31 0-34	0.6 0.2 0.3 0.5 0.3 0.3	0·47 0·26 0·57 0·94 0·77 0·71	0.5 0.3 0.6 0.9 0.7 0.7

Table 4 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee*

SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages and salaries for

As % of r col. (1)

(17)

0.6 0.7 1.0 1.2 1.2 1.1

0.9 1.0 1.4 1.7 1.8 1.7

2.3

0.9 1.1 2.1 2.0 1.9 **1.9**

0.8 0.9 1.3 0.8 **0.8**

0.5 0.6 1.0 1.0 0.9 0.9

1.5 0.6 0.6 1.2 1.3 1.1

0.8 1.3 1.1 1.4 1.2 1.2

0·3 0·2 0·5 0·5 0·7 0·6

Pence per hour

(16)

0.52 0.65 0.93 1.18 1.35 1.13

0.80 0.87 1.29 1.54 1.98 1.73

3.63

0.88 1.10 2.36 2.25 2.48 **2.29**

0.71 0.73 0.90 1.45 0.99 **0.99**

0.45 0.62 1.01 1.03 0.98 0.90

1.46 0.53 0.60 1.27 1.63 **1.21**

0.74 1.09 1.02 1.44 1.35 **1.29**

0·23 0·20 0·56 0·57 0·74 **0·62**

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an increase. Employers' liability insurance is shown as a separate item in 1973 as it became a statutory requirement when the Employers' Liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act came into force on January 1, 1972.

Industries-detail

Table 4 gives a more detailed analysis of the results for each industry order. Separate figures in pence per hour worked are given for each size-range for which data were available. Employers' total labour costs are given in column 1, while the other columns show average hourly expenditure per employee on the various component items and the proportion each forms of the total. In the case of training, two sets of figures are given; the additional columns 20 and 21 show the effect of adding in the wages and salaries paid to trainees while attending training classes.

hourly amount per empl TRAINING‡¶ TRAINING‡¶ (excluding wage (including wages	emplo	yee*) c	GREAT BRITAIN		
	g wage y	(including and salar trainees attending classes w	including wages nd salaries of rainees ttending lasses which re also included		Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
Pence per hour (18)	As % of col. (1) (19)	Pence per hour (20)	As % of col. (1) (21)		
0.32 0.36 0.38 0.41 0.48 0.43	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4 0·4	0.61 0.68 0.78 0.95 1.41 1.12	0.7 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.2 1.0	1 2 3 4 5 Total	All manufacturing industries
0-18	0·2	0·26	0·3	1	Food, drink and tobacco
0-15	0·2	0·31	0·4	2	
0-17	0·2	0·29	0·3	3	
0-20	0·2	0·41	0·5	4	
0-44	0·4	1·07	1·0	5	
0-35	0·3	0·81	0·8	Total	
1.07	0.7	3-01	1.9	Total	Coal and petroleum products ^{††}
0·17	0·2	0·36	0·4	1	Chemicals and allied industries
0·52	0·5	1·00	1·0	2	
0·50	0·5	1·02	0·9	3	
0·50	0·4	0·94	0·8	4	
0·55	0·4	1·61	1·2	5	
0·51	0 ·4	1·36	1·1	Total	
0·49	0·5	0-94	1.0	1	Metal manufacture
0·58	0·6	0-80	0.9	2	
0·38	0·4	0-66	0.7	3	
0·68	0·6	1-20	1.0	4	
1·00	0·8	2-20	1.7	5	
0·86	0·7	1-80	1.5	Total	
0·43	0·4	1.05	1.1	1	Mechanical engineering
0·48	0·5	1.12	1.1	2	
0·46	0·5	1.13	1.1	3	
0·41	0·4	1.36	1.3	4	
0·45	0·4	1.59	1.4	5	
0·45	0 ·4	1.33	1.2	Total	
0.16	0·2	0·44	0·4	1	Instrument engineering
0.54	0·6	0·75	0·8	2	
0.32	0·3	0·85	0·9	3	
0.64	0·6	1·02	1·0	4	
0.36	0·3	1·78	1·4	5	
0.38	0·3	1·25	1 ·1	Total	
0·54	0.6	0·87	1.0	1	Electrical engineering
0·47	0.6	0·71	0.9	2	
0·57	0.6	1·07	1.1	3	
0·64	0.6	1·49	1.4	4	
0·45	0.4	1·69	1.5	5	
0·49	0.5	1·53	1.4	Total	
0.98	1.0	1.15	1·2	1	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
0.75	0.8	1.86	1·9	2	
0.76	0.7	1.84	1·8	3	
0.90	0.8	2.09	1·9	4	
1.08	1.0	2.25	2·0	5	
0.97	0.9	2.06	1·9	Total	

Table 4 Analysis of total labour cost in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee*) continued

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size Range**	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES A SALARIES	ND ‡	STATUTO NATIONA INSURAN CONTRIB (excluding employmen Redundanc contributio	CE UTIONS selective nt tax and y Fund	SELECTIV EMPLOYM TAX (net)	IENT	PROVISIO REDUNDA (net)∥	N FOR NCY
anisation for the second	arsi ara dans 7-953	Pence per hour (1)	Pence per hour (2)	As % of col. (1) (3)	Pence per hour (4)	As % of col. (1) (5)	Pence per hour (6)	As % of col. (1) (7)	Pence per hour (8)	As % of col. (1) (9)
Vehicles	1 2 3 4 5 Total	96-66 102-25 100-60 105-48 131-21 126-41	87·79 93·91 91·81 96·17 118·43 114·25	90-8 91-8 91-3 91-2 90-3 90-4	5.07 5.36 5.15 5.32 6.12 5.97	5·2 5·2 5·1 5·1 4·7 4·7	-0.11 -0.33 -0.32 -0.31 - 0.30	-0·1 -0·3 -0·3 -0·2 -0·2	0-23 0-22 0-37 0-55 0-28 0-30	0-2 0-2 0-4 0-5 0-2 0-2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1 2 3 4 5 Total	90.63 89.26 89.55 97.60 103.92 95.61	82-90 80-91 81-34 87-74 93-54 86-49	91.5 90.6 90.8 89.9 90.0 90.5	4-80 4-78 4-89 5-00 5-36 5-03	5·3 5·4 5·5 5·1 5·2 5·3	0-24 0-24 0-50 0-46 0-42 0-40	-0.3 -0.3 -0.6 -0.5 -0.4 -0.4	0.14 0.51 0.23 0.24 0.19 0.24	0·2 0·6 0·3 0·3 0·2 0·3
Textiles	1 2 3 4 5 Total	78-87 77-52 80-13 82-73 96-08 85-81	72-17 71-15 73-13 75-59 87-33 78-26	91.5 91.8 91.3 91.4 90.9 91.2	4·51 4·46 4·51 4·60 5·13 4·74	5-7 5-8 5-6 5-6 5-3 5-5	-0.21 -0.35 -0.44 -0.54 -0.72 -0.53	-0.3 -0.5 -0.6 -0.7 -0.8 - 0.6	0.16 0.17 0.18 0.23 0.37 0.26	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·3
Leather, leather goods and fur††	Total	81·17	74·21	91-4	4.38	5.4	-0.53	-0.7	0.19	0.2
Clothing and footwear	1 2 3 4 5 Total	68·21 70·05 68·58 72·15 76·83 71·46	63·09 64·61 63·23 66·26 70·55 65·81	92.5 92.2 92.2 91.8 91.8 91. 8 92.1	4·12 4·20 4·04 4·21 4·25 4·15	6·0 6·0 5·9 5·8 5·5 5·8	-0.20 -0.38 -0.45 -0.54 -0.94 -0.55	-0.3 -0.5 -0.7 -0.7 -1.2 -0.8	0.22 0.11 0.14 0.11 0.16 0.15	0·3 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1 2 3 4 5 Total	89·50 91·31 95·47 95·28 113·51 104·63	81.96 83.36 86.57 86.77 102.69 94.89	91.6 91.3 90.7 91.1 90.5 90.7	4·86 4·91 5·05 4·94 5·61 5·32	5·4 5·4 5·3 5·2 4·9 5·1	-0.55 -0.58 -0.14 -0.48 -0.78 -0.59	-0.6 -0.6 -0.1 -0.5 -0.7 -0.6	0.13 0.15 0.18 0.24 0.38 0.29	0·1 0·2 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·3
Timber, furniture, etc	1 2 3 4 5 Total	92.09 93.68 100.00 108.05 116.68 100.55	85·19 86·48 91·72 99·00 106·89 92·44	92.5 92.3 91.7 91.6 91.6 91.9	4-88 4-85 5-00 5-43 5-91 5-13	5·3 5·2 5·0 5·0 5·1 5 ·1	-0.28 -0.77 -0.50 -0.18 -1.20 -0.54	$ \begin{array}{r} -0.3 \\ -0.8 \\ -0.5 \\ -0.2 \\ -1.0 \\ -0.5 \\ \end{array} $	0-32 0-13 0-24 0-20 0-44 0-26	0·4 0·1 0·2 0·2 0·4 0·3
Paper, printing and publishing	1 2 3 4 5 Total	94.88 101.16 103.15 112.51 133.22 114.34	86·48 91·67 93·09 100·09 120·27 103·14	91-1 90-6 90-2 89-0 90-3 90-3 90-2	4-99 5-13 5-06 5-44 5-69 5-34	5·3 5·1 4·9 4·8 4·3 4·7	-0.42 -0.36 -0.37 -0.32 -0.54 -0.43	-0.4 -0.4 -0.4 -0.3 -0.4 -0.4	0.14 0.23 0.29 0.81 0.43 0.39	0.1 0.2 0.3 0.7 0.3 0.3 0.3
Other manufacturing industries	1 2 3 4 5 Total	76-47 84-90 87-72 94-63 109-31 98-07	70-54 78-49 79-66 85-42 98-38 88-73	92-2 92-5 90-8 90-3 90-0 90-5	4-53 4-75 4-78 4-97 5-41 5-09	5-9 5-6 5-5 5-3 5-0 5-2	-0.52 -0.90 -0.50 -0.38 -0.69 -0.60	-0.7 -1.1 -0.6 -0.4 -0.6 -0.6	0-14 0-24 0-17 0-29 0-24 0-22	0·2 0·3 0·2 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·2
1ining and quarrying†	Total	143-45	118-29	82·5	6.16	4.3	-0·13	-0.1	0.93	0.6
Construction	1 2 3 4 5 Total	94·89 99·95 103·50 109·69 116·73 107·32	87-22 91-52 94-54 99-99 105-59 97-72	91-9 91-6 91-3 91-2 90-5 91-1	5·06 5·02 5·13 5·31 5·60 5·30	5-3 5-0 5-0 4-8 4-8 4-9	0·33 0·30 0·26 0·11 0·30 0·28	0·4 0·3 0·2 0·1 0·3 0·3	0.16 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.20 0.24 0.21	0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2 0·2
Gas, electricity and water	Total	129-61	10 9 ·77	84.7	5.88	4.5			0.90	0.7
\$ See footnotes to table 1	Size-range Size-range Size-range employe Number of	1—Firms with 5 2—Firms with 1 3—Firms with 1 4—Firms with 5 5—Firms with 1 es f returns too fe for size-ranges	100–199 employ 200–499 employ 500–999 employ 1,000 or more	rees rees rees	and a second second	ADECIAN ADADAD		and and a second se		

EMPLO LIABILI INSURA	YERS' TY NCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFAR PAYMEN	E	PAYMEN	ITS IN	SUBSIDI SERVICE (excludin and salar administ	S‡ g wages ies for	TRAININ (excludin and salar elements	g wage y	TRAININ (including and salari trainees attending classes wi are also in in col. (2)	wages ies of nich ncluded	Size range**	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour		Pence per hour		Pence per hour		Pence per hour		Pence per hour		-	
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)		
0-32 0-23 0-36 0-29 0-30 0-30	0-3 0-2 0-4 0-3 0-2 0-2	1.97 1.44 1.95 1.96 5.09 4.57	2.0 1.4 1.9 1.9 3.9 3.9 3.6	0-04 0-09 0-01 0-03 0-26 0-22	0.1 	0.60 0.55 0.76 0.87 0.83 0.83	0.6 0.5 0.8 0.8 0.6 0.7	0-74 0-46 0-52 0-60 0-21 0-27	0.8 0.5 0.5 0.6 0.2 0.2	1·42 0·73 1·43 1·19 1·21 1·22	1.5 0.7 1.4 1.1 0.9 1.0	1 2 3 4 5 Total	Vehicles
0.43 0.28 0.34 0.46 0.37 0.38	0.5 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·4 0·4	1.80 1.91 2.09 3.05 3.06 2.49	2.0 2.1 2.3 3.1 3.0 2.6	0-06 0-11 0-01 0-03 0-11 0-07	0.1 0.1 	0·46 0·60 0·72 1·14 1·36 0·94	0.5 0.7 0.8 1.2 1.3 1.0	0·28 0·40 0·43 0·38 0·34 0·37	0·3 0·4 0·5 0·4 0·3 0 ·4	0-66 0-72 0-76 0-88 1-08 0-86	0·7 0·8 0·9 0·9 1·0 0·9	1 2 3 4 5 Total	Metal goods not elsewhere specifi
0-18 0-19 0-26 0-20 0-25 0-23	0-2 0-2 0-3 0-2 0-3 0-3 0-3	1.53 1.16 1.48 1.66 2.51 1.85	1.9 1.5 1.9 2.0 2.6 2.2	0.01 0.06 0.02 0.01 0.02 0.02 0.02	0·1 — —	0·31 0·49 0·74 0·74 1·00 0·77	0·4 0·6 0·9 0·9 1·0 0·9	0·20 0·20 0·25 0·22 0·18 0·21	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·2 0·2 0·2	0·24 0·28 0·34 0·41 0·55 0·41	0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·6 0·5	1 2 3 4 5 Total	Textiles
0-27	0.3	1.84	2.3	0.03	—	0.56	0.7	0.22	0.3	0.39	0.5	Total	Leather, leather goods and furtt
0-14 0-13 0-10 0-11 0-08 0-11	0·2 0·2 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·2 0·1 0·2	0·50 0·78 0·76 1·17 1·61 1·01	0.7 1.1 1.1 1.6 2.1 1.4	0-01 0-08 0-04 0-03		0·23 0·53 0·59 0·73 0·78 0·59	0·3 0·8 0·9 1·0 1·0 0·8	0-09 0-08 0-09 0-06 0-34 0-16	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·1 0·4 0·2	0·11 0·22 0·20 0·34 0·72 0·35	0·2 0·3 0·5 0·9 0·5	1 2 3 4 5 Total	Clothing and footwear
0·34 0·32 0·38 0·29 0·31 0·32	0-4 0-4 0-3 0-3 0-3	1·49 2·04 2·21 2·36 3·61 2·93	1.7 2.2 2.3 2.5 3.2 2.8	0-05 0-10 0-05 0-04 0-03 0-04	0·1 0·1 0·1 —	0.97 0.78 0.87 0.82 1.17 1.03	1.1 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.0 1.0	0·26 0·22 0·29 0·28 0·49 0·39	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·4 0·4	0·33 0·29 0·56 0·45 1·06 0·79	0-4 0-3 0-6 0-5 0-9 0-8	1 2 3 4 5 Total	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, et
0-38 0-34 0-33 0-28 0-38 0-34	0-4 0-4 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-3	0.98 1.68 1.95 1.92 2.48 1.76	1.1 1.8 2.0 1.8 2.1 1.8	0-02 0-03 0-02 0-03 0-02	Ξ	0·31 0·53 0·73 0·91 1·54 0·74	0·3 0·6 0·7 0·9 1·3 0·7	0·29 0·45 0·50 0·46 0·22 0·40	0·3 0·5 0·5 0·4 0·2 0·4	0·42 0·69 0·86 0·91 0·47 0·69	0·5 0·7 0·9 0·8 0·4 0·7	1 2 3 4 5 Total	Timber, furniture, etc
0.22 0.31 0.26 0.39 0.36 0.31	0-2 0-3 0-3 0-4 0-3 0-3	2.65 2.94 3.58 4.30 5.26 4.13	2.8 2.9 3.5 3.8 4.0 3.6	0-01 0-15 0-08 0-09 0-11 0-09	0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1 0-1	0-43 0-74 0-76 1-32 1-25 0-98	0.5 0.7 0.7 1.2 0.9 0.9	0·39 0·36 0·40 0·37 0·38 0·38	0·4 0·4 0·4 0·3 0·3 0·3	0.78 0.64 0.85 0.83 0.82 0.81	0.8 0.6 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.7	1 2 3 4 5 Total	Paper, printing and publishing
0-22 0-23 0-32 0-27 0-47 0-47 0-37	0-3 0-3 0-4 0-3 0-4 0-4	0.86 1.24 2.13 2.49 3.35 2.62	1.1 1.5 2.4 2.6 3.1 2.7	0·23 0·01 0·04 0·03 0·08 0·07	0·3 — — 0·1 0·1	0·27 0·64 0·88 1·27 1·35 1·10	0:4 0:8 1:0 1:3 1:2 1:1	0·20 0·20 0·24 0·27 0·72 0·47	0·3 0·2 0·3 0·3 0·6 0·5	0·31 0·50 0·42 0·50 1·43 0·92	0·4 0·6 0·5 0·5 1·3 0·9	1 2 3 4 5 Total	Other manufacturing industries
0-98	0.7	8.50	5.9	5.67	4.0	2.70	1.9	0.35	0.2	1.58	1-1	Total	Mining and quarrying†
0·55 0·48 0·86 0·84 0·77 0·73	0.6 0.5 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.7	0·90 1·41 1·43 1·91 2·27 1·70	0.9 1.4 1.4 1.7 1.9 1.6	0.02 0.05 0.03 0.03 0.02 0.03	0·1 — — —	0·29 0·62 0·64 0·85 1·37 0·88	0·3 0·6 0·6 0·8 1·2 0·8	0·37 0·35 0·41 0·45 0·57 0·47	0·4 0·3 0·4 0·4 0·5 0·4	0.84 0.75 0.81 0.80 1.09 0.92	0·9 0·8 0·8 0·7 0·9 0 ·9	1 2 3 4 5 Total	Construction
0-22	0.2	10.34	8.0	0.08	0.1	1.51	1.2	0.92	0.7	3.06	2.4	Total	Gas, electricity and water

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Table 4 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee*) continued GREAT BRITAIN

Table 5	Analysis of	f wages and sa	alaries in 1973	(average hou	rly amount pe	r employee*)	GREAT BRITAIN
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Industry (Standard	TOTAL	WAGE	S AND	SALAR	IES (IN	CLUDE	ED IN C	OL. (1)	PAID	FOR						
Industrial Classification 1968)	WAGES AND SALARIES	Holida	ys†	the Balan	Other pay‡	time of	f with		ce due to ss and in		Attend	ance at	training	Periodi	ic bonu	ses§
	pence per hour	pence per hour	% of col. (1)	% of total labour costs		% of col. (1)	% of total labour costs		% of col. (1)	% of total labour costs	pence per hour	% of col. (1)	costs	pence col. hour	% of col. (1)	% of total labou costs
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
All manufacturing industries	96.09	7.90	8·2	7.4	0·21	0·2	0.2	0.89	0.9	0.8	0.69	0.7	0.6	1.01	1.1	1.0
Food, drink and tobacco	89.60	6.91	7.7	6.8	0.16	0.2	0.2	1.30	1.5	1.3	0.46	0.5	0.5	1.58	1.8	1.6
Coal and petroleum products	124.53	11.69	9.4	7.5	0.24	0.2	0.2	1.78	1.4	1.1	1.93	1.6	1.2	0.40	0.3	0.3
Chemicals and allied industries	106.84	8.86	8.3	7.2	0.33	0.3	0.3	2.24	2.1	1.8	0.85	0.8	0.7	3.04	2.8	2.5
Metal manufacture	106.81	8.61	8.1	7.3	0.02	0.1	-	0.71	0.7	0.6	0.95	0.9	0.8	0.38	0.4	0.3
Mechanical engineering	96.57	8.03	8.3	7.6	0.17	0.2	0.2	0.65	0.7	0.6	0.88	0.9	0.8	0.70	0.7	0.7
Instrument engineering	99.08	8.55	8.6	7.7	0.27	0.3	0.2	1.42	1.4	1.3	0.87	0.9	0.8	2.40	2.4	2.2
Electrical engineering	95.64	8.50	8.9	8.0	0.29	0.3	0.3	1.19	1.2	1.1	1.04	1.1	1.0	0.55	0.6	0.5
Shipbuilding and marine engin-						1	Contraction of the second			and the second						
eering	99.47	7.36	7.4	6.9	0.19	0.2	0.2	0.38	0.4	0.4	1.09	1.1	1.0	0.79	0.8	0.7
Vehicles Metal goods not elsewhere	114.25	9.51	8.3	7.5	0.66	0.6	0.2	1.01	0.9	0.8	0.95	0.8	0.8	0.37	0.3	0.3
specified	86.49	7.05	8.2	7.4	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.53	0.6	0.6	0.50	0.6	0.5	0.81	0.9	0.9
Textiles	78.26	6.57	8.4	7.7	0.06	0.1	0.1	0.45	0.6	0.5	0.20	0.3	0.2	0.78	1.0	0.9
Leather, leather goods and fur	74.21	5.78	7.8	7.1	0.06	0.1	0.1	0.30	0.4	0.4	0.17	0.2		2.29	3.1	2.8
Clothing and footwear	65·81	5.31	8.1	7.4	0.06	0.1	0.1	0.21	0.3	0.3	0.19	0.3	0.3	0.56	0.9	0.8
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,		1	16.0.07	ASSIE	2.27	1000		4.0	1000			10	1. S. S. L. S. M.	The start		
etc	94.89	7.20	7.6	6.9	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.51	0.5	0.5	0.39	0.4	0.4	1.28	1.4	1.2
Timber, furniture, etc	92.44	6.78	7.3	6.8	0.11	0.1	0.1	0.45	0.5	0.4	0.29	0.3	0.3	1.85	2.0	1.8
Paper, printing and publishing	103.14	8.56	8.3	7.5	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.76	0.7	0.7	0.42	0.4	0.4	1.35	1.3	1.2
Other manufacturing industries	88·73	7.27	8.2	7.4	0.15	0.2	0.2	0.54	0.6	0.6	0.45	0.5	0.2	0.71	0.8	0.7
Mining and quarrying	118·29	14.60	12.3	10.2	0.19	0.2	0.1	2.44	2.1	1.7	1.23	1.0	0.9	0.26	0.2	0.2
Construction	97.72	6.34	6.5	5.9	0.10	0.1	0.1	0.43	0.4	0.4	0.45	0.5	0.4	1.18	1.2	1.1
Gas, electricity and water	109.77	9.80	8.9	7.6	0.17	0.2	0.1	2.73	2.5	2.1	2.14	2.0	1.7	0.08	0.1	0.1

* The averages relate to all employees taken together, namely males and females * The averages relate to all employees taken together, namely males and temales, full-time and part-time workers, operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers. Not all employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expen-diture. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 3) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared. † Includes holiday bonuses.

Includes wages and salaries paid in lieu of notice.
 § Bonuses which are not paid regularly in each pay period, but are paid at longer ntervals, for example, Christmas and year-end bonuses, production and profit-sharing ponuses paid only periodically.
 Il Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens.

- Nil or negligible.

Table 6 Labour costs (other than wages and salaries for time worked) expressed as a percentage addition to wages and salaries for time worked*

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	WAGES AN	ID SALARIES FO	DR	STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBU- TIONS	SELECTIVE EMPLOY- MENT TAX	PROVISION FOR REDUN- DANCY	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE
Contra da apointe de la contra la desta de la contra de la Contra de la contra d	Holidays† per cent (1)	Other time off with pay‡ per cent (2)	Absence due to sickness and injury per cent (3)	(excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions) per cent (4)	(net)§ per cent (5)	(net)∥ per cent (6)	per cent (7)
All manufacturing industries	9.14	0.24	1.03	6.11	-0.70	0.41	0.39
Food, drink and tobacco	8.55	0.19	1.61	6.16	0·55	0.51	0.28
Coal and petroleum products	10.74	0.22	1.64	5.35	-0.84	0.84	0.30
Chemicals and allied industries	9.37	0.35	2.37	5.75	-0.97	0.91	0.38
Metal manufacture	8.92	0.05	0.74	5.83	-1.15	0.33	0.78
Mechanical engineering	9.25	0.20	0.75	6.18	-0.67	0.36	0.46
Instrument engineering	9.72	0.30	1.61	6.23	-0.46	0.48	0.16
Electrical engineering	10.05	0.34	1.40	6.31	-0.66	0.39	0.23
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	8.14	0.21	0.42	6.11	-2.80	0.38	0.78
Vehicles	9.31	0.65	0.99	5.85	-0.29	0.29	0.30
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9.00	0.10	0.68	6.42	-0.51	0.30	0.48
Textiles	9.26	0.09	0.64	6.68	-0.74	0.36	0.33
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.50	0.08	0.45	6.45	-0.79	0.28	0.40
Clothing and footwear	8.88	0.10	0.35	6.94	-0.92	0.26	0.18
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	8.30	0.12	0.58	6.14	-0.68	0.34	0.37
Timber, furniture, etc	8.00	0.13	0.53	6.05	-0.64	0.30	0.40
Paper, printing and publishing Other manufacturing industries	9·17 9·05	0·10 0·19	0·82 0·67	5·73 6·34	0·46 0·75	0·42 0·27	0·34 0·46
Mining and quarrying**	14.62	0.19	2.44	6.17	-0.13	0.93	0.98
Construction	7.02	0.11	0.48	5.87	0.31	0.23	0.80
Gas, electricity and water	10.32	0.17	2.88	6.19	_	0.95	0.24

Note: The calculations have been made on the basis of average costs per hour—see note marked with an asterisk (*) to table 1. * Payment for time worked includes overtime, bonuses (whether paid regularly or at infrequent intervals) and payments made under guaranteed week arrangements. It excludes payments for holidays (including holiday bonuses), other time off with pay, payments made during sickness absence, etc, wages and salaries paid to trainees while attending training classes, and payments in lieu of notice. † Includes wares and salaries paid in lieu of section

+ Includes wages and salaries paid in lieu of notice.

§ The net cost after allowance has been made for refunds, regional payments and/or regional employment premiums. SET was abolished with effect from April 2, 1973 but manufacturing industries in development areas still continued to receive regional employment premium.

If the net cost, namely, statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act, *II* The net cost, namely, statutory payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act. I Figures for training include levies paid to less grants received from industrial training boards.

boards. ** Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens

- Nil or negligible

Wages and salaries

An analysis of the largest component of labour costswages and salaries-is given in table 5. This shows separately the average hourly expenditure per employee for holidays (including holiday bonuses), for other time off with pay (including wages and salaries in lieu of notice), for absence due to sickness and injury and for wages and salaries paid to trainees while attending training classes. It also shows average hourly expenditure on bonuses paid at irregular intervals, for example Christmas and year-end bonuses, production and profit-sharing bonuses paid only periodically. The proportion that each component formed of total abour costs, as well as its proportion of wages and salaries, is also shown.

Expenditure on holidays averaged 7.4 per cent of total labour costs in manufacturing, compared with 10.2 per cent in mining and quarrying and 5.9 per cent in construction. Expenditure on wages and salaries for absence due to sickness and injury was highest in gas, electricity and water and represented 2.1 per cent of total labour costs. This item was also high in chemicals and allied industries at 1.8 per cent of costs. Both these industries have a high proportion of administrative, technical and clerical workers. Gas, electricity and water also showed the highest expenditure on wages and salaries of trainees attending classes, and this item accounted for 1.7 per cent of total costs. The proportion of expenditure on periodic bonuses averaged 1 per

Table 6 Labour costs (other than wages and salaries for time worked) expressed as a percentage addition to wages and salaries for time worked* (continued)

PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE Payments into funds			PAY- MENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDIS SERVICES	ED	TRAIN- ING¶ (including	TOTAL ADDI- TIONAL COSTS	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		
Super- annuation and private pension funds	Provision for sickness and industrial accidents	Direct pensions, lump sum payments, ex-gratia payments, etc	Other voluntary payments (eg Provident Funds)	Total private social welfare	angenera ingelander The same male we	Total	Assistance with housing (included in col. (14))	wages and salaries for trainees attending training classes)	1000 1000 1000 1	
per cent (8)	per cent (9)	per cent (10)	per cent (11)	per cent (12)	per cent (13)	per cent (14)	per cent (15)	per cent (16)	per cent (17)	
3.93	0.06	0.36	0.03	4·37	0.13	1.31	0.04	1.29	23.72	All manufacturing industries
4·72 14·25	0·04 0·01	0·72 3·19	0.01	5.49	0.41	2.14	0.05	1.01	25.80	Food, drink and tobacco
7.62	0.01	0.82	0·09 0·03	17.54	1.19	3.33	0.52	2.76	43.07	Coal and petroleum products
4.31	0.15	0.18	0.03	8·50 4·65	0·13 0·02	2.43	0.18	1.44	30.66	Chemicals and allied industries
2.94	0.05	0.20	0.01	3.20	0.02	1.02 1.04	0·03 0·02	1.87	23.06	Metal manufacture
5.79	0.02	0.31	0.01	6.14	0.03	1.38	0.02	1·53 1·42	22.33	Mechanical engineering
3.69	0.04	0.12	0.02	3.86	0.05	1.52	0.02	1.42	27·02 25·30	Instrument engineering
2.10	0.03	0.48	0.01	2.63	0.05	0.68	0.02	2.28	18.88	Electrical engineering
4.14	0.13	0.13	0.09	4.48	0.22	0.80	0.01	1.20	23.80	Shipbuilding and marine engineerin Vehicles
2·78 2·29	0.02	0.34	0.04	3.18	0.08	1.20	0.02	1.10	22.03	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
2.32	0.03	0.28	0.01	2.60	0.03	1.09	0.03	0.58	20.92	Textiles
1.46	0·07 0·02	0.31	0.02	2.71	0.04	0.82	0.02	0.58	19.52	Leather, leather goods and fur
3.06	0.02	0.19	0.01	1.68	0.05	0.99	0.02	0.59	19.10	Clothing and footwear
1.84	0.03	0.26	0.03	3.38	0.05	1.19	0.04	0.91	20.70	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
3.92	0.04	0·18 0·45	0.01	2.07	0.02	0.87	0.01	0.81	18.54	Timber, furniture, etc
2.91	0.05	0.29	0·02 0·02	4·43 3·26	0.10	1.05	0.05	0.87	22.57	Paper, printing and publishing
		0.27	0.07	3.70	0.12	1.37	0.02	1.14	22·12	Other manufacturing industries
7·46 1·70	0·20 0·05	0.85		8.52	5.68	2.71	0.71	1.58	43.69	Mining and quarrying**
9.23	0.05	0·13 1·65	0·01 0·01	1.88	0.03	0.97	0.01	1.01	18.71	Construction
	and the second second	105	0.01	10.89	0.08	1.60	0.13	3.22	36.54	Gas, electricity and water

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cent for manufacturing as a whole. Expenditure on such bonuses was minimal in mining and quarrying and gas. electricity and water, whereas in construction the proportion at 1.1 per cent was much the same as for manufacturing.

Costs as an addition to pay for time worked

The preceding tables have related labour costs for individual items to total labour costs. In table 6, however, labour costs other than wages and salaries paid for time worked are shown as a percentage addition to wages and salaries paid for time worked. In this context, payment for time worked includes overtime, bonuses and the like. whether paid regularly or at infrequent intervals, and payments made under guaranteed week arrangements. It excludes payments for holidays (including holiday bonuses), payments made during sickness, other absence, wages and salaries in lieu of notice and wages and salaries paid to trainees while attending training classes. This latter item has been included under training costs.

On this basis it will be seen that in manufacturing industry as a whole, total additional costs amounted to 23.7 per cent. In 1968 this figure was 20.7 per cent, and in 1964 it was 18.1 per cent. Once again, holiday payments form the largest constituent item, adding 9.1 per cent to the cost of wages and salaries. Statutory national insurance

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contributions added a further 6.1 per cent, payments under private social welfare arrangements 4.4 per cent and training costs and subsidised services each accounted for 1.3 per cent. On the other hand, the net effect of selective employment tax was to reduce expenditure by 0.7 per cent.

In the other sectors covered by the survey, total additional costs were 18.7 per cent in construction, a reduction from 1968 when the corresponding figure was 21.7 per cent. However, in 1968, selective employment tax added 5.2 per cent to this industry's costs whereas in 1973 this item accounted for an addition of only 0.3 per cent. In mining and quarrying, total additional costs amounted to 43.7 per cent as opposed to 36.6 per cent in 1968. This is largely due to increased holiday costs which added 14.6 per cent (compared with 9.5 per cent in 1968) to wages and salaries paid for time worked. For gas, electricity and water, additional costs rose from 32.3 per cent in 1968 to 36.5 per cent in 1973.

Annual averages per employee

Tables 7 and 8 show, respectively, average hours worked per employee and average labour costs per employee on an annual basis. These figures have been compiled by dividing (a) total hours worked in the year and (b) total labour costs in the year by the average numbers employed during the year. The numbers of employees used in these calculations comprised males and females, administrative, technical

Table 7 Average annual hours worked per employee in 1973 GREAT BRITAIN

	GR	CAT BRITA
OPERA- TIVES	ADMINIS- TRATIVE TECHNICAI and CLERI- CAL WOR- KERS	ALL EM- PLOYEES
Average hours worked per year	Average hours worked per year	Average hours worked per year
1,906-2	1,792.0	1,872-2
1.891.8	1.765-8	1,856.7
		1,891.3
1,948.6	1,811.9	1,889.4
1,941.9	1,719.7	1,884.0
1,981.8	1,787.5	1,914.9
1,796.4	1,733.7	1,771.6
1,824.5	1,825.5	1,824.8
1,945.6	1,799.2	1,914.8
		1,888.7
		1,877.5
		1,844.1
		1,844.3
		1,700.4
		1,970·7 1,954·0
		1,954.0
		1,860.5
1,007.3	1,703-2	1,000'5
1,432.8	1,727.9	1,467.3
		2,175.9
1,989.5	1,//4.6	1,887.5
	TIVES Average hours worked per year 1,906-2 1,891-8 1,948-6 1,941-9 1,948-6 1,944-6 1,947-6 1,945-6 1,904-8 1,904-8 1,856-3 1,856-3 1,856-3 1,856-3 2,008-7 1,982-3 1,889-3	OPERA- TIVES ADMINIS- TRATIVE TECHNICAL and CLERI- CAL WOR- KERS Average hours worked per year Average hours worked per year 1,906-2 1,792-0 1,891-8 1,765-8 1,988-3 1,782-0 1,948-6 1,811-9 1,948-6 1,811-9 1,948-6 1,787-5 1,796-4 1,733-7 1,824-5 1,825-5 1,945-6 1,799-2 1,906-5 1,846-7 1,904-8 1,775-7 1,856-3 1,796-7 1,884-6 1,785-3 2,026-3 1,800-4 2,026-3 1,800-4 1,982-3 1,767-0 1,889-3 1,783-2 1,432-8 1,727-9 2,289-7 1,824-7

* The calculations have been made by dividing the total number of hours worked per year by the average numbers of employees on payrolls during the year. The hours used in the calculations were, for operatives, those actually worked, ie they included overtime and hours paid for under guaranteed wage arrangements but ex-cluded time lost due to short-time, holidays, sickness, attendance at classes or other absences. Meal-times, eg the mid-day break were excluded. For administrative, tech-nical and clerical workers the hours taken for the calculations were the total normal working hours in the year less those attributable to annual and public holidays. Thus hours for other paid absences, eg for sickness, were included. The numbers of employees used in the calculations comprised males and females, operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers, and part-time workers, the latter being treated as full "units". Variations in the composition of the labour force must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared. Information on the proportions of female workers and of administrative, technical and clerical workers are shown in table 3. The annual census of employment results for June 1973 (see May 1974 issue of the Gazette, pages 401–403) give information about the numbers of full-time and part-time workers.

The information provided by the National Coal Board relates to a financial year ending in March 1974 and thus includes the period of the stoppage in that year.

and clerical workers as well as operatives, and both full. time and part-time workers, the latter treated as full "units" For this reason, as mentioned earlier in this article, variations in the composition of the labour force must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared. In particular, figures on an annual basis can be affected by variations in the proportions of part-timers, and by differ. ences in the 12 months' period covered by returns.

Average annual hours worked

Table 7 shows the average annual hours worked per em. ployee with separate figures for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical workers. The averages shown for operatives relate to hours actually worked, including overtime. Time lost through short-time working or hours of absence from work due to holidays, sickness and attendance at training classes was excluded. Meal-times -the mid-day break, for instance-were also excluded. The averages for administrative, technical and clerical workers relate to hours normally worked excluding hours corresponding to annual and public holidays. Hours relating to other paid absences, such as sickness absence, were included.

Scope of the survey

The reference period used was either the calendar year 1973, or a financial year which ended not later than April 5, 1974. The survey was conducted under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947, and covered all manufacturing industries, mining and quarrying, construction and gas, electricity and water undertakings. As the inquiry forms were lengthy and detailed, specimen copies were sent to employers before the end of 1972. The Department of Employment's inquiry related to firms in Great Britain. The Department of Manpower Services for Northern Ireland conducted its own survey concurrently with that in Great Britain and this will make it possible to compile tables for the United Kingdom as a whole.

The survey covered all employees, that is, both male and female workers, administrative, technical and clerical workers and operatives, and full-time and part-time workers (the latter being treated as full "units" when average annual figures were calculated). People working at home and directors paid by fee only were excluded. Employers were asked to show on the returns their average number of employees during the year under review.

The inquiry was conducted on an enterprise basis, as in some cases separate information would not have been available for separate establishments. Firms engaged in more than one industry were, however, asked to complete separate returns for each industry. It was a sample inquiry the sampling frame being a register on an enterprise basis maintained by the Department of Employment for various inquiries. Forms were sent to all enterprises on the register with 500 or more employees and to 25 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, of those with 100-499 and 50-99 employees. No inquiry forms were sent to firms with fewer than 50 employees. It was assumed that the pattern of labour costs of the firms rendering returns was representative of the pattern in all firms in the same size-range in the same industry, and the results of the sampled sector were grossed up to obtain averages for the five size-ranges combined.

Employers were asked to give details of nine broad categories of labour cost, differentiating between costs for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical workers. The categories were:

- wages and salaries
- statutory national insurance contributions
- selective employment tax
- provision for redundancy
- employers' liability insurance
- voluntary social welfare
- payments in kind
- subsidised services to employees
- vocational training

Information was also sought about the number of hours worked during the year. For operatives, the numbers of hours to be entered on the returns were the aggregate hours worked including overtime, that is, the total of all hours actually worked by all operatives in the year (as distinct from hours paid for). Hours lost, for example, through short-time working, or hours of absence from work due to holidays, sickness, attendance at training classes or any other cause were excluded, except that any hours during which work people were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was paid were counted as hours actually worked. Meal-times, such as the mid-day break, were excluded. For administrative, technical and clerical workers, employers were asked to calculate the total hours worked, by first multiplying the normal weekly hours by 52 or the normal monthly hours by 12, and then deducting hours corresponding to annual and public holidays. Hours relating to other paid absences, for sickness and other reasons, were not to be deducted.

Costs per hour worked were obtained by dividing employers' labour costs for the year (both the total and each individual item of cost), by the total hours worked in the year, as defined in the previous paragraph.

Details of the items included under each category of cost

Wages and salaries. The gross amount paid to employees before deduction of income tax and national insurance contributions. It included payment for overtime, shift supplements, earnings under payment-by-results schemes, bonuses and gratuities, including production, profit-sharing and cost-of-living bonuses, commission payments and payments under a guaranteed wage agreement. Wages and salaries paid under the following headings were included in wages and salaries but were also listed separately; (i) bonuses not payable regularly at each pay period; (ii) days of annual and public holiday, including holiday bonuses; (iii) other time off granted with pay and wages and salaries paid in lieu of notice; (iv) days of absence caused by sickness or injury; (v) days of attendance at training classes at the place of employment or elsewhere.

Statutory national insurance contributions. Employers' national insurance contributions, with separate analyses for flat-rate and graduated contributions.

• Selective employment tax. Both the gross amount paid during the year and the total premiums and refunds of tax receivable for the same period of 12 months were requested. (Payment of SET was abolished with effect from April 2, 1973, but manufacturing establishments in development areas continued to receive regional employment premiums.)

Provision for redundancy. Separate information was obtained about (i) statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act; (ii) redundancy payments of any kind, statutory or voluntary, paid to redundant employees and (iii) rebates received by employers from the redundancy fund under the Redundancy Payments Act.

Employers' liability insurance. Premiums paid to insurance companies, employers' liability, mutual associations, etc. in respect of the risk of incurring damages at Common Law for accidents at work and diseases caused by work.

• Voluntary social welfare. Employers were asked to specify: (i) amounts paid into superannuation and other private pension funds, including group life insurance premiums; (ii) amounts paid into funds to provide for sickness and industrial accidents; (iii) pensions, lump sums, ex-gratia payments and marriage gratuities paid directly to employees and not through funds and (iv) other voluntary payments (eg payments to provident funds; allowances for the education of employees' children, etc.).

Payments in kind. The cost of luncheon and other meal vouchers and the net cost to employers for goods provided free or below cost to employees.

Subsidised services to employees. The net cost incurred by employers in providing services for their workers. The services specified were: canteens, staff restaurants, etc.; medical and health services; recreational, cultural and educational services; transport of employees to and from work; provision of working clothes; removal of household effects and assistance with housing.

Vocational training. Employers' expenditure on training, excluding all wages and salaries. These were included under the general heading "wages and salaries", amounts paid to trainees attending training classes being itemised separately. Amounts of levies paid to industrial training boards during the year were recorded separately, as were grants received from the boards. Employers were asked to use the same 12 months' periods for levies and grants where possible.

Response

In manufacturing industries some 4,550 enterprises with 50 or more employees were approached and forms suitable for tabulation were received from 84 per cent. The completed returns gave details for 3,003,600 employees in enterprises with 1,000 or more employees, for 556,800 in enterprises with 500-999 employees, for 294,900 in enterprises with 200-499 employees, for 87,900 in enterprises with 100-199 employees and for 42,600 in enterprises with 50-99 employees. The overall total of 3,985,800 employees represents about 60 per cent of the estimated total numbers employed in manufacturing industries in 1973 in firms with 50 or more employees.

Questionnaires were sent to 490 enterprises in the construction industry and forms suitable for tabulation were received from 80 per cent. The completed returns gave details for 270,800 employees or just over 40 per cent of the estimated numbers in employment in firms with 50 or more employees in 1973. For mining and guarrying and gas, electricity and water much of the information was received from central sources.

Table 8 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average annual amount per employee*)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	d Size rang **	TOTAL LABOUF COSTS	WAGES AND SALARIES ‡	STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBU- TIONS	TIVE EMPLOY-	PRO- VISION FOR REDUN- DANCY	EM- PLOYERS' LIABILITY INSUR- ANCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAY- MENTS	PAY- MENTS IN KIND	SUBSI- DISED SERVICES	TRAIN-	TRAIN. ING‡¶
				(excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contri- butions)	(net)§	(net)∥	elicitis an elicitis an a m the l crage and	ingales Intersite I torsette	anao ana pariod a unbas	(excluding wages and salaries for admin- istration)	(excluding wage and salary elements)	wages and salaries of trainees attending classes which are also
		£ (1)	£ (2)	£ (3)	£ (4)	£ (5)	£ (6)	£ (7)	£ (8)	£ (9)	£ (10)	included in col. (2)) £ (11)
All manufacturing industries	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,687·7 1,708·5 1,801·3 1,897·6 2,177·6 2,001·4	1,542·5 1,559·3 1,631·1 1,710·4 1,945·6 1,799·1	90.8 91.3 94.3 96.7 103.0 98.8	7·3 9·0 9·5 9·9 13·2 11·4	3·5 4·4 5·0 7·3 7·7 6·6	5·7 5·7 6·1 6·2 6·5 6 ·3	35·3 36·4 47·9 56·0 91·4 70·7	1·3 1·3 1·5 1·0 2·7 2·1	9·8 12·3 17·8 22·3 25·0 21·2	6·1 6·9 7·2 7·7 8·8 8·0	11-6 12-9 14-8 17-8 26-1 20-9
Food, drink and tobacco	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,710·9 1,640·0 1,792·0 1,682·1 1,963·8 1,886·7	1,542.7 1,492.1 1,599.4 1,505.0 1,719.2 1,663.6	92.8 91.0 95.6 88.3 92.4 92.4	10.0 13.0 10.2 13.8 6.7 	3·0 2·4 3·5 7·5 9·2 7·7	4·8 5·9 4·7 3·4 4·1 4·2	50.5 41.2 65.4 56.0 94.5 82.4	7·4 0·5 4·4 3·3 7·2 6·2	16-0 16-9 25-8 28-7 35-9 32-0	3.6 2.9 3.5 3.7 8.0 6.5	5·3 6·1 5·8 7·7 19·4 15·1
Coal and petroleum products††	Total	2,946·2	2,355·2	110-2	-17.4	17-3		361-3	24·5	68-6	20.3	56.9
Chemicals and allied industries	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,941·5 2,005·5 2,068·4 2,099·2 2,478·1 2,334·3	1,751·9 1,785·5 1,804·3 1,841·5 2,126·7 2,018·6	100·4 99·7 95·4 100·2 105·0 102·7	-12·4 - 8·8 -10·1 -15·6 -20·0 -17·3	3-7 5-0 4-6 9-3 21-5 16-3	6·8 6·4	67·5 84·2 110·4 104·4 178·8 151·9	0.8 1.3 2.8 1.9 2.6 2.4	17·9 21·6 43·8 41·5 46·8 43·3	3·4 10·2 9·2 9·2 10·3 9·7	7·4 19·7 18·8 17·3 30·4 25·7
Metal manufacture	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,774·0 1,763·5 1,968·4 2,214·6 2,345·1 2,237·2	1,997·5 2,100·9	97-2 94-9 102-1 106-5 107-9 106-0	- 9.6 -12.6 -21.5 -11.5 -22.9 - 20.8	2·8 4·8 5·0 5·2 6·5 5·9	10·1 9·8 12·6 13·5 15·2 14·3	33-2 28-3 45-5 61-5 100-4 84-5	0.9 0.9 0.3 1.0 0.1 0.3	13·8 13·9 17·7 27·8	9.5 11.1 7.5 13.1 18.6 16.1	18·3 15·3 13·0 23·1 40·9 33·9
Mechanical engineering	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,919·5 1,948·9 1,996·1 2,032·8 2,112·2 2,034·1	1,808-8 1,836-3 1,922-0	100·7 102·2 101·4 105·4	8.9 10.8 9.9 8.5 13.7 11.1	3-2 4-3 8-2 8-2 5-0 6-0	7.0 7.8 8.0 6.6 8.0 7.7	41·3 42·2 50·0 60·9 58·2 53·2	0.9 0.3 0.5 0.5 0.5 0.5	8.6 12.1 19.5 19.6 18.5 17.3	8·4 9·5 8·9 7·8 8·5 8·6	20-4 22-0 21-9 25-9 30-0 25-5
Instrument engineering	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,836·1 1,685·1 1,711·4 1,905·3 2,213·8 1,979·7	1,649·3 1,523·2 1,564·1 1,709·0 1,923·2 1,755·2	93·4 88·3 91·8 97·8 101·7	1.3 0.5 10.9 4.5 7.7 7.2	6·3 4·6 3·9 7·6 10·0 7·4	3·9 2·1 2·6 2·5	53-7 47-8 41-0 58-6 150-3 95-6	0·8 1·9 0·6 0·1 0·7	26·9 9·8 11·1	3.0 9.9 5.9 11.3 6.2 6.8	8·1 13·8 15·8 18·0 30·2 22·1
Electrical engineering	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,698·4 1,555·6 1,820·1 1,928·5 1,978·7 1,934·9	1,551·3 1,404·9 1,636·8 1,730·2 1,786·3 1,745·4	83·9 95·9 99·2 98·0		3·2 7·4 4·6 5·8 6·4 6 ·0	3·5 4·6 3·7 3·9 3·5 3·6	35·2 30·2 49·4 58·7 63·7 59·7	1.8 1.4 1.6 0.8 0.5 0.7	14·1 20·2 19·4		16·4 13·2 20·3 27·7 30·4 28·0
	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,833·2 2,091·4 2,010·9 2,207·9 2,058·6 2,058·9	1,924·6 1 1,867·8 1 2,040·0 1 1,905·9 1	101·2 104·9 108·6 112·1 103·9	- 7·6 11·3 43·5	11·1 3·7 5·2 10·5	9.2	18·8 43·5 35·2	2.1 0.2 0.8 0.5 0.9 0.9	4·6 4·2 10·9 11·6 13·7	19·2 16·0 14·8 18·4 20·0	22.7 39.8 35.9 42.9 41.5 39.4
	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,844 1 1,947 4 1,948 3 2,042 2 2,468 1 2,387 4	1,788·5 1 1,778·0 1,861·9 1 2,227·7 1	96·7 - 02·1 - 99·8 - 03·1 - 15·1 -	- 2·0 - 6·3	4·3 4·2 7·3 10·7 5·3 5·6	6·1 4·4 6·9 5·6 5·7	37·6 27·4 37·7 38·0	0-8 1-6 0-2 0-5 4-9 4-2	11·5 10·5 14·7	14-2 8-7 10-1 11-6 3-9	27·2 13·9 27·7 23·0 22·7 23·1
specified	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,712:9 1,684:0 1,680:7 1,835:5 1,940:3 1,795:0	1,566·9 1,526·5 1,526·7 1,650·1 1,746·6 1		- 4·5 - 4·5 - 9·3 - 8·6 - 7·8 - 7· 8	2.6 9.5 4.2 4.6 3.5 4.4	8·1 5·3 6·3 8·6 7·0	34·0 36·0 39·2 57·4 57·2	1·2 2·2 0·1 0·6	8·7 11-3 13·5 21·4 25·3 17·6	5·3 7·6 8·1 7·2 6·3	12·4 13·5 14·3 16·6 20·2
	2 3 4	1,456·5 1,394·4 1,489·5 1,526·6 1,770·7	1,332-8 1,279-8 1,359-5 1,394-9	83·3 – 80·2 – 83·9 – 84·8 – 94·5 –	- 4·0 - 6·4 - 8·3 - 9·9 -13·3 - 9·7	3.0 3.1 3.4 4.3 6.9 4.7	3·3 3·3 4·8 3·7 4·6	28·3 20·9 27·6 30·7 46·3	0·2 1·0 0·3 0·3 0·4	5 ³ 8 8-8 13-7 13-7 18-5	3·7 3·5 4·6 4·0 3·3	4·4 5·0 6·3 7·6
eather, leather goods and fur††	Fotal				- 9.8				0·4 0·5	14·2 10·3	3·9 4·1	7.6
Clothing and footwear		1,163·3 1,178·9	1,072·8 1,086· 9 1,136·4 1,210·6	68·4 – 69·7 – 69·4 – 72·2 – 72·9 –	- 3·3 - 6·3 - 7·7 - 9·2 -16·1	3·7 1·8 2·4 2·0 2·8	2·3 2·1 1·7 1·9 1·4	8·3 13·0 13·1 20·1 27·6	0·2 0·1 1·4 0·6 0·1	3·9 8·8 10·2 12·5 13·3	1·5 1·3 1·5 1·0	1.9 3.6 3.4 5.8 2.4 6.0

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GREAT BRITAIN Table 8 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average annual amount per employee*) continued GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range **	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBU- TIONS	TIVE EMPLOY-	PRO- VISION FOR REDUN- DANCY	EM- PLOYERS' LIABILITY INSUR- ANCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAY- MENTS	PAY MENTS IN KIND	SUBSI- DISED SERVICES	TRAIN- ING‡¶	TRAIN- ING‡¶
				(excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contri- butions)	(net)§	(net)∥				(excluding wages and salaries for admin- istration)	(excluding wage and salary elements)	wages and salaries of trainees attending classes which are also included
		£ (1)	£ (2)	£ (3)	<u>(4)</u>	£ (5)	£ (6)	£ (7)	£ (8)	£ (9)	£ (10)	in col. (2)) £ (11)
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,754·3 1,902·8 1,936·9 1,839·5 2,216·0 2,062·1	1,606-5 1,737-1 1,756-3 1,675-4 2,004-6 1,870-1	95·3 102·4 102·6 95·3 109·5 104·9	10.8 12.0 2.8 9.2 15.2 11.7	2·5 3·2 3·7 4·7 7·4 5·8	6·6 6·8 7·7 5·7 6·0 6·4	29·2 42·5 44·9 45·6 70·5 57·7	1.0 2.1 1.0 0.7 0.7 0.8	18-9 16-3 17-7 15-9 22-8 20-4	5·1 4·5 5·9 5·4 9·6 7·7	6·4 6·1 11·4 8·7 20·7 15·5
Timber, furniture, etc	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,757·1 1,861·2 2,000·0 2,079·9 2,226·0 1,964·7	1,625.5 1,718.2 1,834.4 1,905.6 2,039.2 1,806.3	93·1 96·3 99·9 104·6 112·7 100·2	- 5·3 -15·4 -10·0 - 3·4 -23·0 - 10·6	6·1 2·5 4·7 3·9 8·3 5·0	7·3 6·8 6·6 5·3 7·2 6·7	18·6 33·4 39·1 37·0 47·3 34·4	0·3 0·5 0·4 0·6 0·4	6·0 10·5 14·7 17·6 29·5 14·5	5.6 8.9 10.0 8.9 4.2 7.9	8·0 13·7 17·2 17·6 8·9 13·5
Paper, printing and publishing	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,803·0 1,894·2 2,010·2 2,165·1 2,530·1 2,189·0	1,643·3 1,716·4 1,814·1 1,926·1 2,284·3 1,974·6	94-9 96-1 98-6 104-7 108-1 102-3	$ \begin{array}{r} - 8.0 \\ - 6.7 \\ - 7.2 \\ - 6.1 \\ - 10.2 \\ - 8.2 \\ \end{array} $	2·6 4·3 5·6 15·7 8·1 7·5	4·2 5·8 5·1 7·6 6·8 6 ·0	50-3 55-0 69-7 82-7 99-9 79-0	0·2 2·7 1·7 1·8 2·1 1·7	8·2 13·9 14·9 25·5 23·8 18·7	7·4 6·7 7·8 7·1 7·3 7·4	14-7 12-0 16-5 16-0 15-5 15-5
Other manufacturing industries	1 2 3 4 5 Total	1,453·1 1,646·8 1,648·3 1,790·4 1,998·0 1,824·6	1,340·4 1,522·5 1,496·8 1,616·3 1,798·4 1,650·8	86-0 92-1 89-9 94-0 98-9 94-7	- 9·9 -17·5 - 9·4 - 7·1 -12·7 -11·2	2·6 4·7 3·2 5·4 4·3 4 ·1	4·3 4·5 6·1 5·1 8·5 6·9	16-3 24-1 40-0 47-2 61-2 48-8	4·5 0·1 0·7 0·5 1·5 1·3	5·1 12·5 16·5 24·1 24·7 20·5	3·9 3·8 4·5 5·0 13·1 8·7	5.8 9.7 7.9 9.5 26.2 17.0
Mining and quarrying†	Total	2,104.8	1,735.6	90.4	- 2.0	13-6	14-4	124.8	83·2	39.7	5-2	23-2
	1 2 3 4 5 Total	2,042·9 2,200·6 2,264·7 2,433·2 2,525·7 233,5·1	2,015·0 2,068·7 2,218·0 2,284·6	108-8 110-5 112-2 117-8 121-1 115-4	7·1 6·6 5·6 2·5 6·5 6·0	3·5 4·4 4·4 4·5 5·2 4·6	11-8 10-5 18-8 18-6 16-6 15-8	19·3 31·0 31·3 42·4 49·2 37·1	0-4 1-2 0-7 0-7 0-5 0-6	6·2 13·7 14·1 18·8 29·6 19·1	8·1 7·7 9·0 9·9 12·4 10·1	18·0 16·6 17·7 17·8 23·5 20·0
Gas, electricity and water	Total	2,446.4	2,071.8	110.9	100 <u>1</u> 0 1.5, 3	17.0	4.2	195-1	1.4	28.6	17.3	57.7

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* Average annual figures were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure for the year by the average number of employees on the payrolls during the year. The employees included both males and females, administrative, technical and clerical workers as well as operatives and both full-time and part-time workers, the latter treated as full "units". Thus variations in the composition of the labour force must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared. Information on the proportions of female and of administrative, technical and clerical workers are shown in table 3. The annual census of employment results for June 1973 (see May 1974 issue of the Gazette, pages 401-403) give information about the numbers of full-time and part-time workers. It should also be noted that not all employees would be affected by every type of expenditure.

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See footnotes to table 1

** Size-range 1—Firms with 50-99 employees Size-range 2—Firms with 100-199 employees Size-range 3—Firms with 200-499 employees Size-range 4—Firms with 500-999 employees Size-range 5—Firms with 1,000 or more em-ployees
 ** Number of returns too few to provide sep-arate figures for size-ranges

Duration of unemployment and age of unemployed

886

Total

The table below gives an analysis according to (a) age and (b) the length of the current spell of unemployment, of the number of unemployed persons on the registers of local employment offices and careers offices of the local education authority careers service in Great Britain at July 14, 1975. The analysis does not include persons temporarily stopped.

Duration of	AGE GF	OUPS				The second	de de	Sector Contraction					
unemployment in weeks	under 18	18 and under 20	20 and under 25	25 and under 30	30 and under 35	35 and under 40	40 and under 45	45 and under 50	50 and under 55	55 and under 60	60 and under 65	65 and over	Total
MALES													
One or less Over 1 and up to 2	10,390 10,351	10,768 14,146	14,763 20,154	6,512 7,874	3,882 4,745	3,147 3,751	2,545 3.031	2,080 2,586	1,869 2,465	1,324 1,893	2,063 3,706	49 82	59,39
Over 2 and up to 3	9,578	11,430	16.012	6,779	4,027	3,103	2,635	2,294	2,031	1,603	2,887	74	74,78
Over 3 and up to 4	5,291	7,778	10,714	5,222	3,315	2,679	2,120	1,858	1,695	1,296	2,036	51	44,05
Over 4 and up to 5	3,465	4,087	7,087 5,809	4,620 3,914	2,957 2,722	2,513 2,143	1,979 1.859	1,693 1,626	1,568	1,230 1,265	2,052 2,144	37	33,28
Over 5 and up to 6 Over 6 and up to 7	2,665 2,600	2,986 2,671	5,809	4.318	2,921	2,323	2,062	1,838	1,786	1,564	3,159	39 48	28,64
Over 7 and up to 8	1,692	1,641	2,992	2,336	1,572	1,221	1,099	934	801	662	1,162	35	30,79 16,14
Over 8 and up to 9	1,796	1,917	4,013	3,050	2,157	1,780	1,454	1,206	1,235	989	1,822	44	21,46
Over 9 and up to 13	4,036	5,747	12,810	10,215	6,966	5,892 11.040	4,903 9,807	4,580 8,766	4,159 8,802	3,363 7,353	6,599 15,753	123	69,39
Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 39	6,432 1.675	9,812 4,157	23,396 10,854	18,271 9,117	13,095 6,677	5,807	5.293	5.042	5.237	4.642	11,380	307 225	132,83
Over 39 and up to 52	932	1,954	5,524	4,841	3,765	3,360	3,224	3,072	3,424	3,173	8,975	158	70,10 42,40
Over 52	420	1,760	7,321	7,922	7,405	8,202	9,237	10,579	13,686	15,344	46,506	809	129,19
Total	61,323	80,854	146,950	94,991	66,206	56,961	51,248	48,154	50,227	45,701	110,244	2,081	814,94
							14	i dan Vice		1 100 S		P. Switch	
FEMALES													
One or less	7,825	7,975	8,056	1,645	700	564	484	513	468	345		34	28,609
Over 1 and up to 2 Over 2 and up to 3	8,425 7,025	9,833 7,050	10,659 7,407	1,911 1,508	865 674	665 586	621 579	630 634	648 565	482 434		58 48	34,797
Over 3 and up to 4	3,583	3,965	4,196	1,205	589	424	436	452	458	336		36	15,680
Over 4 and up to 5	2,245	2,019	2,511	940	488	361	361	349	383	278		44	9,979
Over 5 and up to 6	1,723	1,483	2,032	880	454	372	354	386	362	330 340		28	8,40
Over 6 and up to 7 Over 7 and up to 8	1,570	1,437 764	1,829 1.056	861 570	457 278	336 257	359 222	391 263	419 228	170		33 15	8,032 4,854
Over 8 and up to 9	1.090	997	1,038	614	334	271	255	294	299	262		35	4,85
Over 9 and up to 13	2,745	3,019	4,248	2,144	1,205	918	947	980	1,038	854		102	18,200
Over 13 and up to 26	4,370	5,035	7,316	3,831	1,957	1,719	1,861	2,062	2,291	2,030		170	32,642
Over 26 and up to 39 Over 39 and up to 52	1,175 629	1,888 769	2,890 1,421	1,543	808 448	716 334	787 398	896 531	1,216 651	1,178 737		81 42	13,170
Over 52	258	735	1,521	920	660	665	910	1,493	2,746	3,817		125	13,85
Total	43,694	46,969	56,436	19,378	9,917	8,188	8,574	9,874	11,772	11,593	-	851	227,24

Figures of the main age-groups and "duration" categories are given in the following table for each region:

	MALE	s			FEMA	LES			MALE	5			FEMAL	ES		
ne estas en 2013 sine es	under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Tota
	SOUT	H EAST	•						WEST	MIDLA	NDS					
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52	9,850 5,813 4,248 2,670 2,513 1,020 184	18,678 13,542 14,099 11,412 14,287 8,880 3,499	7,516 5,999 9,577 8,543 13,249 13,499 15,288	36,044 25,354 27,924 22,625 30,049 23,399 18,971	5,725 2,838 2,100 1,271 1,232 446 101	6,362 3,756 3,242 2,252 2,670 1,289 545	1,299 1,091 1,386 1,307 1,883 1,404 1,265	13,386 7,685 6,728 4,830 5,785 3,139 1,911	4,979 2,987 1,880 1,406 1,870 825 189	6,417 5,036 5,651 4,992 7,534 4,951 2,597	2,673 2,484 3,744 3,499 5,631 4,896 7,571	14,069 10,507 11,275 9,897 15,035 10,672 10,357	4,347 2,021 1,154 985 1,193 596 171	3,047 1,711 1,482 1,279 1,882 994 439	478 475 673 616 1,061 764 850	7,87 4,20 3,30 2,88 4,13 2,35 1,46
Total	26,298	84,397	73,671	184,366	13,713	20,116	9,635	43,464	14,136	37,178	30,498	81,812	10,467	10,834	4,917	26,21
	EAST	ANGLI	4						EAST	MIDLAN	NDS					
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52 Total	761 496 384 266 383 174 21 2,485	1,741 1,308 1,394 1,056 1,511 1,082 369 8,461	695 537 875 881 1,653 1,756 2,386 8,783	3,197 2,341 2,653 2,203 3,547 3,012 2,776 19,729	593 271 239 195 199 70 10 1,577	584 394 325 286 348 184 59 2,180	145 95 152 147 249 176 249 1,213	1,322 760 716 628 796 430 318 4,970	3,497 1,806 1,177 776 924 445 99 8,724	3,536 2,627 2,964 2,663 4,027 2,889 1,357 20,063	1,191 1,113 1,739 1,653 3,281 3,538 6,688 19,203	8,224 5,546 5,880 5,092 8,232 6,872 8,144 47,990	2,557 1,167 769 458 552 234 57 5,794	1,717 1,013 858 737 928 501 213 5,967	206 210 315 291 466 328 584 2,400	4,48 2,39 1,94 1,48 1,94 1,06 85 14,1
	SOUT	H WES	r						YORK		ND H	UMBERS	IDE			
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52	3,015 1,859 1,284 837 1,107 605 99	5,110 3,902 3,773 3,538 5,289 3,938 1,440	2,010 1,714 2,540 2,766 4,548 5,024 7,318	10,135 7,475 7,597 7,141 10,944 9,567 8,857	2,323 1,195 736 531 644 311 47	1,956 1,173 1,027 871 1,086 646 216	322 302 378 439 682 601 567	4,601 2,670 2,141 1,841 2,412 1,558 830	4,269 3,100 1,724 1,289 1,299 595 130	5,670 4,717 4,624 3,915 5,468 4,156 2,310	1,943 1,592 2,424 2,389 4,193 4,508 10,129	11,882 9,409 8,772 7,593 10,960 9,259 12,569	3,307 2,089 1,028 754 883 305 71	2,303 1,375 858 741 978 542 283	308 283 336 344 641 453 848	5,91 3,74 2,22 1,83 2,50 1,30 1,20

8,806 26,990 25,920 61,716 5,787 6,975 3,291 16,053 12,406 30,860 27,178 70,444 8,437 7,080 3,213 18,730

puration of unemployment and age of unemployed by region (continued)

The second second	MALES	5		i anidat	FEMA	LES			MALE	S			FEMA	LES		STATE N
a the process of	under 20		40 and over	Total	under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total	under 20	20 and under 40	40 and over	Total
is Bruce of any	NORT	H WES	т						WALE	s	(1997) 11 (1997) (1997) 12 (19	and area	00, 101	in analo	e nail	eneren.
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52	6,640 6,225 3,762 2,371 3,433 2,293 711	8,597 7,700 8,493 8,042 12,079 10,588 8,756	2,746 2,568 4,163 4,360 7,511 7,858 14,802	17,983 16,493 16,418 14,773 23,023 20,739 24,269	5,265 3,944 2,104 1,333 1,735 871 202	3,491 2,384 1,921 1,491 2,039 1,281 535	598 572 796 688 1,185 836 1,237	9,354 6,900 4,821 3,512 4,959 2,988 1,974	3,140 2,006 1,008 826 1,273 695 188	4,234 3,104 3,129 2,873 4,306 3,653 2,329	1,120 1,038 1,578 1,603 2,674 3,000 6,054	8,494 6,148 5,715 5,302 8,253 7,348 8,571	2,668 1,431 588 505 765 415 92	1,846 1,145 738 610 911 627 285	229 194 207 241 538 412 644	4,743 2,770 1,533 1,356 2,214 1,454 1,021
Total	25,435	64,255	44,008	133,698	15,454	13,142	5,912	34,508	9,136	23,628	17,067	49,831	6,464	6,162	2,465	15,091
are the de realized	NORT	н						n 1763	SCOTL	AND	an trai	use, a se			Nachti S	19,5%
2 or less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52	2,952 3,409 2,249 1,366 1,632 898 275	4,617 3,792 3,780 3,389 4,619 4,289 3,564	1,448 1,231 2,071 1,865 3,450 4,452 12,113	9,017 8,432 8,100 6,620 9,701 9,639 15,952	2,955 2,676 1,498 865 1,068 550 114	1,836 1,395 919 957 1,218 928 418	255 260 300 302 551 509 966	5,046 4,331 2,717 2,124 2,837 1,987 1,498	6,552 6,376 4,091 1,689 1,810 1,168 284	6,228 6,123 7,042 5,003 6,682 5,519 4,629	2,351 2,304 3,400 2,918 4,598 5,314 13,812	15,131 14,803 14,533 9,610 13,090 12,001 18,725	4,318 3,991 2,056 954 1,134 663 128	1,923 2,243 2,312 1,804 2,763 1,974 773	443 496 772 691 1,158 1,034 1,881	6,684 6,730 5,140 3,449 5,055 3,671 2,782
Total	12,781	28,050	26,630	67,461	9,726	7,671	3,143	20,540	21,970	41,226	34,697	97,893	13,244	13,792	6,475	33,511
The second states	GREAT	BRITA	IN		alaster ba	Star Set			en get net				Sec. Marco	(in a factor)		<u></u>
tor less Over 2 and up to 4 Over 4 and up to 8 Over 8 and up to 13 Over 13 and up to 26 Over 26 and up to 52 Over 52	45,655 34,077 21,807 13,496 16,244 8,718 2,180	64,828 51,851 54,949 46,883 65,802 49,945 30,850	20,580 32,111 30,477 50,788 53,845	134,176 106,508 108,867 90,856 132,834 112,508 129,191	34,058 21,623 12,272 7,851 9,405 4,461 993	25,065 16,589 13,682 11,028 14,823 8,966 3,766	4,283 3,978 5,315 5,066 8,414 6,517 9,091	63,406 42,190 31,269 23,945 32,642 19,944 13,850								
Total	142,177	365,108	307,655	814,940	90,663	93,919	42,664	227,246								

e: The figures in this table are not adjusted to take into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count.

Employment of women and young persons: special exemption orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, ubject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular actories. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although temptions may be continued by further orders granted in esponse to renewed applications. The number of women and ing persons covered by special exemption orders current on uly 31, 1975, according to the type of employment permitted*

*The numbers shown are those stated by employers in their applications. The actual umbers of workers employed on conditions permitted by the orders may, however, any during the period of validity of the orders. 1 "Extended hours" are those worked in excess of the limitations imposed by the actories Act for daily hours or overtime.

Type

Extend Doubl Long s Night Part-ti Saturd Sunday Miscel

of employment itted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
ded hourst	26,829	1,178	2,077	30,084
le day shifts‡	43,162	2,679	2,566	48 407
spells	13,250	353	1,345	14,948
shifts	49,588	1,569		51,157
ime work§	21,243	18	69	21,330
day afternoon work	6,735	324	428	7.487
y work	47,943	1.343	2.047	51,333
llaneous	4,332	428	278	5,038
otal	213,082	7,892	8,810	229,784

‡ Includes 17,397 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings. § Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

Labour turnover: manufacturing industries: June 1975

THE table below shows the numbers of engagements and discharges per 100 employees in manufacturing industries for the four week period ended June 14, 1975. The labour turnover figures from September 1974 onwards have been based on information obtained on returns from a new sample of employers (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette). They are therefore not strictly comparable with those for earlier dates. The figures on the new basis for September and December 1974 were published on page 123 of the February 1975 issue and for March 1975 on page 429 of the May issue. The figures for June 1975 are shown for each Minimum List Heading of the Standard Industrial Classification which was the practice prior to September 1974. 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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	emplo	ber of en s per 100 byed at ning of d	gage-	charg losses emplo	ber of dis es and of per 100 byed at ning of p	ther
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confec-	III 211	2·4 2·4	3·7 4·1	2·9 2·8	2·3 2·9	3·3 4·2	2.7 3.2
tionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish	212 213	4·2 1·5	4·9 1·7	4·4 1·6	3·6 2·1	3·5 2·4	3·6 2·3
products Milk and milk products	214 215	3·6 3·1	4·8 4·9	4·2 3·6	3·3 1·5	4·5 3·1	3-9 1-9
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	216 217	0·8 1·5	1·2 3·5	0·9 2·6	1·1 2·2	5·3 2·8	2·1 2·5
Fruit and vegetable pro- ducts	218	2.1	4.7	3.5	1.8	3.4	2.7
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils	219	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.8	1.5	1.7
and fats Food industries not else- where specified	221 229	0·6 1·9	0·9 3·6	0·7 2·7	1.2	2·2 4·2	1·4 2·7
Brewing and malting Soft drinks	231 232	1·3 5·0	1.7 7.9	1·3 6·1	1.5 1.2 4.8	2.6	1·4 5·3
Other drink industries Tobacco	239 240	0·9 0·3	2·2 0·7	1.5 0.5	1.8 0.8	2·3 1·2	2·0 1·0
Coal and petroleum pro-	IV	0.7	2.1	0.9	0.9	4.0	1.3
Coke ovens and manufac- tured fuel	261	0.6	2.0		1.0	4·0 0·5	1.0
Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	262 263	0.4 2.2	0.7 3.7	0·7 0·4 2·6	0.9 0.8	1.6 8.2	1.0 1.0 2.7
Chemicals and allied in-							
dustries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals	V 271	0·9 0·8	1·4 1·7	1·1 1·0	1·3 0·9	2.0 2.0	1.6 1.0
and preparations Toilet preparations	272 273	0·9 1·0	0·1 3·0	0·6 2·6	1.9 2.1	3·4 1·2	2·5 1·3
Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic	274 275	1·2 1·7	0·2 0·1	0·9 1·1	1·1 2·1	1.8 1.8	1·3 2·0
rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	276 277 278 279	0.5 0.5 1.3 1.2	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·2	0·4 0·4 1·2 0·8	1·4 1·0 1·1 1·6	1.9 1.8 2.3 2.6	1.5 1.1 1.3 1.9
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc	VI 311 312 313	0.8 0.6 1.1 1.1	1·3 0·9 1·9 1·7	0.9 0.6 1.2 1.1	1.8 1.5 1.6 2.4	2·7 1·6 2·4 2·6	1.9 1.5 1.7 2.4
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	1.2	0.9	1.1	2.3	6.1	2.8
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	322 323	0·9 1·0	0·9 3·1	0·9 1·4	2·1 1·6	2·6 4·7	2·2 2·2
Mechanical engineering	VII	1.4	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.7	2.1
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine	331	0.9	3.1	1.2	1.7	3.3	1.9
tools Pumps, valves and com-	332	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.6	3.7	2.7
pressors Industrial engines	333 334	1·1 1·0	2·0 1·5	1·3 1·1	2·0 1·1	3·1 1·4	2·2 1·1
Textile machinery and accessories	335	0.6	1.4	0.7	1.7	3.4	1.9
Construction and earth- moving equipment Mechanical bandling equip	336	1.3	2.4	1.4	1.3	2.7	1.4
Mechanical handling equip- ment	337	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.7	3.1	1.9

adding the numbers engaged during the period to the numbers on the payroll at the beginning of the period, and deducting from the figures thus obtained the numbers on the payroll at the end of the period.

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

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

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	emplo	ber of en s per 100 byed at ning of d	gage-	charge losses emplo	ber of di es and o per 100 byed at ning of p	ther
tally all the fields	1134	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including pro-	338 339	1·1 1·3	1·4 1·7	1·2 1·4	1·4 2·2	2·6 2·3	1.8 2.2
cess) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engin- eering not elsewhere	341 342	2·0 1·3	2·8 2·2	2·1 1·5	2·6 1·0	2.6 2.0	2·6 1·2
specified	349	1.6	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.1
Instrument engineering Photographic and docu-	VIII	1.6	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.3
ment copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and	351 352	1·0 2·0	1.7 0.9	1·2 1·4	1·8 0·5	1·3 2·6	1.6 1.7
appliances Scientific and industrial	353	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.2	3.5	2.8
instruments and systems	354	1.5	1.8	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.4
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	IX 361 362	1.0 1.4 0.6	1.6 1.6 0.6	1·2 1·4 0·6	1·8 1·6 1·0	3·1 3·0 2·4	2·3 2·0 1·3
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	0.6	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.7	2.2
Radio and electronic com- ponents Broadcast receiving and	364	0.9	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.5	2.7
sound reproducing equip- ment	365	1.0	1.0	1.0	2.4	4.0	3.3
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366 367	0·9 1·4	2·1 2·0	1·2 1·5	2·0 2·0	1·7 3·1	1.9 2.3
Electric appliances pri- marily for domestic use Other electrical goods	368 369	1·2 0·9	1.7 1.5	1·4 1·2	1·8 2·2	2·5 3·0	2·1 2·6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	x	1.8	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.4	2.0
Vehicles	XI	0.6	1.1	0.6	1.7	2.3	1.8
Wheeled tractor manufac- turing	380	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.1	2.6	1.2
Motor vehicle manufactur- ing Motor cycle, tricycle and	381	0.5	1.1	0.6	2.2	2.5	2.2
pedal cycle manufactur- ing Aerospace equipment	382	0.8	0.2	0.7	2.4	3.6	2.7
manufacturing and repairing	383	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.9
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.7
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.8	1.2
Metal goods not else- where specified Engineers' small tools and	хп	1.7	2.1	1.8	2.7	3.7	3.0
gauges Hand tools and implements	390 391	1.5 1.5	1·7 1·3	1.5 1.4	2·0 1·7	2·3 2·8	2·1 2·1
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	1.3	2.0	1.6	2.5	4.5	3.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.8	4.1	2.5
Wire and wire manufac- tures Cans and metal boxes	394 395	1.8 1.2	2·3 1·7	1.9 1.4	2·0 1·9	5·5 3·7	2·8 2·7
Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries pot else	396	1.0	2.0	1.4	1.3	3.3	1.9
Metal industries not else- where specified	399	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.3	3.7	3.4

ur turnover (continued)

Labour turnover (,			11/10/10/10			2010 BEELLE CAR		<u> </u>					
Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	ments	per of en per 100 byed at hing of	gage-	charge losses emplo	per of dis es and of per 100 oyed at ning of p	ther	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	emplo	per of en per 100 byed at ning of d	gage-	charg losses emplo	ber of dis es and of per 100 byed at ning of p	ther
and the second s		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total			Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota
Textiles	хш	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.9	3.6	3-2	Abrasives and building							
Production of man-made	411	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	materials, etc, not else- where specified	469	3.7	1.4	3.4	4.8	4.5	4.7
a iming and doubling on								Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	2.4	3.3	2.6	2.9	3.6	3.0
the cotton and nax	412	3.7	3.0	3.4	5.5	4.4	5.0	Timber	471	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.3	4.8	3.5
systems Weaving of cotton, linen	412	2.1	3.0	3.4	55		50	Furniture and upholstery	472	2.0	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.9	2.2
weaving of cotton, men and man-made fibres	413	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.9	Bedding, etc	473	2.7	5.3	3.9	2.1	3.2	2.6
Woollen and worsted	414	3.6	2.6	3.1	3.8	3.9	3.9	Shop and office fitting	474	2.0	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.8	3.2
	415	5.5	5.8	5.6	5.5	3.7	4.8	Wooden containers and	475	24	1.2	4.0		10	
Jute Rope, twine and net	416	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	baskets	475	2.1	1.3	1.9	5.7	4.8	5.5
Hosiery and other knitted								Miscellaneous wood and cork manufacturers	479	1.2	4.6	2.1	2.2	3.2	2.4
goods	417	1.9	2.9	2.6	2.7	3.9	3.5	CORK manufacturers	7/7	1.7	4.0	2.1	7.7	3.7	2.4
Lace	418	0.9	2.0	1.5	2.6	1.9	2.2	Paper, printing and pub-							
Compete	419	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.6	3.3	2.8	lishing	XVIII	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.6	3.3	2.2
Narrow fabrics (not more			~ ~	~ 4		2.5	24	Paper and board	481	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.9	3.8	2.2
than 30 cm wide)	421	1.0	2.8	2.1	2.5	3.5	3.1 2.2	Packaging, products of							
Made-up textiles	422	1.8	2.7	2.4	1.3	3.6	2.8	paper, board and associ-							
Textile finishing	423 429	2.4	2·9 1·8	2.6	2·4 2·6	3.4	2.8	ated materials	482	0.7	1.6	1.1	1.7	3.2	2.3
Other textile industries	419	1.2	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.4	2.0	Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	483	0.8	1.2	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	2.8	3.8	3.2	2.5	4.8	3.5	specified Printing and publishing of	484	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.2	1.8
Leather (tanning and dress-	431	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.5	3.4	2.7	newspapers	485						
ing) and fellmongery	432	2.5	4.7	3.9	3.3	5.1	4.5	Printing, publishing of	5	0.6	2.4	1.0	0.8	3.4	1.4
Leather goods Fur	433	2.8	2.7	2.8	0.8	6.0	2.9	periodicals Other printing, publishing,	486)						
Clothing and footwear	XV	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	3.5	3.2	bookbinding, engraving,							
Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored	441	2.4	3.6	3.4	1.3	2.5	2.2	etc Other manufacturing in-	489	1.6	2.4	1.9	1.7	3.5	2.4
outerwear Women's and girls'	442	1.2	2.4	2.1	1.9	3.1	2.8	dustries	XIX	1.6	3.0	2.1	2.8	4.3	3.3
tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts,	443	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.2	3.8	3.3	Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-	491	0.9	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.4	2.1
underwear, etc	444	1.3	2.5	2.4	1.9	3.3	3.1	covering, leather cloth,	492	0.7	1.1	0.8	5.5	12.2	6.6
Dresses, lingerie, infants'								etc Brushes and brooms	493	0.3	1.2	0.8	3.4	4.7	
wear, etc	445	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.7	4.8	4.7	Toys, games, children's	775	0.3	1.7	0.0	3.4	4.1	4.1
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.2	3.2	2.6	1.7	4.4	3.6	carriages and sports							
Dress industries not else-				1.				equipment	494	3.3	4.5	4.0	4.1	5.6	5.0
where specified	449	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.7	2.7	2.5	Miscellaneous stationers'							
Footwear	450	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	goods	495	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.9
								Plastics products not else-		The start		a harden be			
Bricks, pottery, glass,								where specified	496	2.3	3.9	2.9	3.1	4.5	3.6
cement, etc	XVI	2.3	1.9	2.2	3.4	3.6	3.5	Miscellaneous manufactur-		E CILLER					
Bricks, fireclay and refract-	No service	States 1	the second		183 3200	The start of the	The State and	ing industries	499	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	4.3	3.2
ory goods	461	1.6	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.3	2.1			14.16			19-19-1	100 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1	
Pottery	462	2.0	2.2	2.1	3.0	2.9	3-0	TOTAL, ALL							
Glass	463	1.0	1.7	1.1	3.0	5.2	3.5	MANUFACTURING							
Cement	464	2.2	2.0	2.2	2.9	2.0	2.8	INDUSTRIES		1.4	2.4	1.7	2.1	3.3	2.5

tresent only combined figures are available for "Printing, publishing of newspapers" and "Printing, publishing of periodicals".

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

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 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975	86-1 94-2 105-4 113-1 118-7 134-5 174-9	86·4 95·6 107·0 * 118·3 134·9 176·1	86.7 96.8 107.5 115.6 119.2 135.1 179.9	86.8 98.2 107.3 116.3 121.2 138.1 183.9	86-5 99-2 106-7 116-7 122-6 140-0 186-3	86·8 100·0 107·3 117·6 123·3 144·2	87·6 100·7 108·3 118·4 123·6 147·7	89-0 101-6 109-2 119-5 124-6 151-9	90-4 102-3 110-4 120-1 125-7 156-7	91-2 103-1 111-3 120-6 127-6 162-8	91.9 103.9 111.8 120.3 131.4 169.9	92-9 104-7 112-3 119-8 134-0 173-1

In the absence of earnings data for February 1972 due to the effects of the coal mining dispute no index of wages and salaries per unit of output has been calculated for that month

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 965.

1970 = 100

Unfair dismissal cases, January to June 1975

THE following tables analyse unfair dis- Ta I missal cases completed during the first six months of 1975 by region, outcome and level of compensation awarded. The figures reproduced here for January to March 1975 replace the provisional figures which were published in News and Notes on page 666 of the July issue of the Gazette.

The main feature of the figures for the first six months of 1975 is the considerable increase in the caseload. 9,091 cases were completed, compared with 4,960 during the corresponding period in 1974. This increase was caused primarily by two reductions in the qualifying period for unfair dismissal applicants. The first-from 104 to 52 weeks-took effect on September 16. 1974, when the unfair dismissal provisions of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act were brought into effect. The second, from 52 to 26 weeks, also provided for in the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, only took effect on March 16, 1975. The full impact on the caseload of this further reduction in the qualifying period is only likely to be apparent when the figures for the third quarter of 1975 are available.

The exceptionally large number of nonconciliated withdrawals between January and March 1975 occurred as a result of the withdrawal of a multiple complaint made by several hundred employees of a single firm. * Includes 4 cases with 3 remedies.

Amount	Agreed at co	onciliation			Awarded by	the tribunal		
Constant of the second	January-Mar	ch 1975	April-June 19	975	January-Mar	ch 1975	April-June 1	975
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0- 49	232	20.1	334	21.5	50	11.7	77	14.9
50- 99	299	26.0	433	27.8	54	12.6	67	13.0
100- 149	204	17.7	259	16.7	68	15.9	88	17.1
150- 199	118	10.2	131	8.4	41	9.6	43	8.3
200- 299	127	11.0	171	11.0	64	14.9	68	13.2
300- 399	53	4.6	66	4.2	36	8.4	49	9.5
400- 499	29	2.5	54	3.5	29	6.8	31	6.0
500- 749	39	3.4	50	3.2	38	8.9	35	6.8
750- 999	14	1.2	14	0.9	15	3.5	17	3.3
,000-1,499	20	1.7	12	0.8	13	3.0	22	4.3
,500-1,999	6	0.5	9	0.6	6	1.4	0	1.6
,000-2,999	8	0.7	4	0.3	4	0.9	6	1.2
,000-3,999	1	0.1	6	0.4	5	1.2	0	0.4
,000-4,999	_		2	0.1	4	0.9	4	0.2
,000-5,199	1	• 0.1	_	-		0,	ALCONDER B	0.7
,200	1	0.1	10*	0.6	2	0.5	2	0.4
otal	1,152	100.0	1,555	100.0	429	100.0		100.0

* Includes 6 agreements in excess of £5,200. Note: All percentages have been rounded up or down to the nearest first decimal i

able 1 All unfair dismissal applications analyse	lvs	anal	ana	tions	plica	la	nissa	dism	air	unf	All	e 1	ble	a
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Region	January-March	h 1975	April-June 197	15
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
South Eastern	1,703	39.2	1,409	29.7
South Western	325	7.5	367	7.7
Midlands	610	14.0	810	17.1
Yorkshire and Humberside	367	8.5	504	10.6
North Western	615	14.2	738	15.5
Northern	196	4.5	225	4.7
Wales	124	2.9	225	4.7
Scotland	403	9.3	470	9.9
Total	4.343	100.0	4 748	100.0

Table 2 Outcome of all completed cases

	January-Marc	h 1975	April-June 197	5
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Conciliation	WEIGH SALS		Lie Die Gradere	Landa and State
Withdrawals:				
out of scope	168	3.9	173	3.6
other grounds	592	13.6	628	13.2
Reinstatement	31	0.7	50	1.1
Re-engagement	64	1.5	60	1.3
Compensation	1,152	26.5	1,555	32.8
Redundancy payment	44	1.0	30	0.6
Other remedies	38	0.9	41	0.9
Non-conciliated withdrawals	842	19.4 •	534	11.2
Tribunal hearings Dismissal:				
	400	2.2	170	
out of scope	138	3.2	139	2.9
other grounds	759	17.5	938	19.8
Reinstatement	9	0.2	14	0.3
Re-engagement	18	0.4	31	0.7
Compensation	429	9.9	516	10.9
Redundancy payment	92	2.1	99	2.1
Declaration that dismissal				
unfair but no other remedy				
awarded	29	0.7	34	0.7
Other remedy	17	0.4	22	0.2
Total completed cases Total cases with more	4,343	100.0	4,748	100.0
than one remedy	79		112*	

New quarterly estimates of employees in employment

THE Department of Employment has started a new sample inquiry in order to provide quarterly estimates of employees in employment, and the first results are now available. This article and the tables which follow present estimates for September 1974, December 1974 and March 1975. The results for June 1975 will be published in a subsement issue of this Gazette; thereafter it is expected that the marterly estimates will be published three or four months after the date to which they relate.

Major changes

In recent years, major changes have been made in the department's employment statistics. In 1971 the annual censuses of employment were started to provide the detailed annual statistics previously derived from counts of national nsurance cards. The results for June 1974 were published in the June 1975 issue of this Gazette. Earlier articles were in the issues for May 1974 (1973 results), August 1973 (1971 and 1972 results) and January 1973 (explanatory article). The card counts however continued to provide quarterly estimates of the total numbers employed, but without any analysis by industry or area, up to March 1974-see table 101 (page 925) in this Gazette. This source of information has now disappeared as national insurance cards are no onger used for employees. The department has therefore introduced the new quarterly series. The June censuses of employment will continue to provide the detailed analyses and will also provide the "benchmark" figures for the quarterly data, starting with the census results for June 1974, which are also shown in the table on page 894. New quarterly information will be used to move forward from the census benchmarks. This information will be derived to a large extent from the results of the new sample inquiry, ogether with that for the manufacturing industries from which the normal monthly estimates are already derived, but, in addition, use will be made of information obtained

Quarterly changes in employment

Sector	June-Se	ptember 19	Septem	ber-Decem	ber 1974	December 1974-March 1975			
incluir which are derived a m	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
All industries and services Index of Production industries	+ 48 +38	+ 71 +16	+118 +55	- 98 -73	+18 -23	80 96	- 131 -95	- 140 -93	- 271 -187
All other industries and services	+10	+55	+64	-25	+41	+16	-37	-47	-84

centrally-from the nationalised industries, for instance. The figures will remain provisional until the next census results become available, and then retrospective revisions will be made as necessary.

The new series will provide better information both for Great Britain as a whole and for regions. A complete industrial analysis will be given each quarter for Great Britain, and for each region a broad industrial analysis will be shown. The monthly series for the industries in the production industries for Great Britain will continue, the information being used for the quarterly series at the appropriate dates.

Trends between June 1974 and March 1975

The main changes in the estimated numbers of employees in employment, quarter by quarter, are shown in the table below.

Total employees in employment are estimated to have risen by 118,000 in the third quarter of 1974, declined by 80,000 in the fourth quarter and declined by a further 271,000 in the first quarter of 1975. These changes are not adjusted for seasonal variation but seasonally adjusted figures are shown in table 101. These indicate that about 50,000 of the fall in employment in the first quarter of 1975 was attributable to seasonal factors. Employment in the index of production industries began to fall one quarter sooner, and at a substantially greater rate, than in the remaining industries and services, taken as a group.

Between June and September 1974, one of the main changes was a substantial increase in the order group "professional and scientific services", many of the additional employees being female workers.

Employment fell back in many industries during the fourth quarter of 1974, although there was a further substantial rise in "professional and scientific services" together with a sizeable increase in the "distributive trades",

THOUSANDS

mainly in the number of female employees, with the latter rise being largely seasonal. Among the reductions were substantial declines in the "miscellaneous services" order group and in "construction".

During the first quarter of 1975, while there were increases in employment in some industries and services, the more general experience was a decline.

Information used in the estimates

As has been mentioned, returns from a sample of employers in manufacturing and some service industries are a major source of information for the new series. Returns are also received quarterly from all local authorities. In addition much information is obtained from central sources. Government departments provide estimates for agriculture, construction, gas and electricity, the national health service and central government. Composite returns are also received from other organisations such as the Post Office, British Railways, the Civil Aviation Authority, the National Coal Board, the British Bankers Association and the British Insurance Association.

Information for the new series is being obtained in respect of the very great majority of employees in employment. However, a limited number of industries, which are either small or comprise large numbers of small units or which pose problems for the collection of data have not been covered at all, namely forestry, fishing, mining and quarrying other than coal, sea transport, accountancy and legal services, and religious organisations. For these groups, the assumption made is that no change in employment has occurred since the most recent census of employment results. Also, the coverage of some minimum list headings within the industry order groups "insurance, banking, finance and business services" and "professional and scientific services" is not complete. The department is, however, keeping the position under review and will consider extending the coverage where feasible.

The sample

The sample of employers in the inquiry in the manufacturing and some service industries was drawn from the census of employment register. This was arranged in groups, or strata, according to the size of census unit to enable higher proportions of the large units and smaller proportions of the small units to be selected. Because of the different size-structures in manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries, different stratifications were used in the two cases. In manufacturing industries, the sample was drawn as follows:

Sampling Fraction
0
1 in 12
1 in 10
1 in 6
1 in 3
1 in 1

Units with fewer than 11 employees were excluded from the sample to reduce the form-filling burden on small firms. The overall design provided as economic a sample as possible, consistent with the need for reliable estimates. The total size for manufacturing industries is approximately

14,000 units, which represents a significant reduction compared with the sample in use in this sector before June 1974.

In the non-manufacturing sector, the survey covered the whole of the industry order groups "distributive trades" and "miscellaneous services", and parts of the orders "transport and communication", "insurance, banking, finance and business services" and "professional and scientific services". The sample in the non-manufacturing sector was drawn as follows:

Size of Unit	Sampling Fraction
5-10	1 in 30
11-24	1 in 20
25-99	1 in 10
100+	1 in 1

In all, some 17,000 non-manufacturing units are included,

Arrangements have been made to supplement the sample each year by including a proportion of new firms from bot the manufacturing and non-manufacturing sectors, which have come into existence and been identified from the censuses of employment.

Calculation of the estimates

In the sector covered by the sample inquiry, the quarterly estimates are obtained by applying to the previous censu benchmark the percentage change in employment shown by the sample. This is done separately for each size-range within each industry. In a similar way the change shown in the data from central reporting units is applied to the census benchmark figure; where the data are representative of the whole of the industry, the movement shown is assumed to apply correspondingly, but where (in a limited number of cases) it is not representative, the assumption is made, for the part not covered, that employment is unchanged.

There is some indication that the number of part-time female workers in employment may have been underrecorded on the first two returns, for June and September 1974, received from certain industries in the non-manufacturing sector. A comparison of the proportion of parttime female workers derived from the returns and the census of employment for June 1974 indicates that any significant under-recording as may have occurred appears to be confined to five minimum list headings. The underestimation appears much less in December 1974 and subsequent returns, although a firmer judgement must await the census results for June 1975.

Accordingly, the estimates of part-time females in the five industries have been amended for September 1974, by taking the mean of the proportions derived from the June 1974 census and the December 1974 returns. These amended estimates are shown in brackets in the tables. The uncertainty concerns only the proportion of female employees who work part-time; the figures for total female employees are unaffected.

Seasonally adjusted estimates for all industries and services which are shown in table 101 have been prepared using seasonal adjustment factors which are derived from past data: these factors reflect the seasonal pattern of the card count exchanges. This pattern could differ from the pattern shown by the new employment series and accordingly should be used with some care until sufficient information on the seasonal pattern from the new series is available to be incorporated into the seasonal factors.

Reliability of the estimates

Being based on a sample, the quarterly estimates cannot have the same precision as the annual censuses of employment where coverage and response rates are both virtually complete, but the sample size has been chosen to give as good a guide as possible to movements in employment between censuses, consistent with an inquiry of manageable proportions. It will be possible to appraise the reliability of the estimates as future censuses of employment become available.

A particular problem in compiling the estimates is that of "births" and "deaths" of establishments. The sample survey will identify "deaths"-establishments which cease activity-among the units in the sample but there is no comprehensive way, at present, of identifying "births"-new establishments coming into existence in between censuses. In the absence of information on "births", the sample information, if allowed to reflect "deaths", would produce a downward bias. To compensate for this, "deaths" are removed from the sample as they occur and so the quarterly changes are calculated solely from "live" firms. This is an approximate procedure and the department is investigating possible methods of taking account of "births" at an earlier

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ures of the position each June. Another factor to be borne in mind in assessing the reliability of the estimates is that for small firms below the minimum size covered by the sample inquiry, representing 3 per cent of employees in employment in manufacturing industries and 12 per cent in the non-manufacturing industries covered by the sample, the assumption is made that their employment remains unchanged. This assumption was preferred to that of assuming the same movement as for larger firms because there are differential movements among the size groups; this assumption can be reviewed in the light of experience. A further point concerns the estimates for local govern-

ment service and medical and dental services. Both services have recently been affected by major reorganisations and some revisions may be needed to the estimates.

Provisional figures

The quarterly employment estimates are therefore provisional until such time as they can be brought into full conformity with those obtained from the censuses of employment. Accordingly, the estimates in this article are subject to revision when the results of the June 1975 census of employment become available during the first half of 1976.

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Table 1 Quarterly series of employees in employment: Great Britain

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Census of	Employment			Quarterly	series	tarly series				
Classification 1700)	June 1974	asservation .		en ann ann	Septembe	r 1974*	LEORDERS, ST				
	Males	Females		Total,	Males	Females	5 9 10 10 10 10	Tatul		Females	
Classification 1960) June 1974 September Trail, Tr		Total (inc. part-time)	Pa								
Total, all industries and services‡	13,363	8,933	3,421	22,297	13,411	9,004	(3,400)	22.445			3,4
Total, Index of Production industries §	7,152.5	2,526.1	635·8	9,678-6	7,190-6	2,542.5	the state of the	and the first of the		9,022	3,-
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,350-6	2,354.4	587·3	7,705.0	5,389.7	2,369-3				2,519.8	
Total, service industries§	5,913·2	6,300-4	2,742.1	12,213.8	5,920-8	6,360-3		ALL DESIGNATION OF		2,344·7 6,406·6	2,7
Agriculture, forestry and fishing Agriculture and horticulture									285.0	95.5 93.9	
									333-8	14·0 9·9	
				739.7	437.6	309-0	112.6				
Bread and flour confectionery	70.5	41.2	20.0	111.6	17-4 70-7	4·8 41·8	1.1	22.3	17.4	307·6 5·0	
	57.7	55-5	22.0		16.0	28.1	14.6	44.0	69·5 15·9	42.6 28.3	
Sugar	9.1	17·7 2·8	4.1	61.8	44.2	17.0	4.4	61.3	57.9	53·2 16·8	
Fruit and vegetable products	33.1	42.2	22.1	75.3	33.7	43-9	22.2	77.5	10.2	2.9 43.5	
Animal and poultry foods	21.4	4.8	1.2	26.2	21.3	4.7	1.2	65.6	28.9	35·6 4·7	
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.5	15.2	4.8	34.8	19.9	15.8	5-9	8.1	6.2	1.4	
Soft drinks	18.4	11.1		70.5	58.6	13.4	2.0	72.0	58.4	15-9 13-6	
	20.1	13.8	1.4	33.9	20.0	14.2	1.1	34.3	18-0	10-8 14-0	
coal and petroleum products	34.9									19-3	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining	11·0 18·0	0.5	0.1	11.5	11.3	0.5	0.1	11.8	11.5	4·5 0·5	
	5.9	1.7	0.3						18-3	2·3 1·7	
General chemicals									310-0	129.7	
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations	41.1	35-3	8.5	76.4	42.0	36-3	7.8		113-5	22·8 36·5	
Paint	19.6	7.8	2.1	27.4			4·7 2·1	27.7	9.5	17.1	
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic				15-8	10.0	6-3				7·9 6·2	
Dyestuffs and pigments	19.7	3.7	0.6		42·4 20·3					7.8	
		1.7	0.3	11.7	10.0	1.7	0-3	11.7	10-0	3.8 1.8	
etal manufacture									1 1993	25.8	
Steel tubes	44.1	7.2		244-3	225.9	21.6	3.5	247.5	229.0	59·1 21·7	
Aluminium and aluminium allovs	77.5	8.2	1.7	85.7	77.9	8.3	1.6	86.3	44.7	7·2 8·1	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	38.5	9.5	2.4	48.0	39.0	9.6	2.5	48.6	45-3 38-7	8·3 9·3	
echanical engineering	809-8	155-0	33-1	964.7	820.0	157-5	32.1	977-5		4.5	
Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools	25·2 57·2	3·8 9·6	0·8 2·2	29·0 66·9	25·5 58·2	3.9 9.8	1.0	29·5 68·0	818·9 25·6	157-5 3-9	
Pumps, valves and compressors ndustrial engines	69·4 21·5	15·9 3·7	2·8 0·5	85-3	70.9	16.4	3.2	87.4	58·7 70·6	10·0 16·0	
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	29.8	5.3	1.1	25·2 35·1	21.8 29.6	3·8 5·4	0·5 1·3	25·6 35·0	22·2 29·3	3.9	
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	35·2 55·1	4·4 7·8	0·7 1·6	39·6 62·9	35·8 56·2	4·6 8·0	0.7 1.5	40·4 64·2	35.7	5·3 4·6	
Other machinery	20·8 190·9	8·9 38·9	1.5 8.9	29·7 229·8	21·3 193·1	8·9 39·4	1.6 7.8	30·2 232·4	56·3 21·0	8·1 8·7	
ndustrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	144·7 16·3	17·1 4·1	3·7 0·7	161·8 20·4	145·8 16·4	17.4	3.4	163.1	191-7 144-4	39·2 17·7	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	143.6	35.4	8.5	179.0	145.4	4·2 35·8	0·4 8·7	20·6 181·2	16·8 146·6	4·4 35·8	
trument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment	98.8	59.8	14.5	158-6	99·0	59.9	13-3	158.9	72028		
valches and clocks	9·2 6·2	3.5 8.8	0.6 2.3	12·7 15·0	9·2 6·3	3.5 8.8	0.5	12·7 15·1	99·6 9·2	59·3 3·6	
urgical instruments and appliances icientific and industrial instruments and systems	16·3 67·2	12·7 34·9	4·0 7·6	28·9 102·1	6-3 16-6 66-9	8·8 12·8 34·7	1·3 3·5 8·0	15-1 29-4 101-6	6·4 16·5	9·0 12·7	
ectrical engineering	491.6	338·4	90-3	830.0	498·3			837-4	67.5	34.0	
lectrical machinery nsulated wires and cables	104·3 33·1	38.5	8.5	142.8	106.9	339·1 39·3	83·8 7·0	146.2	494-6 108-0	329·1 38·4	
elegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	49.8	12·1 36·8	2·2 6·9	45·2 86·6	33·8 50·3	12·5 37·3	2·5 5·8	46·3 87·6	33·6 49·8	12.6	
roadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	67·6 27·9	85-8 35-5	28·7 12·3	153·3 63·5	68·3 28·2	85·0 34·4	28·0 10·4	153·3 62·5	67.0	36·8 81·3	
adio, radar and electronic ensited and d	32·2 62·4	12·3 24·2	1.5 5.5	44·5 86·5	32.9	12.4	1.3	45·3 87·2	27·0 32·8	31.9 12.0	
lectric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	44·8 69·4	27·0 66·2	5·9 18·7	71.8 135.6	62·9 44·5 70·5	24·3 27·4 66·6	4·5 5·9 18·4	87-2 71-9 137-1	63·1 42·5	24·8 27·1	
pbuilding and marine engineering	163-1	12.0	2.6	175.1	166-6	00°6 12·1	18·4 3·0	178-6	70.8	64-2	
hicles Vheeled tractor menufacturi	684·8	98-6	14.7	783·4	687.9	99.7		787.6	165-9	12:1	
Vheeled tractor manufacturing lotor vehicle manufacturing	28·2 432·1	2·4 62·6	0.4	30.6	28.8	2.6	12·6 0·2	31.4	692.7 29.2	100-2 2-6	
otor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	10.7	3.8	9·2 1·3	494·7 14·5	431·5 11·0	62·6 3·9	6·8 1·4	494·1 14·9	433-2 11-1	62.5	
ocomotives and railway track equipment ailway carriages and wagons and trams	175-7 15-1	27·7 0·9	3·4 0·2	203·4 16·1	177·9 15·4	28·4 1·0	4·0 0·1	206·3 16·4	179.7	3.9 29.0	
and tragons and trams	22.9	1.3	0.2	24.2	23.4	1.2	0.1	24.6	15·5 23·9	1.0	

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

Quarterly	series			Company and States				Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)
December		A State of S	P Teachers	March 1975*				
Males	Females Total (inc. part-time)	Part-time†	Total, males and females	Males	Females Total (inc. part-time)	Part-time†	Total, males and females	
	9,022	3,440	22,335	13,182	8,882	3,393	22,064	Total, all industries and services‡
3,313	2,519-8	608·8	9,637.1	7,022.8	2,427.1	561-1	9,449.9	Total, Index of Production industries§
7,117·3 5,365·7	2,344.7	560.0	7,710-4	5,284.0	2,252.1	512·4	7,536.1	Total, all manufacturing industries
5,910.7	6,406-6	2,794.9	12,317-2	5,877·4	6,371·1	2,796.0	12,248.8	Total, service industries§
285·0	95.5	36·7	380-6	281·5	83·9	35·7	365-5	Agriculture, forestry and fishing
263·8	93.9	36·2	357-7	260·3	82·3	35·2	342-6	Agriculture and horticulture
333·8	14·0	3·0	347·8	336-7	14∙0	3·0	350·7	Mining and quarrying
290·7	9·9	2·3	300·6	293-6	9∙9	2·3	303·5	Coal mining
435·2	307-6	115-4	742.8	428 ⋅5 17⋅2	290-9 4-8	102·2 1·2	719·3 22·0	Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling
17·4	5·0	1·1	22·4	68·3	39·5	19·5	107·9	Bread and flour confestionery
69·5	42·6	21·4	112·1	15·9	26·9	13·9	42·8	Biscuits
15·9 57·9	28·3 53·2	15·8 20·8 4·2	44·2 111·2 60·2	56·7 43·6	50·2 16·6	18·6 4·1	106·9 60·2	Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products
43·3	16·8	0·4	13·1	9·3	2·9	0·3	12·2	Sugar
10·2	2·9	23·8	76·9	32·9	38·8	19·5	71·8	Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery
33·4 28·9	43·5 35·6 4·7	11·3 1·2	64·4 26·1	28·4 20·8	34·2 4·5	10·2 1·1	62·6 25·4	Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods
21·4	1·4	0·5	7·6	6·3	1.7	0·5	8·0	Vegetable and animal oils and fats
6·2	15·9	5·4	35·8	19·7	14.5	4·8	34·3	Food industries not elsewhere specified
19-9 58-4 18-0	13·6 10·8	1·7 3·1	72·0 28·8	57·8 17·3	13·9 9·6	1·8 2·1	71·7 26·8	Brewing and malting Soft drinks
20·2	14·0	1·2	34·1	19·8	13·6	1.1	33·4	Other drink industries
14·5	19·3	3·5	33·8	14·3	19·0	3.5	33·3	Tobacco
35·7	4·5	0-8	40-3	35·7	4·5	0-8	40·2	Coal and petroleum products
11·5	0·5	0-1	12-0	11·5	0·5	0-1	12·0	Coke ovens and manufactured fuel
18·3	2·3	0.1	20·6	18·3	2·3	0·1	20·6	Mineral oil refining
5·9	1·7	0.6	7·6	5·9	1·7	0·6	7·6	Lubricating oils and greases
310-0	129·7	29·8	439-6	306-8	127·3	26·8	434-0	Chemicals and allied industries
113-5	22·8	4·5	136-3	112-8	22·8	3·7	135-6	General chemicals
42·3 9·5	36·5 17·1	4-5 8-2 4-7	78·8 26·5	42·0 9·5	35·6 16·7	7·8 3·1	77·6 26·2	Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations
19·6	7·9	2·1	27·5	19·5	7·6	2·2	27·1	Paint
10·0	6·2	1·7	16·2	9·9	6·3	1·5	16·2	Soap and detergents
42-4	7.8	2.0	50.2	41-0	7.4	1.9	48-4	Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthe rubber
20·3	3·8	0·4	24·1	19·9	3·7	0·4	23·6	Dyestuffs and pigments
10·0	1·8	0·3	11·8	10·0	1·7	0·3	11·7	Fertilisers
42.3	25.8	5.9	68-1	42-2	25.3	5.9	67.5	Other chemical industries
455-7	59·1	11·4	514·7	452·3	57·2	10·1	509·4	Metal manufacture
229-0	21·7	3·3	250·6	230·7	21·6	3·1	252·3	Iron and steel (general)
44·7	7·2	1.7	51·9	44·9	7·0	1.6	52·0	Steel tubes
79·0	8·1	1.6	87·1	77·4	8·0		85·4	Iron castings, etc
45·3	8·3	2·0	53·6	43·6	7·4	1.5	51·0	Aluminium and aluminium alloys
38·7	9·3	1·9	48·1	36·8	8·8	1.6	45·6	Copper, brass and other copper alloys
19-0 818-9	4·5 157·5	0·9 32·1	23·5 976·4	18·9 813·0	4·3 153·5	0·7 30·3	23·2	Other base metals
25.6 58.7	3.9 10.0	1.0 2.0	29·5 68·7	25·3 58·0	3.9 9.8	0.8 2.0	966-5 29-2 67-8	Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (except tractors) Metal-working machine tools
70·6	16·0	2·9	86·6	69·5	15·4	2·7	84·9	Pumps, valves and compressors
22·2	3·9	0·5	26·1	22·5	3·8	0·5	26·3	Industrial engines
29·3	5·3	1·2	34·6	29·0	5.1	1·1	34·1	Textile machinery and accessories
35·7	4·6	0·7	40·3	35·1	4.6	0·7	39·7	Construction and earth-moving equipment
56·3	8·1	1·7	64·4	56·2	8·1	1·8	64·2	Mechanical handling equipment
21·0	8·7	1·6	29·7	20·3	7·8	1·2	28·2	Office machinery
191-7	39·2	7·9	230·8	190·2	37·7	7·2	227·9	Other machinery
144-4	17·7	3·7	162·1	144·7	17·7	3·6	162·5	Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork
16·8	4·4	0.5	21·2	17·0	4·5	0.6	21.5	Ordnance and small arms
146·6	35·8	8.4	182·4	145·3	35·0	8.1	180.2	Other mechanical engineering not else specified
99·6	59·3	12·5	158-9	98·2	57·1	11.7	155·4	Instrument engineering
9·2	3·6	0·6	12-8	9·2	3·5	0.6	12·7	Photographic and document copying equipment
6·4	9·0	1·3	15·4	6·3	8·3	1·2	14·5	Watches and clocks
16·5	12·7	3·3	29·3	16·4	12·5	2·6	29·0	Surgical instruments and appliances
67·5	34·0	7·3	101·5	66·4	32·8	7·3	99·2	Scientific and industrial instruments and systems
494-6	329.1	76.7	823.7	487-5	311.2	63·7	798·7	Electrical engineering
108-0	38·4	6·2	146·4	107·4	36·4	5.5	143·8	Electrical machinery
33-6	12·6	2·5	46·1	32·9	12·0	2.2	44·9	Insulated wires and cables
49·8	36·8	6·4	86·6	49·7	36·3	5·9	86·0	Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment
67·0	81·3	26·0	148·3	64·4	73·4	17·9	137·8	Radio and electronic components
27·0	31·9	8·2	58·9	26·3	30·6	8·3	56·9	Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment
32·8	12·0	1·2	44·9	32·2	11·7	1·2	43·9	Electronic computers
63·1 42·5 70·8	24·8 27·1 64·2	5·1 5·6 15·5	87·9 69·6	63·1 42·7	24·8 26·4	3·7 4·5	87·9 69·1	Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use
165-9	64·2 12·1	15·5 2·5	135-1 178-0	68·8 164·6	59·6 12·4	14·5 3·0	128·4 177·0	Other electrical goods Shipbuilding and marine engineering
692.7 29.2	100-2	13.0	792.9	676-8	96.4	11-6	773-2	Vehicles
433·2	2·6	0·2	31-8	29·2	2·5	0·3	31·7	Wheeled tractor manufacturing
11·1	62·5	7·3	495-7	418·3	59·4	5·9	477·7	Motor vehicle manufacturing
179.7	3·9	1·4	15·0	10·9	3·7	1.0	14·6	Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing
15.5	29·0	3·9	208·7	178·4	28·7	4.0	207·1	Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing
23.9	1·0	0·1	16·5	15·6	1·0	0·3	16·6	Locomotives and railway track equipment
	1·3	0·1	25·2	24·2	1·3	0·1	25·5	Railway carriages and wagons and trams

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

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

Census of Employment

THOUSANDS Quarterly series Quarterly series

Classification 1968)	June 1974			AND AND A	September	December 1974*				
	Males	Females	and the second	Total,	Males	Females	territoria anti-	Total,	Males	Females
	Station Nets Nets	Total (inc. part-time)	Part-time†	- males and females	anders Das meissen	Total (inc. part-time)	Part-time†	males and females		Total (inc. part-time)
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	404 · 8 52-9 13 · 8 8 · 1 26 · 4 31 · 2 16 · 3 14 · 6 241 · 5	172:5 13:8 7:4 6:2 12:5 9:1 15:1 7:8 100:6	48.5 3.6 1.7 1.8 3.2 2.3 6.3 2.1 27.6	577 · 3 66· 7 21 · 2 14· 3 38· 9 40· 3 31· 4 22· 4 342· 1	407.6 53.7 14.0 8.1 26.8 31.1 16.3 14.9 242.7	171.7 13.7 7.6 6.2 12.6 9.1 14.6 8.0 99.8	44.9 3.2 1.5 2.0 2.9 2.2 6.2 2.2 2.2 2.2	579 ·3 67·4 21·6 14·4 39·3 40·2 30·9 23·0 342·5	405-4 53-9 13-9 8-0 27-1 31-5 16-7 15-2 239-1	170.5 13.9 7.4 6.2 13.0 8.9 14.9 7.9 98.3
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	295-3 33:0 32:2 26:7 55:7 6:0 3:4 41:8 2:4 27:1 6:2 7:7 34:9 18:1	250 ·7 5·7 27·3 45·4 3·4 3·4 2·6 15·4 8·1 14·8 14·9 6·0	52.9 0.9 6.8 3.7 1.3 0.6 1.0 1.5 2 0.7 3.0 1.9 3.2 3.4 1.2	545 • 9 38 • 7 59 • 5 47 • 1 101 • 1 9 • 4 7 • 1 124 • 9 5 • 1 42 • 5 14 • 2 22 • 5 49 • 8 24 • 1	294-7 32-9 32-4 27-1 54-6 5-8 3-4 42-0 2-4 27-0 6-1 7-8 34-9 18-1	249-9 5-6 27-1 20-3 44-6 3-2 3-7 84-2 2-6 15-0 7-8 15-0 7-8 15-2 6-0	51.1 0.8 6.7 3.9 10.4 0.5 0.3 15.8 1.1 2.7 1.8 3.1 3.0 1.0	544-6 38-6 59-5 47-4 99-2 9-1 7-1 126-2 5-0 42-0 13-9 22-3 500-1 24-2	285-3 31-3 31-4 26-7 51-9 5-7 3-5 41-4 2-4 26-4 6-1 7-5 33-7 17-3	245.0 5.4 26.7 20.0 42.9 3.2 3.6 83.3 2.6 14.6 7.7 14.8 14.6 5.6
Leather, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery Leather goods Fur	23·6 14·4 7·0 2·3	18·7 4·0 12·5 2·2	4·8 1·0 3·1 0·7	42·3 18·3 19·4 4·5	23·4 14·5 6·6 2·3	18·2 3·8 12·2 2·2	4·5 1·0 2·8 0·7	41.6 18.3 18.9 4.5	23·5 14·6 6·7 2·3	18·5 4·0 12·2 2·2
Clothing and footwear Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Women's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	98.7 3-8 19-7 12-3 5-5 13-4 1-7 6-1 36-2	305 .6 14.9 65.3 32.2 32.3 83.6 3.9 25.8 47.7	55.0 2.6 12.7 5.5 5.8 15.4 1.0 5.5 6.3	404-3 18-6 85-0 44-5 37-8 97-0 5-6 31-8 83-9	98.5 3.8 19.5 12.5 5.6 13.4 1.7 6.0 35.8	306·2 14·7 66·1 32·0 32·4 84·1 3·9 25·8 47·1	55-9 2-4 13-0 4-4 5-3 16-8 1-4 5-9 6-7	404-6 18-6 85-7 44-5 38-0 97-5 5-6 31-9 82-9	97-5 3-8 19-7 12-5 5-5 13-1 1-7 6-1 35-1	306 · 3 14·8 65·8 32·1 32·6 85·1 3·9 25·9 46·2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere	228·1 42·4 28·5 55·6 13·3	67·0 4·5 30·7 16·7 1·2	14·3 1·0 5·5 3·9 0·2	295·1 46·9 59·2 72·3 14·6	228·4 42·0 29·1 56·4 13·6	67·4 4·6 31·0 16·9 1·2	11·3 0·8 4·5 2·8 0·3	295·8 46·6 60·1 73·2 14·8	220-3 37-6 29-2 56-0 13-5	67·3 4·4 31·1 16·9 1·2
specified Timber, furniture, etc Timber Furniture and upholstery Bedding, etc Shop and office fitting Wooden containers and baskets Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	88·3 224·2 83·5 72·0 11·2 29·3 13·7 14·6	13-8 53-7 12-9 17-7 10-1 4-2 4-2 4-5	3·7 13·1 3·3 4·0 2·0 1·3 1·0 1·5	102·1 277·9 96·4 89·8 21·3 33·5 17·9 19·1	87·3 221·7 81·1 71·4 11·0 29·7 13·9 14·7	13-8 53-2 13-1 17-5 9-8 4-1 4-1 4-5	2·9 13·0 3·7 3·5 2·1 1·2 1·4 1·1	101-1 274-9 94-2 89-0 20-8 33-8 18-0 19-2	84·1 217·1 78·1 70·9 10·5 29·2 13·7 13·7 14·7	13-7 52-4 12-4 18-0 9-3 4-1 4-0 4-6
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated	389·7 56·1	192·5 12·2	45·9 2·9	582·2 68·3	391.6 56.5	194·6 12·3	43·3 2·4	586·3 68·8	391.6 57.1 52.5	193·8 12·0 35·4
materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	52·7 22·0 16·0 110·1 132·7	36·2 19·8 11·7 36·8 75·8	9·7 4·8 2·5 8·5 17·4	88-9 41-8 27-8 146-9 208-5	53·1 22·0 16·3 110·4 133·2	36·6 19·9 11·7 37·4 76·8	10·1 3·9 2·3 9·2 15·4	89·7 41·9 28·0 147·8 210·0	22·3 16·6 109·6 133·4	19·8 11·8 37·7 77·1
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	216·8 89·3 13·3 4·7 17·3 4·3 76·5 11·4	133-7 29-2 2-9 5-7 28-4 5-3 50-7 11-4	41.7 7.4 0.5 1.7 10.0 1.3 17.4 3.4	350·5 118·6 16·2 10·4 45·7 9·6 127·2 22·8	218.6 89.7 13.1 4.6 17.9 4.5 77.4 11.5	135.0 29.4 2.9 5.6 29.8 5.3 50.6 11.6	42.0 7.3 0.7 1.9 9.2 1.2 18.0 3.7	353.6 119.1 16.0 10.2 47.6 9.7 128.0 23.0	216-8 90-3 12-6 4-7 17-3 4-3 76-4 11-2	131.9 29.0 2.8 5.6 28.1 5.3 49.7 11.4
Construction	1,195-1	94.6	31-2	1,289.7	1,189-9	94.6	31.2	1,284.5	1,140-0	94.6
Gas, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	274-0 79-4 152-5 42-1	63·0 24·9 33·0 5·2	14·3 5·6 7·5 1·2	337·0 104·2 185·5 47·3	277·1 79·8 153·4 43·9	64·6 25·3 33·8 5·5	14·0 5·4 7·4 1·2	341-8 105-1 187-2 49-5	277·8 79·8 153·3 44·7	66·5 26·2 34·1 6·2
Transport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	1,223.4 202.8 179.0 197.8 19.3 150.3 57.4 323.9 93.0	259.6 16.7 32.6 18.3 2.2 12.0 20.6 110.3	53.8 1.2 5.6 6.2 0.5 1.8 0.6 28.5 28.5	1,483-1 219-5 211-6 216-1 21-5 162-3 78-0 434-2	1,234-5 205-9 179-3 200-3 19-6 150-2 57-7 327-8	262·1 16·7 32·6 18·8 2·1 12·0 21·2 112·0	52:3 1·1 5·0 6·5 0·5 2·2 0·4 27:8 8.9	1,496.7 222.6 211.9 219.1 21.8 162.2 78.9 439.8 140.4	1,237·2 208·9 180·1 196·7 19·4 149·8 57·2 332·9 92·2	260.9 16.9 31.9 18.7 2.0 12.0 20.4 111.8 47.2
Miscellaneous transport services and storage Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agri- cultural supplies	93.0 1,193.5 156.6 28.6 164.5 222.9 403.2	47·0 1,513·4 67·0 5·9 116·1 385·0 867·3 31.9	9·4 735·4 20·9 0·5 33·6 216·2 443·0	140-0 2,706-9 223-6 34-4 280-6 607-9 1,270-5	93-7 1,180-9 156-5 28-6 159-6 218-5 398-2	46-7 1,511-3 66-2 5-9 118-3 384-5 864-5	8·8 (727·6) 19·1 0·8 34·0 (215·3) (437·1)	2,692.2 222.7 34.5 277.9 603.1 1,262.7 120.8	1,182-4 159-7 30-0 158-7 216-3 401-6 90-2	1,550·8 68·3 6·5 118·0 387·6 899·7 32·2
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	88·3 129·4	31·9 40·3	10-8 10-4	120·2 169·7	88·8 130·6	32·0 39·9	11·0 10·2	170.5	126·0 D * *	32·2 38·4

Par

Females Total (inc. part-time)

161-3 13-4 7-2 6-0 12-1 8-3 14-2 8-0 92-1

234.7 5.0 24.9 19.5 41.7 2.9 3.6 78.7 2.6 14.1 7.7 14.4 14.0 5.6

18·4 4·0 12·2 2·2

298.2 15.2 65.0 31.3 31.0 82.7 3.8 24.9 44.4

66·8 4·4 31·0 16·6 1·2

13.5

51·4 12·2 17·7 9·5 3·9 3·9 4·2

188·7 11·5 33·3

19·9 11·1

37.3

75.7

122·2 27·7 2·6 5·3 25·6 5·3 44·8 10·9

94.6

66·4 26·3 34·1 6·0

258·4 15·4 32·3 18·1 1·8 12·1

20·5 112·2 46·0

1,488·3 68·0 6·1 114·5 380·5 850·3

31·5 37·4

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

Total, males and females

575.9 67.9 21.3 14.2 40.1 40.4 31.5 23.2 337.5

530.3 36.8 58.1 46.7 94.9 7.1 124.7 5.0 40.9 13.7 22.3 48.3 23.0

42.0 18.6 18.9 4.5

403·8 18·5 85·5 44·6 38·1 98·2 5·6 32·0 81·3

287.6 41.9 60.3 72.8 14.7

97.8

269•4 90·5 88·9 19·8 33·3 17·7 19·3

585-4 69-0 88-0

42·1 28·4

147.4

210.5

348.7 119.3 15.3 10.3 45.4 9.6 126.1 22.7

1,234.6

344·3 106·0 187·4 50·9

1,497·9 225·8 212·0 215·3 21·4 161·8

77·6 444·7 139·3

2,733·2 228·0 36·5 276·7 603·9 1,301·3

122·4 164·4

Part-time†

43·9 3·4 1·4 1·9 3·1 2·1 6·0 2·0 24·0

50.4 0.7 6.7 3.8 10.0 0.5 0.3 15.5 1.1 2.3 1.8 3.5 3.2 1.0

4·4 1·1 2·6 0·7

57.6 2.5 13.3 4.9 5.4 17.8 1.3 5.9 6.5

11·9 0·8 4·7 3·1 0·3

3.0

13·3 3·4 3·5 2·1 1·2 1·5 1·6

43·5 2·3 9·2

3·9 2·1

9.9

16.1

40.8 7.2 0.5 1.7 10.1 1.0 16.5 3.8

31.2

14·6 5·5 7·5 1·6

53·9 1·2 5·2 6·7 0·7 2·2

0·5 27·0 10·4

743.8 21.1 1.0 33.7 216.4 450.2

11·0 10·3

March 1975*

Males

275-9 30-3 29-8 26-1 50-6 5-4 3-4 38-9 2-4 25-4 25-4 6-0 7-3 32-9 17-4

23·3 14·4 6·7 2·3

95.7 3.8 19.6 12.5 5.3 12.8 1.7 5.9 34.2

220.0 39.5 28.9 54.4 13.2

84·0

213·2 76·4 70·7 10·5 28·2 13·1 14·4

385·8 56·0 51·2

22·3 15·9

109.1

131.3

209.6 87.8 12.3 4.6 16.6 4.4 73.0 11.0

1,122.6

279·5 79·6 153·5 46·4

1,242.5 211.5 184.2 191.9 19.1 150.4

57·5 335·4 92·5

1,160·3 158·6 28·6 157·1 213·2 392·6

87·4 122·8

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)

rt-time†	Total, males and females	
40.4	558.5	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
3.2	66.5	Engineers' small tools and gauges
1.1	20.8	Hand tools and implements
1.8	13.9	Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc
2.7	38.6	Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc
1.8	39.0	Wire and wire manufactures
5.7	30.7	Cans and metal boxes
2.0	23.3	Jewellery and precious metals
22.1	325.6	Metal industries not elsewhere specified
48 2 0.6 6.0 3.8 9.7 0.5 0.3 14.8 1.1 2.4 1.6 3.2 3.1 1.1	510-5 35:4 45:5 92:3 8:3 7:0 117:6 5:0 39:5 13:7 21:7 46:9 22:9	Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries
3·9	41·8	Leather, leather goods and fur
1·1	18·4	Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery
2·1	18·9	Leather goods
0·7	4·5	Fur
57·0	393.9	Clothing and footwear
2·9	18.9	Weatherproof outerwear
13·5	84.5	Men's and boys' tailored outerwear
4·6	43.7	Women's and girls' tailored outerwear
5·0	36.3	Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc
17·7	95.5	Dresse, lingerie, infants' wear, etc
1·2	5.6	Hats, caps and millinery
5·8	30.8	Dress industries not elsewhere specified
6·3	78.6	Footwear
11.8 0.8 4.5 3.2 0.3 3.0	286·8 43·9 60·0 71·0 14·3 97·6	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Cement Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified
12·3	264·6	Timber, furniture, etc
3·3	88·5	Timber
3·6	88·4	Furniture and upholstery
2·1	19·9	Bedding, etc
1·0	32·0	Shop and office fitting
1·1	17·0	Wooden containers and baskets
1·2	18·7	Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures
42·2 2·7 8·1	574·5 67·5 84·5	Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials
4·9 2·2 9·4 14·9	42·2 27·0 146·3 207·0	Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Sprinting, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc
36·4	331.8	Other manufacturing industries
6·0	115.5	Rubber
0·5	14.9	Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc
1·6	9.9	Brushes and brooms
9·3	42.2	Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment
1·1	9.6	Miscellaneous stationers' goods
14·6	117.7	Plastics products not elsewhere specified
3·3	21.8	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries
31·2	1,217·2	Construction
14·5	345·9	Gas, electricity and water
5·6	105·9	Gas
7·5	187·6	Electricity
1·4	52·4	Water supply
51 ·1	1,501 .0	Transport and communication
1·0	226-9	Railways
5·4	216-5	Road passenger transport
5·9	210-1	Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward
0·4	20-9	Other road haulage
2·2	162-5	Sea transport
0·5	78-0	Port and inland water transport
0·5	78:0	Air transport
26·7	447:6	Postal services and telecommunications
9·0	138:5	Miscellaneous transport services and storage
724·0	2,648 :6	Distributive trades
21·2 1·0 33·9 214·7 433·0	226-6 34-7 271-6 593-7 1,242-9	Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agri-
10·3	118·8	cultural supplies
9·8	160·3	Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery

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

Industry (Standard Industrial	Census of E	mployment		Quarterly series					
Classification 1968)	June 1974	and the second sec	tetra enclusio polo	September 1974*					
	Males	Tales Females		Total, males	Males	Females		Total,	
	antena alla Cantolica	Total (inc. part-time)	Part-time†	and females	and a second sec	Total (inc. part-time)	Part-time†	males and females	
nsurance, banking, finance and business services Insurance Banking and bill discounting	528·2 145·9 137·7	572·4 115·7 166·6	160·8 23·9 26·0	1,100.6 261.7 304.3	529·1 145·4 142·0	575·3 114·2 177·8	(158·8) 23·5 26·3	1,104-2 259-6	
Other financial institutions Property owning and managing, etc	52·1 46·9	52·3 39·7	8·7 15·2	104·4 86·6	49·8 47·0	50·8 40·9	9·0 16·9	319-1 100-1 87-1	
Advertising and market research Other business services Central offices not allocable elsewhere	17·4 80·1 48·1	14·4 152·7 30·9	2·8 79·6 4·6	31.8 232.8 79.1	17·3 79·4 48·2	14·7 145·2 31·7	2·4 (76·4) 4·3	32- 224- 79-	
Professional and scientific services	1,083.5	2,200.8	1,009-6	3,284.3	1,097.0	2,258.8	1,062.1	3,356-	
Accountancy services Education services Legal services	547·1	1,146.2	612·7	1,693.3	555·7	1,186-2	640·1	1,741	
Medical and dental services Religious organisation	270.7	859-4	342.5	1,130.1	274.9	878·1	368.5	1,153-	
Research and development services Other professional and scientific services	78·8 186·9	27·2 168·0	5.0 49.3	105·9 355·0	79·4 187·0	27·5 167·0	4·6 48·9	106- 354-	
l iscellaneous services‡ Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	919·5 56·4	1,168·5 43·4	613·7 17·3	2,088·0 99·8	914·4 57·2	1,154·5 43·4	(571·0) 17·4	2,068	
Sport and other recreations Betting and gambling	48·0 35·2	32·4 56·0	20·0 31·4	80·4 91·3	47·3 35·3	32·3 55·5	19·3 24·3	100- 79- 90-	
Hotels and other residential establishments Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	101·4 57·7	151·1 105·2	61·2 62·3	252·5 162·9	98·7 54·4	147·5 98·2	54·0 (55·9)	246- 152-	
Public houses Clubs Catering contractors	76·5 37·3 15·5	144·9 57·2 48·7	103·8 43·5 17·1	221·4 94·5 64·2	74·5 37·2 14·4	144·4 56·0 47·5	100·6 40·8 15·0	218- 93- 61-	
Hairdressing and manicure Laundries	9·8 15·7	79·0 43·0	22·1 18·0	88·8 58·7	9·7 17·5	81·6 41·4	20·7 16·4	91· 59·	
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	6·3 330·4	20·7 95·6 1·8	9·0 31·4 0·9	27·0 426·0	6·2 332·3	20·7 95·0	9·2 30·1	26- 427-	
Repair of boots and shoes Other services	3·1 126·1	1.8 289.4	175·8	4·9 415·5	3·2 126·4	1·9 289·0	1·0 (166·1)	5·1 415·4	
ublic administration** National government service** Local government service	965-1 331-7 633-5	585-7 241-7 344-0	168-8 24-8 144-0	1,550·9 573·4 977·5	964-9 329-0 635-9	598·3 241·3 357·0	176·2 24·7 151·5	1,563-2 570-3 992-9	

Notes: 1 Because the figures have been rounded independently rounded totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components. 2 Detailed footnotes relating to the census of employment figures are given on page 525 of the June 1975 issue of this Gazette. * Estimates for September 1974, December 1974 and March 1975 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the June 1975 census of employment become available † Part-time female workers are defined as those normally employed for not more than 30 hours per week (excluding main meals and overtime), but in the case of agriculture the defi-nition of part-time is that used in censuses of agriculture. Figures in brackets are estimates — see accompanying text.

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

Quarterly		a providence and the second	NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADDRESS OF	March 197		A CONTRACTOR OF A CONTRACTOR A		Classification 1968)				
December 1974*												
Males	Females		Total, males	Males	Females		Total, males					
	Total (inc. part-time)	tal (inc. Part-time† and Total	Total (inc. part-time)	Part-time†	and females	antes the said Beer Angela						
	559.5	153-2	1.086.2	520.6	551·0	148.1	1,071.7	Insurance, banking, finance and business services				
526.7	114.0	23.0	258.9	146.2	112.3	24.0	258.5	Insurance				
144.9	176.3	26.2	319.4	142.1	173.4	26.1	315.5	Banking and bill discounting				
143.1	49.6	9.5	98.4	47.8	49.6	9.3	97.4	Other financial institutions				
48·8	39.2	16.7	85.9	45.0	38.5	15.8	83.5	Property owning and managing, etc				
46.7		2.5	31.1	16.5	14.2	2.2	30.7	Advertising and market research				
16.9	14.2	71.2	209.9	76.4	132.7	67.1	209.1	Other business services				
76.0	133.9		82.6	46.6	30.3	3.6	77.0	Central offices not allocable elsewhere				
50.3	32.3	4.1	82.0	40.0	30.3	3.0	77-0	Central offices not anocable elsewhere				
1,110-3	2,309.9	1,098.8	3,420.3	1,108.0	2,328.3	1,114.0	3,436.4	Professional and scientific services Accountancy services				
	1,221.5	659.6	1,784.3	558-4	1,223.4	665.5	1,781.8	Educational services				
562.8	1,221 5						A REAL PROPERTY	Legal services				
	892·0	384.5	1,169.9	281.0	907.9	393.2	1,188.9	Medical and dental services				
277.9	0720	5015	1,107 7					Religious organisations				
	27.9	5.3	107.5	80.1	27.7	5.6	107.8	Research and development services				
79.6	168.5	49.4	358.6	188·5	169.3	49.7	357.9	Other professional and scientific services				
190.0	100.3	דיר	550 0	100 5	107 5							
883.9	1.118.3	568.9	2,002.2	873.0	1,126.0	576.7	1,999.0	Miscellaneous services‡				
56.6	43.6	18.5	100.2	56.4	44.9	19.3	101.3	Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc				
45.5	31.6	18.7	77.1	45.9	31.7	19.8	77.6	Sport and other recreations				
33.4	54.8	29.4	88·2	33.8	54.0	28.6	87.9	Betting and gambling				
82.1	123.7	51.6	205.8	80.3	120.2	48.3	200.5	Hotels and other residential establishments				
53.4	98.2	53.7	151.6	53.1	96.6	51.8	149.7	Restaurants, cafes, snack bars				
73.7	141.6	105.4	215.3	70.6	141.9	103.9	212.6	Public houses				
37.8	59.0	43.4	96.7	38.3	59.3	43.7	97.7	Clubs				
	47.3	17.8	61.5	16.0	53.7	17.8	69.7	Catering contractors				
14.2	79.4	21.1	88.9	9.8	76.5	23.3	86.3	Hairdressing and manicure				
9.5	42.5	16.2	58.4	14.9	40.1	14.7	55.1	Laundries				
15.9	21.1	10.1	26.9	5.9	21.1	9.5	27.0	Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc				
5.8	95.9	31.6	423.7	324.5	95.1	32.5	419.6	Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling static				
327.8		1.0	4.9	3.1	1.8	1.1	4.9	Repair of boots and shoes				
3·1 125·2	1·8 277·6	150.5	402.8	120.3	288.9	162.3	409.3	Other services				
125.2	217.0	150.5	102 0	120 5	2007			and and an and a second s				
970-2	607·2	176.3	1,577.4	973-0	619-1	182.1	1,592.1	Public administration**				
333.9	246.1	24.6	580.0	337.3	251.7	26.4	589.0	National government service**				
636.3	361.1	151.7	997.4	635.7	367.4	155.7	1.003.1	Local government service				

‡ Excludes private domestic service. § The industries included in the Index of Production total are orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968). The service industries comprise orders XXII-XXVII. [] At present only combined figures are available for "printing, publishing of newspapers" and "printing, publishing of periodicals". The figures for "sea transport" and "port and inland water transport" are also combined and those for "accountancy services", "legal services" and "religious organisations" are included in "other professional and scientific services". ** Excluding members of HM Forces.

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		-	-	-	-		-	-	

Table 2 Quarterly series of employees in employment: regional analysis

Anna ann 1983 Anna Anna	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 manufac- ture
South East and East Anglia			And Andrews	contrast series	ANT ANT	atan U	in Transition	Tarta Cara	
June 1974	8,033	4,751 4,758	3,283 3,305	1,282	132.9	14.0	214.2	148.9	40.2
September 1974*	8,063	4,758	3,305 3,313	(1,249) 1,278	136·6 124·5	14·3 14·4	214·9 212·8	150·9 151·4	40.6
December 1974* March 1975*	8,042 7,967	4,729 4,694	3,273	1,257	117.9	14.5	205.3	150.5	41·1 39·2
South West	an and their factor go				50.0	3424		44.5	
June 1974	1,519	913	607	252	50.9	11.7	64.1	16.5	7.3
September 1974*	1,528	912 903	616 605	(248) 245	46·6 46·7	11·7 11·7	65·5 65·1	17·2 17·0	7.5
December 1974* March 1975*	1,508 1,497	895	601	245	47.8	11.7	62.7	16.9	7·6 7·5
West Midlands		anatore and	Carl Street	A REAL PROPERTY.	State States	1.000	4.355 6		
June 1974	2,247	1,372	875	339	33.1	25.4	59.8	22.5	126.1
September 1974*	2,258	1,379	879	(342)	32.3	25.8	59.9	22·5 22·4	126-5
December 1974* March 1975*	2,263 2,218	1,374 1,352	889 865	346 338	30·7 29·5	25·9 26·1	60∙0 57∙0	21.8	125·9 122·8
East Midlands		in the R	Alex II			24.			
June 1974	1,483	898	585	224	38.5	70.7	50.6	30.7	39.9
September 1974*	1,496	903	593 596	(231) 232	38·4 38·2	71·1 71·1	51·0 51·0	32·0 31·5	40.1
December 1974* March 1975*	1,491 1,464	896 882	583	232	35.8	72.0	50.3	30.7	40·5 40·9
orkshire and Humberside					1				
June 1974	1,991	1,214	777	325	35.4	81.0	84·4 87·0	41.4	92.3
September 1974*	1,983	1,212	772 771	(323) 324	35·3 33·9	81·8 81·9	87.0	42·2 42·1	93·5 95·2
December 1974* March 1975*	1,978 1,962	1,208 1,204	759	319	33.4	82.9	83.2	41.2	95·2 94·9
North West							ALL STREET	105.0	
June 1974	2,702	1,600	1,101	412	18·0 17·9	15·3 15·5	114·3 115·6	105·0 107·1	25.3
September 1974*	2,733 2,735	1,612 1,606	1,122 1,129	(427) 429	17.9	15.5	115.4	107.1	25·9 26·0
December 1974* March 1975*	2,689	1,578	1,110	420	16.7	15.6	113-2	105.9	25.6
North	estives.			1-1	17.1		242	53.5	10.0
June 1974	1,245	768	477	174	17·4 17·5	51·9 51·3	34·3 34·2	53·5 54·0	48·9 49·4
September 1974*	1,262 1,252	785 767	477 485	(173) 180	16.6	50.7	34.2	53.9	49·4 49·7
December 1974* March 1975*	1,252	762	479	175	16.9	50.7	32.7	53.1	49.3
Vales		(D).	274	122	07.0	40.7	10.4	22.2	07.4
June 1974	992 1,003	621 623	371 380	132 (135)	27·2 25·5	42·7 42·8	19·4 19·9	22·3 22·6	83·1 84·4
September 1974* December 1974*	999	619	380	136	23.3	42.8	20.0	23.2	85.1
March 1975*	986	613	374	132	23.3	43.1	19.8	22.8	85.0
cotland	2.004	4 007	057	201	FOF	22.0	09.7	30.6	42.4
June 1974	2,084 2,087	1,227 1,228	857 859	281 (271)	50·5 49·7	33·9 34·0	98·7 98·6	31.3	43·4 43·8
September 1974* December 1974*	2,087	1,212	855	271	49.1	34.1	97.5	31.4	43.8
March 1975*	2,040	1,201	839	271	44.6	34.4	95.2	31.3	44.3
ireat Britain	22.202	42.2/2	0.022	2 424	402.9	246.0	720.7	471.4	506.6
June 1974	22,297 22,415	13,363 13,411	8,933 9,004	3,421 (3,400)	403·8 400·2	346·8 347·9	739·7 746·6	479.8	506.6
September 1974* December 1974*	22,335	13,313	9,022	3,440	380.6	347.8	742.8	479.9	514.7
March 1975*	22,064	13,182	8,882	3,393	365.5	350.7	719.3	474.2	509.4

See notes to table 1.

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

Engineering and allied industries	Textiles, leather and clothing	Other manufac- turing	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and com- munication	Distributive trades	Financial, professional and miscel- laneous services‡	Public administra- tion and defence**	
1,104-8 1,115-4 1,114-7 1,093-9	138·3 137·1 137·4 135·4	579·7 578·4 571·3 564·4	416·8 415·2 399·3 393·8	116·1 118·3 119·4 121·8	668·0 675·7 677·4 681·6	1,066·5 1,062·5 1,070·8 1,042·1	2,748·7 2,749·6 2,747·1 2,744·9	643·8 653·6 660·6 661·8	South East and East Anglia June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*
227·1 229·2 226·6 222·9	38·3 39·4 39·6 38·3	94-7 95-2 93-8 92-0	97·3 97·0 93·2 91·9	28·3 28·6 29·1 28·6	87·7 88·4 88·2 88·4	209·9 207·2 212·3 203·8	470·8 478·7 461·3 466·5	114·6 115·8 116·1 117·5	South West June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*
639·5 644·0 639·7 619·9	52·5 52·3 51·4 50·1	179·7 180·9 180·6 173·6	106-8 106-4 102-3 100-9	29·6 30·1 30·1 30·0	99·3 100·0 100·6 101·2	235.6 233.2 237.3 226.5	518·8 527·1 537·9 537·4	117·0 117·3 117·9 120·9	West Midlands June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*
220·7 221·9 222·8 219·0	180·2 180·6 178·6 171·7	94-6 95-9 94-4 91-9	77·2 76·9 73·9 72·9	23·7 23·3 23·4 23·3	72-6 73-5 73-4 72-2	158·6 160·4 162·6 156·4	333·2 337·6 337·9 331·2	91·4 93·6 92·0 96·3	East Midlands June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*
260·1 263·3 263·6 260·9	170·1 168·7 162·9 158·7	116·4 116·5 115·5 112·7	112·7 112·3 107·9 106·3	33-5 34-1 34-4 34-4	110·3 112·5 111·2 108·6	225·7 223·1 227·1 220·8	513·6 501·3 502·8 508·1	114·7 111·8 113·0 116·3	Yorkshire and Humbersid June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*
428·9 433·0 432·5 421·7	210·3 210·0 207·2 199·8	206·3 207·7 205·8 200·4	145·0 144·5 138·8 136·9	38·4 39·2 39·2 39·3	179·8 180·2 181·1 180·5	327·0 327·0 336·3 325·9	720·5 745·2 746·9 742·1	167·2 164·9 166·2 165·3	North West June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*
202-9 204-8 203-1 198-5	62·2 62·6 61·5 59·9	65·4 65·7 64·0 62·8	96-3 96-0 92-2 90-8	19·8 20·1 20·3 20·0	66·0 66·8 66·7 67·1	141·2 142 1 142·9 140·4	303-6 312-8 307-1 310-4	82·1 85·0 89·2 88·6	North June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*
118-3 118-1 116-4 111-9	34·4 34·1 33·8 32·6	58·1 58·5 57·4 54·2	67·0 66·8 64·1 63·2	19·3 19·6 19·7 19·8	60·8 60·7 61·1 61·6	100·2 99·8 101·7 99·8	263·6 274·8 273·1 272·9	75-5 75-1 76-4 76-6	Wales June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*
286·4 289·7 286·6 280·3	106·2 106·1 103·8 100·1	110·9 111·8 108·1 105·6	170·3 169·6 162·9 160·6	28·4 28·6 28·7 28·7	138·5 138·9 138·3 139·8	242·1 237·1 242·1 232·9	599·8 601·9 595·0 593·3	144·6 146·1 146·0 148·8	Scotland June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*
3,489·1 3,519·3 3,505·8 3,429·3	992·5 990·8 976·1 946·2	1,505·7 1,510·6 1,491·1 1,457·7	1,289-7 1,284-5 1,234-6 1,217-2	337·0 341·8 344·3 345·9	1,483·1 1,496·7 1,497·9 1,501·0	2,706·9 2,692·2 2,733·2 2,648·6	6,472·9 6,529·1 6,508·7 6,507·1	1,550·9 1,563·2 1,577·4 1,592·1	Great Britain June 1974 September 1974* December 1974* March 1975*

THOUSANDS

Employment people

Jim Anderson New British labour attaché in Spain

CINCE the 1950s, the staff of the British Dembassy in Madrid has not included a labour attaché. The attaché in Paris has covered developments in the employment field in both France and Spain, but other European countries, such as West Germany, have labour attachés in Madrid. Meanwhile, Spain has been represented by a labour attaché in London.

With the increasing pace of industrial, social and other developments in Europe generally, a greater load of work connected with the EEC, and greater industrial progress in Spain itself, it has now been decided that Britain should be represented by separate labour attachés in both France and Spain.

The man chosen for the new post in Spain is Mr Jim Anderson, a former labour attaché in South America and at present a principal in the London headquarters of the Department of Employment. He took up his appointment as First Secretary (Labour) at the British embassy in Madrid towards the end of September.

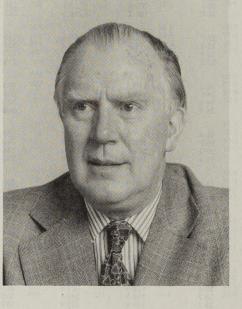
Since he first joined the then Ministry of Labour in 1936, Mr Anderson has seen some very different sides of industrial life both in this country and overseas.

Travelling young

The son of a craftsman in the shipyards. Jim Anderson was born in Whiteinch, Glasgow, on the north bank of the Clyde, just before the end of the 1914-18 war. And he started a life of travel young. In 1924, after" them did not amount to much emigrated to the USA and found work in the shipyards of Boston, Massachusetts. expected to spend the rest of his life in America.

Clydeside shipbuilding industry, the family returned to Glasgow. Jim Anderson's father was out of work for some time after their return, and he himself had inside experience of what it meant to live on the dole

He therefore had no little sympathy with his "customers" when, at the age of 17, he found himself in his first job as a clerk in the Partick employment exchange, handing out what would now be about 88p a week



Mr Jim Anderson

benefit to unemployed shipyard workers, with an additional 42p for a wife, plus 15p for each child.

The s.s. Queen Mary had been launched a year before. The Queen Elizabeth had yet to be started. Each clerk in the Clydeside labour exchanges looked after his own "box" of 500 unemployed workers. Many stayed in the "box" for years. "Looking when he was five, his father, with family, except paying them the dole. Out of a staff of between 40 and 50 in the exchange, there change, Mr Anderson moved in 1954 t were only three dealing with vacancies. From then until he was ten, Jim Anderson Mr Anderson sees today's separation of the payment of unemployment benefit from the job-finding activities of the ESA's job-But in 1930, just when the depression was centres and other offices as marking a beginning to have its worst effects on the complete revolution from the days of his ing pharmaceuticals, telephone cables first job.

The "militia"

From Partick he moved to the Barrhead employment exchange, near Glasgow, where, in the summer of 1939, the staff took on the job of registering the first conscripts for military service in the "militia". Jim made for paying benefit to between 15,000 Anderson and some of the other clerks and 20,000 motor workers. At such times,

For him, this turned into six years' service in the RAF

As a change from the dole, he found himself working out and paying out the pay and allowances for the men who won the Battle of Britain, serving at one time or other as pay officer at many of the fighter stations in England. Later, he volunteered for aircrew service, trained in Canada as a navigator and was commissioned as flying officer.

He was still on the books of the Ministry of Labour and enjoyed the wartime experience of being promoted "in absentia". He returned to the Ministry in 1946 as an employment officer; and, having married a London girl during the war, decided to exchange the employment problems of pre-war Clydeside for those of post-war Worthing: a different type of problem, perhaps,-with a different type of customer-but a no less difficult one in some ways, with the heavy seasonal unemploy ment in the catering and other holida trades in the winter months.

Executive appointments

From 1949, Mr Anderson spent two years at the Ministry's London appointments office in Tavistock Square, the forerunner of today's Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER). He was particularly occupied with problems of placing disabled ex-officers in manageria and executive jobs.

After four more years as an executive officer at the Brighton employment ex another completely different scene, a deputy manager, then manager, of th Dagenham exchange.

Dagenham was not all Ford's. There was quite a range of different industries includelectric batteries and the various activities of the Dagenham Dock complex. Bu Ford's, concentrated in those days almost entirely at Dagenham, certainly held the centre of the stage. The company's placing officers attended the exchange every da looking for recruits. During two periods o short-time working, arrangements had to be signed each other on for six months' service. labour exchange officials would work in the

navment of benefit through the reduced eekly pay packet.

Mr Anderson stayed at Dagenham from 1954 to 1963, a time when industrial relaons at Ford's were not always perfect. although not directly concerned with disutes or conciliation, the local exchange manager was to a large extent the department's eyes and ears when disputes occurred. And, with 21 unions negotiating nside the one plant, Mr Anderson certainly learned a good deal about how, and how not, to conduct industrial relations.

On the more negative side, he was concerned with test claims brought by various mions during disputes to test whether their members were entitled to benefit; on the more positive side, as secretary of the local employment committee, he met employers' and unions' representatives every month, acting both as interpreter of the department's policies to them and interpreter of their views and problems to the department.

Rag trade

From Cortinas to gents' coatings, from antibiotics to ale. In 1963 Mr Anderson moved from Dagenham to Stepney. Here, tailoring-largely made up of a number of small firms-provided much of the employment in an area of mixed industry and mixed and partly itinerant population, while three breweries provided a good deal of the heavier work. Because of the Dock Labour Board's separate arrangements, the labour exchange was not concerned with employment in the docks.

This was to be Mr Anderson's last employment exchange. One of the main changes he sees now, looking back on his experience of many different employment oblems affecting many different kinds of people, is the widening of the range of customer for the state employment service, whether or not unemployment rates are high. No white-collar worker would willingly set foot in one of the old employment exchanges. In a modern jobcentre, nobody cares much about the colour of the

In 1966, Mr Anderson made a move from which it literally took him three months to get his breath back. He went as labour attaché to the British embassy in La Paz, Bolivia, 13,000 feet up in this land-locked Andean country, where oxygen and breath are short, but where tin and other metals

company's pay offices and help with the and minerals provide some of the main spot checks on firms' pay settlements economic activity.

> In Bolivia, as in Paraguay, Peru and Ecuador, which together formed Mr Anderpopulation were peasants, barely managing to keep themselves at subsistence level, let alone contribute anything extra to the economic life of the country. And problems of underemployment in the countryside became problems of unemployment when the peasants moved into shanty towns in the cities in search of another way of life.

Tin-mining

It was in the tin-mining industry in Bolivia that trade unions were most strongly organised, and Mr Anderson had a good deal of contact with both employers and unions in the industry and did his best to put them in touch with British expertise of various kinds in the mining industry. He also had links with various ILO projects in improving agricultural development in the four countries and with growing industrial development in textiles, copper mining and other industries.

He came back to London in 1970 with a practised knowledge of Spanish, and has since seen more of the incomes and industrial relations side than the employment side of the department's work. For three years he worked on "arbitration and inquiry" in the department's incomes division, helping to provide an arbitration service in pay disputes, from a single arbitrator in local disputes to a full-scale board of arbitration in large national pay cases such as teachers' pay. During this time, the department set up the machinery for the 1971 court of inquiry into the power workers' dispute and the 1972 Wilberforce inquiry into the miners' pay claim, which brought the miners' strike of that year to an end.

Pay Board

Mr Anderson moved to the Pay Board when it was set up in 1973, helping to create its London and South East regional office, where he became principal regional officer. Under the pay code of the time, his job was partly to report to the main board on whether or not local pay rises within the region came within the rules of the code, partly to explain the rules themselves to employers, unions, productivity associations and other bodies, and partly to make freshly interested eye.

Employment people

which did not have to be notified to the Pay Board.

Since the Pay Board closed down last son's area of interest, well over half the summer, Mr Anderson has been in charge of the selection of new members to many of the industrial tribunals, which have a growing role in hearing cases of alleged unfair dismissal, and whose work is likely to increase a great deal if the Employment Protection Bill and the government's proposals on sex and race discrimination are approved by Parliament.

Each tribunal consists of three members, a legally qualified chairman appointed by the Lord Chancellor, and two other members who are first nominated by the TUC or employers' organisations, then appointed by the Secretary of State for Employment

After the passing of the 1971 Industrial Relations Act, the TUC advised members it had nominated to withdraw from the tribunals, and most of them did. Their places on many tribunals were taken by academics, former civil servants or other independent members.

Unions return

Since the repeal of the 1971 Act, the TUC is once again nominating members, and since last October Mr Anderson has advised on the appointment of some 1.500 new or re-appointed tribunal members. About 20 per cent of them are women, and those nominated by the TUC include shopfloor workers and shop stewards as well as full-time officials. The scope of employers' nominees has been widened to include nominees of, for instance, the retail consortium, local authorities and the health service as well as the CBI.

Mr Anderson will, then, be taking to Spain not only a long and detailed knowledge of Britain's employment problems, of ways in which the state employment service has changed for the better, of how industrial relations work in practice and of modern machinery for the settling of collective or individual disputes or grievances.

He has also an eye for the differences in problems and in possible ways of solving them in many different parts of Britain and in countries overseas. He will approach the very different problems he will no doubt find in Spain with an unbiased mind and a

News and notes

Attacking racial discrimination

N September 11, the Government Opublished a White Paper* Racial Discrimination which proposes new race relations legislation to replace the 1968 Race Relations Act. The proposals are modelled closely on the measures to deal with sex discrimination and they would strengthen the measures against racial discrimination in employment, education, housing, the provision of goods, facilities and services, and advertising.

Main points

The main points of interest in the employment field, for which it is proposed to seek approval from Parliament, are:

- The definition of unlawful discrimination will be widened to include unjustifiable requirements and conditions which disqualify coloured applicants at a substantially higher rate than white applicants.
- Provisions will be included to allow special training to be provided to

meet the needs of racial minority groups and to encourage them to take advantage of opportunities for doing particular work.

- The "racial balance" exception of the Race Relations Act 1968 will be repealed. Under this, employers may discriminate in choosing people for jobs to keep a reasonable balance of people of different racial groups in a firm.
- be replaced by a new body, the Race Relations Commission, with similar powers and functions to the Equal deals with sex discrimination. The commission will be able to undertake investigations into alleged discriminatory practices and will play a the public interest.
- Individual complaints of racial discrimination in employment, which are now investigated by the Race

Relations Board or approved industry machinery, will be investigated by industrial tribunals.

Voluntary measures

The White Paper recognises, however, that legislation can never be a sufficient condition for effective progress towards equality of opportunity and that a wide range of administrative and voluntary measures are needed. For example, it is The Race Relations Board and Com- intended that it should be a standard munity Relations Commission will condition that firms with government contracts will have to comply with the new legislation, and will also have to provide to the Department of Employ-Opportunities Commission which ment, on request, information about their employment policies and practices.

The government is undertaking full consultations with interested bodies on the White Paper, and contributions on strategic role in enforcing the law in employment matters should be sent to: Manpower General Division, Department of Employment, 8 St James's Square, before October 31.

* HMSO, price 50p net.

tion Service (ACAS) completed its first culty. year's work in September. The Service was set up as an independent

body on September 2, 1974 to provide an ndustrial relations service to industry. It has assumed the industrial peacemaking role formerly performed by the industrial relations division of the Department of Employment (DE) and has taken over the department's advisory services and other functions from the Commission on Industrial Relations.

ACAS has dealt with a growing number of problems. Although it goes about its job quietly it has already achieved wide recognition, and this has been reflected in its record to date.

Over 2,000 disputes

In its first 12 months, the specialist staff operating from nine offices spread around the country has handled about 21 thousand disputes. This represents an increase of about 100 per cent on the number dealt with by the DE in the preceding year. The month-by-month growth in workload is seen as a clear indication of industry's increasing acceptance of ACAS as a body

ACAS involvement in industrial disputes

Causes

ACAS's way are wide-ranging. Pay questions have featured prominently. Recognition cases are also significant. For the rest, there is a range of grievances such as tive machinery, trade union recognition dismissals and discipline, redundancy, and other difficulties. The service has also demarcation and so on.

Arbitration

earnings.

Arbitration, including mediation is, becoming increasingly acceptable. A total of 294 cases has been referred for settlement this way at the request of parties, compared with 90 in the preceding 12 months.

beyond work on industrial disputes. Much of its work is of an advisory nature, which

Increased TOPS training payments

How GLC is tackling the problem

regardless of "race," colour or ethnic origin-this has been the policy of the Greater London Council for many years training and promotion, resulting from joint talks between GLC officials and members of the Race Relations Board, show that this policy is to be positively promoted.

Informing the staff

The council has sent a circular to all of its 60,000 employees, confirming its opposition to any form of racial discrimination. generalised concepts. This will ensure that all the staff of the GLC, many of whom may not know of their employer's commitment to equal opportunity, are aware of it (and will not if they think they are being unfairly treated).

Equality of opportunity for all employees decisions, such as recruitment and selec- 100 staff in the GLC will be responsible for tion, play a vital role in the eradication of discrimination. For this reason, another, longer, circular has been sent to all pernow. And new moves by the GLC on sonnel officers of the GLC and the Inner changing in their own department. Perequal job opportunity in recruitment, London Education Authority, asking them sonnel officers will report to the council to take a constructive interest in the council's equal opportunity policies.

This circular points out that consistency of treatment is the key to the application of the council's non-discrimination policy. When employment decisions are being made, each individual must be assessed on the basis of his or her *personal* abilities and qualities, and not on any preconceived

The public declaration is to be backed up by regular checks on the operation of the policy. This will not involve any official records of race or colour being kept. feel inhibited from exercising their rights, Monitoring of the policy will be on a more informal basis, through direct personal knowledge of and contact with the depart-The staff responsible for employment ment or section. This will mean that some lems which may arise from discrimination'

monitoring the policy from day to day, and presenting a detailed review on the extent to which employment of minority groups is committee responsible for personnel mat ters, probably once a year.

In this way, it is hoped that if there is any section in which members of minority groups are not making progress, it can be drawn to the attention of the council.

Artificial barriers

"Although we can't remove ingrained prejudice in the short term", said Alan Fowler, assistant director of establishments, who has been given special respon sibility for race relations, "we can make sure that no artificial or discriminatory barriers exist. By talking openly about it anti-discrimination policy, the GLC hopes to make people more sensitive to the prot

Higher payments are now being made to children, he gets £23.25. A 20-year-old people improving their skills or learning without wife or children gets £17.15. In new ones under the government-sponsored addition, a trainee may, if eligible, be paid Training Opportunities Scheme, known as an earnings-related supplement of up to TOPS, run by the Training Services £9.37 a week, based on his or her previous Agency (TSA).

Examples

A male trainee living at home, with a wife and three dependent children under 19 now gets £29.55 per week. Without

Age and domestic responsibilities

the second se	C. C	
Aged 20 and over without wife or dependants Married men of any age and women and un- married men aged 19 or over with depen- dants:	17.15	14.65
Maintaining 1 dependent child	20.25	19.25
Plaintaining 2 dependent children	21.85	20.85
With wife or maintaining adult dependant With wife (or maintaining adult depen-	23.25	22.25
With wife (or maintaining adult depen-	26.35	25.35
(ant) and maintaining 2 dependent children	27.95	26.95
Aged 19 without wife or dependants	14.50	12.00

can be at the invitation of either or both parties to the dispute; ACAS can also offer its services to the parties. At the present time, about half the requests for intervention come from trade unions, and of the remainder, about half come from employers and half are joint approaches.

The causes of the disputes that come

News and notes

Industry makes good use of ACAS

Of course, the remit of the service goes

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitra- to which it can turn for help when in diffi- is invaluable in the fostering of good industrial relations practices, thereby helping industry to avoid industrial disputes. It gives, free of charge, confidential advice and practical assistance to both management and unions on all industrial relations matters and on the development of modern personnel practices.

Advisory work

Advisory work handled by the service continues at about the same level as previously. Since its inception, ACAS has helped industry by giving advice in thousands of cases on matters such as job evaluation, joint negotiating and consultaconducted some 200 surveys and projects to diagnose evident problems and give advice to individual firms as well as making several longer term investigations.

Conciliation

A growing part of the work of ACAS is the provision of conciliation in cases of complaints of unfair dismissal made to industrial tribunals. These cases now average some 600 a week, or 30,000 a year.

The new payments mean, in general, that people taking TOPS training courses get table. $\pounds 7.35$ a week more than they would get in unemployment benefit, if out of a job.

All these payments are tax-free. And trainees are paid the cost of their daily

Living at home Living away from home

travel, where it is over two miles; a free mid-day meal or an allowance in lieu is granted. This meals allowance has been increased from 25p to 40p per day.

The new increased payments started from the first full pay week beginning on or after August 21. Details are shown in the

Mid-day meals

An extra £1.60 is payable for the third and each additional child. At skillcentres and some other establishments, mid-day meals are provided free of charge, but where mid-day meals are not provided, an additional meals allowance of 40p a day is paid for days of attendance at the training establishment from Monday to Friday.

At residential establishments, lodging and full board is provided free of charge. People placed in accommodation by or on behalf of the TSA receive an additional allowance to meet the cost of lodging and partboard.

News and notes.

Jobs saved by TES

Nineteen applications, affecting 2,600 workers, have been received by the Department of Employment following the introduction of the temporary employment subsidy scheme on August 18.

The figures represent about 33 per cent are: of notified redundancies in assisted areas affecting 50 or more workers and are roughly in line with the department's expectation of how the scheme would be taken up. It is anticipated that there will be a further increase in numbers with the holiday period now over.

Five of the applications, affecting 625 workers, had been approved at the time of going to press, resulting in a subsidy of around £80,000 over a period of three months. If all 19 are approved it would mean a subsidy of about £340,000 over three months.

The Secretary of State for Employment to start with, for a three-month period for offices, or ESA employment offices.

Redundancy pay

employers in general.

Main industries

Redundancy Fund transactions for the

period April 1 to June 30, 1975 concerned

76,973 employees, including 497 govern-

ment employees. They received payments

totalling £36,584,000. Employers liable to

net of rebate, and the cost to the Fund in

rebates to employers and guarantee pay

ments to employees was £19,342,000. The

Fund is financed by contributions from

Analysis of the figures for all payment

made during the quarter shows that indus-

tries in which the highest numbers were

recorded are (figures to the nearest 100)

construction (10,000) vehicles (7,800) mech-

anical engineering (6,800) electrical en-

gineering (6,000) distributive trades (5,600)

textiles (4,400) food drink and tobacc

make payments contributed £17,243,000

every full-time job maintained by firms in assisted areas, who are prepared to defer planned redundancies which would affect 50 or more workers. Conditions for help under the scheme

- Redundancies are in an assisted area. • The firm is about to have to dismiss 50
- or more workers as redundant. • Consultation has begun with trade unions and the application is made jointly.
- The company is not insolvent or about to become so.
- Prospects are reasonable for workers to be kept in employment during the period of the subsidy and then be kept on or redeployed more effectively.

• The £6 pay limit is not exceeded. Employers wishing to apply for a

subsidy should ask for form TES 1 and an announced details of the scheme on August explanatory leaflet at the department's 5. It provides for a subsidy of £10 a week, regional offices, unemployment benefit

Changes in compilation of unemployment statistics

A number of changes in the counting of **Adjustments after the count** the unemployed will be introduced with the October count. These will be reflected in the statistics in the October unemployment press notice and in the November and subsequent issues of the Gazette.

Day of the count

At present, the count of the unemployed is made on a Monday, normally the second was a relatively quiet day in local offices. Because of changed procedures, however, Monday has become one of the busiest and in unemployment benefit offices.

It has, therefore, been decided to change the day of the count to a Thursday, normally the second Thursday in the month. Thursdays the unemployment register is more stable than on Mondays. Extensive decided that they should be discontinued. tests were carried out earlier this year, before the decision was taken, and these showed that the level of unemployment counted on a Thursday differed by very little from the average of the preceding and succeeding Mondays. The change to a Thursday count is therefore expected to have a negligible effect on the published figure for the level of unemployment.

At present, adjustments are made during the week following the unemployment count to exclude those people counted on the Monday but subsequently discovered not to have been unemployed on that day. and to include those people who although unemployed on the Monday did not register until later in the week and were not included in the count. Since 1972, these Monday in the month. In the past, Monday adjustments have been made only to the total of the unemployment figures and not to the detailed analyses.

These adjustments are costly in staff days of the week, both in ESA local offices time and the net effect on the unemployment total is usually not large, normally a reduction in the total number unemployed by a few thousand. It is anticipated that changing the count day to Thursday will This will have the added advantage that on reduce the effect of these adjustments to smaller proportions and it has been

Adult students

In recent years there have been substantial increases in the numbers of adult students who register for employment during vacations. In certain months these cause large fluctuations in analyses by age, duration and other characteristics where the Friday preceding the day of the unem interest lies primarily in the non-student ployment count.

population. Accordingly, from the October count, in order to facilitate critical examination of changes in the composition and nature of the unemployment figures, adult students will be excluded from detailed analyses of the unemployed (but will continue to be included in the total number of unemployed).

Teenagers

(3.800).

There is need for further statistics identifying the numbers of young people unemployed. Statistics are already published of school-leavers under the age of 18 who have not worked since leaving full-time education, but from October an additional series of monthly statistics will be intro duced. This will show the number o unemployed teenagers, i.e. those unem ployed who are under the age of 20 including school-leavers but excluding adult students who are registered for vacation employment.

Vacancies count

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices in counted at present on the Wednesday preceding the count of the unemployed From October vacancies will be counted on

World occupational health congress

The fundamental key to health and safety at work is to create a climate of safety consciousness on the part of all the people whose activities can create, or be affected by, dangers in the working environ-

This view was put to 2,000 delegates from all over the world by Mr Bill Simpson, chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, when he opened a trade and scientific exhibition at the International Congress on Occupational Health at Brighton on September 14.

Mr Simpson added that the Employment Medical Advisory Service had an essential role to play in the educative process in advising general practitioners and works' medical officers, employers, trade unionists and all others involved that prevention was better than cure.

A similar view was put by Mr Harold Walker, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment at the opening of the congress. He said that many people still had no interest in preventive medicine and many members of the medical profession failed to appreciate the importance of prevention rather than cure. But, by contrast, interest in occupational health vas on the increase and he thought the final quarter of this century would see great progress in this sphere.

Wage rates annual

Details of minimum or standard time rates of wages in about 300 industries and services, and of the normal weekly hours for which these are paid, are given in a new edition of Time Rates of Wages and hours of Work,* compiled by the Department of Employment and published this month. In addition to the minimum time rates,

particulars are given, where available, of the basic rates for pieceworkers and the additional rates payable to shift workers and night workers. Brief details are also given of the arrangements, where they are known to exist, for a guaranteed weekly wage, a minimum earnings guarantee and payment of cost-of-living supplements.

Information about overtime rates of pay and brief particulars of holidays-with-pay arrangements are given in appendices together with details of the minimum rates for young people in the principal industries.

Some estimates of the number of workers covered by the principal collective agreements are again included.

the position at April 1975, and, where to bridge the gap in the series.

Mr Bill Simpson (left) talks to Prof Leo Noro, Finnish president of the congress, Dr M. Cooke of the Society of Occupational Medicine, and Dr K. Duncan, new head of EMAS, at the Brighton international congress.

available, information is also given about Research on diving future changes.

can be kept up to date throughout the year by reference to the details of changes given in the monthly publication Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Work.[†]

* HMSO, or through any bookseller, price £4.50 (£4.68 † HMSO, or through any bookseller, price 25p net.

Unemployment flows

appeared in the Gazette in September 1972. September 1973 and September 1974 (the latest two also including flows of notified vacancies). The next article in the series has unavoidably been delayed.

Statistics on flows between November 1974 and March 1975 were not collected because of industrial action in employment offices of the Employment Service Agency, and the article will be published when a In general, the particulars given relate to sufficient run of figures has been obtained



News and notes

Most of the information in the tables

stresses

A research team is trying to find out what sort of man can stand up to the mental and physical stresses of working 150 metres below the sea's surface and then being confined to a decompression chamber for days.

The team is taking part in a two-year project commissioned by the Training Services Agency (TSA). It is under the direction of Professor Neville Moray, of Stirling University, Dr Nic Synodinos and Dr Helen Ross, and is being conducted jointly with the Medical Research Council Articles on flows of unemployment have at the underwater training centre at Fort William, Scotland. Men will be trained to a depth of 150 metres so that they will be able to operate afterwards at greater depths.

> Dr. Helen Ross says that "training is an expensive business and one of the objects of the research project is to make sure that the money is being spent on the right people."

> After £850,000 of equipment is installed at the centre early next year, the deep diving course-down to 150 metres-will cost around £5,000 for each trainee.

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-July 1975 was 9,297,600 (6,946,600 males and 2,351,000 females). The total included 7,358,000 (5,183,200 males and 2,174,800 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,242,000 (1,147,700 males and 94,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 17,200 lower than that for June 1975 and 416,800 lower than in July 1974. The total in manufacturing industries was 20,600 lower than in June 1975 and 384,200 lower than in July 1974. The number in construction was 4,800 higher than in June 1975 and 45,600 lower than in July 1974. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 90.5 (91.1 at mid-June) and for manufacturing industries 89.8 (90.5 at mid-June).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on August 11, 1975 was 943,781. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 967,100, representing 4.2 per cent of all employees, compared with 937,800, in July 1975. In addition, there were 158,203 unemployed school-leavers and 93,464 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 1,195,448, a rise of 159,103 since July 14. This total represents 5.2 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in August 1975, 578,318 (47.8 per cent) had been recorded for up to 8 weeks, 352,874 (29.2 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 155,531 (12.9 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 6, 1975 was 135,768; 6,975 lower than on July 9, 1975. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 134,000, compared with 128,800 in July. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 6 1975 was 27,218; 9,819 lower than on July 9 1975. The figures relate only to vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices and are not a measure of total vacancies.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on August 11, 1975 was 60,747, a rise of 3,323 since 9 July, 1975.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended July 19, 1975 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,517,300. This is about 28.2 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 9 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 13.12 millions (12.56 millions in June).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 133,100 or about 2.5 per cent of all operatives, each losing 15 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At August 31, 1975, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 184.0 and 185.1, compared with 183.2 and 184.3 at July 31.

Index of retail prices

At August 12, 1975, the official retail prices index was 139.3 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 138.5 at July 15. The index for food was $136 \cdot 3$, the same figure as at July 15.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in August which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 117, involving approximately 33,400 workers. During the month approximately 61,000 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 434,000 working days were lost, including 281,000 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 mployment in Great Britain for industries covered by the Index of production at mid-July 1975, for the two preceding months nd for July 1974.

The term employees in employment includes persons temorarily laid off but still on employers' payrolls and persons nable 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	Order or	July 19	74*		Ma
1968)	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Ma
Total, Index of Production industries†	1.000 2.0	7,175.3	2,538.9	9,714.4	6,9
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,374.9	2,367.3	7,742.2	5,2
Mining and quarrying		332-1	14.0	346-1	3
Coal mining	101	289.0	9.9	298.9	2
Food, drink and tobacco	III	442.5	309.4	751.9	4
Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery	211 212	17·5 71·5	4·8 41·9	22·3 113·4	
Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products	213 214	16·0 58·7	27·7 55·1	43 7 113-8	
Milk and milk products	215 216	45·3 9·1	18·2 2·8	63·5 12·0	
Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	33.6	42·7	76.4	
Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods	218 219	30·4 21·5	36·2 4·8	66·5 26·3	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221 229	6·4 19·9	1.7 15.6	8·1 35·4	
Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting	231	58.3	13.2	71.5	
Soft drinks Other drink industries	232 239	19·2 20·4	11·5 13·8	30·7 34·3	
Tobacco	240	14.7	19.4	34.0	
Coal and petroleum products	IV	35-1	4.4	39.5 11.6	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining	261 262	11·1 18·0	2.3	20.3	
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.7	7.6	
Chemicals and allied industries	V 271	306-6 111-8	129·9 22·2	436-5 133-9	3
General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41.5	35.9	77.3	
Toilet preparations Paint	273 274	9·7 19·7	17·9 7·9	27·6 27·7	
Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and	275	9.7	6.2	16.0	
synthetic rubber	276	42.3	7.8	50.1	
Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers	277 278	20·0 10·0	3·7 1·7	23·7 11·7	
Other chemical industries	279	41.9	26.6	68.4	
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general)	VI 311	450-4 224-9	58·6 20·7	509·0 245·5	
Steel tubes	312	44.6	7.3	51.8	
lron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys	313 321	77·7 45·8	8·1 8·6	85·8 54·3	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	322 323	38·7 18·8	9·4 4·5	48·2 23·3	
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	VII 331	813·1 25·4	156·3 4·0	969·4 29·4	
Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors	332 333	57·5 70·0	9·6 16·2	67·1 86·2	
Industrial engines	334	21.5	3.7	25.2	
Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment	335 336	29·9 35·2	5·3 4·4	35·2 39·6	
Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery	337 338	55·4 21·0	7·9 8·9	63·3 29·9	
Other machinery	339	191.9	39.4	231.3	
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms	341 342	145·1 16·2	17·2 4·1	162·4 20·3	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	144.0	35.6	179.5	
Instrument engineering	VIII	99.4	59-5	158-8	
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	9.2	3.5	12.7	
Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances	352 353	6·2 16·3	8·8 12·6	15·0 29·0	
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	67.6	34.6	102.1	
Electrical engineering	IX	494-3		834.7	
Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables	361 362	105·1 33·4	38·8 12·3	143·9 45·7	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equip- ment					
Radio and electronic components	363 364	49·8 68·1	36·7 86·4	86·5 154·5	
equipment	365	28.2	35.3	63·5	
Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	366	32.5	12.3	44.8	Des la T
and appliances primarily for domestic use	367 368	62·2 44·8	27.1	86·4 72·0)
Other electrical goods	369	70.3	67.2	137.4	

* 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.

For manufacturing industries, the returns rendered monthly by employers under the Statistics of Trade Act, 1947 have been used to provide a ratio of change since June 1974. For the remaining industries in the table, estimates of monthly changes have been provided by the nationalised industries and government departments concerned.

THOUSANDS

July 1975* av 1975* June 1975* ales Females Total Males Females Total Males Females Total 978 0 2 381 5 9 359 4 6 952 1 2 362 6 9 314 8 6 946 6 2 351 0 9 297 6 7,429 9 5,192 1 2,186 4 7,378 6 5,183 2 2,174 8 7,358 0 224.6 2.205.4 339·5 296·4 **353.6 338.1** 306.4 295.0 14·0 9.9 351·6 304·4 14·1 10·0 14·1 10·0 352·2 305·0 **728**·3 21·8 110·2 43·2 108·7 63·5 11·6 69·4 65·4 25·3 8·0 34·5 71·2 29·7 33·0 32·9 284.7 428.8 17.0 68.7 16.8 57.1 44.9 8.9 31.8 28.0 20.7 6.3 19.5 57.4 17.7 19.7 285-2 714.0 21.7 108.5 42.6 106.9 62.1 11.5 68.4 60.5 25.2 8.0 34.1 70.7 27.9 32.9 32.9 436.9 17.0 70.2 16.9 58.2 45.8 9.0 32.2 30.3 20.8 6.3 19.6 57.9 18.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 19.7 14.2 291.4 **429**•1 17·0 69·0 17·0 57·0 44·3 8·9 32·0 28·1 20·7 6·3 19·4 57·5 17·7 19·8 14·3 713.8 21.8 108.5 43.1 106.8 61.5 68.3 60.6 25.2 8.0 34.0 71.0 27.7 33.0 33.0 4.8 39.4 26.1 49.8 16.9 2.6 36.3 32.5 4.4 1.7 14.6 13.5 10.0 13.2 18.8 4·7 39·8 25·9 49·8 17·3 2·6 36·6 32·5 4·5 1·7 14·6 13·3 10·2 13·2 18·7 4·8 40·0 26·3 50·5 17·6 2·6 37·2 35·1 4·5 1·7 14·8 13·3 11·0 13·2 18·6 35.7 11.6 18.2 5.9 4.5 40·2 12·1 20·5 7·6 35·3 11·5 18·1 5·7 **39·8** 12·0 20·4 7·4 35·5 11·6 18·1 5·7 40·0 12·2 20·4 7·4 2.3 2.3 2.3 123·9 21·4 34·7 15·8 7·7 6·2 122.0 22.5 33.5 14.9 7.7 5.3 **425**·3 134·9 74·3 24·0 27·3 14·9 **427·2** 134·9 75·6 24·2 27·5 15·2 **303**·3 112·4 40·8 9·1 19·6 9·6 **304·0** 112·4 41·3 9·2 19·7 9·7 **427·9** 132·7 76·2 25·1 27·4 16·1 **304 · 0** 111 · 4 41 · 4 9 · 3 19 · 6 9 · 9 123.2 22.5 34.3 15.0 7.8 5.5 40·5 19·6 10·0 42·2 47·8 23·3 11·7 67·5 40·2 19·5 10·0 42·1 47·5 23·2 11·7 67·6 7·3 3·7 1·8 25·4 47·5 23·1 11·8 67·4 7·3 3·7 1·7 25·4 7·3 3·7 1·7 25·5 40·1 19·5 10·0 42·0 444.6 227.3 45.0 75.9 41.8 35.8 18.7 447·9 229·4 45·2 76·1 42·2 36·1 18·8 56.5 21.7 7.0 7.8 7.1 8.6 4.2 504·3 251·2 52·3 83·9 49·2 44·7 23·0 55.7 21.5 6.9 7.8 6.8 8.5 4.2 500·3 248·8 52·0 83·7 48·6 44·3 22·9 **441·5** 225·2 44·9 75·6 41·6 35·6 18·6 496.9 246.6 51.8 83.2 48.3 44.1 22.8 55·3 21·4 6·9 7·7 6·7 8·5 4·2 148.5 150.4 955.0 **799.8** 25.4 56.8 67.7 22.6 28.1 35.0 55.4 20.2 185.7 143.3 16.9 149.5 949·3 29·3 66·3 82·3 26·4 33·0 39·5 63·2 28·3 222·4 160·9 21·5 **796.9** 25.5 56.1 67.7 22.6 27.7 35.0 55.4 20.0 184.4 144.0 17.0 945.4 29.4 65.4 82.1 26.4 32.5 39.6 63.1 28.1 220.9 804·5 25·6 57·7 68·1 22·5 28·4 34·9 55·6 20·1 186·8 144·5 16·9 3·9 9·6 14·8 3·9 5·0 4·6 7·9 8·1 36·8 17·5 4·5 29.5 67.3 83.0 26.4 33.4 39.5 63.5 28.2 223.5 162.0 21.4 3·9 9·4 14·6 3·9 4·9 4·6 7·8 8·2 36·6 17·5 4·5 3·9 9·3 14·3 3·9 4·8 4·6 7·7 8·1 36·5 17·6 4·5 161·6 21·5 174.8 143.5 176-2 33.2 33.8 177.4 142.7 33.5 141.5 96.7 8.8 6.2 16.1 65.6 96·9 8·8 6·1 16·3 65·7 55·2 3·4 7·9 12·3 31·6 150.8 152.1 96.9 151.8 54.2 12·3 14·0 28·6 97·3 12·3 14·5 28·4 96·6 3·4 7·9 12·3 30·6 12·2 14·2 28·3 96·2 8.8 6.3 16.2 65.6 3·4 8·2 12·2 31·0 759·4 140·9 43·8 475-8 106-8 32-5 770·4 141·6 44·2 480·1 107·2 32·6 298.7 778.9 294.6 473.3 286.1 106·8 32·4 35·4 11·8 142·6 34·8 11·7 34·1 11·4 84·0 132·3 82·8 130·4 82·3 49·1 62·4 34·9 69·9 34·1 68·7 48·4 61·4 34·4 69·0 48·2 61·4 54·8 43·0 86·7 66·3 124·9 25·3 31·1 62·3 41·3 66·7 53·7 42·5 86·1 65·9 123·3 24·8 30·8 62·6 41·4 65·1 23.6 11.1 23.7 24.4 54.9 48·4 41·8 86·2 65·7 120·0 25.6 31.6 62.6 41.5 67.5 29·1 11·4 24·0 24·7 57·4 28·4 11·4 23·8 24·5 56·6

Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

ndustry (Standard Industrial Classification	Order or MLH	July 19	74*		May 19	75*	10 217	June 19	75*	i an es	July 197	75*	iday set
1968)	of SIC	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
hipbuilding and marine engineering	x	161.8	12.2	174.0	163.9	12.2	176-1	164-6	12·1	176-6	163-6	12.1	175-7
Cehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing	XI 380	684·2 28·3	99·2 2·5	783·3 30·7	665·1 30·0	94·8 2·6	759·9 32·6	657·5 29·9	93·2 2·6	750·7 32·5	651·4 29·9	91·7 2·6	743·1 32·5
Motor vehicle manufacturing* Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufac-	381 382	431·1 10·9	62·9 3·8	494·0 14·7	407·2 10·7	57·4 3·6	464·6 14·4	400·3 10·6	56·4 3·6	456·7 14·2	394-6 10-6	54·9 3·4	449.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and rep-	383	175.9	27.8	203-8	177.4	28.9	206.3	176.8	28.4	205-2	176.7	28.6	14.0
airing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	384 385	15·1 22·9	1.2	16·0 24·1	15·7 24·2	1.0 1.2	16·7 25·4	15·7 24·1	1.0 1.2	16·6 25·3	15·6 24·1	1.0 1.2	205·2 16·6 25·3
letal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges	XII 390	407·3 53·2	174·2 13·9	581·5 67·1	390·7 52·6	156-3 13-2	547·0 65·8	387·9 52·4	154-5 13-1	542·3 65·5	386·1 51·8	153-3 12-9	539·4 64·7
Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware etc	391 392	13·8 8·1	7.6 6.3	21.5 14.4	13·4 7·9	7·0 5·9	20·4 13·8	13·4 7·9	6·9 5·8	20·3 13·7	13·4 7·8	6·9 5·8	20·3 13·6
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures	393 394	26·6 31·1	12·6 9·1	39·2 40·2	25·8 30·2	11.6 8.0	37·4 38·3	25·7 30·1	11·2 8·0	36·9 38·1	25·2 29·7	11·1 7·9	36·3 37·6
Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals	395 396	16·5 14·7	15·4 7·9	31·9 22·6	16·4 15·3	13·7 7·9	30·1 23·2	16·4 15·3	13·4 7·9	29·8 23·2	16·5 15·2	13·5 7·8	30·0 23·0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399 XIII	243·2 295·7	101·4 250·2	344·6 545·9	229·1 273·5	89·0 233·4	318-1 506-8	226·7 272·5	88·1 231·3	314·8 503·8	226·4 273·1	87·4 229·3	313.8
e xtiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax	411	33-1	5.7	38.7	29·6 29·5	4.8	34·4 54·1	29·8 29·0	4.9	34.7	29.9	4.9	502 .4 34.8
systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	412 413	32·1 26·9	27·0 20·3	59·1 47·2	25.9	24·6 19·4	45.2	25.8	24·2 19·3	53·2 45·0	29·2 25·9	24·0 19·1	53·2 45·0
Woollen and worsted Jute	414 415	55·9 6·0	45·4 3·3	101·3 9·3 7·1	51·4 5·4	42·1 3·0	93.5 8.5	51.9 5.4 3.3	41.5 3.1 3.6	93·4 8·5	51.9 5.4	41.0 3.0	93-0 8-4
Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods	416 417	3·4 41·5	3.7 83.1	124.5	3·3 38·0	3.6 77.9	6·8 115·9	37.8	77.3	6·8 115·0	3·4 37·5	3.5 76.4	6·9 113·9
Lace Carpets	418 419	2·4 27·2	2.6 15.4	5·0 42·6	2·4 25·3	2.6 14.2	5.0 39.5	2.4	2.6 14.0 7.6	5.0 38.9	2·4 24·8	2.6 13.9	5.0 38.8
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles	421 422	6·0 7·8	8·0 14·8	14·0 22·6	5.9 7.4	7.6 14.3	13·5 21·7	5·8 7·4 32·3	7.6 14.3 12.7	13·4 21·7 45·9	5·8 7·5	7.5 14.3	13·2 21·8
Textile finishing Other textile industries	423 429	35·1 18·2	14·9 6·0	50·0 24·2	32·4 16·9	13·9 5·5	46·3 22·4	16·8	13·7 5·4	43·9 22·2	32·6 16·7	13·8 5·4	46-4 22-1
a ther, leather goods and fur Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	XIV 431	23·7 14·3	18·5 4·0	42·2 18·3	23·1 14·2	18·2 3·8	41·3 18·0	23·1 14·2	18·0 3·8	41·1 18·0	23·5 14·4	18·0 3·8	41·5 18·2
eather goods fur	432 433	7·1 2·3	12·3 2·2	19·4 4·5	6.7 2.3	12·1 2·2	18·8 4·5	6·6 2·3	12·0 2·2	18·6 4·5	6·8 2·3	12·0 2·2	18·8 4·5
o thing and footwear Veatherproof outerwear	XV 441	98.9 3.9	304·7 14·6	403.6 18.5	95·2 3·7	296-4 15-0	391·5 18·7	95·2 3·8	294-2 15-3	389·4 19·1	94·9 3·8	292.6 15.3	387·5 19·1
1en's and boys' tailored outerwear Nomen's and girls' tailored outerwear	442 443	19·7 12·3	65·2 32·1	84·9 44·4	19·5 12·5	65·3 31·4	84·8 43·8	19·4 12·7	64·7 30·8	84·0 43·5	19·3 12·6	64·2 30·8	83·5 43·3
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc.	444 445	5·5 13·4	32·1 83·8	37·6 97·2	5·3 12·7	31·2 81·1	36-5 93-8	5·3 12·7	31.0 80.2	36·3 92·9	5·3 12·6	30·7 80·3	36-0 92-9
Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified	446 449	1.7 6.1	3·9 25·8	5·6 31·9	1·8 5·9	3.9 24.6	5.6 30.4	1·8 5·8	3.9 24.3	5·6 30·1	1·7 5·8	3·9 23·7	5.5 29.5
ootwear icks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	450 XVI	36·2 228·6	47·3 67·0	83.5 295.5	33-9 216-6	44·0 65·3	77·9 281·9	33-9 213-8	44·0 64·0	77·9 277·8	33.9 213.9	43·8 63·3	77.6 277.2
Pottery	461 462	42·7 28·6	4·5 30·7	47·2 59·4	39·1 28·9	4·3 30·9	43·5 59·8	39·2 28·6	4·4 30·6	43·5 59·2	39·4 28·7	4·4 30·3	43·8 58·9
Class Cement	463 464	55-8 13-6	16·8 §	72·6 14·5	53·1 13·0	16·2 1·1	69·3 14·1	52·2 12·9	15·7 1·1	67·9 14·0	51·6 13·0	15·4 1·2	67·0 14·1
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not else- where specified	469	87.9	3 14·0	101.9	82.5	12.8	95.3	80.9	12.2	93-2	81·2	12.1	93-3
mber, furniture, etc Timber	XVII 471	222.6 83.4	53·6 13·0	276-2 96-4	211·4 75·3	50·7 11·7	262-1 87-0	210·7 75·2	50·8 11·7	261-5 86-9	210-5 75-4	50-6 11-6	261-1 87-0
urniture and upholstery Bedding, etc	472 473	70·9 11·0	17·4 10·1	88·2 21·1	71·3 10·3	17·8 9·3	89·0 19·6	71·3 10·4	17·8 9·4	89·0 19·8	70·8 10·4	17·8 9·1	88-6 19-6
hop and office fitting Vooden containers and baskets	474 475	29·2 13·6	4·2 4·4	33·4 18·0	27·6 13·0	3.9 3.9	31·5 16·9	27·5 12·6	3.9 3.8	31·4 16·4	27·5 12·7	3.9 3.9	31-4 16-6
1iscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.6	4.5	19.1	13.9	4.2	18.0	13.7	4.2	18.0	13.7	4.2	18-0 560-3
per, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and	XVIII 481	391·4 56·7	193.6 12.3	584·9 69·0	382·1 55·4	185·2 11·4	567·3 66 8	378·7 54·4	183·2 11·3	561.9 65.6	377·6 54·2	182-7 11-1	65.3
associated materials lanufactured stationery lanufactures of paper and board not elsewhere	482 483	53·2 22·0	36·4 19·6	89·6 41·6	50·1 22·3	31.7 19.9	81·9 42·2	49·7 21·6	31·2 19·2	81.0 40.8	49·5 21·6	31·1 18·8	80·6 40·5
specified Printing and publishing of newspapers	484 485) "	16.3	11.8	28.2	16.0	10.7	26.7	15.8	10.8	26.6	15.8	10.8	26.6
rinting, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding,	485 486 199	110.5	37.0	147.5	107.3	36.6	143.9	107.4	36.4	143.8	107.2	36.3	143·5 203·8
engraving, etc	489 XIX	132.7 219.5	76.5 135.8	209·1 355·3	130.9 204.9	74·9 118·9	205·9 323·8	129.8 203.6	74·3	204·0 322·3	129·3 203·8	74·5	321.9
her manufacturing industries Lubber .inoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather	491	90.0	29.4	355·3 119·4	85.2	26.4	111.6	84.8	26.4	322-3 111-2	84.2	25.3	109.6
cloth, etc rushes and brooms	492 493	13·4 4·6	2·9 5·7	16·3 10·4	12·1 4·6	2·6 5·2	14·7 9·7	11·6 4·5	2·4 5·1	14·0 9·6	11·6 4·5	2·4 5·2	14·0 9·6
oys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment discollenges stationers' goods	494	17.8	29.6	47.4	16.3	25.0	41.3	16.7	25-3	42.0	16.9	25.7	42·6 9·6
Aiscellaneous stationers' goods Aastics products not elsewhere specified Aiscellaneous manufacturing industries	495 496 499	4·4 77·8 11·4	5·2 51·6 11·4	9·6 129·4 22·8	4·3 71·4 11·1	5·1 43·5 11·1	9·5 114·9 22·1	4·3 70·7 11·0	5·1 43·3 11·1	9·5 114·0 22·1	4·3 71·0 11·2	5·3 43·0 11·2	114·0 22·4
nstruction	500	1,193.0	94.6	1,287.6	1,137.7	94.6	1,232.3	1,142.6	94.6		1,147.7	94.6	1,242.0
s, electricity and water Sas	XXI 601	275-5 79-6	63·1 25·0	338·5 104·5	278-1 76-8	67·5	345-6 103-1	277.9	67·5	345-4 103-0	277.9 76.7	67·5	345-4 103-0
Jas Electricity	602	153.0	33.0	104.5	154.6	26·4 35·1	103-1	76·7 154·3	26·4 35·1	103.0	154.3	26·4 35·1	189.5

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the 1975 census of employment are available. || At present only combined figures are available for "Printing, publishing of newspapers" and "Printing, publishing of periodicals". § Under 1,000.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended July 19, 1975, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing ndustries was 1,517,300 or about 28.2 per cent of all operatives, each working about 9 hours on average.

THOUSANDS

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 133,100 or 2.5 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 15 hours on average.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries-Great Britain: week ended July 19, 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial	OPERAT	ME	ORKING		OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
Classification 1968)	Number of	age of	Hours of worked	overtime	Stood of whole w		Workin	g part of	week	Total	- land ge		
	opera- tives	all opera-	Total	Average	Number			Hours lost				Hours lo	st
	(000's)	tives (per cent)	(000's)	per opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	number of hours lost (000's)	of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	of opera- tives (000's)	age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Food, drink and tobacco Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239) Tobacco (240)	187·6 144·0 40·3 3·3	33·4 32·3 43·6 13·7	2,250·5 1,822·7 393·1 34·7	12.0 12.7 9.8 10.4	1.0 1.0 	41·3 41·3	3·9 2·7 0·2 1·0	29·9 23·1 0·6 6·1	7·7 8·6 3·0 6·3	4·9 3·8 0·2 1·0	0·9 0·9 0·2 4·0	71·1 64·4 0·6 6·1	14·5 16·9 3·0 6·3
Coal and petroleum products	8.8	35.0	87.8	10.0	_	_	_	0.2	7.1	- ¹⁰	0.1	0.2	7.1
Chemical and allied industries General chemicals (271)	62·8 18·4	24·0 22·6	545-1 168-3	8·7 9·2	1.5	59·2 0·6	1.8 0.3	12·6 2·2	6·8 7·5	3·3 0·3	1·3 0·4	71·9 2·8	21·6 9·1
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312–313) Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	111-2 38-6 43-7 28-8	29·8 21·1 41·8 33·8	967·4 346·1 387·3 234·0	8·7 9·0 8·9 8·1	0·4 0·3 0·1	17·8 13·6 4·2	13·6 3·2 6·3 4·2	141.9 30.8 64.2 46.9	10·4 9·8 10·2 11·2	14·0 3·5 6·3 4·3	3·8 1·9 6·0 5·1	159·7 44·4 64·2 51·1	11·4 12·7 10·2 11·9
Mechanical engineering	263.6	41.8	2,177.1	8·3	0.8	33.9	4.2	44.7	10-6	5-1	0.8	78.6	15-5
Instrument engineering	26.2	27.6	193-6	7.4		0.5	0.6	6.0	9.5	0.6	0.7	6.5	10.0
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	116.7 30.3	23·0 31·9	906·0 237·3	7·8 7·8	5.5	219-4 0-8	6∙0 0∙6	56·9 5·8	9·4 9·8	11·5 0·6	2·3 0·6	276-3 6-5	24·0 10·8
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	57.6	41.8	597·5	10.4	4.6	182·2	0.3	4.4	13.0	4.9	3.5	186-5	38.1
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing and	134·8 74·7	25·5 21·5	1,081·7 578·3	8·0 7·7	2.0 2.0	80·6 80·6	21·4 20·7	285·2 279·8	13·3 13·5	23·5 22·7	4·4 6·5	365·9 360·4	15·6 15·9
repairing (383)	40.5	36.6	323-0	8.0	-		0.1	0.6	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	8.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	132.5	31.8	1,059.7	8.0	0.9	34.0	11.8	114-1	9.7	12.7	3.0	148-1	11.7
Textiles Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax,	78·2 6·9	19·0 25·4	661·1 70·4	8·5 10·2	3·0 —	121·1 0·2	14.9	146.7	9·8 7·6	17.9	4·4 —	267·9 0·2	14·9 22·0
linen and man-made fibres (412-413) Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	13·5 19·1 7·6	15·8 24·3 8·1	114·1 180·3 47·3	8·5 9·5 6·2	1·7 0·8 0·2	70·8 33·7 6·2	2·8 3·5 2·9	24·7 44·1 29·2	8·8 12·6 9·9	4·6 4·4 3·1	5·4 5·5 3·3	95·5 77·8 35·4	20·8 17·9 11·4
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.7	24.8	69.5	8.0	1. <u>1.</u> 0%	1.0	0.2	4.3	8.6	0.5	1.5	5.3	10.1
Clothing and footwear Clothing industries (441-449) Footwear (450)	21·4 16·2 5·2	6·5 6·1 7·9	112·5 90·3 22·0	5·3 5·6 4·2	Ξ	1.8 1.1 0.7	12·2 5·6 6·6	115·9 75·7 40·1	9·5 13·5 6·1	12·3 5·6 6·6	3·7 2·1 10·0	117·7 76·9 40·8	9.6 13.7 6.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	69·2	31.7	673.9	9.7	0.3	10.5	4.8	42.3	8.8	5.1	2.3	52.8	10.4
Timber, furniture, etc	68·3	34.3	523.6	7.7	0.6	24.0	4.4	43.3	10.0	5.0	2.5	67.3	13.6
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	107-4 40-6 66-9	28.0 24.8 30.4	864·8 359·0 505·7	8·1 8·8 7·6	0·4 0·3	14·4 2·9 11·4	4·5 4·3 0·3	50·9 48·4 2·5	11·3 11·3 8·2	4·9 4·3 0·6	1·3 2·6 0·3	65·2 51·3 13·9	13·4 11·9 23·7
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	62·3 20·7	25·5 26·2	518·0 180·9	8·3 8·7	0·2 0·1	8·7 3·2	6·8 1·9	65·8 19·8	9.6 10.6	7·0 2·0	2.9 2.5	74·5 23·1	10.6 11.8
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,517.3	28.2	13,289.8	8.8	21.3	850.4	111.8	1,165-1	10.4	133-1	2.5	2,015.5	15.1

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

Unemployment on August 11, 1975

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on August 11, 1975, was 943,781, 54,659 more than on July 14, 1975. The seasonally adjusted figure was 967,100 (4.2 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 29,300 between the July and August counts, and by an average of 50,100 per month between May and August.

Between July and August the number unemployed rose by 159,103. This change included a rise of 102,943 school-leavers, and a rise of 1,501 adult students seeking vacational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on August 11, 1975 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 12.9 per cent, 29.2 per cent, and 47.8 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in July were 19.0 per cent, 33.2 per cent, and 46.7 per cent respectively.

Table 3	Total unemployed in Great Britain*: duration
	analysis: August 11, 1975

Duration in weeks*	Males	Females	Total
One or less	48,359	21,114	69,473
Over 1, up to 2	59,177	26,881	86,058
Over 2, up to 3	65,262	32,614	97,876
Over 3, up to 4	65,466	34,001	99,467
Over 4, up to 5	44,121	19,455	63,576
Over 5, up to 8	114,329	47,539	161,868
Over 8	521,194	110,510	631,704
Total, unadjusted	917,908	292,114	1,210,022
Total, adjusted	907,411	288,037	1,195,448

* See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: August 11, 1975.

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed excluding school-lea			dents 23,153	73,146	99,499	55,683	80.661	148,181	76,255	57,641	112,200	943,781	41,634	985,415
Actual Seasonally adjusted	217,362	105,718					As been set		S. L. S.	100			and the second second	
Number Percentage rates*	224,500 3·0	=	24,900 3·7	76,900 5·0	100,300 4·4	57,000 3·8	82,800 4·1	150,500 5·4	77,700 6·0	59,400 5·8	114,200 5·3	967,100 4·2	41,700 8·0	1,008,800 4·3
School-leavers (included in unemp Males Females	ployed)† 16,551 10,573	6,230 4,067	1,633 1,075	5,138 3,517	11,454 9,312	5,262 4,026	9,550 7,726	15,366 11,144	11,240 8,182	6,611 4,997	9,094 5,752	91,899 66,304	4,001 3,419	95,900 69,723
Adult students (included in unem) Males Females	12,675 6,737	5,219 2,547	860 508	3,948 2,476	6,853 5,431	3,404 2,497	5,958 4,128	9,791 7,053	3,777 2,944	3,925 3,138	4,693 2,668	55,884 37,580	2,964 2,905	58,848 40,485
Unemployed Total Males Females Married females†‡	263,898 207,155 56,743 10,063	123,781 98,908 24,873 3,551	27,229 21,203 6,026 1,727	88,225 68,162 20,063 4,710	132,549 96,300 36,249 8,303	70,872 52,979 17,893 4,084	108,023 81,618 26,405 4,899	191,535 146,831 44,704 9,423	102,398 76,429 25,969 5,635	76,312 56,713 19,599 3,934	134,407 100,021 34,386 12,260	1,195,448 907,411 288,037 65,038	54,923 36,649 18,274 6,770	1,250,371 944,060 306,311 71,808
Percentage rates* Total Males Females	3·5 4·7 1·9	3·2 4·2 1:6	4·0 5·1 2·3	5·7 7·2 3·3	5·8 6·8 4·1	4·7 5·7 3·0	5·3 6·5 3·4	6·9 8·8 4·0	7·9 9·4 5·3	7·4 8·8 5·2	6-2 7-7 3-9	5·2 6·6 3·2	10-5 11-6 8-9	5-4 6-7 3-3
Length of time on register Males														
Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to 8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total (unadjusted)†	31,371 32,688 38,898 107,041 209,998	15,198 15,420 18,772 51,188 100,578	3,017 3,188 3,436 11,944 21,585	7,916 9,107 11,611 40,429 69,063	11,810 14,352 17,945 53,446 97,553	5,759 7,007 8,167 32,772 53,705	10,146 12,981 13,307 46,449 82,883	14,275 19,581 24,088 89,367 147,311	6,554 13,431 11,717 45,464 77,166	5,736 9,078 9,935 32,334 57,083	10,952 9,315 19,346 61,948 101,561	107,536 130,728 158,450 521,194 917,908	3,498 3,488 7,485 22,683 37,154	111,034 134,216 165,935 543,877 955,062
Females Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to 8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total (unadjusted)†	12,101 13,607 12,927 19,106 57,741	5,586 5,913 5,283 8,595 25,377	1,206 1,368 1,172 2,347 6,093	3,446 4,330 4,600 7,867 20,243	6,609 9,090 8,130 13,195 37,024	2,876 3,901 3,992 7,368 18,137	4,487 7,293 5,537 9,465 26,782	6,699 10,579 11,013 16,704 44,995	3,000 7,530 6,174 9,662 26,366	2,529 5,118 4,879 7,208 19,734	5,042 3,799 8,570 17,588 34,999	47,995 66,615 66,994 110,510 292,114	2,291 2,402 5,501 8,331 18,525	50,286 69,017 72,495 118,841 310,639

* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1974. † The number of unemployed married females, school-leavers and adult students, and the analysis by duration of unemployment are not adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date but notified on the four days following that date. ‡ Included in females.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at August 11, 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBER	S UNEMPLOYE	D	and press the	A Law and a complete straight		
	GREAT B	RITAIN		UNITED	INGDOM		
anterners anterners but	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
otal, all industries and services (adjusted*) otal, all industries and services (unadjusted*) otal, Index of Production industries	907,411 917,908 419,363 234,788	288,037 292,114 61,153 58,646	1,195,448 1,210,022 480,516 293,434	944,060 955,062 436,501 240,972	306,311 310,639 66,528 63,871	1,250,371 1,265,701 503,029 304,843	
otal, manufacturing industries griculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	15,212 12,003 563 2,646	1,568 18 15	16,813 13,571 581 2,661	17,403 14,088 606 2,709	1,666 1,629 18 19	19,069 15,717 624 2,728	
ining and quarrying	16,442	153	16,595	16,596	160	16,75	
Coal mining	14,681	101	14,782	14,683	101	14,78	
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	586	17	603	711	23	73	
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	367	13	380	385	13	398	
Peeroleum and natural gas	339	9	348	342	9	35	
Other mining and quarrying	469	13	482	475	14	489	
ood, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocco, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	24,062 677 5,712 792 3,766 1,623 623 1,549 1,575 1,527 386 896 1,733 1,818 671 714	7,800 78 1,266 472 1,620 357 104 748 1,057 181 388 213 431 507 339	31,862 755 6,978 1,264 5,386 1,980 727 2,297 2,632 1,708 425 1,284 1,946 2,249 1,178 1,053	25,164 719 6,032 803 4,030 1,735 632 1,563 1,645 1,645 1,645 1,645 1,645 1,675 1,876 685 766	8,454 88 1,342 476 1,727 408 105 756 1,124 199 399 222 509 608	33,611 800 7,37 5,755 2,14 733 2,311 2,766 1,822 422 1,300 1,988 2,322 1,370	
oal and petroleum products	1,450	123	1,573	1,472	124	1 ,59	
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	254	6	260	255	6	26	
Mineral oil refining	1,056	103	1,159	1,076	104	1,18	
Lubricating oils and greases	140	14	154	141	14	15	
hemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	10,551 3,704 1,034 467 934 543 1,995 323 276 1,275	2,530 520 507 401 126 161 318 26 31 440	13,081 4,224 1,541 868 1,060 704 2,313 349 307 1,715	10,701 3,738 1,051 471 952 544 2,014 327 318 1,286	2,571 527 407 127 161 325 27 36 444	13,27 4,24 1,56 8 1,0 7 2,33 35 35 1,7	
etal manufacture	19,868	1,200	21,068	19,984	1,213	21,1	
Iron and steel (general)	9,599	386	9,985	9,628	387	10,0	
Steel tubes	1,476	84	1,560	1,485	86	1,5	
Iron castings, etc	3,810	241	4,051	3,868	245	4,1	
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,227	205	2,432	2,232	206	2,4	
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,620	168	1,788	1,630	172	1,8	
Other base metals	1,136	116	1,252	1,141	117	1,2	
echanical engineering	32,054	3,750	35,804	32,716	3,900	36,61	
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	953	50	1,003	973	54	1,00	
Metal-working machine tools	1,843	183	2,026	1,858	186	2,00	
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,757	247	2,004	1,774	249	7,7	
Industrial engines	666	70	736	677	71	1,55	
Textile machinery and accessories	1,218	111	1,329	1,400	142	8	
Construction and earth-moving equipment	761	56	817	779	57	1,88	
Mechanical handling equipment	1,646	140	1,786	1,668	141	2,44	
Office machinery	1,767	583	2,350	1,838	625	10,83	
Other machinery	9,546	1,088	10,634	9,738	1,121	5,44	
Other machinery	5,103	278	5,381	5,166	292	3	
Ordnance and small arms	330	47	377	335	47	3	
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,464	897	7,361	6,510	915	7,4	
strument engineering	2,609	1,166	3,775	2,651	1,219	3,8	
Photographic and document copying equipment	460	103	563	465	103	5	
Watches and clocks	267	341	608	267	347	6	
Surgical instruments and appliances	464	204	668	489	242	7	
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,418	518	1,936	1,430	527	1,9	
ectrical engineering	16,213	7,758	23,971	16,843	8,340	25,1 :	
Electrical machinery	2,835	666	3,501	2,864	677	3,5:	
Insulated wires and cables	990	272	1,262	1,043	297	1,3	
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	1,233	760	1,993	1,271	954	2,2:	
Radio and electronic components	2,924	1,890	4,814	2,955	1,959	4,9	
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	1,219	1,035	2,254	1,247	1,075	2,3	
Electronic computers	728	406	1,134	1,101	546	1,6	
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	1,422	384	1,806	1,429	398	1,8	
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	2,179	898	3,077	2,220	936	3,1	
Other electrical goods	2,683	1,447	4,130	2,713	1,498	4,2	
hipbuilding and marine engineering	7,430	217	7,647	7,695	222	7,9	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	6,862	184	7,046	7,103	189	7,29	
Marine engineering	568	33	601	592	33	62	
ehicles	22,963	2,067	25,030	23,157	2,100	25,2	
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	980	25	1,005	981	25	1,0	
Motor vehicle manufacturing	18,166	1,607	19,773	18,273	1,624	19,8	
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	675	103	778	680	104	7	
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	2,362	285	2,647	2,435	300	2,7	
Locomotives and railway track equipment	394	24	418	396	24	4	
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	386	23	409	392	23	4	

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

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at August 11, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)			D			and) granter	
	GREAT BR Males	Females	Total	- UNITED M Males	Females	Total	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	26,723	5,700	32,423	27,012	5,829	32,841	
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,758	261	2,019	1,787	265	2,052	
Hand tools and implements	742	162	904	751	166	917	
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	459	179	638	467	190	657	
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,403	362	1,765	1,409	364	1,773	
Wire and wire manufactures	1,506	252	1,758	1,520	258	1,778	
Cans and metal boxes	607	259	866	614	271	885	
Jewellery and precious metals	594	234	828	598	235	833	
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	19,654	3,991	23,645	19,866	4,080	23,946	
Textiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	17,493 999 2,214 1,550 3,531 676 364 1,971 238 1,304 704 830 2,229 883	6,806 145 600 491 1,190 186 1,56 1,774 108 459 272 625 652 148	24,299 1,144 2,814 4,721 862 520 3,745 346 1,763 976 1,455 2,881 1,031	18,679 1,144 2,618 1,699 3,593 684 387 2,152 242 1,356 729 857 2,329 889	7,949 192 908 648 1,266 190 2,052 119 486 286 757 757 724 151	26,628 1,336 3,526 2,347 4,859 874 557 4,204 361 1,842 1,015 1,614 3,053 1,040	
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,870	603	2,473	1,901	621	2,522	
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,151	161	1,312	1,160	168	1,328	
Leather goods	588	405	993	607	415	1,022	
Fur	131	37	168	134	38	172	
Clothing and footwear	5,139	8,742	13,881	5,405	10,762	16,167	
Weatherproof outerwear	253	329	582	263	334	597	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	971	1,695	2,666	997	1,887	2,884	
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	687	1,026	1,713	691	1,037	1,728	
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	297	1,111	1,408	383	2,189	2,572	
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	879	2,634	3,513	904	2,900	3,804	
Hats, caps and millinery	92	95	187	106	131	237	
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	306	549	855	315	658	973	
Footwear	1,654	1,303	2,957	1,746	1,626	3,372	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	11,064	1,459	12,523	11,404	1,510	12,91 4	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,941	152	3,093	3,074	161	3,235	
Pottery	1,355	577	1,932	1,374	598	1,972	
Glass	3,321	484	3,805	3,347	494	3,841	
Cement	338	27	365	343	29	372	
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	3,109	219	3,328	3,266	228	3,494	
Timber, furniture, etc	11,197	1,316	12,513	11,483	1,357	12,840	
Timber	3,327	239	3,566	3,411	246	3,657	
Furniture and upholstery	4,364	432	4,796	4,506	447	4,953	
Bedding, etc	828	319	1,147	832	325	1,157	
Shop and office fitting	1,013	111	1,124	1,041	118	1,159	
Wooden containers and baskets	843	86	929	848	89	937	
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	822	129	951	845	132	977	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	12,137 2,268 1,655 484 638 1,577 1,539 3,976	3,908 421 864 236 257 309 427 1,394	16,045 2,689 2,519 720 895 1,886 1,966 5,370	12,324 2,296 1,723 490 641 1,616 1,550 4,008	4,074 430 940 242 258 339 432 1,433	16,398 2,726 2,663 732 899 1,955 1,982 5,441	
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	11,965 3,581 571 212 1,230 269 5,017 1,085	3,501 537 76 126 970 147 1,241 404	15,466 4,118 647 338 2,200 416 6,258 1,489	12,381 3,874 575 219 1,235 271 5,112 1,095	3,626 588 77 134 974 147 1,291 415	16,007 4,462 353 2,209 418 6,403 1,510	
Construction	161,813	1,745	163,558	172,520	1,858	174,378	
Gas, electricity and water	6,320	609	6,929	6,413	639	7,052	
Gas	2,709	237	2,946	2,728	240	2,968	
Electricity	2,887	322	3,209	2,952	349	3,301	
Water supply	724	50	774	733	50	783	
Transport and communication	45,106	3,519	48,625	46,624	3,668	50,292	
Railways	4,545	300	4,845	4,613	304	4,917	
Road passenger transport	6,531	607	7,138	6,868	619	7,487	
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	12,840	355	13,195	13,220	375	13,595	
Other road haulage	1,039	49	1,088	1,070	54	1,124	
Sea transport	4,765	250	5,015	4,965	253	5,218	
Port and inland water transport	3,366	74	3,440	3,588	75	3,663	
Air transport	1,445	198	1,643	1,471	203	1,674	
Postal services and telecommunications	7,220	966	8,186	7,429	1,038	8,467	
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	3,355	720	4,075	3,400	747	4,147	
Distributive trades	64,528	30,625	95,153	66,603	32,265	98,868	
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	9,408	1,786	11,194	9,835	1,944	11,779	
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	635	82	717	699	86	785	
Other wholesale distribution	8,321	2,545	10,866	8,539	2,664	11,203	
Retail distribution of food and drink	13,274	8,303	21,577	13,662	8,718	22,380	
Other retail distribution	21,097	16,864	37,961	21,573	17,727	39,300	
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	4,312	435	4,747	4,578	481	5,059	
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	7,481	610	8,091	7,717	645	8,362	

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at August 11, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Sta	ndard Indust	rial Classifie	cation 1968)	NUMBERS U	UNEMPLOYED	0				
Industry (GREAT BRIT	AIN	the forest design	UN	ITED KIN	IGDOM	
				Males	Females	Total	Ma	les	Females	Total
Insurance Banking and Other finance Property ow Advertising	nking, finance bill discountin ial institutions ning and mana and market re ess services es not allocabl	ig iging, etc search	ess services	17,122 4,901 3,281 1,325 1,796 967 4,675 177	6,064 1,385 988 539 532 312 2,250 58	23,186 6,286 4,269 1,864 2,328 1,279 6,925 235	3 1 1 4	,382 ,966 ,318 ,343 ,848 970 ,760 177	6,298 1,462 1,041 572 551 324 2,287 61	23,680 6,428 4,359 1,915 2,399 1,294 7,047 238
Professional a Accountancy Educational Legal service Medical and Religious or;	and scientific services services services dental services	services	25	18,920 713 8,763 596 5,978 302 674 1,894	13,817 386 4,766 828 6,899 99 175 664	32,737 1,099 13,529 1,424 12,877 401 849 2,558	9	,624 ,724 ,198 ,602 ,171 314 675 ,940	15,196 410 5,337 900 7,563 110 179 697	34,820 1,134 14,535 1,502 13,734 424 854 2,637
Sport and o' Betting and Hotels and c Restaurants, Public house Clubs Catering con Hairdressing Private dom Laundries Dry cleaning Motor repai	eatres, radio, e ther recreation gambling other residenti cafes, snack b s ntractors and manicure estic service g, job dyeing, c rers, distributc ots and shoes	is al establishm ars arpet beating		64,618 5,295 2,864 2,370 16,487 3,885 3,440 1,999 1,018 906 817 1,606 435 14,126 224 9,146	27,722 1.829 739 1.039 8.130 3.157 1.315 625 721 1.973 1.690 1.318 390 2.193 43 2.560	92,340 7,124 3,603 3,409 24,617 7,042 4,755 2,624 1,739 2,507 2,507 2,527 825 16,319 267 11,706	5 2 16 3 3 2 1 1 1 14 14 9	5,266 ,371 2,917 2,489 5,768 3,925 3,660 2,046 4,029 923 840 4,646 450 4,597 2,231 9,374	28,934 1,851 754 1,065 8,419 3,297 1,374 631 752 2,044 1,913 1,388 409 2,272 43 2,722	95,200 7,222 3,671 3,554 25,187 7,222 5,034 2,677 1,781 2,967 2,753 3,034 859 16,869 274 12,096
Public admin National gov	istration and vernment servi	defence		37,925 16,156	7,413 3,781	45,338 19,937	17	7,072	7,967 4,172	47,643 21,244
Local govern	iment service			21,769	3,632 286	25,401 2,869		2,604 2,639	3,795 291	26,399 2,930
	ersonnel not o ns not classifi			2,583 232,531	139,914	372,445		2,344	147,826	390,170
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Area statistics of unemployment

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, and certain local areas at August 11, 1975

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentag
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†		818 19	788,83 1001 1002	12367	*Newport (IOW) *Oxford *Portsmouth	1,619 6,197 8,571	284 2,283 2,512	1,903 8,480 11,083	5·1 4·8 6·0
South Western DA	9,748	2,273	12,021	7.8	Ramsgate *Reading	1,278 3,642	221 1,227	1,499	5.0
Merseyside SDA	60,822	18,878	79,700	10.6	*Slough	2,401	558	4,869 2,959	3·3 2·5
and the second state of th					*Southampton *Southend-on-Sea	6,022 9,211	1,853 2,938	7,875 12,149	4·5 6·6
North Yorkshire DA	2,373	737	3,110	4.5	*St. Albans Stevenage	1,599 1,120	450 420	2,049 1,540	2·3 4·0
Northern DA	76,429	25,969	102,398	7.9	*Tunbridge Wells *Watford	1,898 2,612	432 603	2,330 3,219	3·1 2·7
North East SDA	53,811	16,652	70,463	8.8	*Weybridge *Worthing	1,948 1,696	612 277	2,560 1,973	2.9 3.6
West Cumberland SDA	2,963	1,757	4,720	8.2	East Anglia				
Scottish DA West Central Scotland	100,021	34,386	134,407	6.3	Cambridge Great Yarmouth	1,555 1,168	484 176	2,039 1,344	2.6 4.0
SDA	52,160	18,180	70,340	7.4	*lpswich	2,703	711 241	3,414 1,180	3.7
Girvan SDA	273	72	345	8-2	Lowestoft *Norwich	3,581	898	4,479	4·2 3·7
Leven and Methil SDA	969	401	1,370		Peterborough	1,712	704	2,416	3.9
Glenrothes SDA	664	311	975∫	6-6	South West Bath	2,027	589	2,616	6.2
Livingston SDA	461	214	675	7.4	*Bournemouth *Bristol	6,599 12,800	1,456 3,161	8,055 15,961	6·6 5·1
Welsh DA	47,609	16,523	64,132	7.5	Cheltenham *Exeter	2,170 2,524	778 1,003	2,948 3,527	5·2 5·2
South Wales SDA	14,409	5,774	20,183	9.1	Gloucester *Plymouth	1,902 6,134	776 2,344	2,678 8,478	4·0 7·3
North West Wales SDA	4,017	986	5,003	10.5	*Salisbury	1,185	519 1,303	1,704 4,995	4·4 6·6
	1,011		5,005	103	Swindon *Taunton	3,692 1,139	396	1,535	4.0
Total all Development Areas	297,002	98,766	395,768	7.5	*Torbay *West Wiltshire *Yeovil	4,077 1,544 986	874 502 ⁻ 392	4,951 2,046 1,378	7.7 3.9 3.6
Total, all Special Development Areas	190,549	63,225	253,774	8.8	West Midlands *Birmingham Burton-upon-Trent	34,969 1,217	10,638 565	45,607 1,782	6·7 5·0
Northern Ireland	36,649	18,274	54,923	10.5	Cannock *Coventry	1,509 11,795	618 5,671	2,127 17,466	8·4 7·1
Constant and the second second					*Dudley Hereford	4,971 1,194	2,230 439	7,201 1,633	4-5 4-6
NTERMEDIATE AREAST					*Kidderminster Leamington	1,232 1,831	467 678	1,699 2,509	4·2 5·2
South Western	6,339	2,403	8,742	7.3	*Oakengates	2,267	1,170	3,437 1,594	7·6 5·2
Oswestry	646	250	896	7.1	Redditch Rugby	1,176 663	418 452	1,115	3.6
High Peak	932	340	1,272	3.3	Shrewsbury *Stafford	1,349 1,488	463 679	1,812 2,167	4·6 4·3
North Lincolnshire					*Stoke-on-Trent *Tamworth	6,288 1,626	2,066 779	8,354 2,405	4·1 7·2
	1,688	526	2,214	5.9	*Walsall *West Bromwich	4,822 4,389	1,830 1,488	6,652 5,877	5·3 4·3
North Midlands	7,149	2,358	9,507	5.6	*Wolverhampton Worcester	6,516 1,715	2,977 560	9,493 2,275	6·9 4·5
Yorks and Humberside	79,245	25,668	104,913	5.4		1,713	500	2,210	
North West	86,009	25,826	111,835	5.5	East Midlands *Chesterfield	3,472	1,219	4,691	6.0
North Wales	4,392	1,245	5,637	7.3	Coalville Corby	505 1,229	211 510	716 1,739	2·3 5·7
South East Wales	4,712	1,831	6,543	6-8	Derby Kettering	3,716 728	1,388 252	5,104 980	4·1 3·3
otal all Intermediate	da analaria				Leicester Lincoln	9,705 2,205	3,326 913	13,031 3,118	5·8 5·3
Areas	191,112	60,447	251,559	5.5	Loughborough *Mansfield	1,039 1,984	457 704	1,496 2,688	3.6 4.3
					*Northampton *Nottingham	2,461 11,313	577 2,806	3,038 14,119	3.6 4.9
OCAL AREAS (by Region)					Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,136	280	1,416	4.7
outh East					Yorkshire and Humberside	1.			
*Aldershot Aylesbury	993 700	344 216	1,337 916	3·0 2·3	*Barnsley *Bradford	3,704 7,408	1,327 2,057	5,031 9,465	6·7 5·8
Basingstoke *Braintree	925 982	243 327	1,168 1,309	3·0 4·0	*Castleford *Dewsbury	2,878 2,346	786 623	3,664 2,969	6·2 4·4
*Brighton *Canterbury	5,837	1,076	6,913	5.1	*Doncaster	5,203	2,296	7,499	7·3 6·2
Chatham	1,428 3,112	364 1,156	1,792 4,268	4·7 5·3	Grimsby *Halifax	3,630 1,649	817 492	4,447 2,141	3.5
*Chelmsford *Chichester	1,687 1,449	477 232	2,164 1,681	3·3 3·8	Harrogate Huddersfield	888 2,425	348 1,091	1,236 3,516	3·8 3·9
*Colchester *Crawley	1,767 2,286	621 637	2,388 2,923	4·4 2·1	*Hull	11,410 1,194	2,932	14,342	8·0 5·7
*Eastbourne	1,020	174	1,194	3.1	Keighley *Leeds	11,780	2,946	1,623 14,726	4.9
*Gravesend *Greater London	2,311 98,908	685 24,873	2,996 123,781	4·5 3·1	*Mexborough Rotherham	1,880 2,474	862 902	2,742 3,376	8·8 6·3
*Guildford *Harlow	1,635 1,576	628 598	2,263 2,174	3·7 3·4	*Scunthorpe *Sheffield	1,622 8,721	1,049 3,107	2,671 11,828	4·4 4·2
*Hastings *Hertford	1,706	354 140	2,060	4·9 1·8	Wakefield	1,618	613	2,231	4·1 4·6
*High Wycombe	1,605	550	649 2,155	2.5	York	2,678	1,065	3,743	4.0
*Letchworth *Luton	990 4,448	314 1,599	1,304 6,047	2·9 4·6	North West *Accrington	1,112	435	1,547	5.2
Maidstone	1,848	507	2,355	3.1	*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,654	1,085	4,739	5.1

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, and certain local areas at August 11, 1975 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by reg	ion)—continued			
*Blackburn	2,993	1,116	4,109	6.1
*Blackpool	4,568	1,027	5,595	5.6
*Bolton	4,349	1,337	5,686	5.3
*Burnley	1,836	707	2,543	5.5
*Bury	2,061	612	2,673	4.4
Chester	2,602	1,079	3,681	7.0
*Crewe	1,679	701	2,380	4.7
*lancaster	2,429	826	3,255	7.1
*Leigh	1,853	781	2.634	6.1
*liverpool	53,772	16.157	69,929	10.8
*Manchester	30,568	6,909	37,477	5.3
*Nelson	1.009	472	1,481	5.8
*Northwich	1.597	520	2,117	5.8
*Oldham	3,108	848	3,956	4.1
*Preston	5,310	1.850	7,160	5.0
*Rochdale	2,462	729	3,191	6.2
Southport	2,206	678	2.884	9.4
St. Helens	4,114	1,483	5,597	9.7
*Warrington	2.848	1,290	4,138	5.2
*Widnes	2,936	1,238	4,174	8.1
*Wigan	3,736	1,310	5,046	7.0
North	3.086	1.040	4.126	8.5
*Bishop Auckland	1.732	709	2,441	5.0
*Carlisle	2,600	709	3,379	8.6
*Chester-le-Street	2,301	715	3,016	10.1
*Consett	2,301	960	3,172	5.4
*Darlington	1.565	600	2,165	6.2
Durham	1,705	805	2,510	5.8
*Furness	2.656	919	3.575	8.5
*Hartlepool	1,987	691	2,678	10.8
*Peterlee	9,919	2,794	12,713	10.8
*Sunderland		4,179		7.4
*Teesside	11,386 26,298		15,565	7·4 8·3
*Tyneside		8,075 885	34,373	7.6
*Workington	1,455	665	2,340	1.0
Wales				
*Bargoed	2,144	802	2,946	11.9
*Cardiff	9,477	2,211	11,688	6.0
*Ebbw Vale	2,344	918	3,262	10.8
*Llanelli	1,327	562	1,889	6.1
*Neath	1,176	603	1,779	6.8
*Newport	3,657	1,373	5,030	6.2

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1973 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) which are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C1. Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ. † The composition of the assisted areas is shown on page 1021 of the November 1974 issue of this Gozette. The Livingston and Glenrothes New Towns are Special Development Areas. Unemployment figures are for Employment Office areas which are somewhat larger than the new towns. The percentage rate for Leven and Methil and Glenrothes relate to the Kirkcaldy travel-to-work area, which also includes Kirkcaldy and Burntisland which are not Special Development Areas. The percentage rate for Livingston relates to the Bathgate travel-to-work area, which also includes Bathgate,

an of the duby	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by region	n)—continued	and a firm of		and the states
*Pontypool	2,420	1,112	3.532	7.7
*Pontypridd	4,061	1,505	5,566	8.5
*Port Talbot	3,385	1,425	4,810	6.3
*Shotton	2,178	892	3,070	7.6
*Swansea	4,089	1,715	5,804	6.2
*Wrexham	3,509	1,232	4,741	11.3
Scotland				
*Aberdeen	2,358	434	2,792	2.5
*Ayr	2,097	687	2,784	6.5
*Bathgate	2,179	1.048	3.227	7.4
*Dumbarton	1,680	647	2.327	8.0
*Dumfries	1,328	400	1,728	5.6
Dundee	4,709	1.604	6.313	6.6
*Dunfermline	2,140	1,046	3,186	6.4
*Edinburgh	11,149	2,459	13.608	5.0
*Falkirk	2,384	1,316	3,700	5.7
*Glasgow	31,303	7,119	38,422	7.0
*Greenock	2,354	1,165	3,519	7.5
Hawick	464	162	626	4.0
*Highlands and Islands	5,032	1,162	6,194	6.3
*Irvine	2,290	850	3,140	8.4
*Kilmarnock	1,447	673	2,120	5.9
*Kirkcaldy	2,808	1,179	3,987	6.6
*North Lanarkshire	9,556	6,120	15,676	8.9
*Paisley	3,196	1,272	4,468	5.2
*Perth	1,023	191	1,214	3.3
*Stirling	1,975	694	2,669	5.8
Northern Ireland				
Armagh	1,152	443	1,595	15.2
‡Ballymena	2,407	1,926	4,333	9.8
‡Belfast	14,007	6,998	21,005	7.2
‡Coleraine	2,169	943	3,112	14.1
Cookstown	585	399	984	18.7
‡Craigaven	2,150	1,230	3,380	8.4
<pre>‡Downpatrick</pre>	1,133	741	1,874	13.3
Dungannon	1,509	818	2,327	23.7
Enniskillen	1,698	729	2,427	18.4
‡Londonderry	4,203	1,654	5,857	15.9
Newry	2,674	1,189	3,863	26.6
Omagh	1,121	614	1,735	16.7
Strabane	1,841	590	2,431	30.5

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 Aston-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.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on August 11, 1975 was 60,747.

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 temporari	ly stopped workers cla	iming
benefits on August 11, 1	1975: Regional analysis	

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	3,604	447	4,051
Greater London	708	236	944
East Anglia	169	51	220
South West	548	134	682
West Midlands	25,630	3,348	28,978
East Midlands	2,505	963	3,468
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,661	880	2,541
North West	8,620	2,190	10,810
North	5,674	147	5,821
Wales	1,308	662	1,970
Scotland	1,767	439	2,206
Great Britain	51,486	9,261	60.747

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on August 11, 1975: Industrial analysis

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		of temporarily recorded on Au		Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of te workers recor
Constant Constant of Anna Constant State	Males	Females	Total	the second of the second s	Males
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	51,486	9,261	60,747	Textiles	4,080
Total, all industries and services	de sora des	andra an tanàna amin'ny fisiana amin'ny fisiana amin'ny fisiana		Leather, leather goods and fur	82
(unadjusted*)	50,771	9,096	59,867	Clothing and footwear	418
Total, Index of Production industries	48,746	8,858	57,604	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1,254
Total, all manufacturing industries	48,283	8,850	57,133	Timber, furniture, etc	1,259
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,510	39	1,549	Paper, printing and publishing	355
Mining and quarrying	15		15	Other manufacturing industries	1,097
Food, drink and tobacco	62	133	195	Construction	442
Coal and petroleum products	2		2		
Chemicals and allied industries	245	182	427	Gas, electricity and water	6
Metal manufacture	6,107	225	6,332		
Mechanical engineering	3,617	295	3,912	Transport and communication	190
Instrument engineering	12	11	23	Distributive trades	155
Electrical engineering	700	399	1,099	Insurance, banking, finance and busi- ness services	12
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	3,958	3	3,961	Professional and scientific services	26
Vehicles	18,270	1,156	19,426	Miscellaneous services	66
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6,765	973	7,738	Public administration	66

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

Notified vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on August 6, 1975 was 135,768; 6,975 lower than on July 9, 1975.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on August 6, 1975 was 134,000; 5,200 higher than that for July 9, 1975 and 21,600 lower than on May 7, 1975.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on August 6, 1975 was 27,218; 9,819 lower than on July 9, 1975.

Tables 1 and 2 give figures of unfilled vacancies analysed by region and by industry respectively. The figures represent only the number of vacancies notified to local employment offices and youth employment service careers offices by employers and remaining unfilled on August 6, 1975 and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

Table 2

emporarily stopped orded on August 11, 1975

Total

6,414 160

1,888

1,859

1.645

493

1,559

450

6

208

231

12 55

107

101

Females

2,334

78 1.470

605

386

138

462

8

-

18

76

29

41 35

Industry group (Standard Industrial	Numb on Aug	er of notifi gust 6, 1975	ed vacar	icies rer	naining un	filled	
Classification 1968)	At Em	ployment	offices†	At Careers offices†			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Tota	
Total, all industries and services	81,707	54,061	135,768	14,769	12,449	27,218	
Total, Index of Produc- tion industries	45,512	16,090	61,602	6,625	4,817	11,442	
Total, all manufacturing industries	34,633	15,173	49,806	5,166	4,595	9,761	
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	618	367	985	428	99	527	
Mining and quarrying	1,050		1,075	157			
Coal mining	861	6	867	137	11 9	168 146	
Food, drink and tobacco	2,145	1,722	3,867	260	366	620	
Coal and petroleum products	152	19	171	10	9	19	
Chemicals and allied industries	1,606	580	2,186	211	210	421	
Metal manufacture	1,395	156	1,551	562	106	668	
Mechanical engineering	7,706	864	8,570	885	173	1,058	
Instrument engineering	1,209	366	1,575	162	69	231	
Electrical engineering	4,831	1.570	6,401	441	253	694	
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,233	51	2,284	254	7	261	
Vehicles	3.228	284	3,512	237	35	272	
Metal goods not			-,				
elsewhere specified	3,195	668	3,863	630	157	787	
Cotton, linen and man- made fibres (spinning	1,203	1,480	2,683	256	559	815	
and weaving) Woollen and worsted	301 156	284 152	585 308	41 48	65 62	106	
eather, leather goods and fur	191	278	469	91	159	25	

† See footnote * to table 119.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on August 6, 1975							
	At Em	ployment	offices‡	At Careers offices‡				
and a state of the second s	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
South East	34,010	20,554	54,564	5,085	4,993	10,078		
Greater London	16,063	10,699	26,762	2.685	2,699	5.384		
East Anglia	2,742	2,000	4,742	470	527	997		
South West	5,607	4,317	9,924	966	994	1.960		
West Midlands	4,351	2,392	6,743	2,371	744	3.115		
East Midlands	4,734	2,624	7,358	833	682	1.515		
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,530	3,820	9,350	1,496	1.134	2,630		
North West	6,806	5,358	12,164	929	1,212	2,141		
North	6,209	3,663	9,872	805	560	1.365		
Wales	2,839	2,249	5,088	564	442	1,006		
Scotland	8,879	7,084	15,963	1,250	1,161	2,411		
Great Britain	81,707	54,061	135,768	14,769	12,449	27,218		

‡ See footnote * to table 119.

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Numb on Aug	er of notifi just 6, 1975	ed vacan	icies rer	naining un	filled	
Classification 1900)	At Em	ployment	offices†	At Careers offices†			
Alexandra Deservation	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
Clothing and footwear	1,082	5,233	6,315	237	1,841	2,078	
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	793	242	1,035	139	60	199	
Timber, furniture, etc	1,443	399	1,842	254	116	370	
Paper, printing and publishing Paper, cardboard and	1,045	546	1,591	311	288	599	
paper goods Printing and publishing	420 625	179 367	599 992	87 224	90 198	177 422	
Other manufacturing industries	1,176	715	1,891	226	187	413	
Construction	9,434	701	10,135	1,142	163	1,305	
Gas, electricity and water	395	191	586	160	48	208	
Transport and communication	4,070	855	4,925	364	213	577	
Distributive trades	7,185	6,989	14,174	2,712	2,168	4,880	
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4,596	1,807	6,403	696	674	1,370	
Professional and							
scientific services	3,933	8,328	12,261	1,211	1,035	2,246	
Miscellaneous services Entertainment, sports,	10,565	16,751	27,316	1,668	2,947	4,615	
etc Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry-cleaning,	659 4,975	982 9,416	1,641 14,391	147 455	129 600	276 1,055	
etc	207	568	775	51	183	234	
Public administration National government	5,228	2,874	8,102	1,065	496	1,561	
service Local government	2,390	1,543	3,933	357	242	599	
service	2,838	1,331	4,169	708	254	963	

Stoppages of work

The official series of statistics of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom relates to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. Stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers or lasting less than one day are excluded except where the aggregate of working days lost exceeded 100. Workers involved are those directly involved and indirectly involved (thrown out of work although not parties to the disputes) at the establishments where the disputes occurred. The number of working days lost is the aggregate of days lost by workers both directly and indirectly involved (as defined). It follows that the statistics do not reflect repercussions elsewhere, that is, at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. For example, the statistics exclude persons laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1974 on pages 536 to 547 of the June 1975 issue of this Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in August* which came to the notice of the department, was 117. In addition, 66 stoppages which began before August 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 61,100, consisting of 33,400 involved in stoppages which began in August and 27,700 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,500 workers involved for the first time in August in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 33,400 workers involved in stoppages which began in August, 21,100 were directly involved and 12,300 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 434,000 working days lost in August includes 281,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Prominent stoppages of work during August

An eight week stoppage by 800 engineering workers at a Hemel Hempstead car components factory ended on August 8 following agreement by management that negotiations for the next annual pay deal, due in October, would begin as soon as possible. The dispute, which disrupted supplies of components to the company's car plants in Coventry, Cowley and Liverpool, resulted in about 18,000 of their workers being laid off.

Over 1,000 workers at a Darlaston forging plant stopped work before their annual holiday began in July, in protest over the withdrawal of a proposed pay rise. The cost of living linked pay offer had not been agreed until the day of the government's White Paper and would have been in breach of its antiinflation policy. Work was resumed on August 18 to allow further negotiations to proceed.

At a Birtley tractor manufacturing company normal working was resumed on August 26 after a five week stoppage which followed a work to rule. Their wage review is not due until November when they will be limited by the Government's pay policy, whereas workers at the company's Glasgow plant negotiated a 23 per cent increase in July. The Birtley workers' demand for a guarantee that when wage restrictions are lifted the differential between themselves and the Glasgow workers will be made up was not acceptable to the management. As a result of the dispute over 400 workers were laid off.

A stoppage by 1,500 engineers at a Renfrew boilermaking works began on August 13 and has caused 800 workers to be laid off. The engineers are claiming a special conditions allowance of 4p an hour which is being paid to some welders and is seen as a new differential. A meeting of engineers' representatives elected to continue the stoppage which was still in progress at the end of the month.

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

Industry Group Standard Industrial	January	to Augus	t 1975	January to August 1974			
Classification 1968	No. of stop- pages	Stoppage progress	s in	No. of stop- pages	Stoppages in progress		
apan Digun Ala	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry,	and the second	an banyi	Dia Secolo	and the second	a readerer	163 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 1	
fishing Coal mining	1 151	10 10	t	3	800	17.000	
	151	18,400	38,000	96	293,400	5,600,000	
All other mining and quarrying	3	200					
Food, drink and	3	300	2,000	6	600	2,000	
tobacco	71	15 000	100.000	04			
Coal and petroleum	/1	15,800	109,000	81	35,200	137,000	
products	5	1,100	14,000	F	2 100		
Chemicals, and allied	2	1,100	14,000	5	3,400	43,000	
industries	45	30,900	244,000	44	0.400		
Metal manufacture	112	49,500	243,000	153	8,400	50,000	
Engineering	398	136.300	1,430,000	374	65,300 156,500	558,000	
Shipbuilding and	570	150,500	1,450,000	3/4	156,500	1,006,000	
marine engineering	51	29,900	444,000	45	23,700	151 000	
Motor vehicles	113	128,900	718,000	141	166,300	151,000	
Aerospace equipment	29	12,000	110,000	23	7,500	794,000	
All other vehicles	12	8,800	170.000	10	4,000	26,000 13,000	
Metal goods not else-		-,			1,000	13,000	
where specified	102	19,900	154,000	112	20,600	163.000	
Textiles	58	18,200	146,000	64	17,500	114,000	
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass,	25	6,400	31,000	21	4,900	14,000	
cement, etc	41	7,300	42,000	49	15,000	89,000	
Timber, furniture, etc Paper, printing and	20	3,600	21,000	23	2,400	15,000	
publishing All other manufactur-	33	9,700	73,000	49	41,300	222,000	
ing industries	44	13,800	131,000	56	21,200	165,000	
Construction Gas, electricity and	147	18,700	183,000	142	14,700	153,000	
water	11	4,000	9,000	12	2,100	27,000	
Port and inland water	47	22 500	200.000	70			
transport Other transport and	47	32,500	289,000	72	35,300	96,000	
communication	75	25 (00	70.000	0.2	10 700	150.000	
Distributive trades	42	35,600	70,000	93	42,700	159,000	
Administrative, finan-	42	5,700	63,000	45	7,500	56,000	
cial and professional							
services	74	18,400	152 000	"	E7 500	102 000	
Miscellaneous services	28	7,800	153,000	66 27	57,500	183,000	
	20	7,800	43,000	21	3,400	22,000	
Total	1,731‡	633,500	4,929,000	1,810‡	1,051,400	9.875.000	

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning August 19		Beginning in the first eight months of 1975		
	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stop- pages	Number of workers directly involved	
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels —extra-wage and fringe benefits Duration and pattern of hours	55 1	9,400 †	1,047 40	274,800 14,000	
worked	3	400	23	4,000	
Redundancy questions	8	1,500	70	33,400	
Trade union matters		900	91	26,400	
Working conditions and supervision	10	3,800	101	36,700	
Manning and work allocation	17	2,600	177	20,400	
Dismissal and other disciplinary Miscellaneous	14 —	2,400	182	31,100	
Total	117	21,100	1,731	440,700	

Duration of stoppages ending in August 1975

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	11	5,200	4,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	13	1,200	2,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	13	2,000	16,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	35	6,100	45,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	34	6,600	72,000
Over 12 days	32	8,200	222,000
Total	138	29.300	361,000

have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together

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

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

Indices

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

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices J	uly 31, 1972 =	Percentage increase over previous 12 months		
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1975					
March 31	168-1	99.4	169.0	33.5	33.6
April 30	169.1	99-4	170.1	32.8	32·9 33·5
May 31	175.4	99.4	176.4	33.5	33.5
June 30	181.3	99·4 99·4	182·4 184·3	33·1 31·7	33.2
July 31 August 31	183·2 184·0	99·4 99·4	184.3	27.0	27.1

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

Principal changes reported in August

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

Flour milling—GB: Increase in weekly rates of £6.30 or 18 per cent whichever is the greater. Females achieve parity with male rates (August 18). Brass working and founding—GB: Following restructuring of grades, increases in basic weekly rates of amounts ranging from £4.10 to £5.09 a week, according to occupation, with proportional amounts for young workers (August 1). Railway workshops (British Rail)—GB: Increases of amounts ranging from £0.65 to £0.85 a week for men, from £0.65 to £0.75 for women, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (August 4). General printing, bookbinding, periodical and newspaper production (excluding national newspapers)—E & W: Increases for female workers, to achieve parity with male rates, of amounts ranging from £1.19 to £5.74 a week (August 4).

(August 4). Railway service (British Rail)—GB: Increases of varying amounts ranging from £0:55 to £1:20 a week, according to occupation with proportional amounts for young workers (August 4). Post Office—UK: (Postmen and postmen higher grade) Increase of £1:35 a week

o basic rates (June 14

to basic rates (June 14). (Postmen higher grade). Increase of £0.70 a week to basic rates (July 19). (Manipulative grades). A further non-enhanceable cost of living supplement of 1 per cent of national basic rates became payable (first full pay week following August 15). Local Authorities' Services—E & W: (Certain manual and semi-skilled en-gineering workers). Increases, following arbitration, of amounts ranging from £0.80 to £2 a week (Beginning of first pay week after June 1).

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 August indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 1,225,000 workers were increased by a total of £2,125,000 but, as stated earlier, this does not necessarily imply a corresponding change in "market rates" or actual earnings. For these purposes, therefore, any general increases are regarded as increases in basic or minimum rates. The total estimates referred to above, include figures relating to those changes which were reported in August with operative effect from earlier months (640,000 workers, and £825,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £2,125,000 about £1,090,000 resulted from arrangements made by

joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £800,000 from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £145,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index, and £90,000 from statutory wages regulation orders.

Analysis of aggregate changes

The following tables show (a) the cumulative effect of the changes, by industry group and in total, during the period January to August 1975, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months.

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly wages or mi entitlement	nimum	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours	
		£			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	320,000	1,550,000	-	-	
Mining and quarrying	290,000	2,605,000		1	
Food, drink and tobacco Coal and petroleum products	190,000 5,000	750,000 10,000	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL	- 10 M M	
Chemicals and allied industries	195,000	1,560,000		I WALLEY WELT	
Metal manufacture	175,000	1,500,000	Sent and the second	The second	
Mechanical engineering					
Instrument engineering					
Electrical engineering					
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,530,000	16,430,000		-	
Vehicles					
Metal goods not elsewhere specified					
Textiles	240,000	1,000,000		- 41	
Leather, leather goods and fur	20,000	75,000	-		
Clothing and footwear Bricks, pottery, glass, cement	410,000	1,685,000	-		
etc.	100,000	425,000	-	1	
Timber, furniture, etc.	130,000	715,000			
Paper, printing and publishing	130,000	1,100,000		Maria He-	
Other manufacturing industries		375,000			
Construction	1,255,000	9,935,000	65,000	65,000	
Gas, electricity and water	155,000	1,060,000	A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY OF		
Transport and communication	645,000	4,655,000		475 000	
Distributive trades Public administration and	700,000	3,535,000	90,000	175,000	
professional services	1,005,000	2,760,000		-	
Miscellaneous services	775,000	2,570,000	185,000	265,000	
Totals—January-August 1975	9,205,000	52,795,000	340,000	505,000	
Totals-January-August 1974		49,385,000	684,000	1,127,000	

Table (b)

Month		kly rates of w entitlements	Normal weekly hours of work		
	Approxima workers af	te number of fected by	Estimated	Approxi- mate	Estimated amount of
	increases (000's)	decreases (000's)	amount of increase (£000's)	number of workers affected by reductions (000's)	reduction in weekly hours (000's)
1974		and the second	10	and the second second	and the second
August	9,810	_	10,670	_	-
September	830	2010 - 112 M 51 51	2,410	117 <u></u> 5153-5333	
October	7,340		5,330	19	19
November	7,525		13,040		-
December	1,495	194 <u></u> 910 - 194	6,215		-
1975					
January	1,525	_	5,130	110	160
February	1,585	<u></u> 101011	4,250		
March	3,410		12,725		-
April	785		2.845		· ·
May*	2,600	_	9,280		-
June*	2,940		12,105	230	345
July*	1,460	260	5,160		
August	710	NET CLOT	1,300	NE MARTINE STATE	and the second

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospec-tive effect.

Retail prices, August 12, 1975

At August 12, 1975 the general* retail prices index was 139.3 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 138.5 at July 15 and with 109.8 at August 20, 1974. The index for August 1975 was published on September 12.

The rise in the index during the month was due to increases in the prices of milk, second-hand cars, clothing and some other goods and services which were only partly offset by reductions in the prices of tomatoes, potatoes and some other fresh vegetables and in the average charge for renting television sets.

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 131.7, and that for all other items of food was 137.5. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 139.7.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average prices of milk, eggs, dessert apples and some other items were offset by falls in the average prices of tomatoes, potatoes, carrots, and some other fresh vegetables, sugar, beef and lamb. The index for the food group as a whole was unchanged at 136.3. The rise in the average price of milk followed the raising of the maximum permitted prices on August 3. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations fell by about 6 per cent to 131.7, compared with 140.2 in July.

Alcoholic drink: The rise of rather more than one per cent in the group index was due mainly to a rise in the average level of prices of beer. The group index was 143.5, compared with 141.8 in July.

Housing: rises in the average levels of mortgage interest payments, rents and costs of materials for home decorations caused the group index to rise by nearly one per cent to 130.5, compared with 129.3 in July.

Durable household goods: There were rises in the average levels of prices of many items included in this group and the group index rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 135.2, compared with 134.2 in July.

Clothing and footwear: Higher prices for many articles of clothing and footwear caused the group index to rise by $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 127.6, compared with 125.7 in July.

Transport and vehicles: Mainly as a result of rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and of costs of repair and maintenance of motor vehicles, the group index rose by about 11 per cent to 148.2, compared with 145.9 in July.

Miscellaneous goods: Higher prices for a number of items included in this group caused the group index to rise by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 142.4, compared with 141.4 in July.

Services: The principal change in this group was a fall in the average level of charges, for renting television sets following the reduction in the rate of value added tax for most sets on 1 August. This change was partly offset by some relatively small increases in the charges for some other services, and the group index fell by nearly 2 per cent to 137.8, compared with 140.4 in July.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of nearly one per cent in the group index which was 136.6, compared with 135.4 in July.

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

1	Food: Total	124.2
	Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	136-3 138
	Meat and bacon	118
	Fish	108
	Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	142
	Milk, cheese and eggs	114
	Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	144
	Sugar, preserves and confectionery	195
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	163
	Other food	153
		151
11	Alcoholic drink	143-5
	Tobacco	158.8
IV	Housing: Total	130.5
	Rent	113
	Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	104†
	Rates and water charges	159
	Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials	
	for home repairs and decorations	157
v	Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	155-0
	Coal and coke	143
	Gas	119
1.1.1	Electricity	184
VI	Durable household goods: Total	135-2
	Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	131
	Radio, television and other household appliances	139
	Pottery, glassware and hardware	137
VII	Clothing and footwear: Total	127.6
	Men's outer clothing	131
	Men's underclothing	142
	Women's outer clothing	126
	Women's underclothing	134
	Children's clothing	130
	Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats	100
	and materials	123
155710.05	Footwear	123
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	148-2
	Motoring and cycling Fares	149 146
		140
x	Miscellaneous goods: Total	142.4
	Books, newspapers and periodicals Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	158 132
	Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other house-	132
	hold goods	155
	Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photo- graphic and optical goods, etc	134
x	Services: Total	137.8
	Postage and telephones	159
	Entertainment	121
	Other services, including domestic help, hairdress-	
	ing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry	
		143
	cleaning	143
ĸı		143 136·6

* 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 August 12, 1975 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

Item	Number of quotations August 12, 1975	Average price August 12, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Contraction of the Annual Contraction	National V	P	P
Beef: Home-killed	744	60.0	50 - 68
Chuck Sirloin (without bone)	717	96.7	50 - 68 78 -116
Silverside (without bone)*	767 553	82·6 57·0	74 - 90 46 - 70
Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone)	632	55.0	46 - 66
Brisket (without bone)	679	54·1 115·5	44 - 66 90 -135
Rump steak*	772	113.3	90 -135
Beef: Imported, chilled	25	54.0	10 11
Chuck Silverside (without bone)*	35 42	56·2 76·5	48 - 66 68 - 85
Rump steak*	56	95.4	68 - 85 76 -120
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone)	685	69.8	60 - 80
Breast*	673 634	19·8 52·3	14 - 30 30 - 68
Best end of neck Shoulder (with bone)	672	46.1	38 - 58
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	700	66.2	58 - 76
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone)	438	54·7 15·1	46 - 62 10 - 20
Breast* Best end of neck	434 415	44.8	32 - 54
Shoulder (with bone) Leg (with bone)	446	38.9	34 - 42
Leg (with bone)	450	59.4	54 - 64
Pork: Home-killed	in marked by		10 10
Leg (foot off) Belly*	731 727	57·0 41·4	48 - 68 35 - 48
Loin (with bone)	768	71.4	64 - 80
Pork sausages	749	35.0	29 - 40
Beef sausages	624	30.4	26 - 36
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	605	31.3	28 - 34
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb)			
oven ready	415	35.1	30 - 40
Fresh and smoked fish	The second second second		and the second second second
Cod fillets Haddock fillets	452 468	52·2 57·0	44 - 60 48 - 66
Haddock, smoked, whole	359	55.4	45 - 65
Plaice fillets	419	69.5	58 - 84
Halibut cuts Herrings	155 321	92·6 27·7	70 -110 20 - 36
Kippers, with bone	480	37.5	20 - 36 30 - 45
Bread			
White, 13 Ib wrapped and sliced loaf	706	16.1	14 - 17
White, 1 ³ / ₄ Ib unwrapped loaf White, 14 oz loaf	518 537	16·4 10·6	$\begin{array}{r} 15\frac{1}{2}-18\\ 9\frac{1}{2}-11\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$
Brown, 14 oz loaf	611	11.5	$11^{-} 12^{-}$
Flour			
Self-raising, per 3 lb	730	20.6	17 - 25
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose			
White Red	305 189	8.1	7 - 9 7 - 10
Ned	189	8.3	7 - 10

* Or Scottish equivalent.

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

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

ltem	Number of quotations August 12, 1975	Average price August 12, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Fresh vegetables—continued		p	P
Potatoes, new, loose	<u> </u>	_	
Tomatoes	690	17.7	12 - 28 6 - 12 5 - 12
Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	421 479	8·5 8·1	6 - 12 5 - 12
Cauliflower or broccoli	547	12.4	8 - 18
Brussels sprouts	658	8.8	
Carrots Onions	733	10.0	5 - 14 8 - 12
Mushrooms, per 2 lb	616	10.0	8 - 12 8 - 12
Fresh fruit	The second second		and an or
Apples, cooking	587 707	14·7 20·6	12 - 18 16 - 24
Apples, dessert Pears, dessert	603	19.3	16 - 24
Oranges	628	13.6	10 - 18
Bananas	705	16.0	14 – 18
Bacon Collar*	469	55.2	46 - 62
Gammon*	525	78.0	68 - 88
Middle cut*, smoked	409 338	71·5 77·4	63 - 86 62 - 88
Back, smoked Back, unsmoked	380	75-0	62 - 86
Streaky, smoked	318	57.0	48 - 69
Ham (not shoulder)	630	99-2	76 –120
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	577	25.3	20 - 30
Canned (red) salmon, $\frac{1}{2}$ -size can	674	54·3	49 - 60
Milk, ordinary, per pint	Ster- rest.	7.0	ala — Maaq
Butter			Seale Scol Sal
Home produced	567 648	31.6 29.8	28 - 36 28 - 32
New Zealand Danish	682	32.2	29 - 35
Margarine, standard quality, per ½ lh	151	11.7	11 - 13
Margarine, lower priced, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb	117	10.9	10 – 12
Lard	776	19.8	16 - 24
Cheese, cheddar type	757	43·2	38 - 48
Eggs, large, per doz	677	40.0	36 - 46
Eggs, standard, per doz Eggs, medium per doz	665 315	33·0 27·1	29 - 37 25 - 30
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	778	26.3	25 - 29
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	728	39.4	35 - 45
Tea, per 🛔 lb			
Higher priced	287	12.4	11 - 13
Medium priced	1,779	10.3	9 - 111
Lower priced	615	9.3	8 <u>1</u> - 10

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relates only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and 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 104-116 show the numbers of unemployed in Great Britain, and in each region, at the monthly counts. For Great Britain separate figures are given for males and females. People are included in the counts if they are registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office, have no job, and are both capable of and available for work on the count date. The counts include both claimants to unemployment benefit and people not claiming benefit, but they exclude non-claimants who are registered only for part-time work. Severely disabled people who are considered unlikely to obtain work other than under special conditions are also excluded.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

	not available			
-	nil or negligible ((less than	half the	final digit

	shown)					
n.e.s.	not elsewhere specified					

SIC UK Standard Industrial Classification (1958 or 1968 edition as indicated)

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

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

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

Quar	ter	Employee	s in employme	nt	Employers — and self-	HM	Employed	Un-	Working
		Males	Females	Total	employed	Forces	labour force	employed	population
A. U	NITED KINGDOM								
	mbers unadjusted for seasonal variations								
1972	March June September December	13,530 13,608 13,636 13,726	8,500 8,512 8,617 8,661	22,030 22,120 22,253 22,387	1,930 1,937 1,947 1,958	371 371 374 372	24,331 24,428 24,574 24,717	967 806 891 782	25,298 25,234 25,465 25,499
1973	March June September December	13,722 13,771 13,850 13,819	8,861 8,891 8,902 8,953	22,583 22,662 22,752 22,773	1,969 1,979 1,979* 1,979*	367 361 358 354	24,919 25,002 25,089 25,106	717 576 578 514	25,636 25,578 25,667 25,620
1974	March June	13,620 13,659	8,997 9,131	22,617 22,790	1,978* 1,977*	349 345	24,944 25,112	618 543	25,562 25,655
Nu	mbers adjusted for seasonal variations								
1972	March June September December	13,582 13,614 13,627 13,677	8,503 8,488 8,606 8,697	22,085 22,102 22,233 22,374	1,930 1,937 1,947 1,958	371 371 374 372	24,386 24,410 24,554 24,704		25,312 25,273 25,427 25,488
1973	March June September December	13,773 13,775 13,844 13,769	8,859 8,866 8,893 8,992	22,632 22,641 22,737 22,761	1,969 1,979 1,979* 1,979*	367 361 358 354	24,968 24,981 25,074 25,094		25,644 25,615 25,634 25,611
1974	March June	13,671 13,663	8,990 9,107	22,661 22,770	1,978* 1,977*	349 345	24,988 25,092		25,564 25,694
B. GF	EAT BRITAIN								
Nu	mbers unadjusted for seasonal variations								
1972	March June September December	13,241 13,319 13,346 13,435	8,318 8,331 8,434 8,477	21,559 21,650 21,780 21,912	1,865 1,872 1,883 1,894	371 371 374 372	23,795 23,893 24,037 24,178	925 767 848 745	24,720 24,660 24,885 24,923
1973	March June September December	13,430 13,478 13,556 13,525	8,676 8,705 8,713 8,761	22,106 22,182 22,269 22,286	1,905 1,916 1,916* 1,916*	367 361 358 354	24,378 24,459 24,543 24,556	683 546 545 486	25,061 25,005 25,088 25,042
1974	March June September‡ December‡	13,325 13,363 13,411 13,313	8,802 8,933 9,004 9,022	22,127 22,297 22,415 22,335	1,916* 1,916* 1,916* 1,916* 1,916*	349 345 347 343	24,392 24,558 24,678 24,594	590 516 647 †	24,982 25,074 25,325 †
1975	March‡	13,182	8,882	22,064	1,916*	338	24,318	768	25,086
Nu	mbers adjusted for seasonal variations								
1972	March June September December	13,292 13,326 13,338 13,385	8,321 8,306 8,423 8,513	21,613 21,632 21,761 21,898	1,865 1,872 1,883 1,894	371 371 374 372	23,849 23,875 24,018 24,164		24,733 24,696 24,851 24,912
1973	March June September December	13,481 13,483 13,551 13,475	8,674 8,679 8,705 8,800	22,155 22,162 22,256 22,275	1,905 1,916 1,916* 1,916*	367 361 358 354	24,427 24,439 24,530 24,545		25,068 25,041 25,059 25,035
1974	March June September‡ December‡	13,376 13,367 13,407 13,262	8,795 8,908 8,997 9,063	22,171 22,275 22,404 22,325	1,916* 1,916* 1,916* 1,916*	349 345 347 343	24,436 24,536 24,667 24,584		24,983 25,109 25,297 †
1975	March‡	13,233	8,872	22,105	1,916*	338	24,359		25,086

Pestimates 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.

TABLE 100

tandard Region:	South East*	East Anglia	South West*	West Midlands	East Midlands*	Yorks- Humber*	North West*	North*	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
971 June	7,353	607	1,325	2,207	1,352	1,893	2,719	1,229	962	2,003	21,648
972 June	7,369	622	1,344	2,172	1,362	1,890	2,699	1,230	973	1,989	21,650
973 June	7,461	652	1,399	2,242	1,409	1,942	2,753	1,274	1,000	2,050	22,182
974 June	7,368	665	1,519	2,247	1,483	1,991	2,702	1,245	992	2,084	22,297

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

EMPLOYMENT

working population

THOUSAN	D	S
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employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

EMPLOYMENT

Great Britain:	employees	in	employment:	industrial	analysis

		harolat	Index of tion indu		Manut indust	facturing ries	•						M	ba			
		Total all industries and services	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
971	June	21,648	9,869.8	96-5	7,886-3	96.8	420·8	393-4	743.5	44-3	435·2	556-4	1,038.5	164-2	799·3	183-3	807·1
	July August September		9,875-6 9,869-4 9,843-0	96·2 95·9 95·7	7,888-4 7,886-7 7,858-9	96·4 96·1 95·7		392·1 392·8 392·2	758·6 760·1 747·8	44-3 44-5 44-4	436·6 437·5 435·3	555-2 551-9 549-7	1,029·9 1,025·3 1,019·8	163·5 164·1 163·5	796-2 794-3 795-5	183-2 183-3 183-2	804·7 802·1 801·3
	October November December		9,803·0 9,767·4 9,735·7	95·2 94·7 94·5	7,829·5 7,793·0 7,773·6	95-2 94-7 94-4		390-6 388-7 386-6	747·0 746·4 743·7	44·1 43·8 43·6	434·1 432·7 431·9	545-3 540-4 535-9	1,010·7 1,002·7 997·6	162-3 162-0 161-4	794-1 793-0 794-0	182.6 181.3 181.2	798-0 790-0 787-6
972	January February March		9,648·3 9,611·2 9,576·8	94-3 93-9 93-8	7,701·1 7,674·1 7,630·9	94·2 93·9 93·6		386-0 385-7 381-0	729·8 724·3 722·2	43·2 42·8 42·7	428·1 426·6 425·6	530·9 526·4 519·4	987-7 980-1 972-9	159·9 158·8 157·3	788-5 794-8 788-4	178-4 178-3 179-1	784-7 782-8 778-8
	April May June	21,650	9,598·6 9,597·7 9,595·6	93·9 93·9 93·9	7,631·8 7,623·1 7,613·3	93·6 93·4 93·4	415·8	379·9 378·5 377·0	723·7 726·6 729·8	42·5 42·3 41·9	424·8 425·8 424·0	518·8 516·4 515·6	969-0 965-6 963-8	156-5 155-9 155-7	788·8 785·5 780·4	179-4 179-3 176-9	776·9 776·1 775·6
	July August September		9,627·2 9,652·5 9,636·9	93·8 93·7 93·6	7,638·1 7,662·5 7,665·0	93·3 93·3 93·3		374·3 373·8 372·7	741·8 745·8 741·1	41.8 41.8 41.8	425·4 427·1 425·7	515·9 514·8 516·3	963·2 962·2 963·4	156·2 155·8 155·9	786·6 788·1 786·2	176-3 176-2 177-6	775-2 777-4 780-8
	October November December		9,655·6 9,695·7 9,683·2	93·7 94·0 94·0	7,667·6 7·677·9 7,676·4	93·2 93·2 93·2		371.9 370.9 369.8	739·5 740·2 733·2	41.5 41.2 41.2	423·8 423·8 425·0	516·9 517·5 518·3	960-7 961-9 963-6	156-5 157-3 157-8	790·2 793·4 793·9	176-9 174-9 175-0	781-4 782-9 784-5
973	January February March		9,631·4 9,669·5 9,671·7	94·1 94·5 94·7	7,639·0 7,652·3 7,656·6	93·4 93·6 93·9		368·7 368·0 366·5	721·1 715·1 714·8	41.0 41.1 41.0	422·1 423·1 423·7	519·4 520·6 520·3	959·6 960·2 961·1	157·5 159·1 159·5	789·5 792·9 794·7	174·3 174·2 174·5	784·8 788·7 788·4
	April May June	22,182	9,681·1 9,679·1 9,698·0	94·7 94·7 94·8	7,655·1 7,658·4 7,664·0	93·8 93·9 94·1	420·8	364·6 363·2 360·7	716·2 720·6 728·1	40·6 40·5 40·4	422·4 422·8 424·5	520·2 518·0 517·6	960-1 955-6 955-5	159-5 159-2 159-3	795·6 796·4 795·3	175-4 178-6 177-3	786-4 785-2 788-9
	July August September		9,747·5 9,764·2 9,760·7	94·9 94·9 94·9	7,705·8 7,723·9 7,724·1	94·1 94·0 94·0		358·4 356·9 354·0	748·7 752·4 742·1	40·0 39·9 39·8	426·9 429·2 428·7	518·7 519·9 519·2	955-9 959-0 964-2	158·7 158·6 159·5	800-0 804-2 809-7	173·6 173·5 177·5	789·7 791·9 791·0
	October November December		9,766·6 9,805·0 9,812·7	94-9 95-0 95-2	7,741·4 7,778·6 7,799·4	94·1 94·5 94·7		351·3 348·8 346·6	744·3 749·2 749·9	39·4 39·0 39·1	430-8 434-1 435-6	517·5 516·6 516·0	964·6 970·8 972·0	160·0 161·1 161·3	815·6 826·6 830·9	177-2 177-1 177-1	792·9 790·3 793·4
974	January February March		9,710·9 9,697·7 9,659·8	94·9 94·8 94·6	7,719·3 7,701·0 7,685·7	94·4 94·3 94·2		345·7 345·5 344·0	741·0 741·8 740·6	39·0 39·0 38·9	431·1 431·7 430·9	511·3 509·8 507·6	960·3 960·2 959·4	160-0 159-6 159-1	826·9 824·3 824·6	176-1 175-7 175-1	788·7 784·5 782·2
	April May June	22,297	9,662·2 9,674·4 9,678·6	94·6 94·6 94·6	7,690·7 7,707·5 7,705·0	94·3 94·5 94·5	403·8	345·7 346·7 346·8	738·0 738·7 739·7	39·0 39·2 39·3	431·4 432·7 432·1	507·0 505·3 506·6	962-1 963-8 964-7	158-9 158-2 158-6	825-2 828-7 830-0	175-1 174-3 175-1	783-1 783-1 783-4
	July‡ August‡ September‡	22,415	9,714·4 9,748·8 9,733·1	94·6 94·7 94·6	7,742·2 7,774·0 7,758·9	94·5 94·6 94·4	400-2	346·1 347·5 347·9	751-9 754-5 746-6	39·5 39·7 39·7	436·5 440·2 440·1	509·0 510·9 511·7	969·4 973·7 977·5	158-8 159-6 158-9	834·7 838·7 837·4	174-0 176-2 178-6	783-3 785-1 787-6
	October‡ November‡ December‡	22,335	9,730·2 9,689·0 9,637·1	94·5 93·9 93·5	7,758·8 7,749·0 7,710·4	94·3 94·1 93·6	380-6	347·6 347·9 347·8	746·1 745·9 742·8	40·0 40·2 40·3	440-9 440-4 439-6	512·8 514·1 514·7		159-4 159-4 158-9	837·1 833·2 823·7	177-0 179-1 178-0	789·2 789·7 792·9
75	January‡ February‡ March‡	22,064	9,558·3 9,502·2 9,449·9	93·4 92·9 92·6	7,638·3 7,584·5 7,536·1	93-4 92-9 92-4	365·5	348-0 349-0 350-7	735·1 727·1 719·3	40·3 40·3 40·2	438·2 436·3 434·0	511-9 510-6 509-4	972-9 970-6 966-5	157·8 156·0 155·4	810-6 803-6 798-7	177·8 177·0 177·0	787·6 780·9 773·2
	April‡ May‡ June‡		9,399-6 9,359-4 9,314-8	92·0 91·6 91·1	7,484·3 7,429·9 7,378·6	91·8 91·1 90·5		351-9 351-6 353-6	715-1 713-8 714-0	40·2 40·2 39·8	430-5 427-9 425-3	506·6 504·3 500·3	960-4 955-0 949-3	154·1 152·1 151·8	788-2 778-9 770-4	176-6 176-1 176-6	770-1 759-9 750-7
	July‡		9,297.6	90.5	7,358.0	89.8		352.2	728.3	40.0	427.2	496.9		150.8	759.4	175.7	743.1

Note: The figures for Gas, Electricity, Water and, therefore, for Total Index of Production industries from July 1974 have been revised to be in line with estimates from the new quarterly series published at page 891. The introduction of this new series enables estimates for service industries, hitherto available only for June each year, to be published quarterly.

* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).
† Excluding members of HM Forces.
‡ Figures after June 1974 are provisional.

927	T GAZETTE		F EMPL	MENT O	EPART	975 D	MBER 19	SEPTE									
EMPLOYMENT employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain TABLE 103 (continued)																	
	140037			elv. neg gy	dis dis					1999- 1893	Signary .	CUTERNA CUTERNA A REFER	CE QEY CA GH	10.0.101 10.0.101 10.7.10	ntinued)	E 103 (co.	TABL
		Public administration and defence†	Miscellaneous services	Professional and scientific services	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Distributive trades	Transport and communication	Gas, electricity and water	Construction	Other manufacturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, furniture, etc	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Clothing and footwear	Leather, leather goods and fur	Textiles	Metal goods
1971	June	1,473-4	1,906.4	2,915.5	962.5	2,555.1	1,544.8	368-5	1,221.6	331.3	588.8	264.2	301.5	429.1	46.5	581.2	571.8
	July August September							365-1 362-9 359-6	1,230-0 1,227-0 1,232-3	333-8 334-1 332-6	588-9 590-8 589-3	264·0 265·7 267·0	302·2 301·7 299·5	429·2 433·2 436·0	46·4 46·3 46·2	580·7 581·1 577·7	571·1 570·8 570·2
	October November December							360·9 358·3 356·4	1,222-0 1,227-4 1,219-1	332-9 331-8 331-7	587·8 585·2 583·7	268·3 269·5 269·9	298·9 297·8 297·5	436·0 435·3 435·3	46·3 46·4 46·2	573·6 569·9 568·8	567-5 564-8 563-6
1972	January February March							353-6 353-2 351-5	1,207·6 1,198·2 1,213·4	327·8 328·0 327·6	578·8 577·7 574·2	269·2 269·5 268·9	295·9 294·3 292·8	430·3 428·9 426·4	45·6 45·2 44·5	563-5 560-4 557-7	558·8 555·2 552·6
	April May June	1,513.8	2,001.7	3,030.9	982·7	2,587-5	1,520.1	350·5 348·8 347·1	1,236·4 1,247·3 1,258·2	328·6 328·7 330·7	573·4 572·5 572·6	270-4 269-2 270-2	292·9 294·2 294·9	428·8 428·0 425·7	44-6 44-9 45-0	559-6 559-1 558-0	553-0 552-9 552-6
	July August September							346-0 344-8 345-3	1,268·8 1,271·4 1,253·9	332-3 334-3 335-4	573·5 575·0 571·6	271·5 274·6 274·7	296·9 298·7 297·5	425·2 429·6 430·9	44·9 45·0 45·0	557·0 560·7 562·2	554-2 555-4 559-0
	October November December							345·0 343·6 342·6	1,271·1 1,303·3 1,294·4	335-3 337-1 336-8	573-0 571-7 570-6	277-4 280-4 281-5	297·4 298·1 297·2	430-9 430-8 430-1	45-0 45-0 45-0	560-0 560-0 559-3	561-2 561-8 563-4
1973	January February March							342·6 340·6 339·6	1,281·1 1,308·6 1,309·0	335·8 337·2 338·8	566·9 566·3 566·3	281·1 283·4 283·9	295·7 296·7 297·1	426-4 426-4 426-4	44·7 44·5 44·3	557-8 559-0 558-6	561-4 563-7 563-4
	April May June	1,543.5	2,113.5	3,170·5	1,043.4	2,690.5	1,501.3	338·7 336·9 335·4	1,322.7 1,320.6 1,337.9	340-0 343-7 344-2	566·9 566·9 567·7	284·1 285·5 286·5	299-4 299-0 299-1	424·6 422·5 417·6	44·2 44·3 44·0	556-5 556-3 555-0	562.9 563.2 563.0
	July August September							335-1 334-9 335-9	1,348·2 1,348·5 1,346·7	346·9 348·4 347·4	573·8 576·4 577·7	287·8 288·1 288·8	301·0 301·6 300·3	415·7 412·5 412·0	43·7 43·5 43·3	557-4 556-0 553-5	567·3 568·8 569·3
	October November December							335-8 335-2 335-4	1,338·1 1,342·4 1,331·3	350·5 353·2 353·7	581-5 583-6 586-0	288·7 289·0 289·2	299·3 300·4 300·7	412·8 414·7 415·2	43·2 42·9 43·2	551·1 553·2 555·6	572·2 576·8 580·4
1974	January February March							335-6 335-1 335-4	1,310·3 1,316·1 1,294·7	347·4 345·2 346·1	583-8 584-5 583-7	283·1 281·6 280·2	295·5 294·0 293·3	409·7 407·4 406·2	43·0 42·9 42·8	549·2 547·0 544·6	573-4 571-7 570-3
	April May June	1,550.9	2,088.0	3,284·3	1,100.6	2,706-9	1,483·1	337·5 337·0 337·0	1,288·3 1,283·2 1,289·7	348·2 350·8 350·5	582·7 585·9 582·2	278·9 278·6 277·9	293·5 294·5 295·1	405·8 407·8 404·3	42·8 42·8 42·3	545·5 546·8 545·9	573-5 576-4 577-3
	July‡ August‡ September‡	1,563-2	2,068.9	3,356.0	1,104-2	2,692·2	1,496.7	338·5 340·1 341·8	1,287·6 1,287·2 1,284·5	355-3 357-3 353-6	584-9 587-1 586-3	276·2 276·1 274·9	295·5 298·1 295·8	403·6 405·6 404·6	42·2 42·2 41·6	545-9 548-6 544-6	581.5 580.5 579.3
	October‡ November‡ December‡	1,577.4	2,002·2	3,420.3	1,086-2	2,733·2	1,497.9	342-6 343-4 344-3	1,281·2 1,248·7 1,234·6	355-7 353-1 348-7	587·2 587·7 585·4	274·3 271·8 269·4	294·3 292·6 287·6	404·4 406·0 403·8	41·9 42·1 42·0	539-9 536-2 530-3	580·2 579·1 575·9
1975	January‡ February‡ March‡	1,592.1	1,999.0	3,436·4	1,071.7	2,648.6	1,501.0	344·8 345·3 345·9	1,227·2 1,223·4 1,217·2	342-2 335-5 331-8	580·3 576·3 574·5	264-8 264-6 264-6	288-3 288-1 286-8	398-6 396-1 393-9	41.6 41.6 41.8	521·8 516·4 510·5	568-5 563-6 558-5
	April‡ May‡ June‡							345·5 345·6 345·4	1,217·9 1,232·3 1,237·2	327·3 323·8 322·3	570-8 567-3 561-9	264·0 262·1 261·5	283-8 281-9 277-8	393·0 391·5 389·4	41·3 41·3 41·1	508-6 506-8 503-8	553·7 547·0 542·3
	July‡							345-4	1,242.0	321-9	560-3	261.1	277-2	387.5	41.5	502.4	539-4

Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

		UNEMPLOY	ED		UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
		1	10 18	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ad	justed
	-	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966	Monthly averages	1-0 1-1 1-3 1-9 2-0 1-5 1-4 1-9 2-3 1-6 1-4 1-4 1-4	213-2 229-6 294-5 410-1 444-5 345-8 312-1 431-9 520-6 372-2 317-0 330-9	4-2 3-7 5-2 8-3 11-7 8-6 7-1 13-1 18-3 10-4 8-6 7-4		208-9 225-9 289-4 401-9 432-8 337-2 304-9 418-8 502-3 364-7 308-4 322-4 322-4	Allen R. Crossena	1.0 1.0 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.3 1.8 2.2 1.6 1.3 1.4 2.2
67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74†		2-2 2-4 2-4 2-5 3-4 3-8 2-6 2-6	521-0 549-4 543-8 582-2 758-4 844-1 597-9 599-7	9·1 8·6 9·0 14·8 19·1 7·0 13·7	2·0 2·5 4·4 5·4 6·7 9·1 10·2 14·5	509-8 538-4 530-7 567-8 737-0 816-0 580-7 571-5		2-3 2-3 2-5 3-3 3-6 2-6 2-5
971	October 11 November 8 December 6	3·7 3·8 3·9	819·3 851·2 867·8	19-3 11-9 8-6	0·8 0·2	799-2 839-3 859-0	808-5 834-4 847-7	3.6 3.7 3.8
972	January 10 February 14 March 13	4-1 4-1 4-1	928·6 925·2 924·8	10·1 8·4 7·1	2·0 0·1 0·1	916·6 916·7 917·6	860·5 870·7 876·2	3-8 3-9 3-9
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4·1 3·7 3·4	928·2 832·0 767·3	16·5 10·1 8· 4	16·4 0·2 1·8	895·4 821·8 757·1	868-1 838-0 808-1	3·9 3·7 3·6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3.6 3.9 3.8	803·7 863·8 848·0	19·2 60·9 42·0	28·6 30·4 25·0	755-9 772-5 781-0	804-6 799-9 803-3	3.6 3.6 3.6
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3·5 3·4 3·3	792·1 770·4 744·9	23·2 13·4 9·7	2·6 1·8	766·3 757·1 733·4	775-7 755-6 729-5	3-5 3-4 3-3
73	January 8 February 12 March 12	3-5 3-2 3-0	785·0 717·5 682·6	9·1 6·6 5·0	15·6 	760-4 710-9 677-6	704·9 665·8 636·3	3·1 2·9 2·8
	April 9 May 14 June 11	3.0 2.6 2.4	691-9 591-0 545-9	4·2 3·3 3·6	44·1 1·0	643·6 587·7 541·4	615·6 604·8 593·7	2·7 2·7 2·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·5 2·4	555-2 570-7 545-4	7·7 21·6 13·0	19·8 19·2 18·5	527·7 530·0 513·9	576·3 555·0 533·8	2·5 2·4 2·3
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·2 2·2 2·1	509-6 493-6 486-2	5·1 2·3 1·8	2·8 1·9	501·6 491·2 482·5	511·3 490·3 479·7	2·2 2·2 2·1
74	January 14 February 11 March 11	2-7 2-6 2-6	605·6 599·2 590·1	4·5 3·1 2·0	7·9 	593·1 596·1 588·1	538·0 551·6 546·9	2·4 2·4 2·4
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2·8 2·3 2·3	646·8 535·4 515·8	5·6 4·9 5·4	66·9 1·1	574·3 530·4 509·2	546·1 548·1 562·4	2·4 2·4 2·5
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·5 2·9 2·8	566·8 656·3 647·1	14·4 56·0 33·4	24·4 27·6 29·3	528-1 572-7 584-4	576·8 596·5 603·2	2.5 2.6 2.6
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	2.7 2.7 	612·5 621·4 	13·4 8·0 	2·3 	596·8 613·4	606·5 612·8 	2.7 2.7
75	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	3·3 3·3 3·4	742·0 757·1 768·4	8·0 8·4 5·8	4·0 —	731-0 748-7 762-6	678·0 704·5 721·5	3.0 3.1 3.2
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3-9 3-6 3-6	899·7 813·1 831·3	19·9 14·3 18·4	91·5 2·8	788·3 798·8 810·1	759·9 816·7 863·7	3·3 3·6 3·8
	July 14 August 11	4·5 5·2	1,036·3 1,195·4	55·3 158·2	92·0 93·5	889·1 943·8	937·8 967·1	4·1 4·2

WITH OVER EVELUPING SOURCE

	provide Diagona and	UNEMPLOY	Ð			UNEMPLOYED		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ad	justed
			(0001.)	School-leavers	Adult students*	(0001-)	Number	Percentage rate
55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	Monthly averages	per cent 1.0 1.1 2.3 1.7 1.6 2.2 2.7 1.9 1.6 1.7 1.6 2.2 2.7 1.9 3.2 3.5 4.6 5.0 3.6	(000's) 137-4 151-0 204-3 293-8 322-6 248-3 226-3 321-9 393-9 279-6 240-6 259-6 420-7 460-7 461-9 495-3 639-8 705-1 499-4	(000's) 2·3 2·0 3·0 5·0 7·5 5·4 4·3 7·9 11·1 6·4 5·1 4·5 5·7 5·5 5·6 5·7 9·5 12·4 4·5	- (000's) 	(000's) 135-1 148-9 201-3 288-8 315-1 242-9 222-0 314-0 382-8 273-2 235-5 255-1 413-4 453-1 452-9 485-4 625-3 686-2 487-9	(000's)	Per cent 1-0 1-1 1-1 1-4 2-0 2-2 1-7 1-5 2-1 2-6 1-8 1-6 1-7 2-8 3-1 3-1 3-1 3-4 4-5 4-5 3-5
73 74† 71	October 11 November 8	4·9 5·1 5·2	500-9 684-4 712-9 731-6	8·5 12·3 7·8 5·7	9-3 0-6 0-1	483·1 671·4 705·1 725·8	684-3 706-0 717-3	3·5 4·9 5·0 5·1
72	December 6 January 10 February 14 March 13	5-6 5-6 5-6	783-7 781-3 780-3	6·4 5·5 4·7	1-5 0-1 0-1	775-8 775-7 775-5	726-6 736-7 740-6	5-2 5-3 5-3
	April 10 May 8 June 12	5-6 5-0 4-6	779-0 699-8 648-2	10-9 7-0 5-8	12-3 0-2 1- 4	755-8 692-5 641-0	732-2 704-9 680-1	5·2 5·0 4·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11	4·8 5·1 5·0	670·2 707·2 699·3	12·1 38·9 26·8	20-4 21-1 17-5	637-6 647-1 655-0	675-4 670-1 675-6	4·8 4·8 4·8
	October 9 November 13 December 11	4·7 4·6 4·4	654·9 637·2 620·2	15·2 8·9 6·5	2·2 1·3	637·5 628·3 612·4	649·9 631·5 609·8	4-7 4-5 4-4
'3	January 8 February 12 March 12	4-7 4-3 4-1	651-7 596-7 568-9	6·0 4·3 3·3	11·3 	634·4 592·4 565·6	585·8 554·4 531·0	4·2 4·0 3·8
	April 9 May 14 June 11	4·1 3·6 3·3	569·4 497·2 461·8	2·8 2·2 2·4	29·2 0·8	537-4 -495-0 -458-6	513·3 507·8 498·7	3·7 3·6 3·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	3·3 3·4 3·2	464·7 473·1 452·8	5·0 14·2 8·1	13-8 13-0 12-3	445·8 445·9 432·4	483·8 467·1 451·1	3·5 3·4 3·2
	October 8 November 12 December 10	3·1 3·0 3·0	427-4 416-1 412-7	3·2 1·4 1·1	2·2 1·3	422-0 414-6 410-3	434·1 418·1 408·5	3·1 3·0 2·9
4	January 14 February 11 March 11	3·7 3·7 3·6	511·1 507·1 501·9	2·8 1·9 1·2	5·8 	502-5 505-2 500-7	454·4 467·7 466·3	3·3 3·4 3·4
	April 8 May 13 June 10	3·9 3·3 3·2	532·1 455·6 440·3	3·3 3·2 3·6	42-4 0-8	486·3 452·5 435·8	462·1 465·5 476·5	3·3 3·4 3·5
	July 8 August 12 September 9	3-4 3-9 3-8	474·7 535·2 527·4	9-6 35-5 20-2	16-3 17-7 18-1	448-8 482-0 489-1	486-9 502-4 506-8	3·5 3·6 3·7
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	3·7 3·7 	508·6 516·3	8·0 4·7	1.6 	499·1 511·6 	510·9 515·3	3.7 3.7
5	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	4·4 4·5 4·6	613·0 624·6 632·8	5-0 5-0 3-5	3·0 —	605-0 619-6 629-3	560∙0 582∙4 595∙0	4·1 4·2 4·3
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5·2 4·8 4·9	718·7 667·0 681·6	12:5 8:7 11:2	55·5 2·0	650·7 658·2 668·4	626·4 671·4 709·4	4·5 4·9 5·1
	July 14 August 11	5-9 6-6	809-7 907-4	32-3 91- 9	56-6 55-9	720-8 759-6	758-9 779-6	5-5 5-6

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1974 is 22,813,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974. • The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

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

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1974 is 13,804,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974. * The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

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

Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

		UNEMPLOY	UNEMPLOYED					SCHOOL-
		Percentage	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ad	justed
		rate		School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage
1055		per cent	$-\frac{(000's)}{75.7}$	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1964 1965 1966 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	> Monthly averages	(1.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.6 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.8 1.2 0.8 1.2 0.9 0.8 1.2 1.0 0.9 0.8 1.2 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4	75-7 78-6 90-2 116-3 121-9 97-6 85-8 110-0 126-7 92-6 76-4 71-3 100-2 88-8 81-9 86-9 81-9 86-9 118-6	1-9 1-6 2-2 3-3 4-2 2-8 5-2 7-2 4-1 3-5 2-9 3-5 3-0 3-0 3-0 3-3 3-0 3-3 3-0 3-3	 0.3 0.5 1-0 1-3 1-7	73-8 77-0 88-1 113-1 117-7 94-3 83-0 104-8 119-5 88-5 72-9 68-3 96-5 85-2 77-9 82-5 85-2 77-9 82-5 111-7		1-0 1-2 1-5 1-5 1-2 1-3 1-3 1-1 1-3 1-1 0-9 0-1 1-0 0-9 1-0 1-0 0-9 1-0 1-3
1973 1974†	}	1.6 1.1 1.1	139-0 98-5 98-8	6·7 2·5 5·2	2·6 3·3 5·2	129·7 92·8 88·5		1.5 1.1 1.0
1971	October 11 November 8 December 6	1.6 1.7 1.6	134-9 138-4 136-2	7·0 4·2 2·9	0·1 0·1	127-9 134-2 133-2	124-2 128-4 130-4	1.5 1.5 1.6
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	1.7 1.7 1.7	144-9 143-9 144-5	3.7 2.8 2.4	0·5 —	140·8 141·1 142·1	133-9 134-0 135-6	1-6 1-6 1-6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	1-8 1-6 1-4	149·2 132·2 119·1	5-6 3-0 2-6	4·2 0·4	139·4 129·2 116·2	135-9 133-1 128-0	1-6 1-6 1-5
	July 10 August 14 September 11	1.6 1.9 1.8	133-6 156-6 148-7	7·1 22·0 15·2	8·2 9·3 7·6	118·3 125·3 126·0	129·2 129·8 127·7	1.5 1.5 1.5
	October 9 November 13 December 11	1-6 1-6 1-5	137·3 133·3 124·7	8·0 4·5 3·2	0·5 0·5	128-7 128-8 120-9	125·8 124·1 119·7	1.5 1.5 1.4
973	January 8 February 12 March 12	1-5 1-4 1-3	133-3 120-8 113-8	3·1 2·3 1·8	4·2 —	126-0 118-5 112-0	119·1 111·4 105·3	1-4 1-3 1-2
	April 9 May 14 June 11	1-4 1-1 1-0	122-5 93-8 84-1	1·5 1·1 1·2	14·9 0·2	106-1 92-7 82-7	102·3 97·0 95·0	1·2 1·1 1·1
	July 9 August 13 September 10	1-0 1-1 1-1	90·5 97·7 92·6	2·7 7·4 4·9	6·0 6·1 6·2	81·8 84·1 81·4	92·5 87·9 82·7	1·1 1·0 0·9
	October 8 November 12 December 10	0·9 0·9 0·8	82-3 77-5 73-6	1·9 0·9 0·7	0-7 0-6	79-6 76-6 72-2	77-2 72-2 71-2	0-9 0-8 0-8
74	January 14 February 11 March 11	1.0 1.0 1.0	94·5 92·1 88·2	1.7 1.2 0.8	2·2 	90-6 90-9 87-4	83·6 83·9 80·6	0-9 0-9 0-9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	1·3 0·9 0·8	114·7 79·7 75·5	2:3 1:8 1:8	24·4 0·4	88-0 78-0 73-4	84·0 82·6 85·9	0-9 0-9 1-0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	1.0 1.3 1.3	92·2 121·1 119·7	4·8 20·5 13·2	8·1 10·0 11·2	79-3 90-6 95-3	89-9 94-1 96-4	1.0 1.0 1.1
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	1·2 1·2 ··	103·9 105·1	5-5 3-3 	0.7 	97·8 101·8 	95·6 97·5	1-1 1-1
75	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	1-4 1-5 1-5	130-0 132-5 135-6	3·0 3·3 2·4	1·0 —	126·0 129·1 133·3	118·0 122·1 126·5	1·3 1·4 1·4
	April 14 May 12 June 9	2·0 1·6 1·7	181·0 146·2 149·7	7·4 5·6 7·2	36·1 0·8	137·6 140·6 141·8	133-5 145-3 154-4	1.5 1.6 1.7
	July 14 August 11	2·5 3·2	226·7 288·0	23·0 66·3	35·3 37·6	168·3 184·2	178·9 187·5	2·0 2·1

			rate		Schoo
			per cent	(000's)	(000's)
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages		··· ···	48.1 54.0 71.6 95.2 92.8 71.3 71.4 96.8 109.9 76.6 68.1 75.6 68.1 75.6 127.8 128.6 122.4 126.6 153.6 162.8 114.0	0-8 0-7 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-5
1974†	J		(1.6	117-2	1.3
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		2·5 2·5 2·5	185-9 185-9 185-9	0-9 0-7 0-6
	April 10 May 8 June 12		2·4 2·2 1·9	182-1 162-9 146-1	2·0 0·9 0·7
	July 10 August 14 September 11		2·0 2·1 2·1	149·3 158·1 156·2	1·1 6·3 4·6
	October 9 November 13 December 11		2·0 2·0 1·9	150-9 148-9 141-1	2·2 0·9 0·6
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		2·0 1·8 1·7	151-5 139-5 132-3	0·7 0·5 0·4
	April 9 May 14 June 11		1.7 1.5 1.4	130-0 114-1 104-0	0·3 0·3 0·3
	July 9 August 13 September 10		1·4 1·4 1·3	102-6 104-3 101-4	0.5 2.0 1.6
	October 8 November 12 December 10		1·3 1·3 1·2	99·4 96-0 92·8	0·8 0·3 0·2
974	January 14 February 11 March 11		1.6 1.6 1.6	123·5 123·8 120·7	0·3 0·2 0·2
	April 8 (a)	arr.	1.7	125.8	0.8
	April 8 (b) May 13 June 10		1.6 1.4 1.4	122-7 105-8 101-8	0·8 0·8 0·8
	July 8 August 12 September 9		1·4 1·6 1·7	106·7 121·2 124·4	0-8 4-6 3-5
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡		1.7 1.7 	123·8 124·8	1.5 0.8
975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10		2·1 2·2 2·2	155-0 161-1 164-6	0·8 0·6
	April 14 May 12 June 9		2.6 2.4 2.4	192·3 177·4 182·5	3·0 2·1 2·2
	July 14 August 11		3-0 3-5	224-9 263-9	4·6 27·1

UNEMPLOYED

Number

Percentage

TABLE 107

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

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1974 is 9,009,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974. * The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

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

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South East Region

UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS of which: Actual number Seasonally adjusted ol-leavers Adult students* Number Percentage rate (000's) (000's) (000's) per cent 47-3 53-3 70-6 93-7 69-8 70-0 94-4 107-3 75-1 66-7 74-3 126-0 120-7 124-5 150-2 112-5 ... ··· ··· 0.8 0.9 1.6 1.5 1.6 2.0 2.1 1.5 0.1 0.1 0.5 0.7 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.5 114.4 1.5 185-1 185-2 185-3 171·2 172·7 173·6 2·3 2·3 2·3 = 179·5 162·0 145·3 171-3 164-5 158-3 2·3 2·2 2·1 0.6 0.1 144-6 148-3 149-7 157·8 156·3 156·0 3.6 3.5 1.9 2·1 2·1 2·1 151·1 147·4 140·8 148·6 147·9 140·3 2·0 2·0 1·9 0.2 0.2 149-9 138-9 131-9 136·6 127·1 120·6 1.8 1.7 1.6 0.9 Ξ 125-8 113-8 103-7 117·5 116·2 116·9 1.6 1.5 1.5 3.9 -1·8 1·8 1·3 100-3 100-6 98-5 113·3 108·3 104·0 1.5 1.4 1.4 100·6 95·4 93·3 1·3 1·3 1·2 0.5 98·2 95·8 92·5 0.1 108·8 112·1 109·3 122·0 123·6 120·5 1.2 1.4 1.5 1.4 Ξ 6.8 118.1 109.7 1.5 115·1 105·1 101·0 106·9 107·4 113·7 6.7 1·4 1·4 1·5 Ξ 1·9 3·2 3·0 104·0 113·4 118·0 116·3 120·5 122·7 1.6 1.6 1.6 121·5 124·0 123·6 123·8 0.8 1·7 1·7 ... 142-0 149-3 153-4 154-0 160-3 164-0 1·9 2·0 2·1 174·4 175·2 180·1 166·2 177·5 192·9 2·2 2·4 2·6 14.9 0.2 19·0 19·4 201·2 217·4 213·5 224·5 2·9 3·0

The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

			UNEMPLOY	ED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
			Percentage rate	Number	of which: School-leavers	Adult students*	Actual number	Seasonally ad	and the second
	FRAME Disk Estrat	(aton)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958 1957 1958 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1965 1966 1967 1968 1967 1969 1970 1971 1973	>Monthly averages			5.4 6.0 8.9 11.1 9.9 7.9 7.3 9.6 11.0 8.5 7.8 8.6 12.4 12.2 12.3 13.8 19.8 18.6 12.5 13.1	0-1 0-1 0-2 0-2 0-4 0-4 0-4 0-4 0-4 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2 0-2	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	5:3 5:9 8:7 10:9 9:6 7:6 7:1 9:2 10:5 8:3 7:6 8:4 12:1 11:9 12:0 13:5 19:4 18:3 12:3 12:8		··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··
971	October 11 November 8 December 6		3·3 3·4 3·5	20·4 21·1 21·6	0·3 0·2 0·1		20·1 20·9 21·4	20·9 21·1 20·9	3·3 3·4 3·3
972	January 10 February 14 March 13		3·6 3·6 3·5	23·3 23·0 22·6	0-2 0-1 0-1		23·1 22·9 22·5	21·3 20·7 20·5	3·3 3·2 3·2
	April 10 May 8 June 12		3·5 3·0 2·5	22·1 19·2 16·2	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·2 	21.7 19·0 16·1	19·9 18·7 17·7	3·1 2·9 2·8
	July 10 August 14 September 11		2·5 2·6 2·5	16·1 16·6 16·3	0·1 0·8 0·5	0·3 0·2 0·1	15·6 15·6 15·6	17·7 17·3 17·1	2·8 2·7 2·7
	October 9 November 13 December 11		2·5 2·5 2·5	15·8 16·2 16·0	0·2 0·2 0·1		15·5 16·0 15·8	16·2 16·1 15·6	2.5 2.5 2.4
73	January 8 February 12 March 12		2·5 2·4 2·3	16·8 16·0 15·2	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·2 	16·5 15·9 15·1	14·5 13·8 13·1	2·2 2·1 2·0
	April 9 May 14 June 11		2·2 1·9 1·7	14·8 12·7 11·0	Ξ	0·6 —	14·2 12·7 10·9	12·5 12·4 12·8	1.9 1.9 1.9
	July 9 August 13 September 10		1·6 1·6 1·6	10-6 10-9 10-5	0·1 0·2 0·2	0·1 0·2 0·1	10·5 10·4 10·3	12·6 12·3 11·5	1.9 1.9 1.7
	October 8 November 12 December 10		1.6 1.5 1.6	10·5 10·2 10·5	0·1 		10·4 10·2 10·4	11-3 10-4 10-3	1.7 1.6 1.6
74	January 14 February 11 March 11		1·9 1·9 2·0	13-0 13-1 13-4	Ξ	0.1	12·8 13·0 13·4	11.0 11.0 11.4	1.6 1.6 1.7
	April 8 May 13 June 10		2·1 1·8 1·7	14·4 12·1 11·4	0·2 0·1	1·0 	13·2 12·1 11·4	11- 4 11-9 13-3	1.7 1.8 2.0
	July 8 August 12 September		1.7 1.9 2.0	11·7 13·1 13·4	0·1 0·5 0·3	0·3 0·3 0·2	11·3 12·3 12·9	13- 4 13-9 14-2	2·0 2·1 2·1
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡		2·1 2·2	13·9 14·6	0-2 0-1		13·7 14·5 	14·5 14·7	2·1 2·2
75	January 20‡ February 10 March 10		2·8 3·0 3·1	19-0 20-4 20-8	0.1 0.1		19·0 20·3 20·7	17-0 18-3 18-7	2·5 2·7 2·8
	April 14 May 12 June 9		3·5 3·2 3·2	23·8 21·8 21·4	0-4 0-3 0-3	2·0	21·4 21·5 21·0	19·6 21·4 22·9	2·9 3·2 3·4
	July 14 August 11		3·5 4·0	24·0 27·2	0·5 2·7	1·5 1·4	21·9 23·2	24·0 24·9	3·6 3·7

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1974 is 676,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974. * The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

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

 The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The boundaries of forum and the percentage rate is the appropriate set for the percentage rate is the percenta
Figures for April 1974 South West Standard Region were revised in April 1974.
mid-1974 estimate used to calculate the percentage rates from April 1974 (b) is 1,553,000. For the rates from January 1974 to April 1974 (a) the mid-1973 estimate of 1.428,000 has been used.

	Jacuba Phil		UNEMPLOY	Ð		CP1	UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING	SCHOOL-
			Percentage rate	Number	of which:	and the second sec	Actual number	Seasonally ad	the second second second second
				metante finisi	School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
1955	2	la tribu	per cent	$-\frac{(000's)}{13\cdot 2}$	<u>(000's)</u> 0·1	(2°000)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	- Monthly averages		1-2 1-7 2-2 2-1 1-6 1-4 1-7 1-9 1-5 1-5 1-5 1-7 2-5 2-5 2-7 2-8 3-3 3-4 2-4	14-7 20-9 26-3 25-7 20-3 17-5 22-2 25-3 20-4 23-6 23-6 33-2 33-2 33-2 33-5 5 37-7 45-5 47-2 34-5	0-2 0-3 0-4 0-5 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-4 0-5 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-3 0-5 0-5 0-2	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	13-1 14-5 20-6 26-0 25-2 20-0 17-2 21-8 24-8 20-3 20-3 23-4 32-8 32-8 32-8 32-8 32-8 32-8 32-8 32-8		1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.3 1.7 1.9 1.5 1.7 2.4 2.3 2.4 2.3 2.6 2.8 3.3 3.3 3.4
1974†			2.7	41.3	0.4	0.7	40.2		2.6
1971	October 11 November 8 December 6		3·6 3·8 4·0	48·5 52·4 53·9	1·0 0·4 0·3	0·1 —	47·8 52·0 53·6	48·0 49·6 50·6	3.5 3.6 3.7
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		4·1 4·0 3·9	56·3 55·5 54·5	0·3 0·2 0·2	Ξ 4	56·0 52·5 54·3	50·7 50·5 50·8	3·7 3·6 3·7
	April 10 May 8 June 12		3·8 3·3 3·0	52·9 46·1 40·9	0·5 0·3 0·2	0·6 0·1	51-9 45-8 40-5	49·9 47·7 46·3	3-6 3-4 3-3
	July 10 August 14 September 11		3·0 3·2 3·1	42·2 44·3 42·8	0·4 1·7 1·0	1-4 1-3 0-9	40-0 41-3 40-8	46·2 45·0 43·8	3·3 3·2 3·2
	October 9 November 13 December 11		3·1 3·2 3·1	42.9 44.9 43.2	0·5 0·4 0·4	0·1 0·1	42·3 44·5 42·8	42-7 41·2 40·4	3·1 3·0 2·9
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		3·2 2·9 2·8	45-4 42-0 39-5	0·3 0·2 0·1	0·5 	44·6 41·8 39·3	39·2 37·1 35·8	2.7 2.6 2.5
	April 9 May 14 June 11		2·8 2·3 2·1	39·5 33·1 29·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	2·2 	37-2 33-0 29-2	35·0 34·9 35·1	2·5 2·4 2·5
	July 9 August 13 September 10		2·1 2·2 2·1	29-9 31-1 30-6	0·2 0·4 0·2	1·1 0·9 0·5	28·6 29·8 29·8	34·2 33·3 32·7	2·4 2·3 2·3
	October 8 November 12 December 10		2·2 2·2 2·2	30·8 31·5 30·9	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·1 	30·6 31·4 30·8	31-0 29-2 28-4	2·2 2·0 2·0
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11		2.7 2.7 2.6	38·7 38·1 37·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	0-3	38-2 38-0 37-3	33-1 33-4 33-8	2·3 2·3
	April 8 (a)	2.42	2.8	40.3	0-2	3.7	36.4	33.0	2·4 2·4
	April 8 (b) May 13 June 10		2·6 2·3 2·2	43·4 36·4 33·8	0·2 0·1 0·2	3.8	39·4 36·2 33·6	36·9 38·4 40·0	2·4 2·5 2·6
	July 8 August 12 September 9		2·3 2·7 2·8	36·4 42·3 43·3	0·3 1·5 0·8	0·8 1·4 1·1	35·3 39·4 41·4	41·3 43·2 44·4	2·7 2·8 2·9
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡		2·9 3·2	44·9 49·2	0·4 0·3	0·2 	44·4 48·9	45·1 46·5	2.9 3.0
1975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10		3·9 4·0 4·2	61·0 62·4 64·7	0.4 0.2		60·0 62·1 64·5	55·0 57·2 60·6	3·5 3·7 3·9
	April 14 May 12 June 9		4·6 4·2 4·1	72·0 65·4 64·2	1-0 0-8 1-0	5.7	65·3 64·6 63·2	62·8 66·8 69·6	4·0 4·3 4·5
	July 14 August 11		5·0 5·7	77·9 88·2	2·5 8·7	6·8 6·4	68·6 73·1	74·7 76·9	4·8 5·0

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: South West Region

* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

			UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
			Percentage	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ad	justed		
			rate		School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage		
		2000	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent		
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 964 965 966 966 967 968	≻Monthly averages		0.5 0.7 1.1 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.7 0.9 0.7 0.8 1.8 2.0	9.6 14.7 23.0 29.5 28.6 17.8 21.1 38.3 20.3 16.3 19.3 42.9 45.8	0-2 0-2 0-5 0-8 0-9 1-0 0-7 1-0 1-6 0-8 1-3 0-8 1-3 0-8 1-1 0-9	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	9.4 14-5 22-5 28-7 27-6 16-8 20-4 33-2 33-2 36-8 19-4 15-1 18-5 41-7 44-7		0.4 0.7 1.0 1.4 1.3 0.9 1.5 1.6 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 1.8 1.8		
69 70 71 72 73 74† J			1.8 2.0 3.0 3.6 2.2 	40·8 45·1 67·1 81·3 50·4	0-8 0-9 1-3 1-8 0-7 	0-5 0-5 0-6 0-8 1-0	39-5 43-8 65-2 78-6 48-6		1.7 1.9 2.9 3.5 2.1		
71	October 11 November 8 December 6		3-4 3-5 3-7	77·1 80·5 82·9	1-6 0-9 0-7	 0·1	75-4 79-5 82-1	75-3 79-7 82-0	3-3 3-5 3-6		
72	January 10 February 14 March 13		3-9 3-9 4-0	87·3 88·2 90·0	0-7 0-5 0-5	0·1 	86·5 87·7 89·5	83-5 85-5 87-0	3-7 3-8 3-9		
	April 10 May 8 June 12		4·0 3·7 3·4	90-3 82-5 76-6	1.7 0.9 0.8	0-6 0-1	88-0 81-6 75-7	86·1 82·6 79·3	3.8 3.7 3.5		
	July 10 August 14 September 11		3·5 3·8 3·7	78-7 86-3 83-6	1-1 7-4 4-6	2·9 3·4 2·8	74·7 75·6 76·2	78-1 76-5 76-1	3-5 3-4 3-4		
	October 9 November 13 December 11		3·3 3·1 3·0	75-3 70-2 66- 4	2·3 1·1 0·6	0-3 0-1	72-8 69-1 65-7	72-9 69-7 66-3	3·2 3·1 2·9		
'3	January 8 February 12 March 12		3·0 2·7 2·5	68-1 61-6 58-0	0-6 0-4 0-4	1·2 	66·3 61·1 57·7	63·4 59·0 55·0	2.8 2.6 2.4		
	April 9 May 14 June 11		2-5 2-2 2-0	57-5 49-5 45-5	0-3 0-2 0-2	3·5 —	53·9 49·2 45·3	51-9 50-2 49-0	2·3 2·2 2·1		
	July 9 August 13 September 10		2·1 2·2 2·1	47·0 50·6 47·8	0·6 3·1 1·9	2·3 2·7 2·3	44-1 44-8 43-5	47·5 45·6 43·1	2·1 2·0 1·9		
	October 8 November 12 December 10		1.8 1.7 1.7	41-3 39-0 38-1	0-5 0-2 0-1	0-2 0-2	40-7 38-8 37-8	40·8 39·3 38·5	1.8 1.7 1.7		
4	January 14 February 11 March 11		2·1 2·1 2·1	48·9 48·4 48·4	0·2 0·2 0·1	1·0 	47-8 48-2 48-3	44·7 46·1 45·5	2·0 2·0 2·0		
	April 8 May 13 June 10		2·4 2·0 1·9	54·5 45·1 43·2	0·2 0·5 0·4	6·3 0·1	47-9 44-5 42-6	45·9 45·4 46·5	2·0 2·0 2·0		
	July 8 August 12 September 9		2·1 2·6 2·5	47·7 58·6 57·4	0·2 6·0 4·3	3·4 3·6 3·8	44-0 48-9 49-4	47·5 49·8 49·0	2·1 2·2 2·1		
	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡					···, 544	 				
5	January 20‡ February 10 March 10		2·7 2·8 3·0	62·0 64·3 67·7	0-4 0-3	<u> </u>	60-0 63-9 67-4	58-0 61-8 64-6	2·5 2·7 2·8		
	April 14 May 12 June 9		3·7 3·4 3·6	84·7 78·1 82·7	2·2 1·4 1·0	10·2 0·2	72·3 76·7 81·4	70-2 77-6 85-3	3·1 3·4 3·7		
	July 14 August 11		4:7 5:8	107·8 132·5	4·2 20·8	12·2 12·3	91·5 99·5	95·0 100·3	4·1 4·4		

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1974 is 2,290 (000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974. * The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates

† As figures are available for only nine months of 1974, no monthly average has been calculated.
 ‡ Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, no figures are available from October to December 1974. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
		Percentage	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ad		
		rate		School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage	
	Constant Parcard a	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
955 956	All and the second seco		4·9 5·9	0·1 0·1		4·9 5·9			
957 958			9·2 15·6	0·1 0·2		9·1 15·4			
959 960			17-0 12-5	0-5 0-4		16·5 12·1			
961 962			11·1 16·3	0-3 0-5		10·8 15·8			
963 964	Monthly averages		20·4 13·2	0·8 0·4		19·6 12·8			
965	Provedu provinske	0.9	12·3 14·6	0-4 0-4		11-9 14-2		0·8 1·0	
967 968	No. 1	1.6 1.8 1.9	23·6 26·3 27·4	0·4 0·3 0·3	0·1 0·1	23·2 25·8		1·6 1·8	
969 970 971		2·2 2·9 3·1	31.9 40.7	0-3 0-4 0-7	0·2 0·3	26·9 31·2		1·9 2·2	
972 973		3·1 2·1	43·0 29·8	0.8 0.3	0·3 0·4 0·5	39·7 41·9		2·9 3·0	
974†.	<u> </u>	2.2	33.8	0.5	0.8	29·1 32·4		2·0 2·2	
971	October 11 November 8	3·1 3·1 3·2	42·5 43·2	0·9 0·6	-	41.6	42.6	3.1	
	December 6	3-2	44.7	0.4	= +00	42-6 44-3	43-3 44-5	3·1 3·2	
972	January 10 February 14 March 13	3·4 3·4 3·4	48-0 47-9 48-2	0·4 0·3 0·2	Ξ	47·7 47·6	45·3 45·4	3·2 3·2	
	April 10	3.4	47.8	0-6	0.6	47-9 46-6	45·8 44-7	3·3 3·2	
	May 8 June 12	3·0 2·8	42·5 39·6	0-4 0-4	Ξ. :	42·1 39·2	42·7 41·2	3·0 2·9	
	July 10 August 14 September 11	2·9 3·1 3·0	41·3 44·0 42·7	0·7 2·6 1·7	1·3 1·6 1·1	39·3 39·8 39·9	41·2 40·6 40·6	2.9 2.9 2.9	
	October 9 November 13	2.8 2.7	39·4 38·2	0·9 0·5	=	38·6 37·6	39·5 38·5	2·8 2·7	
	December 10	2.6	36.7	0-4	0.1	36-3	36-9	2.6	
973	January 8 February 12 March 12	2-7 2-5 2-3	38·6 35·5 33·7	0·3 0·2 0·2	0.4	37·9 35·3	35·5 33·2	2.5 2.3	
	April 9	2.4	34-8	0.2	 2·6	33·5 32·0	31·4 30·0	2·2 2·1	
	May 14 June 11	2·1 1·9	29·6 27·6	0·1 0·1	=	29·4 27·5	30·0 29·6	2·1 2·1	
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2-0 2-0 1-9	28·1 28·5 27·5	0·2 0·7 0·5	1·1 1·0 0·7	26·7 26·8 26·3	28·7 27·6	2·0 1·9	
	October 8 November 12	1.8	25-4	0.2	0-1	25.2	26·8 26·2	1·9 1·8	
	December 10	1.7 1.7	24-3 24-1	0·1 0·1	Ξ	24·2 24·0	25·1 24·6	1.7 1.7	
974	January 14 February 11	2·1 2·1	30·7 30·6	0·1 0·1	0.2	30·4 30·5	28-0 28-4	1-9 2-0	
	March 11 April 8 (a)	2·1 2·4	30·6 34·6	0·1 0·3	 4·2	30·5 30·1	28·4 28·1	2.0	
		2·3 2·0	37.1		4.3		30.2	<u></u> 2·0 2·0	
	April 8 (b) May 13 June 10	2·0 2·0	30·4 29·5	0·3 0·2 0·2	=	32·4 30·2 29·3	31.0 32.0	2·1 2·1	
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·1 2·4 2·4	32·1 36·6 36·7	0·3 2·1 1·7	1·4 1·6	30·4 33·0	32·8 34·3	2·2 2·3 2·3	
	October 14 November 11	2.3	34.7	0.6 0.3	1·4 0·1	33·6 34·0	34·5 34·9 35·5		
	December 9‡	2·3 	35-3	0.3	. :::::	34-9	35.5	2·3 2·3	
75	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	2.8 2.9	42·0 44·5	0·2 0·2	<u></u>	42-0 44-3	39-0 41-9	2·6 2·8	
		3-0	45-4		-	45-3	42.9	2.8	
	April 14 May 12 June 9	3.5 3.2	53.5 48.2	0·9 0·6	5.7	47·0 47·5	44·8 48·3	3·0 3·2	
	July 14	3.2	48.9	1.0	0.1	47.8	50-6	3.3	
	August 11	4·1 4·7	62·4 70·9	3·7 9·3	4·9 5·9	53·7 55·7	56·2 57·0	3·7 3·8	

TABLE 111

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: East Midlands Region

* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
		Percentage	Number	of which:	And a state of the	Actual number	Seasonally a			
		rate		School-leave	ers Adult students*	. Jown swo	Number	Percentage		
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	rate per cent		
1955 1956)	ſ ::	13·1 13·9	0·3 0·3		12.8				
1957 1958			18-5 30-6	0·4 0·7		13·5 18·1				
1959 1960		0.92	34·0 23·7	1.1	:: M	29·9 32·9				
1961			19.7	0·7 0·5	::	23·0 19·2				
1962 1963	and the strategies		30·4 37·2	1·1 1·6		29·2 35·5				
1964 1965	Monthly averages	111	25·8 22·2	1·0 0·8		24·8 21·4		1.0		
1966 1967		1.1	23·4 39·9	0-8 0-9	0.5	22.6 38.5		1.1 1.9		
1968 1969		2.5 2.6	51·5 52·6	1·1 1·1	0·5 0·7	49-8 50-8		2.4		
1970 1971	140 1	2.5 2.6 2.9 3.9 4.2	25-8 22-2 23-4 39-9 51-5 52-6 57-9 76-1	1.1 1.8	0·9 1·0	55·9 73·3		2.5 2.8 3.7		
1972 1973	States and an and a state of the state of th	4·2 2·9	83·3 57·0	2·1 0·6	1·3 1·5	79.9		4.1		
1974†	j	2.7	55.7	1.4	2.1	54·9 52·3		2·8 2·6		
1971	October 11 November 8	4-3	83.6	2.6	_ 14	81·0	81-6	4.2		
	December 6	44 44	85·6 87·3	1.5 1.0	Ξ	84·1 86·3	83·4 84·8	4·2 4·3		
972	January 10 February 14	4-6 4-6	91-4 91-4	0-8 0-6	0.4	90·1 90·8	85·5 86·9	4·3 4·4		
	March 13 April 10	4·6 4·7	91-0 93-2	0·6 2·1	2.5	90·5 88·6	87-0 86-0	4-4 4-4		
	May 8 June 12	4·2 3·8	82·7 75·3	1·2 0·9	0·1 —	81-4 74-4	82.7 78.9	4·4 4·2 4·0		
	July 10 August 14 September 11	4·0 4·5 4·3	78-8 87-8 84-7	1.6 7.7	4·1 4·3	73·1 75·8	77-7 78-6	4-0 4-0		
	October 9 November 13	4.0	77.8	5·2 2·5	3·6 0·4	75·8 74·9	77·7 75·5	4·0 3·8		
	December 11	3-8 3-6	74-0 71- 4	1·2 0·9	0.2	72-8 70- 4	72·4 69·6	3.7 3.5		
973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3-8 3-4	75-4 67-8	0-8 0-5	2.7	71-9 67-3	67·3 63·6	3-4 3-2		
	April 9	3.2	64·1 67·0	0.3	-	63-8	60.4	3-0		
	May 14 June 11	3-4 2-8 2-6	55-8 51-7	0.2	6·0 —	60·8 55·6 51·4	58·2 56·9 56·0	2.9 2.9 2.8		
	July 9 August 13	2.7 2.8	53·2 55·5	0-5 2-4 1-3	2·8 2·7	49·9 50·3	54-6 52-9	2.7 2.7 2.5		
	September 10 October 8	2·7 2·4	53·0 48·0		2.8	48.8	50-3			
	November 12 December 10	2·3 2·3	46-6 46-0	0·5 0·2 0·2	0.6 0.2	46·9 46·4 45·6	47·5 46·2 44·9	2·4 2·3 2·3		
974	January 14 February 11	2·8 2·8	56·3 55·6	0·2 0·1	1-4	54·7 55·4	50.1	2-5 2-6		
	March 11 April 8 (a)	2·7 3·1	54.8	0.1	- Book	54.7	51·7 51·3	2-6		
		and the second sec	<u> </u>		8.9	52.7	50·1	2.5		
	April 8 (b) May 13 June 10	3·1 2·4 2·3	63-0 49-3 47-2	0·8 0·5 0·6	9·0 —	53·2 48·7 46·6	50·7 50·2 51·5	2.5 2.5 2.5		
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·5 3·0	51-9 61-9	0-9 6-6	3-9 4-3	47-1 51-0	52·0 53·1	2-6 2-6 2-6		
	October 14	2·9 2·7	60·1	3·4 1·1	4·3 4·2	52.5	53-8			
	November 11 December 9‡	2.7 2.7	55-2 56-0	0.6	=	54·1 55·4	54·5 55·1	2.7 2.7		
975	January 20‡ February 10	3:2	66-0	<i>ii</i>	1.540 1.540 1.540	65-0	61·0	3.0		
	February 10 March 10	3·2 3·2 3·3	65·5 67·2	0·3 0·3	= 11	65-2 66-9	61·4 63·5	3-0 3-1		
	April 14 May 12 June 9	4-0 3-4 3-5	82-5 69-8 71-0	1.9 1.2 1.6	12-1	68·5 68·6 69·3	66-0 70-1 74-3	3-2 3-4 3-6		
	July 14				10-1					
	August 11	4·3 5·3	88·7 108-9	3·7 17·3	10-1 10-1	74·9 80·7	79-9 82-8	3·9 4·1		

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

* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates. † The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974. ‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

		UNEMPLOYI	ED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
		Percentage	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ad	ljusted	
		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentag rate	
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 964 965 964 965 966 966 967 968 969 970 971	Monthly averages	1.1 1·2 1·5 2·2 2·5 1·9 1·5 2·9 2·0 1·6 1·4 2·3 2·9 2·0 1·6 1·4 2·3 2·4 2·7 3·9	32-2 35-5 44-8 64-8 73-1 56-5 46-4 69-1 86-5 61-1 86-5 61-1 47-3 43-8 69-2 71-6 71-6 78-9 71-6 78-9 111-1	0.8 0.7 1.0 1.5 1.9 1.2 1.1 2.2 3.4 1.7 1.2 0.9 1.1 1.0 1.2 1.0 1.2 1.0 2.0	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	31-4 34-8 43-8 63-3 71-2 55-2 45-3 66-8 83-1 59-4 46-1 42-9 67-8 70-2 69-9 76-9 108-0	(000 \$)	Per cent 1-0 1-2 1-5 2-1 2-4 1-5 2-4 1-5 2-4 1-5 2-2 2-7 2-0 1-5 1-4 2-3 2-4 2-4 2-4 2-4 2-3 2-4 2-4 3-8 3-8 4-7	
972 973 974†		4·9 3·6 3·5	137-3 102-4 98-8	3·3 1·4 2·7	1.6 1.8 2.5	132-5 99-3 93-6		4·/ 3·5 3·4	
971	October 11 November 8 December 6	4-4 4-6 4-7	125-1 129-0 131-3	2·9 1·7 1·2	0·2 	122-0 127-3 130-1	122·8 127·6 130·5	4·4 4·5 4·6	
72	January 10 February 14 March 13	5-0 5-0 5-1	140-4 141-4 142-9	1·1 0·9 0·8	=	139·3 140·5 142·1	133-2 135-8 137-5	4-7 4-8 4-9	
	April 10 May 8 June 12	5-2 4-8 4-5	147·0 135·9 127·7	2-7 1-7 1-5	2-3 0-3	142·0 134·2 125·9	138·5 135·0 131·2	4-9 4-8 4-6	
	July 10 August 14 September 11	4·8 5·2 5·1	135-5 146-8 144-2	2·8 10·9 7·7	5·1 5·8 4·5	127-6 130-1 132-0	132-6 132-7 133-7	4-7 4-7 4-7	
	October 9 November 13 December 11	4-7 4-5 4-4	133-4 128-1 124-8	4·6 2·6 2·0	0·6 0·2	128-2 125-4 122-5	129-3 126-3 123-9	4-6 4-5 4-4	
73	January 8 February 12 March 12	4·7 4·3 4·1	132·5 122·0 117·9	1-8 1-3 1-0	2·8 	127-9 120-7 116-8	121-7 116-0 111-9	4·3 4·1 3·9	
	April 9 May 14 June 11	4·2 3·6 3·3	119·5 102·6 95·3	0·9 0·7 0·9	7·2 —	111-4 101-9 94-5	107·7 103·1 100·2	3·8 3·6 3·5	
	July 9 August 13 September 10	3-4 3-5 3-3	96-7 98-5 94-8	1-4 4-1 2-6	3-5 3-5 3-5	91-8 90-9 88-8	96·9 93·3 90·2	3·4 3·3 3·2	
	October 8 November 12 December 10	3-0 2-9 2-8	86·7 82·2 79·9	1-0 0-4 0-3	0·4 0·2	85·3 81·8 79·4	86·5 82·9 80·9	3.0 2.9 2.8	
74	January 14 February 11 March 11	3-4 3-4 3-4	98·2 97·3 95·7	0·3 0·3 0·3	1.4	96·5 97·0 95·5	90·3 92·3 90·4	3·2 3·2 3·2	
	April 8 (a)	3.8	106.9	0.9	11.5	94.4	90.7	3.2	
	April 8 (b) May 13 June 10	3·8 3·2 3·0	105·1 88·3 84·6	0-9 1-0 0-9	11·3 0·1	92·9 87·3 83·6	89·4 88·5 89·4	3·2 3·2 3·2	
	July 8 August 12 September 9	3-4 4-0 3-9	94·3 111·7 109·7	2·0 11·0 7·2	4-2 5-0 5-3	88·1 95·6 97·2	93·1 97·9 98·5	3·3 3·5 3·5	
	October 14‡ November 11 December 9‡	3·7 3·7	102·4 103·9 	3·4 2·1 	0-4 	98·6 101·8 	100·0 102·9	3.6 3.7	
75	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	4-3 4-4 4-4	119·0 121·9 123·5	1-3 0-9	Ë	117-0 120-6 122-6	111-0 115-8 117-6	4-0 4-2 4-2	
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5-3 4-8 4-9	147-7 134-0 136-2	4·2 3·2 4·1	16-0 0-2	127·5 130·8 131·9	124·0 132·0 137·8	4·5 4·7 4·9	
	July 14 August 11	6·1 6·9	168·6 191·5	9·8 26·5	15·8 16·8	143·1 148·2	148·1 150·5	5·3 5·4	

TABLE 113

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

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: North West Region

The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.
‡ Because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, the figures for October 1974 include an estimate for one office and no count was made in December 1974. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

			UNEMPLOY	ED		037	UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
			Percentage rate	Number	of which:	Yord area bit	Actual number	Seasonally ad		
1	atrustant in atten		per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent	
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	> Monthly averages		1.7 1.5 1.6 2:3 3:1 2:8 2:4 3:5 4:6 3:3 2:5 3:9 4:6 4:8 4:7 5:8 6:4 4:7	21·3 18·9 20·9 29·3 40·5 36·1 31·1 46·0 60·5 43·5 33·5 33·5 33·5 33·7 5177 60·6 62·6 61·9 74·8 83·1 62·1 61·6	0.6 0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 1.6 2.4 3.1 1.2 2.5	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	20-7 18-5 20-4 28-6 39-2 35-0 30-2 43-8 57-1 41-8 32-3 32-7 50-0 58-8 60-4 59-6 77-4 78-8 59-5 57-4		1.6 1.4 1.6 2.2 3.0 2.7 2.3 3.3 4.3 3.2 2.4 3.8 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.5 5.5 6.0 4.5 4.4	
1971	October 11 November 8 December 6		6·2 6·4 6·5	80-0 82-9 84-6	3-1 2-1 1-5	0.1	76-7 80-8 83-0	77-3 79-9	6·0 6·2	
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		6·9 6·8 6·7	90-1 88-4 87-3	1.4 1.1 0.9	0.6 0.1	88·2 87·3 86·3	81·1 82·6 83·5 83·5	6·3 6·4	
	April 10 May 8 June 12		6·9 6·1 5·7	89·6 79·7 74·6	2-7 1-8 1-4	2·8	84·1 77·9 73·2	82·5 79·7	6·4 6·3 6·1	
	July 10 August 14 September 11		6·0 6·9 6·7	78-0 89-5 87-7	2·1 10·9 6·9	3-3 3-6 3-5	72-6 75-0 77-3	77-6 76-9 77-4 79-2	6·0 5·9 5·9	
	October 9 November 13 December 11		6·1 5·9 5·8	79·5 77·2 75·5	4-0 2-4 1-8	0-3 0-4	75-2 74-8 73-3	75-9 74-2 72-0	6·1 5·8 5·7 5·5	
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		5-9 5-3 5-1	79-1 70-9 67-9	1-6 1-1 0-8	2.7	74-8 69-8 67-0	69·3 66·1 64·2	5·2 5·0 4·8	
	April 9 May 14 June 11		5-3 4-6 4-3	70·5 60·8 57·1	0-7 0-5 0-6	5·0 	64·8 60·3 56·5	63·1 62·2 61·1	4.7 4.7 4.6	
	July 9 August 13 September 10		4-4 4-7 4-4	58·6 62·2 58·6	1-1 4-6 2-0	2·5 2·5 2·9	55-0 55-1 53-6	59·3 57·4 55·4	4·5 4·3 4·2	
	October 8 November 12 December 10		4·1 3·9 4·0	54·0 52·5 52·7	0-8 0-3 0-3	0·3 0·4	52·9 52·2 52·0	53-5 51-6 50-8	4·0 3·9 3·8	
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11		4.6 4·6 4·5	61-7 60-8 60-4	0·3 0·2 0·2	0.9	60·5 60·6 60·2	55-0 56-9 57-5	4·1 4·3 4·3	
	April 8 (a)	x.35	5.0	66.7	1.1	7.3	58-3	56.6	4.3	
	April 8 (b) May 13 June 10		5·1 4·2 4·1	65·4 54·4 53·4	1·1 0·8 1·2	7·3 0·1	57-0 53-6 52-1	55-4 55-4 56-3	4·3 4·3 4·3	
	July 8 August 12 September 9		4·6 5·7 5·3	59·9 73·6 68·8	2·3 11·9 5·8	3·2 3·2 3·9	54·4 58·4 59·1	58·1 59·8 60·2	4·5 4·6 4·6	
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡		4-8 4-8 	61·8 61·8	2·0 1·3	0·1 	59·8 60·5	60·5 60·5	4·7 4·7	
1975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10		5-2 5-3 5-2	68·0 68·2 67·9	0.6 0.5	<u></u>	67-0 67-6 67-4	62·0 64·5 65·0	4•8 5∙0 5•0	
	April 14 May 12 June 9		6·1 5·4 5·5	78-7 70-2 72-0	2·6 1·8 3·1	8·6 0·1	67-5 68-4 68-8	65-9 70-2 72-9	5-1 5-4 5-6	
	July 14 August 11		6·7 7·9	87·3 102·4	6·7 19·4	7·4 6·7	73·2 76·3	76·9 77·7	5·9 6·0	

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

* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates. † The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974. ‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

		UNEMPLOYE	ED			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	ADULT STU	SCHOOL- DENTS
		Percentage	Number	of which:	A STREET	Actual number	Seasonally ad	justed
		rate per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55 55	>Monthly averages	1:8 1:9 2:4 3:5 3:6 2:3 3:0 3:4 2:5 2:5 2:5 2:5 2:5 3:9 4:5 4:9 3:5 3:9	16-9 18-2 23-4 33-3 34-2 25-0 21-9 29-4 33-2 24-6 28-4 39-5 39-1 39-1 39-1 39-1 39-1 39-1 39-5	0.4 0.4 0.5 0.9 1.1 0.5 1.0 1.3 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.1 1.1 0.9 0.9 1.1 1.1 1.1 0.5 1.1 1.1 0.5 1.1 1.1 0.5 1.1 1.1 0.5 1.1 1.1 0.5 1.1 1.1 0.5 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1.1 1	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	16-5 17-8 22-9 32-4 33-0 24-3 21-4 28-4 31-9 23-7 24-8 27-5 38-1 38-0 37-9 36-5 43-3 47-7 35-0 36-9	•	1.7 1.9 2.4 3.4 2.5 2.2 2.9 3.4 2.5 2.7 2.7 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4 3.4
971	October 11 November 8 December 6	4·8 5·0 5·0	47·9 49·7 50·5	1.5 1.1 0.8	0·1 	46·4 48·7 49·7	46·7 47· 9 48·1	4·7 4·8 4·8
972	January 10 February 14 March 13	5·5 5·4 5·3	55-7 54-8 54-1	0·8 0·6 0·6	0-4 	54-5 54-2 53-5	50- 4 51-0 51-1	5·0 5·0 5·0
	April 10 May 8 June 12	5-4 4-7 4-3	55·1 48·0 43·8	1·3 0·9 0·6	2·5 0·1	51-3 47-2 43-1	50-4 48-2 47-2	5-0 4-7 4-6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	4-7 5-1 5-0	47·4 51·5 51·0	1·1 4·1 3·1	2-5 2-5 2-5	43-9 44-9 45-4	47·3 47·0 46·8	4·7 4·6 4·6
	October 9 November 13 December 11	4-6 4-5 4-5	47·1 46·1 45·4	1.7 1.0 0.7	0-2 0-4	45-3 45-1 44-4	45·6 44·6 43·3	4·5 4·4 4·3
973	January 8 February 12 March 12	4-6 4-1 3-9	47·9 42·2 40·2	0-7 0-6 0-4	2·1 	45·1 41·6 39·8	41.0 38.5 37.3	4·0 3·7 3·6
	April 9 May 14 June 11	4·1 3·4 3·1	42-4 34-7 32-0	0·3 0·3 0·2	4·6 	37-5 34-5 31-7	36-6 35-6 35-8	3-5 3-4 3-5
	July 9 August 13 September 10	3·2 3·4 3·3	33·3 35·0 34·0	0·3 1·7 1·0	1.5 1.2 1.5	31-4 32-0 31-4	34·9 33·8 32·6	3·4 3·3 3·2
	October 8 November 12 December 10	3·1 3·1 3·1	32-0 31-6 32-0	0·4 0·2 0·2		31·6 31·4 31·4	31-8 31-0 30-4	3·1 3·0 2·9
974	January 14 February 11 March 11	3-8 3-7 3-8	39-0 38-4 39-0	0·2 0·2 0·1	0-9	37·9 38·3 38·8	33·7 35·1 36·4	3·3 3·4 3·6
	April 8 May 13 June 10	4·3 3·4 3·2	44-2 35-3 32-9	0-2 0-7 0-3	6·2	37-8 34-6 32-6	36·9 35·7 36·6	3.6 3.5 3.6
	July 8 August 12 September 9	3-5 4-4 4-3	36·4 44·8 44·5	0·7 6·1 3·8	2-0 2-0 2-6	33-6 36-7 38-1	37·1 38·5 39·2	3·6 3·8 3·8
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡	3.9 3.9 	40·4 40·1	1.5 1.0	= *** 	38·9 39·1	39·1 38·8 	3.8 3.8
975	January 20‡ February 10 March 10	4·7 4·6 4·7	48·0 47·6 47·9	0.7 0.5		46-0 46-9 47-4	42-0 43-8 44-9	4·1 4·3 4·4
	April 14 May 12 June 9	5-8 5-0 5-0	59·6 51·3 50·8	2-2 1-6 1-2	8·5	48-9 49-8 49-6	48·0 51·1 53·6	4·7 5·0 5·2
	July 14 August 11	6·3 7·4	65·0 76·3	3.5 11.6	7·2 7·1	54·3 57·6	57-8 59-4	5·6 5·8

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1974 is 1,025,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974.

TABLE 115

UNEMPLOYMENT

Wales: males and females

* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

			UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED		CHOOL-
			Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adju	
	ANNAL AND	e inun L'étai	per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Monthly averages "		2:3 2:2 2:5 3:5 4:1 3:4 3:6 4:5 3:6 4:5 3:6 2:9 2:7 3:7 3:7 3:7 3:7 3:7 3:7 3:7 4:2 5:9 6:5 4:6 4:1	48-4 47-8 53-2 74-4 88-6 74-8 64-6 78-0 98-2 78-1 63-4 59-9 80-8 80-7 79-3 90-9 124-8 137-5 98-9 88-4	0-8 0-6 0-7 1-3 2-1 1-4 1-1 1-4 1-1 1-9 2-5 1-8 1-9 2-5 1-8 1-9 2-5 1-8 1-2 1-3 1-2 1-2 1-5 2-8 4-1 1-3 2-2	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	47-6 47-2 52-5 73-2 86-5 73-4 63-4 76-1 95-7 76-3 62-2 58-8 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-3 79-6 88-9 121-0 131-9 95-8 884-2		2:2 2:4 3:4 4:0 3:4 2:9 3:5 4:4 3:5 2:9 3:5 2:8 2:7 3:6 3:7 3:6 4:1 5:7 6:2 4:5 3:9
1971	October 11 November 8 December 6		6·3 6·4 6·6	132-6 136-0 138-9	3·2 2·3 1·8	0·2 —	129-3 133-8 137-1	131-4 134-0 135-5	6-2 6-3 6-4
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		7·1 7·0 7·0	150·2 148·8 148·2	3-7 3-3 2-7	0·5 	146·0 145·5 145·6	137·3 138·7 140·2	6·5 6·6 6·6
	April 10 May 8 June 12		7-0 6-3 6-0	148·2 132·5 126·6	2-6 1-8 1-7	3·8 0·1 1·0	141-7 130-6 123-9	139-6 133-5 130-9	6·6 6·3 6·2
	July 10 August 14 September 11		6-5 6-6 6-6	136-5 138-9 139-0	8·2 8·6 6-7	41 41 41	124-2 126-2 128-2	129-3 128-6 132-0	6·1 6·1 6·2
	October 9 November 13 December 11		6-1 6-0 5-9	130-1 126-8 124-3	4-5 3-0 2-2	0.6 0.2	124-9 123-8 121-9	127·3 124·3 121·2	6·0 5·9 5·7
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		6·1 5·6 5·3	129·8 120·1 113·8	,2·1 1·6 1·2	2·3 	125-4 118-5 112-6	116-6 111-6 107-0	5-4 5-2 5-0
	April 9 May 14 June 11		5-4 4-6 4-3	115·5 98·1 92·3	1·2 0·8 0·9	8-4 0-9	106-0 97-3 90-5	103·7 100·2 97·8	4·8 4·7 4·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10		4-4 4-4 4-1	95-2 94-2 87-4	2·8 2·4 1·5	3·2 2·6 2·9	89·2 89·2 83·0	94-4 91-4 86-6	4-4 4-3 4-0
	October 8 November 12 December 10		3·8 3·7 3·7	81·4 79·6 79·3	0-7 0-4 0-3	0-8 0-3	79·9 79·2 78·7	82·4 79·7 77·8	3·8 3·7 3·6
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11		4-4 4-3 4-1	95·6 93·1 89·7	2·8 1·7 0·8	0-5 	92-3 91-5 88-8	83-6 84-5 83-1	3-9 3-9 3-8
	April 8 May 13 June 10		4·5 3·6 3·6	97·1 78·4 77·9	0-8 0-3 0-9	11-0 0-7	85-4 78-1 76-3	83-1 81-0 83-6	3·8 3·7 3·9
	July 8 August 12 September 9		4·2 4·3 4·1	89-8 92-6 88-8	6·8 5·5 2·8	3·1 2·9 3·7	79-9 84-2 82-3	85·2 86·3 85·8	3-9 4-0 4-0
	October 14 November 11 December 9‡		3·9 4·0	84-0 85-5 	1·2 0·8	0-5 	82·3 84·7 	84·8 85·2	3.9 3.9
1975	January 20 ‡ February 10 March 10		4·8 4·7 4·6	103·0 101·3 98·8	3.7 2.2	::	100-0 97-6 96-5	92·0 90·7 90·8	4-3 4-2 4-2
	April 14 May 12 June 9		4·9 4·5 4·7	104∙9 97∙0 101∙6	1.6 1.2 2.7	7·8 1·8	95·6 95·7 97·1	93·3 98·7 104·6	4·3 4·6 4·8
	July 14 August 11		6·0 6·2	129·8 134·4	16·0 14·8	7·1 7·4	106·8 112·2	112·1 114·2	5·2 5·3

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1974 is 2,162,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1974.

The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.
† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.

		All industries‡	Index of Pr	oduction indust	ries‡	Other indus	tries‡	Salaria and	- and the second	
			Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc	All other industries and services
SIC O	rder†	All	II-XXI		xx	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII*
Actua	I numbers unadjusted fo	r seasonal variatio	ns				and the second	eta fila		
1960	Monthly averages	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88
1961		305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85
1962		419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109
1963		502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119
1964		362*	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98
1965		308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86
1966		323	147	85	52	10	24	37	19	87
1967		510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118
1968		538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128
1969		531	278	145	101	13	35	54	25	127
1970		568	303	165	106	13	36	56	25	134
1971		737	406	247	128	15	44	72	30	169
1972	•	816	434	271	133	16	50	81	34	206
1973		581	281	167	89	11	39	55	26	176
1974**		572	282	156	104	11	34	53	25	175
1973	October	502	235	136	76	9	33	45	24	164
	November	491	228	130	76	10	33	43	26	158
	December	483	229	126	79	10	31	41	24	152
1974	January	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
	February	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
	March	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
	April	574	283	155	105	11	36	54	24	173
	May	530	264	146	96	10	33	50	20	162
	June	509	255	141	93	9	31	47	18	157
	July	528	259	145	94	9	31	47	19	170
	August	573	281	158	101	10	32	53	22	187
	September	584	285	160	104	11	33	54	23	189
	October§ November§ December§	597 613	290 299	161 166	107 112	11 12	34 36	55 56	30 34	188 183
1975	January§ February March	731 749 763	 383 393	 217 228	 144 143	 16 16	 44 44	 74 76	 37 36	203 207
	April	788	413	243	149	16	45	80	35	220
	May	799	419	248	149	15	45	81	34	217
	June	810	429	257	150	15	45	82	32	218
	July	889	454	274	157	15	46	88	37	256
	August	944	481	293	164	17	49	95	41	279
Numb	er adjusted for normal s	easonal variations								
1973	October	511	247	142	82	10	34	46	21	160
	November	490	238	136	79	9	33	44	20	154
	December	480	234	133	78	9	31	44	19	150
1974	January	538	263	147	92	10	34	52	24	168
	February	552	275	152	99	10	33	51	24	166
	March	547	273	148	101	10	34	51	24	165
	April	546	264	144	98	11	33	51	23	169
	May	548	264	145	98	10	33	50	24	169
	June	562	275	150	103	11	34	52	26	174
	July	577	281	154	105	11	35	52	26	180
	August	597	292	161	109	12	35	54	27	188
	September	603	297	164	111	12	36	55	27	187
	October § November§ December§	607 613	301 308 	167 172	113 116	12 12 	36 36	56 57	27 28	184 179
975	January§ February March	678 705 722	 361 370	209 217	131 132	 14 14	 40 40	 69 71	 33 33	198 203
	April May June	760 817 864	395 419 449	247	143 151 160	15 15 17	43 45 48	76 81 87	34 37 40	216 224 236
	July	938	476	284	168	18	50	93	44	266
	August	967	492	296	172	19	52	96	46	280

* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry. † The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

TABLE 117

UNEMPLOYMENT

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

THOUSANDS

[‡] The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.
§ See note on page 129 of the February 1975 issue of this Gazette.
** The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration*

TABLE 118

MALES AND FEMALES

		Total	2 weeks o	r less	Over 2 we up to 4 we		Over 4 we	eeks and eeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks
		(000's)	(000's)	(per]cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
970 a 971 a	Monthly werages anuary-April	366:8 313:0 327:4 516:8 545:8 541:1 579:7 755:3 922:8	71·3 68·6 76·1 95·0 93·3 95·8 101·7 117·8 113·3	19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1 17·7 17·5 15·6 12·3	39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1 57·9 59·7 76·1 77·3	10-9 11-1 11-8 10-5 10-3 10-7 10-3 10-1 8-4	49-6 43-5 49-1 77-3 77-1 76-3 83-5 111-3 123-2	13-5 13-9 15-0 14-1 14-1 14-4 14-7 13-3			
973 974†	Yay- December*	802·8 597·9 599·7	108·6 86·8	13·4 14·3	70-9 52-3	8·8 8·6	104-9 72-0	13-0 11-9			
	July 12 August 9 September 13	740·8 815·0 807·6	135·7 127·7 130·7	18·3 15·7 16·2	77-5 104-4 71-2	10·5 12·8 8·8	100-7 122-3 122-8	13·6 15·0 15·2	206-9	102-1	118-0
	October 11 November 8 December 6	816·0 847·6 864·1	132-2 120-9 105-4	16·2 14·3 12·2	88·6 86·2 78·8	10·9 10·2 9·1	118·9 133·2 130·3	14-6 15-7 15-1	238-1	108·1	129.9
	January 10 February 14 March 13	924·5 921·4 921·0	130-3 110-5 97-5	14·1 12·0 10·6	65·3 79·2 75·9	7·1 8·6 8·2	137-6 121-0 118-9	14-9 13-1 12-9	311-8	137.5	142.0
	April 10 May 9*	924·5	115.1	<u> </u>	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166-2	157-2
	May 8* June 12	832·0 767·3	93-5 94-2	11·1 12·2	65·2 51·9	7·8 6·7	96-8 89-6	11·5 11·6		3 139-3 164	
4	July 10 August 14 September 11	803·7 863·8 848·0	137-2 122-6 123-8	16·9 14·1 14·5	73-8 101-5 71-7	9·1 11·6 8·4	92·1 127·7 125·9	11-4 14-7 14-7	204-3	139-3	164·0 177·6
1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.	October 9 November 13 December 11	792·1 770·4 744·9	115-6 97-9 84-0	14·4 12·6 11·2	73-8 69-1 60-4	9·2 8·9 8·1	103·4 107·1 96·7	12·9 13·8 12·9	212.9	116-5	177-6
1	January 8 February 12 March 12	785-0 717-5 682-6	108-2 85-9 78-6	13·6 11·8 11·4	68·6 59·2 53·4	8·6 8·2 7·7	102-9 82-0 80-6	12-9 11-3 11-7	228.7	110.7	176-9
י נ	April 9 May 14 June 11	691.9 591.0 545.9	114·9 72·5 72·6	16·4 12·1 13·1	66·4 43·7 38·4	9·5 7·3 7·0	74-0 69-5 57-8	10-6 11-6 10-5	170.7	105-3	168-3
s	luly 9 August 13 September 10	555-2 570-7 545-4	101·5 85·0 91·6	18·1 14·7 16·6	49·9 64·3 43·8	8·9 11·1 7·9	59·1 78·8 68·7	10-5 13-6 12-4	121-0	78.8	150.9
1	October 8 November 12 December 10	509·6 493·6 486·2	86·0 73·7 70·6	16·7 14·8 14·4	49·6 46·3 43·8	9·6 9·3 8·9	63·1 66·8 61·1	12·2 13·4 12·4	112.9	62·1	142-6
174 J F	lanuary 14† February 11† March 11†	605-6 599-2 590-1	 		 						
1 L	April 8 May 13 June 10	646·8 535·4 515·8	136·1 74·7 79·5	20·8 13·8 15·2	79·2 51·9 41·2	12·1 9·6 7·9	74·1 63·1 65·0	11·3 11·6 12·4	160-9	71.5	131.9
S	luly 8 August 12 September 9	566·8 656·3 647·1	123-0 112-1 115-9	21·4 16·8 17·6	60·0 100·9 62·1	10-5 15-1 9-4	68·5 102·4 105·4	11·9 15·4 16·0	128-8	69-4	123-9
1	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	612·5 621·4 	105·1 93·5	16·9 14·9 	69·7 69·2	11·2 11·0	88·8 95·0	14·3 15·1	159-3	72-0	127.7
F	lanuary 20‡ February 10 March 10	742-0 757-1 768-4	100·8 95·3	13·2 12·3	83·3 76·1	10.9 9.8	102· 4 117·3	13·4 15·1	 		
1	April 14 May 12 une 9	899·7 813·1 831·3	140·9 96·4 108·5	15·3 11·7 12·9	141-9 79-7 70-1	15·4 9·7 8·3	132·4 118·2 118·5	14·4 14·4 14·1	256-3	113-3	135-6
		1,036-3 1,195-4	197-6 155-5	19·0 12·9	148·7 197·3	14·3 16·3	140·1 225·4	13·4 18·6	280.3	132·5	143.0

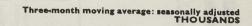
* From May 1972, only the total unemployed (column 1) is adjusted to take into account amendments for the statistical date notified on the four days following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 20 is not adjusted. See also reference to "Casuals" on page 548 of the June 1972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

ELG.	(continued)				FEMALES						
MALES 2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 week and up to 8 weeks	s Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	-	
(000'a)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(000's) (11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
50-6 49-6 56-9 72-5 73-6 76-4 81-3 92-8 88-0	62-6 55-9 66-3 102-4 107-7 109-9 117-3 151-6 161-0				20·7 18·9 19·2 22·5 19·7 19·4 20·4 24·9 25·4	26-8 22-4 21-5 29-1 25-5 24-3 26-0 35-8 39-5		2		Monthly averages January-April	(1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1971
83-4	137·1 98·4				25·2 19·3	38·7 26·0				May- December*	1973
67.5]	1974†
105-8 98-0 100-4	147·2 178·7 152·7	177-0	90-3	108-0	29·9 29·7 30·3	31-0 48-0 41-3	29-9	11-8	10-0	July 12 August 9 September 13	1971
101-7 94-5 83-4	164-9 174-5 168-5	201-2	95·1	118·5	30·6 26·5 21·9	42·7 44·9 40·7	36.9	13.0	11.5	October 11 November 8 December 6	
100·5 86·7 76·2	166-0 160-3 155-5	261.8	121-6	130-0	29·8 23·9 21·3	36·9 39·9 39·3	50-1	15-9	12-0	January 10 February 14 March 13	1972
88.6	162.1	235.8	145-4	143-8	26.5	41.9	46.3	20-8	13.4	April 10	
72·9 75·0	128-0 113-0				20-5 19-2	34·0 28·4				May 8* June 12	
104·0 92·7 94·0	132-9 174-1 152-9	167-9	121-1	150-1	33-2 30-0 29-9	33-0 55-1 44-7	36-4	18·2	13.9	July 10 August 14 September 11	
87·6 75·3 66·2	137-0 135-8 123-3	174-6	100-0	162-0	28·0 22·7 17·8	40·2 40·4 33·9	38-4	16.5	15-6	October 9 November 13 December 11	
82-4 66-9 61-4	136·3 109·7 105·3	185.7	94.7	161-5	25-7 19-0 17-2	35·2 31·5 28·7	43-0	16-0	15-4	January 8 February 12 March 12	1973
85-6 57-5 58-5	109·7 90·8 77·6	138-5	89-2	152-7	29·3 14·9 14·1	30-8 22-4 18-6	32-2	16-1	15-6	April 9 May 14 June 11	
78-0 65-8 70-0	87·8 111·0 87·6	99-3	67-4	137-3	23·6 19·1 21·7	21·2 32·1 24·8	21-8	11-4	13-6	July 9 August 13 Septemb er 10	
67-3 58-7 57-6	89·1 90·3 85·0	94-0	53-2	129-2	18·7 15·0 13·0	23·6 22·8 19·9	18-9	8.8	13-3	October 8 November 12 December 10	
	:/				S.:.	::	÷		••	January 14† February 11† March 11†	1974
99-3 60-1 64-3	120-9 93-5 86-8	135-7	62.5	119-5	36·8 14·6 15·2	32·4 21·5 19·4	25-2	9-1	12.5	April 8 May 13 June 10	
93-8 84-8 86-8	104-7 153-6 126-8	108-4	60·7	112.7	29·2 27·3 29·1	23·7 49·7 40·8	20-4	8.7	11-2	July 8 August 12 September 9	
81·4 72·5	124·5 129·6	131.7	62-8	115-9	23·7 21·1	34-0 34-6 	27.5	9-2	11-9	October 14‡ November 11‡ December 9‡	
77·0 74·0	142-9 149-5				23-8 21-3	42.9 44.0				January 20‡ February 10 March 10	1975
104-9 75-0 84-1	200·9 154·0 147·5	207-3	97.5	122-9	36-0 21-4 24-4	73·5 44·4 41·0	49-0	15.7	12.8	April 14 May 12 June 9	
134·2 107·5	215·4 289·2	223.7	112.5	129-2	63·4 48·0	73·5 133·6	56.6	19-9	13.9	July 14 August 11	

UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

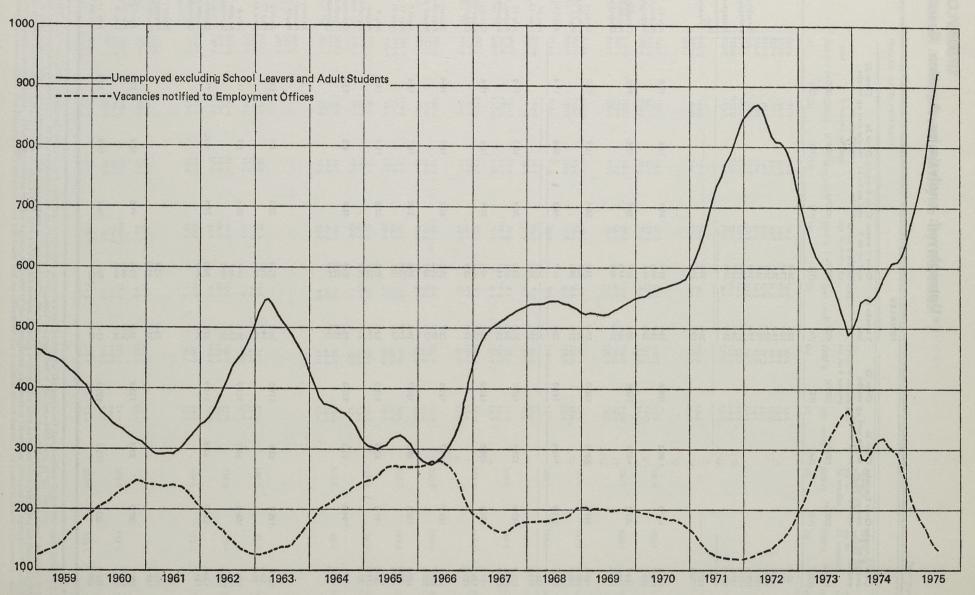
Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

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

SEPTEMBER 1975 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

944 SE

SEPTEMBER 1975 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 945

NOTIFIED VACANCIES

vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

76·5 65·8

41·2 42·9

40·9 37·5 34·8

293·5 272·5

192·4 186·1

173·3 155·6 141·3

113·4 107·1

75·6 75·0

69·9 62·7 56·8

TABLE	199	TOTAL	ADULTS	and shows	-212		2	artistanta -	YOUNG PERSONS
			Actual num	ber	DECENE STORE	Seasona	lly adjusted	Strate Sta	
		en den Trans	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 970 971 972 973	Monthly averages	196-3 317-2 384-4 370-9 249-7 271-3 284-8 259-6 176-1 189-3 397-7	70.7 114-6 143-4 137-5 92-0 92-6 102-8 100-7 69-0 82-8 185-0	73.1 106.2 121.7 117.3 82.1 95.4 96.7 85.1 60.0 62.5 118.9	143-8 220-8 265-1 254-8 174-0 199-6 195-6 125-6 129-0 145-3 303-9				52-5 96-4 119-2 116-1 75-7 83-3 85-2 73-8 47-1 44-1 93-8
971	March 31	184·8	70·0	60·5	130·6	69·1	59·7	128·8	54·2
	May 5	186·3	71·0	64·5	135·5	66·9	59·6	126·5	50·8
	June 9	197·8	73·8	70·9	144·6	65·9	60·5	126·4	53·1
	July 7	193-2	66-8	65·1	131-9	61·7	57-2	118-9	61·3
	August 4	179-2	68-2	60·0	128-2	65·5	57-8	123-3	51·0
	September 8	168-8	66-0	58·8	124-8	64·1	54-9	119-0	44·0
	October 6	159·2	64-5	54·6	119·1	63·1	54·4	117-5	40∙0
	November 3	148·9	62-1	51·8	114·0	63·3	56·0	119-3	34∙9
	December 1	138·7	59-7	47·4	107·1	63·9	55·0	118-9	31∙6
972	January 5	134·0	54·5	48·3	102·7	65-3	56·3	121·6	31-2
	February 9	144·5	61·7	50·4	112·1	67-2	56·9	124·1	32-3
	March 8	157·7	65·4	53·1	118·5	68-8	58·0	126·8	39-1
	April 5	173-6	71·9	58·2	130-0	71-6	58·4	130-0	43·6
	May 3	184-1	78·7	61·3	140-0	75-3	56·8	132-1	44·1
	June 7	202-9	86·8	68·7	155-5	79-3	58·7	138-0	47·3
	July 5	208-7	86·2	66·7	152-9	81-2	58·7	139-9	55-8
	August 9	203-0	88·5	65·3	153-8	87-0	63·2	150-2	49-3
	September 6	205-3	88·6	69·2	157-8	86-6	64·6	151-2	47-5
	October 4	212-5	97·3	68·7	166·0	94-6	66·9	161·5	46-6
	November 8	220-1	104·6	69·2	173·8	103-4	72·9	176·3	46-3
	December 6	225-4	109·0	70·9	179·9	112-7	78·1	190·8	45-5
973	January 3	231-7	111·5	73-4	185-0	122-8	81-6	204·4	46-8
	February 7	274-6	134·5	84-8	219-3	139-9	91-3	231·2	55-2
	March 7	306-8	150·6	93-8	244-5	153-8	98-9	252·7	62-4
	April 4	345-2	167·2	105-5	272-7	166·8	105·9	272.7	72-5
	May 9	386-5	180·8	120-1	300-9	177·2	115·6	292.8	85-6
	June 6	419-2	194·5	128-7	323-3	186·9	118·7	305.6	96-0
	July 4	453·3	201·3	135·2	336·6	195-9	127·0	322.9	116·7
	August 8	457·7	201·9	132·7	334·6	201-1	131·0	332.1	123·1
	September 5	477·0	212·5	140·9	353·5	210-9	136·2	347.1	123·5
	October 3	486·3	221·7	143-3	365·0	218-9	140-9	359·8	121·3
	November 7	477·5	226·7	136-3	363·0	224-9	140-1	365·0	114·5
	December 5	456·3	216·4	131-8	348·2	220-4	139-1	359·5	108·0
974	January 9	377-7	173·1	112·3	285·4	184·8	120-7	305·5	92-3
	February 6	351-6	162·9	103·8	266·8	168·2	110-4	278·6	84-8
	March 6	352-3	163·3	103·2	266·5	166·4	108-3	274·7	85-8
	A CONTRACTOR OF	Notified	to employment	offices*	er ora	PERSONAL POL		the spela	Notified to careers offices
		Actual nu	1000 A 2000			Seasonally adju			
	Later a part of the second	Males	Female		Total	Males	Females		94.6
974‡ 974	Monthly averages April 3 May 8 June 5	181-9 181-9 196-6 201-5	116·9 116·1 127·0 134·9		298-8 298-0 323-6 336-4	181·4 192·9 193·7	116-6 122-4 125-0	298-0 315-3 318-7	94·6 100·9 106·2 111·1
	July 3 August 7 September 4	199·1 185·4 186·9	131·1 117·4 120·3		330·2 302·7 307·2	193·6 185·0 185·6	122-9 115-8 115-5	316·5 300·8 301·1	121-8 103-9 91-7

July 9 August 6 49·7 52·6 128·8 134·0 37·0 27·2 58·0 54·1 142·7 135·8 79·2 81·4 84·8 81·7

180·1 165·4

116·8 111·2

103·4 92·9 84·5

299·1 270·9

180·6 178·0

173·4 164·1 159·0

Vacancies notified to employment offices include some that are suitable for young persons and those notified to careers offices include some that are suitable for adults.
Because of possible duplication the two series should not be added together.
† Due to industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency, figures for December 1974 and January 1975 are not available and the figures for October and November 1974, and February 1975, include estimates.
‡ The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

182·9 167·6

111.6 108.2

104·0 96·7 92·4

116·1 103·3

69·0 69·9

69·4 67·4 66·6

October 9† November 6† December 4†

January 8† February 5† March 5

April 9 May 7 June 4

1975

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME

Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

		OPERAT	TIVES							TANGA	and all	ALCON .			
		WORKI	NG OVER	TIME	A BAR BAR AND		ON SH	HORT-TIME	nadera	a liness A	N.				
Wee	ek ended			Hours o	f overtime	worked	Stood o week†	off for whole	Working	g part of	week	Total			
							A LAS and			Hours	lost	C.S.S.		Hours	
		Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	working over-	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of opera- tives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive working part of the week	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total	Average per opera- tive on short- time
1971	July 17 August 14 September 18	1,531·3 1,395·9 1,540·4	29·0 26·5 29·3	8½ 8 8½ 8½	12·75 11·39 12·73	12·76 12·61 12·57	7 9 9	315 392 375	55 60 80	522 537 812	9½ 9 10	63 69 89	1·2 1·3 1·7	838 928 1,185	13 1 13 1 13 1
	October 16 November 13 December 11	1,549·1 1,546·5 1,571·2	29·7 29·8 30·3	8 8 8	12·64 12·58 12·78	12·02 11·65 12·06	6 8 9	214 327 357	106 111 90	969 1,058 812	9 9± 9	112 119 99	2·1 2·3 1·9	1,182 1,367 1,169	10 1 11 1 12
972	January 15 February 19 March 18	1,392·1 1,173·1 1,474·8	27·1 22·9 29·0	8 8 8	11-07 9-35 11-91	11·79 9·79 12·42	5 46 9	181 1,857 363	78 995 114	675 13,838 1,229	8½ 14 10½	83 1,041 123	1.5 20.4 2.4	856 15,694 1,591	10 <u>1</u> 15 13
	April 15 May 13 June 17	1,469·5 1,560·9 1,566·8	28·9 30·7 30·8	8 8 8	11·79 12·66 12·88	12·02 12·41 12·61	14 5 3	563 200 135	68 65 38	583 628 317	8½ 9½ 8½	82 70 4 1	1.6 1.4 0.8	1,146 828 452	14 12 11
	July 15 August 19 September 16	1,502-6 1,484-7 1,577-5	29·5 29·1 30·8	81/2 8 8	12·64 12·15 12·99	12·59 13·14 12·74	3 5 5	113 182 200	29 28 26	239 241 218	8 1 8 1 8 1 8 <u>1</u>	32 33 31	0·6 0·6 0·6	352 424 418	11 13 13 1
	October 14 November 18 December 9	1,659-9 1,742-4 1,732-3	32·4 33·9 33·7	81/2 81/2 81/2	13·72 14·39 14·61	13·10 13·44 13·90	4 1 1	150 56 41	25 20 16	222 156 138	9 7 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u>	29 22 17	0.6 0.4 0.3	372 212 179	13 10 10 1
	January 13 February 17 March 17	1,643·4 1,753·7 1,757·3	32·1 34·2 34·3	8 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	13·41 14·55 14·61	14·26 15·11 15·22	4 6 8	176 253 308	27 17 25	207 160 350	7 <u>1</u> 9 <u>1</u> 14	31 23 33	0-6 0-5 0-6	384 412 657	12 <u>+</u> 18 20
	April 14 May 19 June 16	1,771·8 1,827·4 1,830·3	34·5 35·5 35·6		14·80 15·60 15·50	15·05 15·35 15·21	4 5 3	142 185 103	20 13 13	155 117 112	7± 9 9	24 18 15	0.5 0.3 0.3	297 302 215	12½ 17 14
	July 14 August 18 September 15	1,759·6 1,716·6 1,823·0	34·0 33·1 35·2	9 8 ¹ / ₂ 8 ¹ / ₂	15·48 14·62 15·76	15·37 15·42 15·47	1 1 14	46 47 571	13 11 9	116 82 97	9 7 <u>1</u> 10 <u>1</u>	14 12 24	0·3 0·2 0·5	162 129 668	11½ 11 28
	October 13 November 17 December 15	1,884·9 1,939·9 1,968·5	36·3 37·2 37·6	8½ 8½ 9	16·32 16·73 17·43	15·72 15·79 16·73	1 3 1	32 109 35	10 21 9	90 211 71	91 10 8	10 23 10	0·2 0·4 0·2	121 320 105	11½ 14 10½
974	January 19 February 16 March 16	1,263·7 1,396·7 1,585·6	24·4 27·1 30·8	8 7 <u>1</u> 8	9·81 10·79 12·89	10·74 11·42 13·55	8 8 8	309 317 319	1,130 941 227	15,543 12,430 2,725	14 13 12	1,137 949 235	22·2 18·5 4 ·6	15,852 12,747 3,044	14 13½ 13
	April 6 May 18 June 15 (a) *	1,735·0 1,769·3 1,741·6	33·7 34·3 33·9	8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 8 <u>1</u> 2	14·53 15·13 14·84	14·78 14·87 14·54	3 6 3	110 221 107	33 28 23	360 244 245	11 8½ 10½	35 34 25	0·7 0·6 0·5	470 465 352	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 13\frac{1}{2} \\ 13\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $
	June 15 (b) *	2,066.0	36.7	81/2	17.71	17.34	3	115	25	260	101	27	0.2	375	13 <u>±</u>
	July 13¶ August 17¶ September 14¶	1,995·1 1,882·1 1,992·3	35·2 33·1 35·1	9 9 8 ¹ / ₂	17·61 16·48 17·33	17·45 17·31 16·98	3 4 6	104 140 226	24 31 58	273 306 723	11 10 12½	27 34 63	0·5 0·6 1·1	377 446 949	14 13 15
	October 19¶ November 16¶ December 14¶	2,015·1 2,021·9 2,008·5	35·5 35·6 35·7	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	17·0 4 17·11 17·24	16·32 15·99 16·41	23 19 8	929 742 322	59 65 64	770 634 688	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \\ 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 10\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $	82 84 72	1·4 1·5 1·3	1,699 1,376 1,011	20½ 16½ 14
975	January 18¶ February 15¶ March 15¶	1,790·8 1,764·5 1,737·1	32·1 31·9 31·6	8 <u>1</u> 8 8	14·94 14·51 14·21	16·11 15·30 15·04	6 11 17	223 451 668	124 172 207	1,265 1,769 2,085	10 10 <u>1</u> 10	130 183 223	2·3 3·3 4·1	1, 4 88 2,219 2,752	11± 12 12±
	April 19¶ May 17¶ June 14¶	1,691·3 1,618·4 1,569·7	31·0 29·8 29·1	8 81/2 8	13·78 13·42 12·94	14·05 13·08 12·56	11 17 14	446 685 573	229 222 195	2,261 2,304 1,876	10 10 9½	240 239 209	4·4 4·4 3·9	2,708 2,989 2,449	11 12 <u>±</u> 11 <u>±</u>
	July 19¶**	1,517.3	28·2	9	13-29	13.12	21	850	112	1,165	10±	133	2.5	2,016	15

In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this *Gazette*). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.
† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.
** See page 911 for detailed analysis.

	i alla anti-ba	INDEX BY AL	OF TOTAL	WEEKLY	HOURS W	ORKED		INDEX PER OPI	OF AVERAGE	WEEKLY	HOURS W	VORKED	
		All mar Industri	ufacturing ies	Engin- eering, shipbuildir electrical goods,	ng,	Textiles,	Food,	All manu Industrie		Engin- eering, shipbuildin electrical	ng,		
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods goods	Vehicles	leather, clothing	drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
956 957 958 959 960 966 966 966 966 966 966 966 966 96		$\begin{array}{c} 104{\text{-}}6\\ 103{\text{-}}9\\ 100{\text{-}}9\\ 100{\text{-}}9\\ 102{\text{-}}9\\ 102{\text{-}}9\\ 102{\text{-}}9\\ 102{\text{-}}9\\ 102{\text{-}}9\\ 102{\text{-}}9\\ 99{\text{-}}8\\ 97{\text{-}}3\\ 99{\text{-}}8\\ 97{\text{-}}3\\ 97{\text{-}}3\\ 97{\text{-}}3\\ 97{\text{-}}2\\ 87{\text{-}}2\\ 87{$		98-6 98-6 96-5 96-5 101-9 100-0 97-6 101-7 101-9 101-0 96-8 94-6 96-1 94-3 87-2 82-7 82-7 85-8 85-8 84-7	106.9 104.6 101.6 104.9 107.9 100.0 99.1 99.1 99.1 99.2 99.5 86.1 87.0 88.3 86.7 82.1 79.8 82.6 79.3	$\begin{array}{c} 119 \cdot 0 \\ 117 \cdot 7 \\ 108 \cdot 3 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 110 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 100 \cdot 0 \\ 98 \cdot 8 \\ 95 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 99 \cdot 6 \\ 91 \cdot 7 \\ 84 \cdot 4 \\ 83 \cdot 3 \\ 83 \cdot 6 \\ 78 \cdot 3 \\ 83 \cdot 6 \\ 78 \cdot 3 \\ 74 \cdot 0 \\ 71 \cdot 7 \\ 71 \cdot 2 \\ 66 \cdot 4 \\ \end{array}$	100-1 99-5 100-1 99-1 100-1 100-0 98-4 97-3 96-6 95-2 92-8 90-8 89-3 85-9 84-5 85-9 84-5 85-4 87-4	103-7 103-6 102-5 103-3 102-4 101-0 100-0 99-9 100-7 97-8 97-1 97-9 97-0 97-0 97-0 97-0 97-0 97-1 94-7 96-5 93-9		103-7 103-5 102-4 102-8 101-7 100-0 99-6 100-7 98-8 96-6 96-8 96-6 96-8 97-3 96-1 93-4 92-6 94-9 93-4	104-1 104-5 103-2 104-9 101-7 100-6 100-6 100-6 100-2 100-8 98-4 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-7 95-4 95-4 95-4 95-4 95-4 95-1 91-8	104-3 104-5 103-0 104-5 104-8 101-1 100-0 100-5 101-4 100-3 98-5 97-3 98-3 97-7 96-9 96-3 95-6 96-7 94-1	102-8 102-7 102-5 102-5 101-7 100-4 100-4 100-4 99-9 99-9 99-9 99-9 98-1 98-0 98-1 98-0 98-4 97-5 96-6 96-7 97-6 96-8
/eek	ended	· · · · ·											
971	October 16	84·9	82·5	87·0	81·8	75·9	87·7	94·7	94·6	92·9	92·0	96·2	96-4
	November 13	84·5	82·0	86·1	81·1	75·6	87·3	94·7	94·4	92·8	92·1	96·3	96-6
	December 11	84·3	82·2	85·9	81·7	75·3	87·2	94·9	94·9	93·1	92·9	96·3	96-9
72	January 15	83·0	82·7	84·6	80·8	74·2	84·2	94-0	94·9	92-0	91·9	95-4	95·5
	February 19‡	75·7	75·4	77·0	71·7	64·8	82·2	87-3	87·7	84-5	82·7	86-1	93·9
	March 18	82·1	81·6	84·0	80·4	73·3	83·5	94-5	94·9	92-4	92·8	95-8	96·0
	April 15	82·6	81·7	83·9	80·7	74-1	83-9	94·9	95·2	92·7	92·6	96·2	96·2
	May 13	83·1	81·4	84·4	81·8	74-3	84-8	95·2	95·0	93·1	93·7	96·5	96·6
	June 17	83·4	81·5	84·7	82·2	74-3	85-4	95·5	95·3	93·3	94·2	96·8	97·0
	July 15	78·8	81·5	80-7	71.9	67·8	85·2	95·8	95-3	93-6	95·1	96·8	96-9
	August 19	69·4	81·8	70-1	71.2	59·3	77·9	96·4	95-6	94-4	94·1	96·9	98-2
	September 16	84·1	81·6	85-3	83.3	74·8	87·4	95·5	95-5	93-4	93·9	96·6	97-2
	October 14	84·2	81·8	85·6	83·8	74-6	86·8	95·7	95·7	93·7	94·3	96·6	96·7
	November 18	84·5	81·9	86·2	84·6	74-6	86·9	95·9	95·7	94·1	94·8	96·7	97·0
	December 16	84·1	82·1	86·0	84·6	74-3	86·1	95·9	95·6	94·1	95·0	96·4	97·4
73	January 13	82·8	82-6	85-0	83·1	73·5	82·8	95-0	96-0	93-3	93·5	95·8	95-8
	February 17	83·6	83-5	86-3	83·3	73·8	82·2	96-0	96-5	94-5	94·6	96·6	96-2
	March 17	83·8	83-3	86-6	82·3	74·2	82·8	95-9	96-3	94-6	93·0	96·7	96-4
	April 14	84·1	83·1	86·9	83-2	74·1	83·4	96·2	96·6	94·6	94·2	96·8	97·1
	May 19	84·7	82·9	87·3	84-1	74·1	84·7	96·6	96·4	95·1	94·6	96·8	97·6
	June 16	84·9	83·0	87·2	84-9	73·2	85·1	96·5	96·3	94·9	94·5	96·8	97·9
	July 14	80·3	82·9	82·9	74·0	66·5	86-4	96·9	96-3	95·3	95·9	96·9	98·4
	August 18	70·5	82·9	72·0	74·5	57·7	78-9	97·6	96-8	95·9	96·2	97·1	99·2
	September 15	85·4	82·8	88·1	84·6	72·1	88-9	96·5	96-5	94·8	96·1	96·4	98·1
	October 13	85·7	83·2	88·4	85-8	71·8	89·1	96·5	96·5	94·9	95.6	96·4	97-9
	November 17	85·8	83·2	88·9	84-9	71·5	90·1	96·7	96·6	95·1	95.5	96·8	98-2
	December 15	86·3	84·3	89·4	86-7	71·7	90·0	97·1	96·8	95·7	97.3	97·3	98-5
74	January 19‡	76·8	76·7	78·9	70·8	59·8	89·6	86·3	87·3	84·2	79-3	81·6	96·8
	February 16‡	77·7	77·7	80·3	71·9	60·4	88·8	88·2	88·7	86·4	81-2	83·4	96·6
	March 16	81·9	81·5	85·2	78·1	68·2	87·5	93·5	93·9	92·4	88-9	94·6	96·3
	April 6	83·6	82·5	87·2	82·9	70·1	87·2	95-5	95-9	94·1	94·1	97·5	97·1
	May 18	84·4	82·6	88·1	84·2	70·9	87·7	95-8	95-6	94·3	95·4	98·0	96·9
	June 15§	84·4	82·5	88·3	84·5	70·7	88·1	95-7	95-5	94·3	95·7	98·3	96·5
	July 13*	79·8	82·4	84·6	72·7	64·8	88·0	96·0	95·5	94·6	95·6	98·6	97·4
	August 17*	70·1	82·3	73·1	72·7	56·6	79·9	95·6	94·8	95·0	95·1	98·7	97·9
	September 14*	84·4	81·8	88·7	83·1	70·2	89·2	95·1	95·1	93·6	93·4	97·9	96·6
	October 12*	83·3	80·9	87·3	82·9	68·9	87·5	94·7	94·8	93·1	93·7	97-9	96·2
	November 16*	83·1	80·6	87·1	83·7	67·6	87·9	94·8	94·7	93·4	94·4	98-0	96·2
	December 14*	83·0	81·1	87·6	83·9	68·1	87·9	95·1	94·8	93·8	94·4	97-9	97·1
'5	January 18* February 15* March 15*	81·3 80·1 79·5	81·3 80·2 79·2	85·7 84·5 84·2	81-9 80-1 78-7	66·7 65·6 64·9	85·9 83·9 83·2	93·5 93·2 93·1	94·5 93·7	92·1 91·9	92·2 91·4	96·8 96·7	95·3 94·9
	April 19* May 17* June 14*	79·2 78·1 77·9	78·2 76·5	83·6 82·6	79·0 76·5	65·3 66·8	83·1 82·6	93·1 92·9	93·5 93·4 92·8	91-9 91-8 91-8	91·1 91·1 90·4	96·7 97·0 97·2	94·7 94·7 94·8
	July 19*	73.4	76·1 75·7	81·9 76·8	76·4 66·3	66·7 60·5	83·4 85·2	92·9 93·8	92·7 93·3	91·4 92·0	91·3 92·4	97·5 97·7	95·1 97·6

• The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1974 is subject to revision when the results of the 1975 Census of Employment become available. Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average weekly hours worked from November 1974 may be revised when the results of the October 1975 inquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available. ‡ In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by the power crisis and in January and February 1974 by the coal mining dispute.

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HOURS OF WORK

\$ The factors used in calculating the index for June 1974 include the monthly employment figures derived from the new sample and the overtime and short-time figures shown at June 1974 (a) in table 120. See footnote * to table 120 and page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette. Note:
A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of this Gazette.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

United Kingdom: manual workers: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked TABLE 122

FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earni	ings	Constant Street				1	1	£	f	£	£	£
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	£ 35·75 40·24 47·97	£ 38·88 42·41 57·01	£ 36·77 41·31 51·29	37.97 43.85 51.76	24-73 40-51 48-49	32·17 37·00 44·32	34·48 39·14 46·18	34·98 41·60 50·40	41.63 45.74 52.73	34·02 39·45 46·97	32.05 36.75 43.74	30·03 34·53 41·39	29·52 33·90 40·37
Average ho 1972 Oct. 1973 Oct.	ours worke 46·4 47·1	42·9 42·3	44·2 44·6	44·6 45·1	43-5 44-6	43·4 43·9	43·4 44·0	43-5 44-0	42·3 43·0 42·3	43·9 44·7 43·7	44-7 44-9 43-6	44·2 44·5 44·2	41.5 42.0 41.1
1974 Oct.	46.6	43.8	44.2	44.8	44-2	43.7	43-4	43.5	42.3	43.7	43.0	114	
Average h	ourly earni		1 0 0 0 · 6 00		1200	-	P		D	D	P	P	P
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	P 77·05 85·44 102·94	P 90·63 100·26 130·16	P 83·19 92·62 116·04	P 85·13 97·23 115·54	P 79·84 90·83 109·71	P 74·12 84·28 101·42	79·45 88·95 106·41	P 80·41 94·55 115·86	P 98·42 106·37 124·66	P 77·49 88·26 107·48	P 71·70 81·85 100·32	р 67·94 77·60 93·64	p 71·13 80·71 98·22

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industrie covered
Average weekly	earnings		£	£	£	\$	£	£	£	£	£	£
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	27·25 42·59 50·40	£ 34·06 39·36 45·61	41·21 48·69 54·96	35·10 40·11 48·23	36·20 41·52 49·12	35·12 39·86 48·46	36·59 41·41 48·75	35·29 39·78 47·71	37·97 43·31 52·06	29·53 34·21 41·68	26·93 31·32 37·87	35-82 40-92 48-63
Average hours w						40.0	47.0	43.1	48.5	43.6	43.5	45.0
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	46·5 47·1 46·1	45·0 45·1 43·8	44·7 45:1 43·9	44·4 44·9 43·9	44·1 44·7 44·0	49·0 48·8 48·0	47.0 47.2 46.8	43·8 44·0	49·6 49·5	44·1 43·8	43·9 43·7	45·6 45·1
Average hourly	earnings							新 肥料 美				D
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	P 80·11 90·42 109·33	P 75·69 87·27 104·13	P 92·19 107·96 125·19	P 79·05 89·33 109·86	P 82-09 92-89 111-64	P 71·67 81·68 100·96	P 77·85 87·73 104·17	P 81·88 90·82 108·43	P 78·29 87·32 105·17	р 67·73 77·57 95·16	р 61-91 71-34 86-66	P 79·60 89·74 107·83

Standard I	ndustrial C	lassification	1968				89. 191	· · · ·	13 110 7	FULL-TIME	WOMEN	18 YEARS A	ND OVER)
	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average w	eekly earni	ngs	E BAR			12				-	£		£
10-00	£	£	£	£	£	£ 18-00	19·32	£ 18·29	23.81	17.94	17.28	15.41	16.60
1972 Oct.	19.40	20.45	18.55	18-80 21-08	20·43 23·52	21.55	22.36	24.09	26.18	20.91	19-89	17.94	19.03
1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	22.68 28.75	25·73 31·41	21·47 28·73	27.38	30.02	26.87	28.21	28.01	33.48	26.79	25.52	22-38	24.04
1972 Oct.	ours worke 38·2	38.6	38.7	38-3	38-4	38.2	37.8	38.2	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.5	36.7
1973 Oct.	38.6	38.6	38.5	37.7	38-1	38.2	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	37.3	36.7	36-4
1974 Oct.	38.0	38-8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37-2	36-1	36.1
Average h	ourly earning	ngs											-
	P		P	P	P	P 47·12	P 51.11	р 47·88	P	P 47·59	P 45.96	P 41.09	P 45-23
1972 Oct.	50.79	P 52.98	P 47.93	P 49-09	B3-20			4/-88	62.33	56.06	53.32	48.88	52.28
1973 Oct.	58.76	66-66	55.77	55.92	61.73	56.41	59.79	60·23 76·32	69-44 88-34	72.21	68.60	61.99	66.59
1974 Oct.	75.66	80.95	74.82	73.01	79.00	70.90	75.83	10.37	00.34	1221		3	

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average weekly	earnings			-			£	£	£	£	£	£
1972 Oct. 1973 Oct. 1974 Oct	£ 18·32 21·16 27·54	£ 19·68 22·93 28·86	£ 19·86 22·79 30·09	£ 17·19 20·02 26·27	£ 18·34 21·15 27·05	Ξ	15·20 18·96 23·92	19-59 23-04 29-89	24-95 28-84 34-58	14-31 16-79 21-73	18·52 23·37 29·18	18·30 21·16 27·01
Average hours	vorked									ang ang sina		37.9
1972 Oct.	36.8	38.1	38.9	37.8	37.7		36-8	37.1	42.8	38-5	40·0 40·3	37.7
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.5	and the second second	37·2 38·1	37·3 36·7	43·0 42·4	38·4 38·7	39.5	37.4
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	eparte a	30.1	20.1	72.7	307	ing fact by	
Average hourly	earnings											-
and and a subset of	P	P 51.65	P 51·05	P 45·48	P 48-65		P	P 52.80	P 58·29	P 37·17	P 46·30	P 48·28
1972 Oct.	49.78						41·30 50·97	61.77	67.07	43.72	57.99	56.13
1973 Oct. 1974 Oct.	57·97 75·87	61·15 76·55	59·04 77·75	53·10 70·05	56·40 72·72	ioneorga	62.78	81.44	81.56	56.15	73.87	72.22

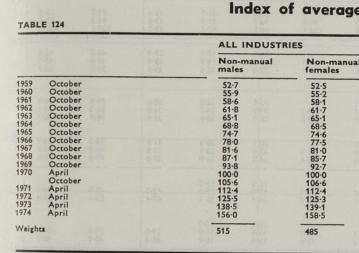
* Except railways and London Transport.

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

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

	October 1	972		October 1	973		October 1	974	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	weekly	hours	hourly	weekly	hours	hourly	weekly	hours	hourly
	earnings	worked	earnings	earnings	worked	earnings	earnings	worked	earnings
All manufacturing industries	£	stowers -	P	£	Alexandro pro	P	£	•	P
Full-time men (21 years and over)	36-20	44·1	82-09	41-52	44·7	92·89	49·12	44·0	111.64
Full-time women (18 years and over)	18-34	37·7	48-65	21-15	37·5	56·40	27·05	37·2	72.72
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9-84	21·7	45-35	11-30	21·6	52·31	14·56	21·4	68.04
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17-73	40·7	43-56	21-60	40·9	52·81	26·31	40·3	65.29
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11-83	38·4	30-81	15-21	38·1	39·92	19·31	37·8	51.08
Il industries covered†									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	35-82	45·0	79-60	40·92	45·6	89·74	48·63	45·1	107·83
Full-time women (18 years and over)	18-30	37·9	48-28	21·16	37·7	56·13	27·01	37·4	72·22
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9-65	21·5	44-88	11·11	21·4	51·92	14·28	21·2	67·36
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17-55	41·4	42-39	21·02	41·7	50·41	26·00	41·2	63·11
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11-76	38·4	30-63	15·13	38·1	39·71	19·23	37·8	50·87

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



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

Annual percentage changes in hourly wage earnings and hourly wage rates: United Kingdom TABLE 125

		Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage ratest	Differences (col. (3 minus col. (4))
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
961	April	+ 6.6	1.73		and the second second second second	
	October	+ 5.4	+ 7·3 + 7·0	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
962	April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 6·9 + 5·2	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
	October	+ 3.2	+ 4 ·1	+ 5.2	+ 4·1 + 4·2	+ 1.1
963	April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.2
964	October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 0·4 + 1·3
1707	April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
965	October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
103	April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
966	October April	+ 8.5	+10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
	October	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
967	April	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
	October	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
968	April	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
	October	+ 8·5 + 7·8	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
969	April	+ 7.8 + 7.5	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
	October	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
970	October	+13.5	+ 8·0 +15·3	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
971	October	+11.1	+12.9	+16.0	+12.4	+ 3.6
972	October	+15.7	+12.9	+13·7 +14·6	+11.6	+ 2.1
973	October	+15.1	+14.1	+13.6	+18.1	- 3.5‡
974	October	+20.0	+21.4	+13.6 +21.9	+12·1 +20·6	+ 1.5 + 1.3

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).
* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;
Multiplying this difference by 1⁴/₄ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);
Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

[†] 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 admini-

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

		ALL MANUFA	CTURING INDUS	TRIES
ıl	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
	55-6	56-0	53.5	55.6
	58.4	59.0	56.5	58.5
	61.8	61-6	59.2	61-2
	65.1	64-5	61.5	64.0
	68.7	68-9	65-8	68.3
	74-6	74.3	71.1	73.7
	77.9	77.6	75.7	77.3
	81.4	81-3	80.2	81.1
	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
	93.4	93-8	92.2	93.5
	100.0	100-0	100.0	100.0
	105.9	105.7	107.1	106-0
	112.4	111-6	112.9	111.7
	125.4	124.0	126-2	124.4
	138.7	137.7	142.5	138-6
	156.8	153-3	167.4	155.8
	1,000	648	<pre>{ 49 part-time } 303 full-time</pre>	1,000

4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earning exclusive of overtime.
† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.
‡ The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings enquiry.

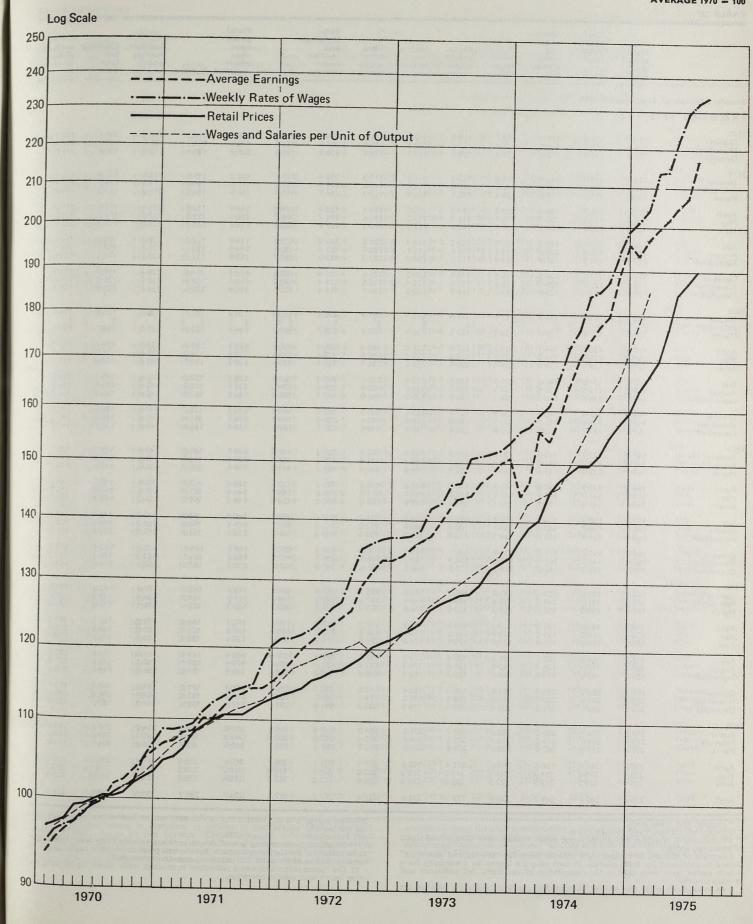
EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 126

	MANUFA	CTURING	INDUSTRI	ES		ALL IND	JSTRIES			
	Average w earnings	reekly	Average hours	Average I earnings	nourly	Average w earnings	eekly	Average hours	Average H earnings	nourly
			excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	ay was	ियाक् विशेष वियाक विशेष		excluding t affected by	hose whose p absence	ay was
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence		including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	1 (2000) 1 (2000) 1 (2000) 1 (2000)	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£	Second and	P	P	£	£	1.556.656	P	P
Full-time manual men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	33·6 38·6 43·6	34·5 39·9 45·1	45·6 46·4 46·2	75-8 86-0 97-4	83·7 95·2	32·1 37·0 42·3	32·8 38·1 43·6	46·0 46·7 46·5	71-3 81-7 93-5	69·1 79·2 91·1
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	43·7 48·4 54·1	43·8 48·7 54·5	38·9 39·2 39·1	111·3 122·4 137·7	122-4 137-8	43·4 47·8 54·1	43·5 48·1 54·4	38·7 38·8 38·8	110-7 121-6 137-9	110-8 121-7 138-1
All full-time men (21 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	36·2 41·1 46·3	37·1 42·3 47·7	43·9 44·5 44·3	83-7 94-5 106-9	93-5 106-1	36-0 40-9 46-5	36·7 41·9 47·7	43·4 43·8 43·7	83·7 94·3 107·6	83·3 93·7 107·2
Full-time manual women (18 years and over) April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	17·0 19·6 23·1	17·7 20·5 24·1	40·0 40·0 39·9	44-4 51-2 60-6	50·7 60·1	16·6 19·1 22·8	17·1 19·7 23·6	39-9 39-9 39-8	43-0 49-6 59-3	42·6 49·1 58·7
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and										
over)		10.5								
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	19·4 21·8 25·6	19·5 21·8 25·8	37·3 37·3 37·3	52-3 58-5 69-0	58-3 68-8	22-1 24-5 28-3	22-2 24-7 28-6	36·8 36·8 36·8	59·9 66·2 76·9	59·8 66·1 76·7
All full-time women (18 years and over)	and the second second									
April 1972 April 1973 April 197 4	17·8 20·3 23·9	18·4 21·0 24·8	39·0 39·0 38·9	47·0 53·9 63·8	53-5 63-4	20·1 22·6 26·3	20·5 23·1 26·9	37·8 37·8 37·8	54-0 60-5 70-8	53·9 60·3 70·6
Full-time youths and boys (under 21)	0.00		6-033	-	0.001	0.05				An An Ist
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	16·7 19·9 26·1	17·1 20·4 26·9	42·7 43·0	48·0 62·5	46·7 60·7	16·0 19·0 24·7	16·2 19·3 25·1	42·3 42·4	45·5 59·1	44·3 57·4
Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	11·0 12·8 16·6	11·3 13·1 17·1	39·6 39·2	33·2 43·8	33-0 43-6	10·2 11·8 15·4	10·3 11·9 15·7	39-0 38- 4	30·6 40·9	30-4 40-7
Part-time men (21 years and over)			Tratic and the		New York Company			they have be		
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	10·4 12·8 14·0	10·5 13·0 14·3	20·4 20·2	56·0 66·0	55-5 65-5	12-1 15-0 14-8	12·2 15·2 15·1	18·9 19·0	64·6 72·2	64·4 72·0
Part-time women (18 years and over)	9.3	9.5				8.5	8.6			
April 1972 April 1973 April 1974	10·8 12·5	9.5 11.0 12.9	22·6 22·7	49·0 57·3	48.7 57.0	8.5 9.9 11.7	10-1 11-9	20·3 20·7	49·1 57·5	49·0 57·4

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



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AVERAGE 1970 - 100
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EARNINGS

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

TABLE 127

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemi- cals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Standard Industria	l Classificati	ion 1968	nerniai						I to zats	Jekty F	nan Verser phy	free i		
ANUARY 19	70 = 100													
970 October November December	114-7 116-6 121-3	108·0 108·2 110·9	112·1 116·7 117·6	108·7 111·1 110·2	110-0 112-1 110-8	110-0 112-2 114-3	111-3 112-9 114-9	104·9 106·5 104·1	110·5 113·7 111·3	108·7 111·2 109·7	110·8 112·3 108·4	115·9 120·3 112·9	109-6 110-9 108-8	113-3 116-3 111-6
971 January February March	118·6 118·5 133·1	113·3 115·0 115·3	116-9 123-3 118-0	111-6 112-3 109-2	112-3 113-0 112-1	113-2 113-2 116-3	115-3 115-6 115-3	110·6 111·8 115·7	114·4 115·3 112·4	113·3 112·8 112·9	113-7 114-4 116-2	118·9 114·6 117·7	112-9 114-0 115-8	116·1 115·8 114·7
April	122·6	114·9	118·3	110·2	114·5	115-2	118-1	116· 4	114·4	114·9	116·5	121·0	115-7	119-0
May	125·5	117·0	120·5	110·1	116·0	115-5	119-6	116·7	121·5	116·2	119·8	122·5	116-3	121-0
June	126·0	116·5	125·0	111·7	117·6	117-9	119-2	117·8	122·5	116·0	123·1	125·5	118-2	122-6
July	126-6	121·2	126-2	114·3	118·2	118·4	121.6	114-8	120·1	116·9	123·2	127·3	120-5	119-6
August	126-8	120·9	125-5	112·5	116·6	118·1	120.7	111-5	120·1	114·5	122·5	127·7	117-1	119-8
September	127-4	122·0	125-9	114·4	117·5	120·0	123.3	117-9	118·7	115·0	123·0	128·5	118-3	121-5
October	127-8	122.7	126·5	115·9	118·9	120-2	125·6	117·6	120-2	116·9	124·5	128-4	119·9	122-4
November	130-5	122.5	129·7	115·6	119·9	121-4	125·8	116·4	120-2	118·3	125·4	130-7	121·0	124-6
December	134-7	124.8	129·9	113·7	118·5	122-6	126·1	111·4	121-3	116·0	120·6	126-6	122·0	123-7
972 January February March	132-3 136-6	125∙6 ∥ 127∙6	130∙8 ∥ 133∙0	117∙4 ∥ 120∙1	121·4 ∥ 125·2	123∙8 ∥ 126∙5	127·9 130·9	116·8 ∥ 122·7	126∙0 ∥ 129∙3	120-4 124-5	126·7 127·5	132∙7 ∥ 137∙2	125-8 128-7	126·4 127·1
April	136-8	130-6	134·3	124·2	127·0	127·0	130·4	125·4	130-4	125·3	130·7	135-9	129·1	131·3
May	139-3	129-4	133·2	125·9	127·5	128·7	130·8	125·6	136-1	127·4	134·0	137-7	130·0	132·3
June	139-5	129-4	138·0	134·4	130·1	131·6	136·4	123·1	135-6	129·2	138·7	141-0	130·2	135·1
July	140·2	134-5	140-0	135·8	130-8	132.6	136-6	123-0	136-0	130·3	137·8	145·6	130-9	134-0
August	141·3	135-5	138-1	129·9	129-5	131.7	135-8	119-9	136-5	128·5	136·5	143·6	129-5	132-4
September	144·1	134-6	140-3	135·3	133-9	135.5	140-0	127-1	139-8	133·3	137·8	145·4	132-9	136-9
October	144·9	135-6	140·2	136·9	137-4	137-1	140-2	131-3	141·1	136-1	139·7	147·4	136·5	142·0
November	147·7	136-8	143·7	136·5	138-9	139-9	143-1	135-0	145·3	139-4	141·4	145·8	138·3	143·2
December	151·6	137-7	143·7	133·8	136-6	140-9	143-6	125-1	139·0	133-3	136·2	142·4	136·5	143·2
973 January February March	145·2 146·4 161·1	137-7 138-7 139-6	142-9 151-6 143-5	135·2 140·4 144·0	139-5 140-7 142-0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142-9 145-4 146-4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142-0 144-5 145-7	1 [`] 49·4 148·3 152·6	139·7 141·6 143·6	145·1 146·6 146·5
April	154-0	139·5	146-2	141·9	140·5	143·0	146-6	133·3	142-1	138-0	142.7	150-1	140-1	147-4
May	158-0	141·7	148-1	145·3	145·8	145·8	151-8	144·8	148-1	144-6	152.8	153-2	146-7	151-9
June	158-1	145·6	154-7	152·7	148·8	148·8	155-0	148·1	153-5	148-2	156.3	155-2	147-9	154-9
July	157·9	150·2	154·0	155•0	150·4	150·3	154·3	148·6	153·3	148·9	156·3	162·2	146·9	154·6
August	158·5	150·0	150·8	150•7	148·4	146·9	153·8	145·2	152·3	145·6	154·6	161·3	146·7	151·2
September	160·5	151·9	152·8	154•1	152·8	151·7	156·6	146·0	152·8	150·5	155·7	162·0	152·6	156·3
October	160-7	153·0	155·2	154·9	156·6	153·5	158·5	148·4	155·5	154·2	159·3	160·2	157·1	159·7
November	165-8	148·7	161·1	157·5	158·9	155·7	161·1	154·7	157·8	158·4	161·6	161·8	159·2	162·7
December	170-3	152·8	162·3	155·2	159·5	160·2	161·6	145·2	157·0	155·5	157·4	157·9	159·4	163·0
974 January†† February†† March	166·3 165·3 169·0	150-6 151-0 160-2	159·2 169·5 162·3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150-5 154-1 165-0	154·6 157·9 166·6	155·4 157·3 162·9	142·8 148·2 158·5	144·6 144·4 160·3	145·6 149·0 163·3	142·9 146·0 168·6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141-0 145-8 170-4	155-3 157-5 166-2
April	170·2	163·0	161·9	159·3	158·5	159·9	162·2	159·0	155·6	157·7	166·6	172·8	167·7	167·2
May	176·0	164·2	165·6	163·7	167·2	166·9	168·8	159·2	164·9	165·0	175·5	180·0	169·6	171·4
June	181·9	169·6	174·8	174·7	179·1	175·0	178·5	176·3	174·7	175·6	185·1	184·5	175·9	178·6
July	186·2	184·0	185·2	181·2	180-5	176·9	183-1	176·8	174·0	180·0	188-4	199-2	176·6	180·1
August	188·6	197·1	188·1	180·5	181-8	176·9	182-6	170·5	178·7	177·4	187-5	190-1	175·6	181·8
September	193·6	197·6	190·8	184·8	185-5	182·1	190-8	178·2	180·2	182·1	187-3	196-1	184·0	188·5
October	197·4	200·2	199-2	184-8	190·4	188-6	192-5	175·7	183·5	187·9	191-5	197-6	190-4	192·1
November	209·2	203·4	209-2	195-0	198·3	197-2	199-1	187·1	204·5	196·4	197-6	207-0	194-4	199·4
December	218·6	206·1	211-3	200-8	198·5	199-3	204-3	191·8	201·6	196·9	199-6	206-3	197-0	203·0
75 January February March	214·8 214·5 233·0	212·1 209·1 219·3	205·5 213·2 207·6	203·6 214·4 220·0	203·7 205·3 208·8	201·2 204·4 209·2	204·0 208·4 212·2	197-8 202-8 211-3	196·9 200·2 199·3	201·0 203·8 209·4	200·7 203·7 203·7	214·5 209·1 215·8	198·1 202·3 204·7	204·9 207·0 206·0
April	220·8	213·0	210·8	212·9	215·4	210·5	217·5	221·4	200-7	209·1	208·5	215·1	210·5	210·8
May	225·4	215·6	215·4	221·2	215·5	215·2	222·0	218·7	198-8	210·7	218·5	216·9	210·5	213·2
June	233·1	223·2	217·5	222·5	220·5	224·2	226·8	232·2	207-5	218·6	225·7	219·6	215·3	220·1
July¶	236-6	240.6	249.4	225.0	229.4	231.6	237.4	217.3	213.2	226.7	233-2	229.5	219.5	225.1

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber,	Paper, printing	Other manu- factur-		Mining		Gas, elec-	Trans- port and		All manu industries		All indust services c		
furni- ture, etc	and publish- ing	ing indus- tries	Agri- culture*	and quarry- ing	Con- struc- tion	tricity and water	com- munica- tion†	Miscel- laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
									Standard	Industrial (Classificatio	n 1968	
									JANUA	ARY 1970	0 = 100		
111-3 113-4 109-1	111-2 113-0 111-9	110-7 113-1 112-3	113·0 111·1 109·9	101-2 101-6 111-8	114-9 113-9 108-1	108-1 108-3 109-1	113·3 114·7 114·7	112·3 112·7 113·8	110-7 113-1 112-2	111·2 112·7 113·7	111-2 112-7 111-9	110-6 112-0 113-1	1970 October November December
115-8 114-5 117-0	112-0 111-6 114-1	114·4 115·6 116·5	112·7 116·9 121·3	113·3 112·9 114·5	112·5 115·3 117·9	109-1 109-6 123-5	116·7 115·5 116·1	114·7 114·7 116·7	114·4 115·1 115·9	114·4 115·0 115·7	114-2 114-9 116-5	114·2 114·6 115·8	1971 January February March
120-0	114·8	117-9	125-0	113·7	118·2	123·8	119·0	117-8	116·5	116-2	117-2	116-0	April
121-7	113·4	120-3	122-6	113·5	119·3	119·9	118·1	118-4	118·6	118-1	118-5	117-6	May
123-6	113·8	120-1	125-8	114·5	124·5	122·2	121·3	118-9	119·8	118-0	120-5	117-8	June
123-9	115·5	118·4	126-5	112-1	122-9	126·4	122-5	121-0	120-3	119·3	120·8	119·4	July
120-1	117·3	118·3	133-7	113-9	120-4	125·0	123-5	119-6	119-4	120·6	120·1	120·7	August
124-2	119·1	119·9	138-6	115-2	124-5	124·4	124-9	120-7	120-6	121·4	121·7	121·1	September
126-1	119·7	121-7	131·8	116·2	125-4	126·1	125·6	121-9	121-9	122-2	122·7	122-0	October
126-2	122·0	121-9	127·0	105·6	123-6	126·9	125·8	124-3	122-9	122-6	122·9	122-2	November
122-4	119·7	123-8	122·6	106·0	123-7	126·5	125·1	123-1	122-3	123-6	122·3	123-3	December
130-1 1 131-8	122·3 124·0	124·8 ∥ 127·7	123·5 ∥ 129·8	§ 134·5	122·3 ∥ 128·5	126·5 ∥ 137·6	125·5 127·7	127·2 ∥ 136·6	125·2 128·2	125·4 128·1	124·3 129·0	124·5 ∥ 128·3	1972 January February March
32-6	130-0	132-6	134-2	132-9	129·8	138·8	128-9	134-5	130·2	130-0	130-6	129·4	April
31-8	133-4	129-1	134-1	131-1	129·4	137·8	129-5	134-1	131·8	131-2	131-6	130·6	May
35-3	133-2	136-3	137-7	134-3	133·7	137·1	134-3	138-7	134·5	132-4	134-6	131·7	June
34•4	131-4	135·3	139-0	135·1	128·7	140-6	133-7	138·4	134-8	133-7	134·4	132-8	July
31•8	132-1	132·7	148-7	134·7	119·9	140-3	141-8	135·6	133-6	134-9	133·4	134-1	August
39•8	137-4	136·2	150-9	136·7	140·5	140-8	140-9	142·3	137-7	138-5	138·7	138-1	September
41·3	140-0	138-7	144-9	137-8	149·7	142·7	143·2	145·5	139·7	140·0	141·4	140·5	October
45·8	141-7	140-3	143-0	139-8	149·5	143·1	145·8	144·1	142·1	141·7	143·2	142·5	November
40·8	137-0	139-1	144-3	141-2	146·8	154·0	142·4	144·0	139·5	141·2	141·3	142·4	December
47-6 49-3 50-6	139·5 140·6 143·3	141·3 143·0 144·1	139-6 148-8 145-5	140·9 141·1 140·6	147-0 150-7 156-9	145·4 141·8 145·4	144-2 144-0 145-5	147-6 148-7 151-7	141-9 143-5 145-3	142·1 143·5 145·3	142-9 144-5 146-7	143·2 144·2 145·8	1973 January February March
51-7	141-6	145·6	160·3	144-8	152-6	148·1	147-2	149-5	144-0	147-0	145-8	147·5	April
57-1	148-7	148·9	167·9	146-9	157-7	152·6	149-9	147-0	149-5	148-7	150-6	149·4	May
60-9	152-6	154·6	175·6	149-8	163-9	161·6	155-1	154-0	153-3	151-0	155-2	151·8	June
61·1	151-3	154·1	171·3	150-3	163·7	158·7	157·1	156-0	153·6	152·3	155·5	153·7	July
56·4	149-1	154·0	185·7	148-9	159·7	155·7	155·0	152-6	151·7	153·2	153·5	154·3	August
62·4	154-5	154·7	181·4	152-5	166·3	160·8	157·0	154-3	154·8	155·8	157·0	156·2	September
65-7	156·1	158-9	167·4	153-1	169-4	160-2	159-2	158·4	157-4	157-8	159-1	158·1	October
66-6	160·2	163-3	172·5	139-1	169-9	160-2	160-7	158·7	160-6	160-2	160-9	160·2	November
63-5	155·8	163-1	167·5	139-8	168-4	156-8	155-9	157·9	159-8	161-9	159-7	161·0	December
57-7 60-8 73-0	153-9 155-3 162-9	151-7 154-6 172-3	170-5 184-0 194-0	139·2 § 191·3	163·3 166·8 174·2	160·2 163·8 177·1	157-2 157-4 161-8	162-7 163-1 172-2	151-7 154-8 165-0	152-0 154-9 165-0	153-9 156-9 167-6	154·3 156·6 166·4	1974 January†† February†† March
72·3	162·3	168·7	202·3	189·1	174-3	170-7	162·6	172-3	162·7	162·6	166-1	164·8	April
72·9	165·6	172·4	206·8	187·3	175-6	176-6	168·8	170-6	168·6	167·7	171-0	169·5	May
83·0	169·6	181·8	203·3	195·3	189-3	186-0	171·7	183-4	177·9	175·2	180-0	176·2	June
85·2	175-9	184·4	213·9	198·3	192-3	185·2	177-9	188-5	181-5	179-9	183-6	181-4	July
83·9	174-9	183·7	230·4	199·0	188-3	196·0	184-6	185-4	182-1	183-9	184-9	185-9	August
92·9	183-7	188·4	229·0	204·1	196-8	204·4	186-5	190-7	186-9	188-1	189-9	189-0	September
98·1	186-0	190·4	217-3	208·2	200·9	202·0	189·4	193·5	190-6	191-1	193-0	191·8	October
04·2	190-8	198·6	215-9	214·5	203·3	206·8	205·4	198·8	200-2	19 9- 9	201-7	200·8	November
02· 4	191-1	201·9	218-9	215·9	205·7	221·3	234·2	194·2	202- 4	205-1	206-6	208·3	December
12·4 20·3 23·4	194·0 193·6 199·4	203·7 212·2 207·6	225·7 232·5 236·1	215·5 218·2 253·0	204·7 217·4 219·1	216·3 219·3 214·7	214·1 214·6 215·7	209·6 208·9 220·6	203·6 207·3 210·8	204-0 207-3 210-8	205·7 210·2 214·2	206·2 209·9 212·8	1975 January February March
23-6	199·9	213·4	249·1	261-6	225·6	219·5	219-2	223·7	212·2	212·2	217·1	215·4	April
22-6	202·7	217·3	259·2	256-9	223·2	227·8	225-0	220·5	214·9	213·7	219·6	217·7	May
31-8	210·4	221·1	257·7	262-3	231·7	249·9	223-8	237·4	221·2	217·8	226·0	221·2	June
40.5	216.0	227.1	**	260.1	240.8	287.0	227.6	241.8	228.9	226-9	233.9	231.1	July¶

average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees. *Note* (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to 1973.

EARNINGS

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

Industry group	Average	weekly	earnings in	cluding or	vertime pre	mium	Average	hourly e	arnings exc	cluding ov	ertime pro	emium
SIC (1968)	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	January 1975	January 1975	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	January 1975	January 1975
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA												
-						£						Р
Timeworkers	213-1	242.2	244.0	277.3	315.7	53.58	249.4	262.1	274.3	297.4	345-2	113.50
Skilled	213.1	253.9	253.5	281.7	341.9	47.64	247.8	262.8	272.9	290.9	356.5	95.81
Semi-skilled Labourers	234.6	257.8	254.4	300.9	360.4	47.98	257.5	274.1	290.0	307.4	393.9	97.00
All timeworkers	226.6	254.9	257.7	288.8	337.7	51.22	261.0	274.6	289.8	307.6	367.7	106.33
Payment-by-result workers							10000		10.00			
Skilled	214.8	231.8	224.4	268.5	313-1	57.53	230.6	244.3	267.6	274.1	340.1	130.51
Semi-skilled	218.4	237.3	227.2	277.5	326.5	49.39	245.2	256.9	280.7	291.8	367.9	106.69
Labourers	202.5	219.5	217.4	263.2	307.5	48.30	219.2	239.5	266·8 268·7	274·5 276·4	341·8 344·4	98·13 121·27
All payment-by-result workers	215-2	232.1	224.5	270.2	315·7 311·1	54·65 56·36	232·2 232·2	245·4 244·9	263.9	276.0	335.2	125.27
All skilled workers	213.0	232.7	227·9 239·5	268·9 282·5	336-3	48.75	244.2	256.6	274.9	288.7	360.2	102.50
All semi-skilled workers	224.4	246·3 235·7	239.5	282.5	330.1	48.75	234.9	254.9	281.2	290.4	368.0	97.79
All labourers	216.7	235.7	231.8	273.2	318.9	53.56	237.8	250.5	270.8	281.9	346.1	116.37
All workers covered	216-9	236.2	231.0	213.2	310.9	23.20	237.0	250 5	2/00	201 2	5401	110.37
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Timeworkers			0.000	270.1	313.9	53·21	260.1	268-2	291.6	311.9	369-9	122-86
General workers	224.2	233·4 226·5	243·8 235·5	259.7	305.3	57.45	244.1	255.2	274.0	291.1	342.8	129.06
Craftsmen	214·0 221·9	232.2	242.4	268.0	312.3	54.28	257.2	266.5	288.8	308-0	364.7	124.44
All timeworkers	221.9	727.7	747.4	200.0	512.5	JT 20	257 2	200 5	200 0	500 0	5017	121 11
Payment-by-result workers	209.6	220.9	224.5	247.8	296.2	52.68	224.2	223.8	235.2	253.5	303.0	116.22
General workers Craftsmen	201.5	208.3	203.2	230.7	285.8	57.12	223.3	215.7	224.4	246.1	288.1	123.11
All payment-by-result workers	208-8	218.1	219.4	243.7	294-0	53.72	- 225.1	221.7	232.3	251.2	299.0	117.80
All general workers	218.8	228.5	237.5	263.0	307.1	53.12	244.8	251.2	271.3	290.6	345.6	121.81
All craftsmen	208.8	220.2	226.7	251.1	297.6	57.40	233.1	240.1	256.5	273.8	322.4	128.23
All workers covered	216.9	226.9	235.3	260.4	305.3	54.20	242.4	248.9	268.2	286.7	340.1	123.42

	Average weekly earni	ngs including overtin	me premium	Average hourly earning	ings excluding overti	me premium
	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974
ENGINEERING‡		the Common And	£	and their -		
Timeworkers					Sect Allower 1	The are in a
Skilled	213.8	244.6	47.66	232.7	264.3	102.85
Semi-skilled	233.0	257.0	44.41	253.9	283.0	96.57
Labourers	223.2	257.3	36.02	241.0	275.7	75.36
All timeworkers	224.4	253.0	45.25	244.0	275.4	97.75
ayment-by-result workers				S A RES ROOM	States Augustan 7	100 74
Skilled	209.3	240.0	48.17	225.7	257.1	109.76
Semi-skilled	202.5	230.1	42.81	215.1	243.8	97.13
Labourers	208.4	246.4	36.64	227.8	270.2	79.83
All payment-by-result workers	206.1	235.9	45.21	220.8	251.6	102.67
Il skilled workers	211.5	242.1	47.88	228.2	259.5	105.75
Il semi-skilled workers	217.3	243.1	43.71	232.5	261.1	96.81
All labourers	219.8	254.7	36.15	238.0	274.6	76.32
All workers covered	215.3	244.4	45.23	232.0	262.9	99.78

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968: * 370-1. † 271-273; 276-278. ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

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

	and a straight and	BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NORM	AL WEEK	LY HOURS	•	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	and the second	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
	dustries and services		28.00										
	Average of monthly { index numbers	101·5 114·9 136·4	100·4 115·7 144·4	101·7 117·2 143·1	101·3 115·2 138·0	99-9 99-8 99-6	99·9 99·4 99·1	99.9 99.5 99.3	99-9 99-6 99-5	101.5 115.2 136.9	100·5 116·5 145·8	101·7 117·8 1 44 ·1	101·4 115·6 138·7
1973	July August September	115- 4 119-1 119-3	115·7 118·9 119·6	118·3 121·8 122·1	115·6 119·3 119·5	(40-1) 99-8 99-8 99-8 99-8	(40·4) 99·3 99·3 99·3 99·3	(40·3) 99·4 99·4 99·4 99·4	(40·2) 99·6 99·6 99·6 99·6	115·7 119·4 119·6	116·6 119·8 120·4	119·0 122·5 122·8	116·0 119·7 120·0
	October	119·7	119·7	122·3	119·8	99·7	99·2	99·4	99·6	120·0	120·7	123·1	120·3
	November	120·3	120·9	122·9	120·5	99·7	99·2	99·4	99·6	120·6	121·8	123·6	121·0
	December	120·9	123·7	123·5	121·4	99·7	99·2	99·4	99·6	121·2	124·7	124·3	122·0
197 4	January	122·3	126·2	125·7	123·0	99·7	99·1	99·4	99·5	122·7	127·3	126·5	123·7
	February	122·7	129·8	126·8	124·0	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	123·2	131·0	127·7	124·7
	March	124·6	131·3	128·6	125·9	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	125·1	132·5	129·5	126·5
	April	126·2	132·6	129·5	127·3	99-6	99·1	99·3	99·5	126·6	133-8	130·4	128·0
	May	129·8	138·6	135·0	131·4	99-6	99·1	99·3	99·5	130·3	139-8	135·9	132·1
	June	134·8	141·8	141·1	136·2	99-6	99·1	99·3	99·5	135·3	143-1	142·1	136·9
	July	137·8	144·2	144·7	139·1	99·6	99·1	99·3	99-5	138·3	145-5	145·8	139·9
	August	143·6	149·0	150·8	144·8	99·6	99·1	99·3	99-5	144·2	150-4	151·9	145·6
	September	144·1	151·3	152·3	145·6	99·6	99·1	99·3	99-5	144·6	152-7	153·4	146·4
	October	145-9	155·2	155·6	147·9	99·6	99·1	99·3	99-5	146·5	156·6	156·7	148·7
	November	150-7	162·4	161·7	153·1	99·6	99·1	99·3	99-5	151·3	163·9	162·9	153·9
	December	153-9	170·9	164·9	157·1	99·6	99·1	99·3	99-5	154·5	172·5	166·1	158·0
1975	January	155·6	172·8	167·5	158-9	99·6	99·1	99·2	99-4	156-2	174-5	168·8	159·8
	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	178·7	190·5	193·1	181·3	99-6	99∙0	99·2	99-4	179·5	192-5	194·7	182·4
	July	180·2	194·9	194-9	183·2	99·6	99·0	99·2	99·4	180-9	196·9	196·5	184·3
	August	180·9	195·5	196-5	184·0	99·6	99·0	99·2	99·4	181-6	197·5	198·1	185·1
Manuf	acturing industries												
1972 1973 1974	Average of monthly { index numbers	101.6 114.3 132.8	100·7 115·8 141·4	101·4 115·5 137·5	101·5 114·6 134·3	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100·0 100·0 100·0	101·6 114·3 132·8	100·7 115·8 141·4	101·4 115·5 137·5	101·5 114·6 134·3
1973	July August September	112·7 119·6 120·0	115·5 120·9 121·5	114·6 120·6 121·1	113·2 119·9 120·3	(39·9) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	112·7 119·6 120·0	115·5 120·9 121·5	114·6 120·6 121·1	113·2 119·9 120·3
	October	120·1	121·8	121·2	120-4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·1	121·8	121·2	120- 4
	November	120·3	122·1	121·5	120-7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·3	122·1	121·5	120-7
	December	120·6	122·9	122·1	121-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·6	122·9	122·1	121-0
974	January	121·5	125·4	123·7	122·2	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	121·5	125·4	123·7	122·2
	February	121·8	126·9	124·5	122·7	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	121·8	126·9	124·5	122·8
	March	122·1	128·0	125·2	123·1	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	122·1	128·0	125·2	123·2
	April	123·3	128·3	126·3	124·2	100∙0	100-0	100·0	100·0	123·3	128·3	126·3	124·2
	May	126·8	135·6	131·6	128·4	100∙0	100-0	100·0	100·0	126·8	135·6	131·6	128·4
	June	129·9	139·2	135·0	131·5	100∙0	100-0	100·0	100·0	129·9	139·2	135·0	131·6
	July	131·8	141·5	137·7	133·5	100∙0	100-0	100∙0	100·0	131-8	141·5	137·7	133·6
	August	140·7	148·6	145·8	142·1	100∙0	100-0	100∙0	100·0	140-7	148·6	145·8	142·2
	September	141·1	149·5	146·2	142·6	100∙0	100-0	100∙0	100·0	141-1	149·5	146·2	142·7
	October	142·2	151·5	147·7	143·9	100·0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	142·2	151·5	147·7	143·9
	November	144·9	157·2	151·7	147·0	100·0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	144·9	157·2	151·7	147·1
	December	147·3	164·9	155·3	150·3	100·0	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	147·3	164·9	155·3	150·4
975	January	148-5	168·1	157·3	151·8	100·0	100∙0	100·0	100-0	148·5	168·2	157·3	151·9
	February	148-9	168·6	157·5	152·2	100·0	100∙0	100·0	100-0	148·9	168·7	157·6	152·3
	March	158-0	178·6	166·3	161·4	100·0	100∙0	100·0	100-0	158·0	178·8	166·3	161·5
	April	159·1	179·8	167∙8	162·6	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	100-0	159·2	180·0	167-8	162·7
	May	170·9	191·0	178∙8	174·3	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	100-0	171·0	191·1	178-8	174·4
	June	175·0	194·4	183∙6	178·3	100∙0	100∙0	100·0	100-0	175·0	194·6	183-6	178·4
	July	175·5	195·2	184·1	178·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	175·5	195·4	184·1	178·9
	August	176·4	196·3	186·5	179·8	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	176· 4	196·5	186·5	179·9

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

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

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

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

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

		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			and the second s	and a second sec	**************************************	and a group of get of a sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-sub-		and a second sec	An an indiana y
1972	in days my have	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1974		149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133
1974	April	136	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	124
	May	144	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	129
	June	149	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133
	July	152	151	138	133	132	143	143	129	135
	August	154	152	141	134	146	145	145	129	138
	September	154	152	142	134	146	146	145	131	139
	October	157	154	146	134	147	149	147	131	141
	November	164	158	152	136	148	155	152	131	151
	December	166	159	161	136	149	159	152	155	153
1975	January	176	159	168	141	149	159	158	155	154
	February	177	159	168	141	150	159	158	156	156
	March	177	201	168	141	164	160	158	167	162
	April	177	201	170	141	165	161	158	167	166
	May	180	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166
	June	180	201	178	174	185	180	158	167	166
	July	192	192	178	180	185	181	158	167	166
	August	192	192	181	180	186	181	161	167	166
Norm	nal 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
1974	April May June	(42·2) 99·2 99·2 99·2 99·2	(36·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40-0) 100-0 100-0 100-0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·1) 99·8 99·8 99·8
	July	99-2	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	August	99-2	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	September	99-2	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	October	99-2	100-0	99·9	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	November	99-2	100-0	99·9	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	December	99-2	100-0	99·9	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
1975	January	99-2	100·0	99-6	100∙0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	February	99-2	100·0	99-6	100∙0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	March	99-2	100·0	99-6	100∙0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	April	99·2	100·0	99-6	100-0	100-0	100∙0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	May	99·2	100·0	99-6	100-0	100-0	100∙0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	June	99·2	100·0	99-6	100-0	100-0	100∙0	100-0	100-0	99-8
	July	99·2	100·0	99-6	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100∙0	99·8
	August	99·2	100·0	99-6	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100∙0	99·8
Basic	hourly rates of wages									
1972	Average of monthly {	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
974	April	137	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	124
	May	145	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	130
	June	150	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133
	July	153	151	138	133	132	143	143	129	135
	August	155	152	141	134	146	145	145	129	138
	September	155	152	142	134	146	146	145	131	140
	October	158	154	146	134	147	149	147	131	141
	November	166	158	152	136	148	155	152	131	151
	December	167	159	161	136	149	159	152	155	153
975	January	178	159	169	141	149	159	158	155	154
	February	179	159	169	141	150	159	158	156	156
	March	179	201	169	141	164	160	158	167	163
	April	179	201	170	141	165	161	158	167	166
	May	181	201	170	152	182	178	158	167	166
	June	181	201	178	174	185	180	158	167	166
	July	194	192	178	180	185	181	158	167	166
	August	194	192	182	180	186	181	161	167	166

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

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

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

	an Davenur eg entrada For entrada	Miscel- laneous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc- tion	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber, _{furniture,} etc
rates of wages	Basic week		And Andrews	n Talandaran Talandaran	elener en present	ziāra	2003			- Silver
	Average index nu	97 105 128	100 114 145	101 114 138	97 107 131	102 111 135	109 139 162	99 109 130	98 105 126	100 113 138
April 1974		117	133	126	122	127	146	122	117	127
May		120	139	131	126	132	147	126	123	133
June		129	144	132	129	136	164	130	126	137
uly		130	147	134	136	138	169	131	129	140
August		131	150	139	138	140	173	133	130	143
September		131	150	146	138	140	173	133	132	145
October		138	152	152	139	141	175	134	136	146
November		145	165	159	145	149	181	143	140	151
December		149	176	165	153	149	181	143	147	151
anuary 197		149	176	165	157	155	183	144	147	164
February		149	177	168	158	155	199	144	150	164
March		149	177	172	160	173	199	157	151	164
April		149	177	173	164	173	199	157	155	165
May		149	177	176	164	173	199	158	155	167
Iune		161	179	176	166	173	228	161	161	167
luly		165	181	183	173	173	228	161	161	170
August		165	181	184	175	173	228	161	164	171
l weekly hours	Norn									
monthly {197;	Average index nu	99·7	100-0	99·8	100-0	100·0	100·0	100 0	100·0	100-0
bers {197;		98·5	100-0	97·9	100-0	98·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0
197;		97·2	100-0	97·7	100-0	97·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0
April 197 May June		(41·3) 97·2 97·2 97·2	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·9) 97·7 97·7 97·7 97·7	(40·6) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 97·4 97·4 97·4	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(39·3) 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	(39·6) 100·0 100·0 100·0 100·0	(<i>40-0</i>) 100-0 100-0 100-0
luly		97·2	100-0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99-9	100·0	100∙0	100-0
August		97·2	100-0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99-9	100·0	100 0	100-0
September		97·2	100-0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99-9	100·0	100∙0	100-0
October		97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99-9	100-0	100-0	100-0
November		97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99-9	100-0	100-0	100-0
December		97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99-9	100-0	100-0	100-0
lanuary 197		97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99-7	100-0	100-0	100-0
February		97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99-7	100-0	100-0	100-0
March		97·2	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99-7	100-0	100-0	100-0
April		97·2	100·0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99·7	100-0	100-0	100-0
May		97·2	100·0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99·7	100-0	100-0	100-0
Iune		96·9	100·0	97·7	100-0	97·4	99·7	100-0	100-0	100-0
July		96·9	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99·7	100-0	100-0	00-0
August		96·9	100·0	97·7	100·0	97·4	99·7	100-0	100-0	00-0
y rates of wage	and the second se	07	100	101	07	102	109	99	98	00
monthly {197 bers {197 197	Average index nu	97 106 132	100 114 145	101 117 141	97 107 131	102 112 138	139 162	109 130	98 105 126	00 13 38
April 197		121	133	129	122	130	146	122	117	27
May		124	139	135	126	136	147	126	123	33
June		132	144	136	129	139	164	130	126	37
luly		134	147	137	136	141	169	131	129	40
August		135	150	142	138	143	173	133	130	43
September		135	150	149	138	143	173	133	132	45
October		142	152	156	139	145	175	134	136	46
November		149	165	162	145	153	181	143	140	51
December		153	176	169	153	153	181	143	147	51
January 197		153	176	169	157	159	183	144	147	64
February		154	177	171	158	159	200	144	150	64
March		154	177	176	160	178	200	157	151	64
April		154	177	177	164	178	200	157	155	65
May		154	177	180	164	178	200	158	155	67
June		166	179	180	166	178	228	161	161	67
July		171	181	187	173	178	228	161	161	70
August		171	181	188	175	178	228	161	164	71

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

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

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

		ALL	FOOD	ltems the	All items	ltems ma	unly manufa	ctured in	Items		All items - except food	except
			~	prices of which		the Unit	ed Kingdom		mainly home-	Items mainly imported	tood	items of food the
ang na kanang na kan Na kanang na kanang na Na kanang na				show significant seasonal variations	show	raw	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	produced for direct consump- tion	for direct consump- tion	a Alvatia	prices of which show significant seasonal variations
JANUAI	RY 16, 1962 = 100											
1	968 969 970 971 972 973 973 974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248 253	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·6-41·4 41·3-42·5 47·5-48·8	215.0–216.6 208.5–210.0 207.5–209.0 206.8–208.3 209.6–211.4 205.5–206.7 204.2–205.5	39.6-40.7 38.8-39.9 38.5-39.5 41.0-42.0 39.9-41.1 38.0-38.3 39.2-40.0	64·3-64·7 64·6-65·1 63·8-64·3 61·7-62·3 58·9-59·2	104·0-105·6 103·1-104·6 103·1-104·6 104·8-106·3 101·6-103·4 96·9- 98·1 96·3- 97·6	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·3 48·7	57·6 54·0 55·7 54·5 57·7 55·3 59·2	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952-0-953-6 954-5-956-0 952-5-954-0 956-8-958-3 958-6-960-4 957-5-958-7 951-2-952-5
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	Monchly averages	101-6 103-6 107-0 112-1 116-5 119-4 125-0 131-8 140-2 153-4 164-3 179-4 208-2	102-3 104-8 107-8 111-6 118-5 123-2 131-0 140-1 155-6 169-4 194-9 230-0	103-2 106-3 99-2 106-0 114-8 121-7 136-2 142-5 155-4 155-4 171-0 224-1 262-0	102-1 104-4 110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8 130-1 139-9 156-0 169-5 189-7 224-2	102-0 103-0 106-5 109-3 112-0 114-6 118-9 126-0 136-2 136-2 136-2 136-7 133-9 178-0 220-0	104-2 108-1 112-3 115-0 116-8 120-4 126-1 133-0 143-4 156-2 165-6 171-1 221-2	103·4 106·3 110·2 113·0 115·1 118·3 123·5 130·5 140·8 154·3 165·2 174·2 221·1	101-0 101-7 110-1 115-2 119-4 121-2 130-2 136-8 145-6 167-3 181-5 213-6 213-6 213-6 213-5	100-5 103-2 109-3 111-7 114-7 116-5 119-0 123-8 133-3 149-8 167-2 198-0 238-4	101-2 103-1 106-6 112-3 116-9 119-8 125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5 201-2	101-5 103-5 107-5 112-5 116-7 119-5 125-2 131-7 140-2 153-5 164-1 1777-7 206-1
1963 J	anuary 15	102.7	103-8	102-2	104-2	102.7	107.3	105.7	103-4	102-3	102-2	102.7
	anuary 14	104.7	105-4	98.4	107.1	105.0	111-2	108.9	103-6	106.5	104-3	105-1
	anuary 12	109.5	110.3	99.9	112.9	108-9	114.8	112.6	113.9	112.5	109-2	110-2
	anuary 18	114.3	113.0	109.7	113.9	109.8	115.3	113-3	117.3	112.3	114.8	114-6
	anuary 17	118.5	117-6	118-5	117.6	113.9	119.6	117.6	119.1	116.5	119.0	118.6
	anuary 16 anuary 14	121·6 129·1	121·1 126·1	121·0 124·6	121·3 126·7	115·9 121·7	120.9	119.2	128.2	119.3	121.9	121.7
1.	anuary 20	135.5	134.7	136-8	134.5	130.6	129·6 137·6	126·7 135·1	133·4 140·6	121.1	130-2	129-3
	anuary 19	147.0	147.0	145-2	147.8	146-2	151.6	149.7	153-4	128·2 139·3	135·8 147·0	135.5
	anuary 18	159.0	163.9	158-5	165-4	158-8	163-2	161-8	176.1	163-1	157.4	147·1 159·1
	anuary 16	171-3	180.4	187.1	179.5	170.8	168-8	170.0	205.0	176-0	168.4	170-8
974 Ja	anuary 15	191.8	216.7	254-4	209.8	196-9	190.9	193.7	224.5	227.0	184.0	189.4
ANUAR	Y 15, 1974 - 100											
Veights 19		1,000 1,000	253 232			89·2-40·0 41·2‡	57·1–57·6 66·4‡	96·3–97·6 107·6‡	48·7 42·3	59·2 45·9‡		951·2–952·5 963·8‡
974 Month	nly average	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114·2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
Fe	nuary 15 ebruary 19 arch 19	100·0 101·7 102·6	100-0 100-9 102-0	100-0 97-6 99-5	100·0 101·6 102·5	100·0 101·4 102·2	100·0 104·8 106·3	100-0 103-4 104-6	100·0 99·3 98·9	100·0 100·7 102·1	100·0 102·0 102·8	100·0 101·9 102·8
M Ju	pril 23 lay 21 une 18	106·1 107·6 108·7	103·2 104·5 105·9	102·1 106·9 111·1	103·4 103·9 104·7	108·1 108·7 109·5	110·8 111·5 113·1	109·6 110·5 111·6	92·2 91·8 91·8	102·5 103·0 104·0	107·0 108·7 109·6	106·3 107·7 108·6
A	uly 16 Jugust 20 eptember 17	109∙7 109∙8 111∙0	105·5 106·1 107·5	103·1 99·1 99·8	106·1 107·8 109·3	113·4 115·2 116·8	115·6 118·9 120·8	114·7 117·4 119·2	90·9 91·4 92·3	104·5 105·6 107·2	111-1 111-1 112-1	110·0 110·3 111·5
N D	ctober 15 ovember 12 ecember 10	113·2 115·2 116·9	110-4 113-3 114-4	104·6 105·7 106·5	111.8 115.0 116.3	119·7 121·9 123·9	124·7 130·3 133·4	122·6 126·9 129·5	93·8 97·2 96·4	108·9 110·4 111·1	114·2 115·8 117·7	113·7 115·6 117·4
Fe M	nuary 14 bruary 18 arch 18	119·9 121·9 124·3	118·3 121·3 126·0	106·6 108·9 114·9	121·1 124·2 128·7	128·9 131·7 133·1	143·3 150·8 153·7	137·5 143·0 145·3	98·1 98·8 108·9	113·3 114·2 116·9	120·4 122·1 123·8	120·5 122·5 124·8
M Ju	pril 15 ay 13 ine 17	129·1 134·5 137·1	130·7 132·7 135·9	124·8 129·4 140·3	132·2 133·8 135·2	137·7 139·3 141·0	156·3 158·4 160·0	148·7 150·6 152·2	113·8 115·3 116·7	119·2 120·2 121·2	128-7 135-0 137-5	129·4 134·8 137·1
	ıly 15 ugust 12	138·5 139·3	136·3 136·3	140·2 131·7	135·7 137·5	143·0 143·5	160·6 160·3	153·4 153·4	115·9 121·8	121·4 122·5	139·2 140·3	138·5 139·7

See footnote on page 922.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.
‡ Provisional.

121 118 119 119 121 126 124 63 64 66 65 66 73 70 62 61 60 60 58 52 59 60 61 58 58 64 89 86 86 87 89 89 91 66 68 64 59 53 49 43 100·3 102·3 107·9 117·1 121·7 125·3 127·1 136·2 143·2 152·7 159·0 164·2 182·1 103-3 108-4 114-0 120-5 128-5 134-5 141-3 147-0 158-1 172-6 190-7 213-1 238-2 102.0 103.5 104.9 107.0 109.9 111.7 113.4 117.7 123.8 132.2 141.8 155.1 182.3 101.7 106.1 110.2 123.3 126.8 135.0 140.1 149.8 172.0 185.2 191.9 215.6 100.0 100.0 105.8 118.0 120.8 120.8 125.5 135.5 135.5 136.3 138.5 139.5 141.2 164.8 101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8 137·8 145·7 160·9 173·4 178·3 208·8 100.4 100.1 102.3 104.8 107.2 109.0 113.2 118.3 126.0 135.4 140.5 148.7 170.8 105.9 100.9 100.0 105.5 106.5 99-8 103-2 109.7 103-2 100.0 110.9 110.1 101.2 104.0 114.9 110.9 109.5 116.1 114.8 104.0 106.0 121.8 119.0 120.8 123.7 119.7 105.6 108.1 126.8 125.4 120.7 124.9 131.3 108-8 111-4 133.0 125.0 120.8 138.6 132.6 110.2 111.9 139.9 134.7 135.1 143.7 138.4 116.1 115.1 146.4 143.0 135.8 150.6 145.3 122.2 120-5 160.9 151-3 138-6 164.2 152.6 132.3 128.4 179.9 154.1 138.4 178.8 168.2 138-1 136.7 190.2 163.3 141.6 203-8 178-3 144.2 146.8 198.9 166.0 142.2 225.1 188.6 158-3 166.6 70 82 43 46 124 108 52 53 64 70 91 89 108-4 109.7 115.9 105.8 110.7 107.9 109.4 100·0 101·2 102·6 100-0 100-9 101-4 100·0 101·4 101·7 100·0 102·6 103·2 100·0 100·6 101·3 100·0 102·6 104·2 109·5 110·5 110·7 114·6 121·6 121·6 107·2 107·6 108·1 103·2 106·2 109·6 105·1 105·9 106·6 106-7 108-3 109-0 110·5 112·7 113·6 111.7 110.7 111.6 121·6 120·3 121·6 108·2 105·1 105·8 113·6 115·7 115·8 109·2 109·5 110·5 109·7 110·9 112·9 114·0 117·2 118·8 115-4 116-0 116-3 121·6 121·6 123·8 107·1 108·6 109·0 116·0 120·4 122·4 113·7 115·3 116·9 115·1 116·3 117·2 118·2 119·5 120·7 110·3 111·1 111·8 124·0 124·0 125·5 118·3 119·8 121·3 118·6 121·0 122·5 124·9 127·8 130·0 122·3 137·3 139·7 125·7 152·6 158·4 125·8 126·6 128·7 136·7 144·0 151·4 124·0 131·7 133·3 123·0 123·8 125·1 141·8 143·5 158·7 158·8 129·3 130·5 154·9 155·0 134·2 135·2 125·7 127·6

Fuel and light

Housing

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

TABLE 132 (continued)

Alcoholic Tobacco

drink

Goods and services mainly produced by national-ised industries

80 77

100-0 100-4 101-1

101·8 104·0 106·5

119-9 123-1 128-3

135-0 143-2 150-8

154·0 154·1

Clothing

and footwea

Durable

household

	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡		
-	120 124 126 136 139 135 135	60 66 65 65 65 65 63		41 42 43 44 46 46 51	JANUARY 16, 1 1966 1977 1977 1977 1977 1977	B Weights D 1 2 3
	100-5 102-1 102-1 106-7 109-9 112-2 119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9 165-0 194-3	100-6 101-9 105-0 109-0 112-5 113-7 124-5 132-3 142-8 159-1 168-0 172-6 202-7	101.9 106.9 112.7 120.5 126.4 132.4 142.5 153.8 169.6 180.5 202.4 227.2	126-9‡ 135-0‡ 145-5‡ 165-0‡ 180-3‡ 211-0‡ 248-3‡	Monthly averages	(1965) 1965) 1966) 1966) 1966) 1966) 1966) 1977 1977) 1977) 1977) 1977)
	99.6	101.0	102-4		January 15	196:
	100-6	102.9	105.0		January 14	196-
	103-9	109-0	108.3		January 12	196
	109-1	110.6	116.6		January 18	196
	110.9	113-8	124.7		January 17	196
	113.9	116-3	128-0	121.4‡	January 16	196
	122-2	130-2	140-2	130.5‡	January 1 4	196
	125-4	136-4	147.6	139· 4 ‡	January 20	197
	141.2	151-2	160-8	153-1‡	January 19	197
	151.8	166-2	174.7	172.9‡	January 18	197
	159-4	169-8	189.6	190.2‡	January 16	197
	175.0	182-2	212.8	229.5‡	January 15	197
					JANUARY 15, 1	974 — 10
	135 149	63 71	54 52	51 48	19 ⁻ 19 ⁻	74 Weight
	111.0	111.2	106.8	108-2	Monthly av	
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January 15	197
	104·3 104·7	102·0 103·3	100·6 101·3	101·0 102·2	February 19 March 19	
	108-6 110-2 110-9	106-6 108-0 109-6	102·5 104·7 105·7	104·8 106·1 107·5	April 23 May 21 June 18	
	112·2 112·7 113·5	112·4 113·3 115·4	108-0 109-3 110-3	109·1 110·4 111·7	July 16 August 20 September 17	
	115·0 117·1 123·3	120·1 121·6 122·4	111.7 113.2 113.7	113·8 115·3 116·5	October 15 November 12 December 10	92% 92%
	130·3 132·6 134·5	125·2 127·9 130·2	115-8 116-7 121-0	118·7 120·5 122·1	January 14 February 18 March 18	197
	138·1 142·5 144·6	134·5 136·3 137·7	126·3 135·8 138·0	128·0 129·9 132·3	April 15 May 13 June 17	
	145·9 148·2	141·4 142·4	140·4 137·8	135·4 136·6	July 15 August 12	

RETAIL PRICES

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

RETAIL PRICES

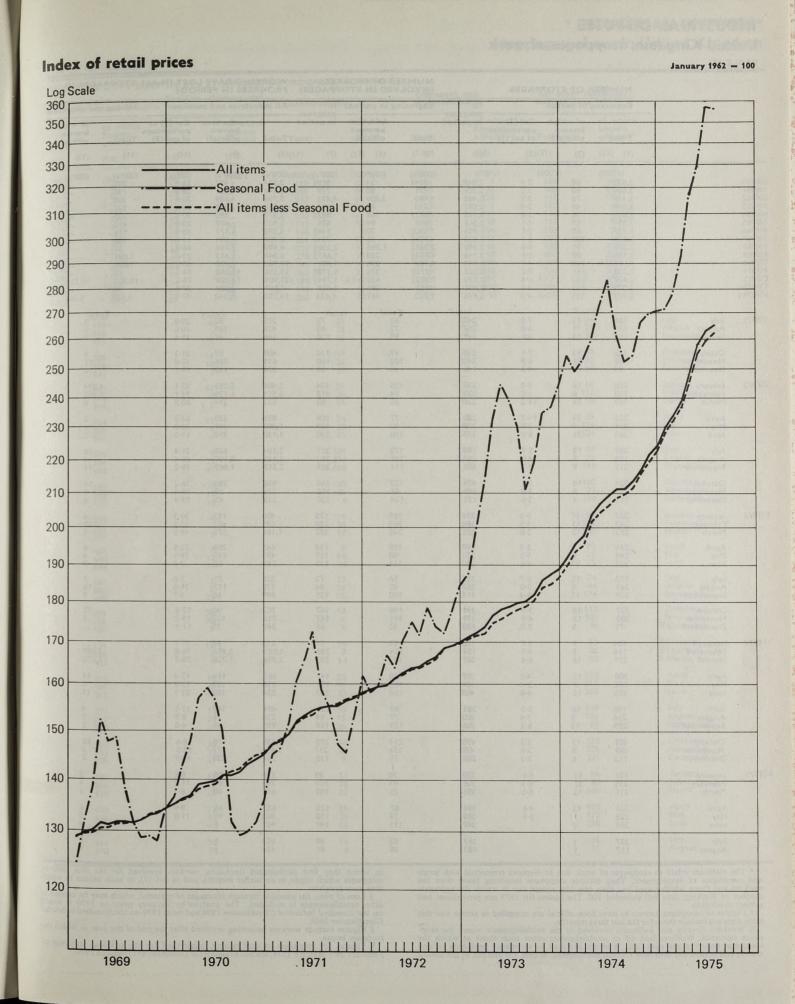
United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

	One-pers	on pensio	oner househ	olds	Two-pers	on pensio	oner househ	olds	Genera	General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter	ron Pr	nesisy A	1	Quarter				
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	
IANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												Nel Y	
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	
ANUARY 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			121.0	134.0	and the second second	5 15 EATT	123.5	134.5			

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR	ONE-PERSON	PENSION	IER HOUSEHO	OLDS	- 1 - 0100	The second	Carl Contraction	- 1997 - 1997 -	Pa nt many -	C-001-101-2-2	un din de
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
964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
966	116-3	115-3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105-0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
967	119-0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
968 969	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
970	131-1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136-4	116-5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
971	140.2	138-2	143-9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145-3	148.3	143.6
972	154.4	153-9 167-5	152.0	139.1	161.8	133-3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
973	166·2 182·2	193.7	158·4 163·5	140·1 141·9	175-3	138-0	138-2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176-2
974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	180-6 209-9	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
		110 1	101-7	103.7	209.9	166-9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
ANUARY 15,											
974	107-3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108-5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106-7	108.8
NDEX FOR	TWO-PERSON	PENSION	IER HOUSEH	OLDS							
ANUARY 16,	, 1962 = 100										
962	101.3	101.6	100-3	100-0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101-6	100-8	101.2	102.1
963	103.7	104.3	102-5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102-4	101·2 102·2	104.6
964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108-3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6		112.9
966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	108·6 111·3	109·6 117·3	117.5
967	119-2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132-3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
969 970	131.5	130.5	136-5	136-4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136-2	134.0
971	140-3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141-4	145.4	143.6
972	154.2	155-3	154-2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
973	165-6 182-5	169.7	160-9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168-8	176.2
974	212.0	197·8 230·9	166-2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173-3	185.9	209.1
ANUARY 15,		230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170-3	182-2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
074	107.4	104.0	110.0				1911 1929				
			110.0	116.0	110.0	108-2	109.7	111.0	113-3	106.7	108.8
	DEX OF RETAI	L PRICES									
ANUARY 16,											
962	101-4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100-5	100.6	101-9	102.0
963	103-1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	101-9	104-2
964 965	106-2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
66	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
67	115.1	115.6	121.7	120-8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116-1
68	117·7 123·1	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
69	130.1	123·2 131·0	127.1	125.5	133.8	113-2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	- 126.9
70	138-1	140.1	136-2 143-9	135.5	137.8	118-3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
71	151.2	155.6	143.9	136·3 138·5	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
72	161.2	169.4	159.0	138.5	160.9	135-4	132-2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
73	175.4	194.9	164-2	141.2	173-4 178-3	140.5	141.8	155.9	168-0	180.5	180.3
74	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	148.7 170.8	155·1 182·3	165·0 194·3	172·6 202·7	202·4 227·2	211.0 248.3
NUARY 15,	1974 = 100										210 0



SEPTEMBER 1975 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 961

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES *

United Kingdom: stoppages of work

TABLE 133

		NUMB	ER OF STOP	PAGES			ED IN STO		PROGR	NG DAYS I	OST IN AL	L STOPP	AGES IN
		Beginni	ng in period	mer hänneler	In progress	Beginning	in period‡	In progress	All indu	stries and se	rvices	Mining	and quarrying
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)	in period	Total	of which known official	in period	Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)		of which known official
1.00	10000000000	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1960 1961 1962 1963 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973¶ 1974¶		2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524 2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497 2,873 2,922	68 60 78 49 70 97 60 108 91 98 162 161 161 161 160 132 125	2:4 2:2 2:4 2:8 4:1 3:1 5:1 3:8 3:1 7:2 6:4 4:1 7:2 6:4 4:6 4:3	2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535 2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,530 2,902 2,946	(000's) 814 771 4,420 590 872 868 5300 731 2,255 1,654 1,793 1,793 1,793 1,771 1,722 1,513 1,622	(000's) 24 80 3,809 80 161 94 50 36 1,565 283 296 376 635 396 467	(000's) 819 779 4,423 593 883 876 544 734 2,258 1,801 1,734 1,734 1,734 1,528 1,626	(000's) 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277 2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 4,690 13,551 23,909 7,197 14,750	(000's) 497 861 4,109 527 690 607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,228 2,009 7,040	(000's) 16:4 28:3 70:9 30:0 30:3 20:8 48:9 14:1 46:9 23:6 30:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 74:2 74:7	(000's) 495 740 308 326 309 413 118 108 57 1,041 1,092 10,800 91 5,628	(000's) 42 10,726 5,567
1971	July	186	13	7.0	242	To 62	and the second second	75	275	82	29.8	т	stal 3
	August September	161 197	11 12	6·8 6·1	217 241	72 99		83 120	438 569	169 65	38·6 11·4		3 7
	October November December	183 187 93	13 11 4	7·1 5·9 4·3	245 240 146	97 103 40		138 160 53	409 619 276	87 265 152	21·3 42·8 55·1		9 12 6
1972	January February March	200 150 169	16 6 24	8·0 4·0 14·2	233 225 225	425 74 55		434 418 83	5,486 6,514 522	5,053 6,129 314	92·1 94·1 60·2		4,874 5,855 8
	April May June	225 231 263	33 9 21	14·7 3·9 8·0	288 339 373	77 90 188		109 139 230	859 1,003 1,130	535 361 218	62·3 36·0 19·3		2 1 2
	July August September	203 198 212	12 8 9	5·9 4·0 4·2	298 297 303	172 191 111		217 262 285	1,184 3,132 2,517	608 2,707 1,969	51·4 86·4 78·2		18 4 11
	October November December	324 211 111	10 8 4	3·1 3·8 3·6	405 301 152	123 96 124		165 116 130	956 374 232	250 39 45	26·2 10·4 19·4		14 9 3
1973	January February March	207 243 293	11 11 10	5·3 4·5 3·8	236 308 355	165 265 248		175 288 297	400 695 1,161	157 402 575	39·3 57·8 49·5		6 19 5
	April May June	234 249 262	9 8 12	3·8 3·2 4·6	299 323 332	109 88 114		138 117 135	641 499 763	208 145 58	32·5 29·1 7·6		6 4 7
	July August September	178 261 239	12 8 13	6·7 3·0 5·4	233 307 314	56 85 100		72 94 121	276 378 699	21 117 68	7·6 31·0 9·7		3 16 9
	October November December¶	327 309 71	18 15 5	5·5 4·9 7·0	391 399 120	146 111 30		167 167 61	702 715 269	90 137 32	12·8 19·2 11·9		12 5
974	January¶ February¶ March¶	104 116 251	9 5 16	8·7 4·3 6·4	128 154 281	67 324 107		71 338 399	213 4,085 2,196	68 3,955 1,728	31-9 96-8 78-7		,897 ,670
	April May June	300 292 323	13 7 15	4·3 2·4 4·6	377 409 403	130 102 160		147 151 183	667 838 856	116 109 189	17·4 13·0 22·1		11 4 11
	July August September	188 236 289	10 8 15	5·3 3·4 5·2	283 303 366	80 77 129		121 94 159	499 520 999	167 45 48	33·5 8·7 4·8		4 5 5
	October November December	401 309 113	13 8 6	3·2 2·6 5·3	490 431 203	214 156 75		273 257 138	1,656 1,456 764	110 177 328	6·6 12·2 42·9		10 9 2
975	January February March	189 235 219	11 21 12	5·9 8·9 5·5	238 301 301	70 9 7 75		89 109 109	339 388 691	29 44 60	8·5 11.2 8·7		6 4 2
	April May June	261 229 254	12 9 †	4·6 3·9	334 339 347	87 76 111		120 118 149	657 863 932	65 95 †	9·9 11·0		6 8 8
	July August	227 117	‡		317 183	62 35		90 61	624 434	‡			5 1

The statistics relate to stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of employment. They exclude stoppages involving fewer than ten workers and those which lasted less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of working days lost exceeded 100. The figures for 1975 are provisional and subject to revision.
 They are a stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.
 Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month

in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved. § Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968. If Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began. T Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of February 10 - March 8174, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

		industries ces	All other and service	t and cation	Transpor		Construct	hing and	Textiles clo	IG DAYS LOST ngineering, ng and vehicles	2
		of which known official (22)	Total (21)	of which known official (20)	Total (19)	of which known official (18)	Total (17)	of which known official (16)	Total	of which known official	Fotal
196 196 196 196 196 196 196 196 197 197 197 197	Construction and a second seco	(000's) 162 143 100 49 95 93 26 112 274 2076 225 301 887 794	(000's) 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1,608 2,072	(000's) 1 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 6,242 576 102 33	(000's) 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876 331 705	- (100°s) 15 44 61 279 16 6 17 31 12 10 21 3,842 15 22	(10) (000's) 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 255 4,188 176 252	(100)'s 3 14 21 4 - 20 4 10 6 7 58 10 29 82 23	15) 000's) 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 40 42 55 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 52 5	(000's) 317 624 3,652 189 501 455 163 205 2,010 1,229 587 3,552 2,654 923	13) 000's) ,450 ,454 ,559 854 ,338 ,763 871 ,422 ,363 3,739 ,540 5,035 5,035 5,035 5,035 5,035
197	July August September	otal 24 33 53	т	otal 22 12 12	т	tal 29 20 15	T		Tota 6 3	otal 191 366	
	October November December	49 35 19		20 67 4		17 27 11			9 11 10 3	473 304 468	
197	January February March	84 112 98		41 30 16		31 36 54			17 2 3	234 440 478 344	
	April May June	55 125 104		2 10 74		24 32 85			12 9 6	764 825 860	
	July August September	87 35 144		105 503 6		89 74 18	1,		9 22 47	577 694 692	
	October November December	165 22 104		37 48 3		20 21 4			123 15 10	597 258 107	
197	January February March	89 312 508		11 49 31		31 23 17			4 	259 291 592	
	April May June	83 21 35		60 7 11		8 14 14			3 12 11	481 440 684	
	July August September	74 44 174		12 12 21		13 16 15			7 7 22	167 282 458	
	October November ¶December	112 109 46		46 41 28		13 6 5			20 98 1	499 456 189	
197	¶ January ¶ February ¶ March	33 26 53		27 17 19		10 7 14			12 3 4	131 136 437	
	April May June	134 217 268		42 92 19		22 41 33			14	439 455 512	
	July August September	168 126 87		26 13 24		10 15 26			15 34 37	275 327 820	
	October November December	323 305 331		151 183 93		34 30 9			36 25 29	,103 903 300	1
19	January February March	86 83 109		27 27 198		13 38 32			11 10 23	195 226 328	
	April May June	128 132 218		56 26 11		35 29 16			12 13 41	420 656 639	
GA.	July August	96 51	ther percess	6 8	i interest	14 6	1000 1111	1012101	38 28	464 340	

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

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

	Property of the second s	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	(1970 = 100 1974†
	andre in an and the Col Manne form		de Sarahan Maranan	rieb in s and	er leta	doldar awisi	ar mich -	and the same	Astron So	all the second
1	WHOLE ECONOMY									
1a 1b 1c	Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product§ Employed labour force* GDP per person employed*	91·1 102·3 89·0	92·7 100·9 91·9	96·6 100·5 96·1	98·4 100·5 97·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	101·4 98·3 103·2	104·6 99·1 105·5	109·9 101·2 108·6	108-9
1d 1e 1f	Costs per unit of output Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	84·2 83·8 82·0	86·5 85·1 84·0	89·5 87·1 86·3	92·8 91·3 91·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	110·4 109·6 109·0	121·1 119·6 118·6	132·0 129·0 127·7	150·5 153·7 152·5
2a 2b 2c	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	90·6 105·6 85·8	91.7 102.8 89.2	97·1 101·4 95·8	99·7 101·5 98·2	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	100-5 96-9 103-7	102-6 94-6 108-5	110·2 95·8 115·0	106·4 (95·5) (111·4)
2d 2e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	85.9 85.5	85·7 84·8	85·5 84·7	90·3 89·7	100·0 100·0	107·3 107·5	117·4 117·7	125·8 126·0	(1114)
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
3a 3b 3c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	89·2 102·6 86·9	89·8 99·8 90·0	95·7 99·0 96·7	99·4 100·3 99·1	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	99∙7 96∙8 103∙0	102·3 93·7 109·2	110·9 94·2 117·7	108·0 (94·5) (114·3)
3d 3e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	82·9 83·5	82·9 82·2	83·3 82·5	88·5 88·0	100∙0 100∙0	108·7 109·2	117·7 118·5	124·2 125·4	
4a 4b	MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment	115·3 139·3	114·5 132·1	111·4 117·5	104·9 106·5	100·0 100·0	99·7 96·9	84-0 92-8	93-6 88-4	83·6 (85·3)
4c 4d	Output per person employed Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries	82·8 91·8	86·7 92·3	94·8 89·1	98·5 92·0	100·0 100·0	102·9	90·5	105·9 133·5	(98.0)
4e	Labour costs	90.9	91.5	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.0	143.5	138-2	
	METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a 5b 5c	Output Employment Output per person employed	97·7 105·8 92·3	92·0 100·7 91·4	97·9 98·7 99·2	100·3 99·3 101·0	100·0 100·0 100·0	91·2 94·3 96·7	91·0 87·4 104·1	99·4 87·3 113·9	91·5 (85·8) (106·6)
5d 5e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	76·1 76·3	78·1 77·3	76·8 76·0	84·2 83·9	100∙0 100∙0	111·8 112·3	120·8 121·3	125·4 125·9	
	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINE Output, employment and output per person employed	EERING								
6a 6b 6c	Output Employment Output per person employed	84·7 100·1 84·6	87·5 98·9 88·5	91·2 97·6 93·4	96·7 99·1 97·6	100·0 100·0 100·0	101·1 96·7 104·6	100·5 92·1 109·1	111·6 92·6 120·5	110·2 (94·1) (117·1)
6d 6e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	85·3 85·3	84·1 83·2	85·6 84·6	89·7 89·2	100∙0 100∙0	106·6 107·0	114·6 115·3	118·7 119·6	
	VEHICLES Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a 7b 7c	Output Employment Output per person employed	96·3 101·4 95·0	94·5 97·8 96·6	100·5 97·0 103·6	105·9 99·3 106·6	100∙0 100∙0 100∙0	99·3 97·4 102·0	103·7 93·9 110·4	105∙0 95∙0 110∙5	98·5 (94·6) (104·1)
7d 7e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	77·1 77·4	78·1 77·6	80·3 79·6	84·1 83·7	100∙0 100∙0	110·3 110·5	123·2 123·9	142·5 143·3	
	TEXTILES									
8a 8b 8c	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	85·9 112·5 76·4	84·1 104·8 80·2	97·1 103·0 94·3	100·2 104·6 95·8	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·7 92·6 108·7	103·0 88·6 116·3	108·6 87·9 123·5	100·4 (86·0) (116·7)
8d 8e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	93·7 93·6	93·3 91·2	87·3 86·3	93·8 93·1	100·0 100·0	104·7 104·9	111·1 111·9	113·4 115·0	
9a 9b	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment	83∙0 111∙2	86·0 111·4	91·6 108·1	96·2 103·9	100∙0 100∙0	103- 9 96-0	111·2 91·1	117·8 88·4	118·6 (88·3)
9c	Output per person employed	74.6	77-2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108-2	122.1	133-3	(134.3)
9d 9e	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	98·3 97·4	97·0 96·7	93·5 93·3	94·1 94·0	100∙0 100∙0	108·2 108·8	113·0 113·3	115·5 116·4	

* 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 889 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 father 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.

(1970 = 100)

Indices	of out	put, e	emplo	oyn
---------	--------	--------	-------	-----

1971				1972				1973				1974				1975		
1.2	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	<u></u>
100·2 98·6 101·6	101·4 98·6 102·8	102·0 98·0 104·1	102·2 97·9 104·4	101·4 98·6 102·8	104·6 98·7 106·0	105·4 99·2 106·2	107·0 99·8 107·2	110∙0 100∙9 109∙0	109·2 101·0 108·1	110·4 101·3 109·0	110·0 101·4 108·5	106·8 100·9 105·8	109·5 101·3 108·1	110.6	108-8	108·7		1a 1b 1c
105-8	108·8	112·3	114·5	117·4	119·1	122·3	125·5	128·1	129·8	133·7	136·3	139·8	143·6	155-5	162·6	175·5		1d
106-6	108·7	110·9	112·3	117·9	119·2	122·0	119·2	123·0	127·7	131·4	133·9	143·6	146·7	155-9	167·8	184·3		1e
105-9	108·7	109·8	111·5	117·0	118·0	121·0	118·4	122·4	125·8	129·7	132·8	143·2	145·6	155-2	167·0	183·9		1f
100-1	101·1	100·6	100·2	97·5	103∙0	103·9	106·1	110·1	109·8	111-1	109·8	103·7	108-0	108·7	105·3	104·5	100∙8	2a
98-7	97·3	96·3	95·3	94·6	94∙5	94·4	94·7	95·4	95·7	95-9	96·0	95·8	95-6	(95·6)	(95·0)	(94·0)	(92∙6)	2b
101-4	103·9	104·5	105·1	103·1	109∙0	110·1	112·0	115·4	114·7	115-8	114·4	108·2	113-0	(113·7)	(110·8)	(111·2)	(108∙9)	2c
99·5	100·3	99-9	99·1	97-9	101∙8	103·2	106·3	110·3	110·4	112-0	110·9	106·0	109·6	110·3	106·1	105·5	101·2	3a
98·9	97·3	96-1	94·9	94-0	93∙7	93·5	93·4	93·8	94·1	94-2	94·6	94·5	94·6	(94·7)	(94·2)	(93·1)	(91·3)	3b
100·6	103·1	104-0	104·4	104-1	108∙6	110·4	113·8	117·6	117·3	118-9	117·2	112·2	115·9	(116·5)	(112·6)	(113·3)	(110·8)	3c
106-6	107·1	109-3	111.8	+	116.9	119-3	120.2	118.7	122.4	124.6	131.0	134.8	140.8	152·1	168.6	177.0		3d
102·7	103·2	101-6	91·2	45·5	96·1	95·5	98·9	99·6	96·2	94·7	84·1	58·0	90·5	93·0	93·0	94·2	89·8	4a
97·7	97·2	96-7	95·8	94·5	93·1	92·0	91·4	90·5	89·2	87·7	86-0	84·9	85·2	(85·4)	(85·7)	(85·9)	(86·5)	4b
105·1	106·2	105-1	95·2	48·1	103·2	103·8	108·2	110·1	107·8	108·0	97·8	68·3	106·2	(108·9)	(108·5)	(109·7)	(103·8)	4c
94• 9	91-0	92·2	86·6	80·8	91·4	92-9	98·7	99-8	99·1	100·0	98-9	89·2	91-2	95∙5	90·2	87·6	72·9	5a
98•5	95-2	92·9	90·7	88·5	87·4	86-8	86·8	87-6	87·6	87·3	86-6	85-8	85-6	(85∙8)	(86·1)	(86·0)	(85·1)	5t
96•3	95-6	99·2	95·5	91·3	104·6	107-0	113·7	113-9	113·1	114·5	114-2	104·0	106-5	(111∙3)	(104·8)	(101·9)	(85·7)	5c
101·2	101-7	101·2	100·3	99·4	99-6	99·8	103·1	111·2	110-6	112·1	112·4	107·7	110·1	112·3	110·6	110-7	109·9	6a
99·5	97-6	95·7	93·9	92·8	92-1	91·8	91·5	92·0	92-3	92·5	93·5	93·6	94·1	(94·7)	(94·1)	(93-0)	(91·1)	61
101·7	104-2	105·7	106·8	107·1	108-1	108·7	112·7	120·9	119-8	121·2	120·2	115·1	117·0	(118·6)	(117·5)	(119-0)	(120·6)	60
96-7	103·3	101·1	96·2	97·0	103∙6	105-7	108·4	105·9	103·0	107·5	103·6	92-5	100·3	103·7	97·5	100·7	91-9	7a
99-7	98∙0	96·8	95·1	94·0	93∙7	93-8	94·0	94·7	94·9	95·3	95·0	94-5	94·5	(94·6)	(94·8)	(94·0)	(91-7)	71
97-0	105·4	104·4	101·2	103·2	110∙6	112-7	115·3	111·8	108·5	112·8	109·1	97-9	106·1	(109·6)	(102·8)	(107·1)	(100-2)	70
101·1	100·4	100-7	100·8	96·5	102∙7	105·3	107·6	111·1	110·5	106·3	106·3	98∙8	106·3	101-7	95-0	92·6	92·3	8a
95·9	93·0	91-6	90·0	88·9	88∙7	88·4	88·3	88·6	88·1	87·5	87·3	86∙8	86·5	(86-1)	(84-5)	(82·0)	(80·3)	81
105·4	108·0	109-9	112·0	108·5	115∙8	119·1	121·9	125·4	125·4	121·5	121·8	113∙8	122·9	(118-1)	(112-4)	(112·9)	(114·9)	80
99·7 97·9 101·8	102·7 97·0 105·9	105·4 95·2 110·7	107·8 93·9 114·8	103·4 92·3 112·0	112·3 91·3 123·0	114·8 90·7 126·6	114·2 90·0 126·9	114·5 89·3 128·2	118·7 88·3 134·4	117·4 88·1 133·3	120·6 87·8 137·4	107·5 87·8 122·4	117·9 88·3 133·5	121·2 (88·4) (137·1)	(88.7)	119·4 (89·0) (134·2)	119∙6 (88∙9)	9:

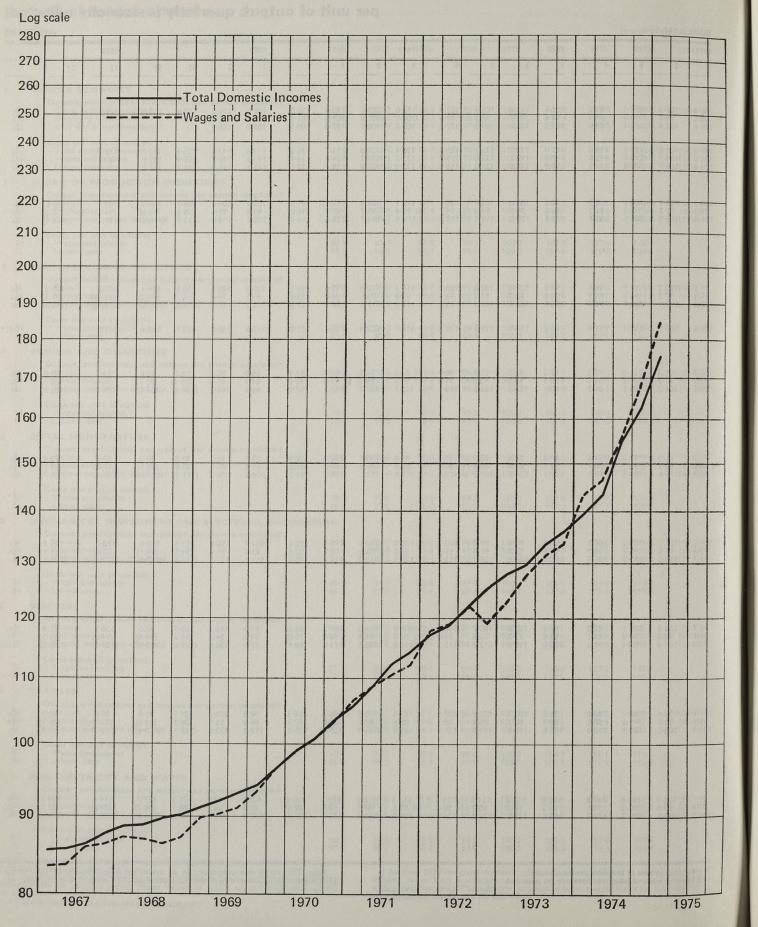
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.
‡ Figures not available, see footnote on page 889.

SEPTEMBER 1975 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 965

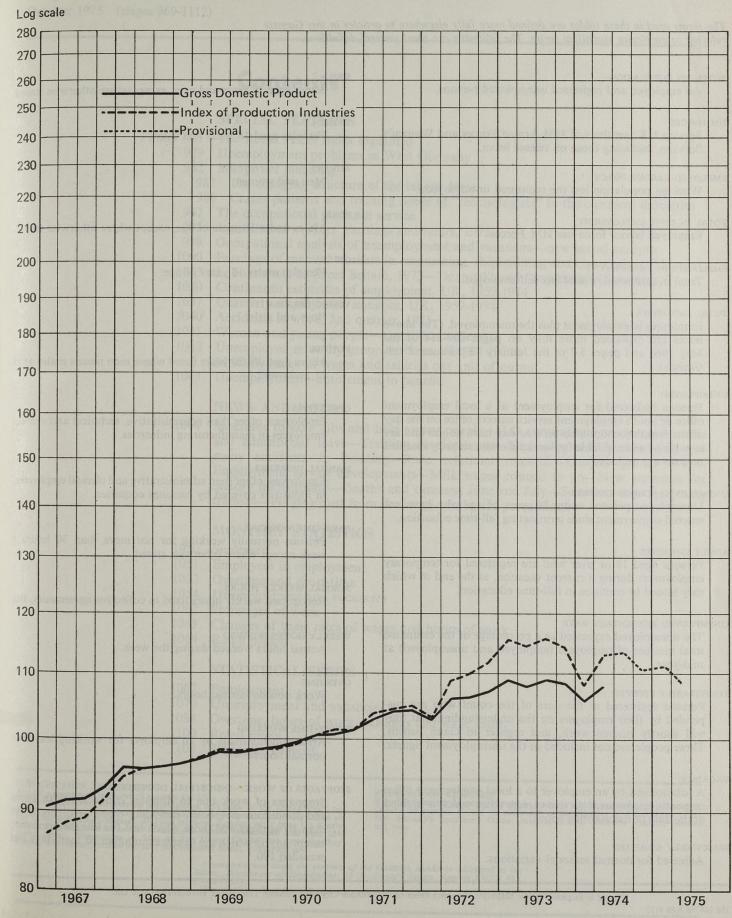
OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS ment and output per person employed and of costs per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

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

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 are excluded).

UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS

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

ADULT STUDENTS

Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education.

UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE

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

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

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

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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