

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

June 1975 (pages 505-616)

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Who are the temporary workers?

By S. C. Newton and S. R. Parker

TEMPORARY work is a well established feature of the labour market in Great Britain. Industries which experience marked seasonal changes in demand (such as agriculture and hotels and catering) have a long history of employing workers on a temporary basis. Manufacturing and commerce have also turned to temporary workers to help meet periods of peak production or to replace permanent staff who are on holiday. On the other hand, the supply of workers who are only temporarily available has been increased by the greater proportion of young people continuing their education beyond the statutory leaving age and the higher level of economic activity among married women with family responsibilities.

Growth of sub-contracting

New forms of temporary work have appeared during the last decade. Employers seeking temporary workers have traditionally relied upon direct recruitment through a variety of services, including public or private employment offices but, in the 1960s, these methods were increasingly supplemented by two additional means of engaging workers on a temporary basis. One of these was the growth of sub-contracting where a specific task is undertaken by a third party who contracts to provide the necessary resources. The second was the establishment of "employment businesses" which act as a principal employer, hiring out staff on a temporary basis to other organisations for whom the work is directly performed. Although originally limited mainly to the construction and commercial fields these agencies have extended their activities to cover occupations such as nurses, draughtsmen, drawing office staff and road haulage drivers.

Because of these developments, any examination of temporary work must cover a variety of contractual relationships which makes a definition more difficult to achieve. There is also room for some confusion and overlap between

temporary and part-time work (for instance, where the hours of work are limited) and between temporary and permanent work (for instance, through experiments in job choice and changes in personal availability for employment).

Despite these changes, there has, until very recently, been little information on the general level, incidence and characteristics of temporary employment and the limited information that is available has been mainly confined to specific sectors of the economy such as construction and the National Health Service. In view of this the Employment Service Agency (ESA) recognised the need to investigate the nature of the temporary labour market and, as a first step, commissioned a pilot study of individuals in 1974. After assessing the results from this study ESA decided to conduct a full survey during 1975 but felt that the results from the pilot study were significant enough to justify publication as long as they were interpreted with caution. The results do not provide definitive answers to the many questions about temporary work but they do give useful indications of the dimensions of this aspect of the labour market, the institutions involved and the attitude and characteristics of temporary workers.

The survey's methods

The pilot survey of the actual and potential demand for temporary work was conducted for the ESA by National Opinion Polls (NOP) using a questionnaire designed by the Social Survey Division of the Office of Population Censuses and Surveys (OPCS) and ESA. The survey was so constructed as to be representative of all adults resident in Great Britain aged 16 years and over. The NOP stratified random sample is drawn from an augmented Electoral Register and the data was collected by personal interviews carried out between October 22 and October 27, 1974.

A major problem was the definition of temporary work. In the absence of acceptable objective criteria, temporary work was defined for the pilot survey as work regarded as

Table 1 How workers regard their jobs

	TOTAL	SEX AND STATUS			MARITAL STATUS OF HOUSEHOLD					CHILDREN UNDER 16	
		Male	Female, house-wife	Female, not house-wife	Married	Single	Male head	Female head	Not head	Yes	No
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Temporary	8	6	12	7	8	8	5	3	12	9	7
Permanent, but did regard as temporary	2	1	3	—	1	2	1	3	2	1	2
Permanent	77	80	72	75	76	77	81	84	71	76	78
Do not know	2	1	3	1	2	2	1	—	3	2	2
No answer	12	12	10	16	12	11	12	9	11	11	12

temporary by the respondent, with a further question added to ascertain whether this was because the job itself was of limited duration, or because the worker was only available for a short period or neither or both of these situations existed. While this definition appeared to include the essential feature of temporary work, NOP reported a degree of confusion between temporary and part-time work and, although they have tried to eliminate this as far as possible, the results will be slightly biased probably adding to the number of temporary workers, especially among married women. A lack of clarity may also have added to the

comparatively large proportion of unclassifiable response (eg "others", "don't knows") and further work will need to specify these areas in greater detail.

Incidence of temporary work

From a total sample of 1,936 people, 1,204 (62 per cent) were working at the time of interview and it is from this base that the proportion of temporary workers can most usefully be calculated. Table 1 shows that although 77 per cent of respondents at work had never regarded their

Table 2 How workers regard their jobs, by region

	All regions	North	Yorks. and Humb.	East Mids.	East Anglia	South East	South West	Wales	West Mids.	North West	Scotland
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Temporary	8	4	7	11	8	10	8	10	6	7	6
Permanent, but did regard as temporary	2	—	2	—	2	2	3	—	1	2	2
Permanent	77	91	89	66	45	74	67	73	89	72	84
Do not know	2	1	—	6	—	3	3	1	2	2	2
No answer	12	5	2	17	45	11	21	16	2	16	5

Chart 1 The jobs temporary workers do

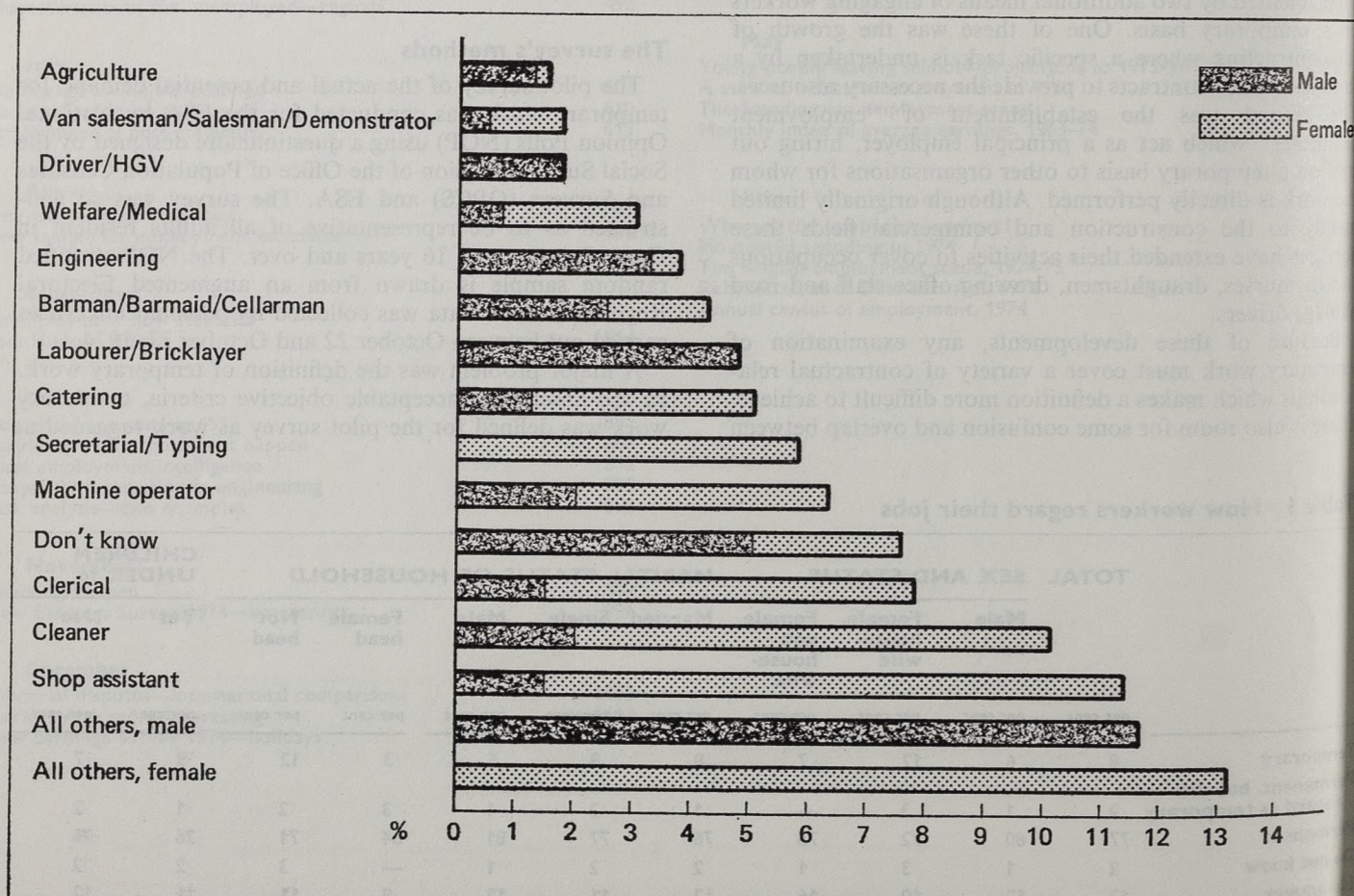
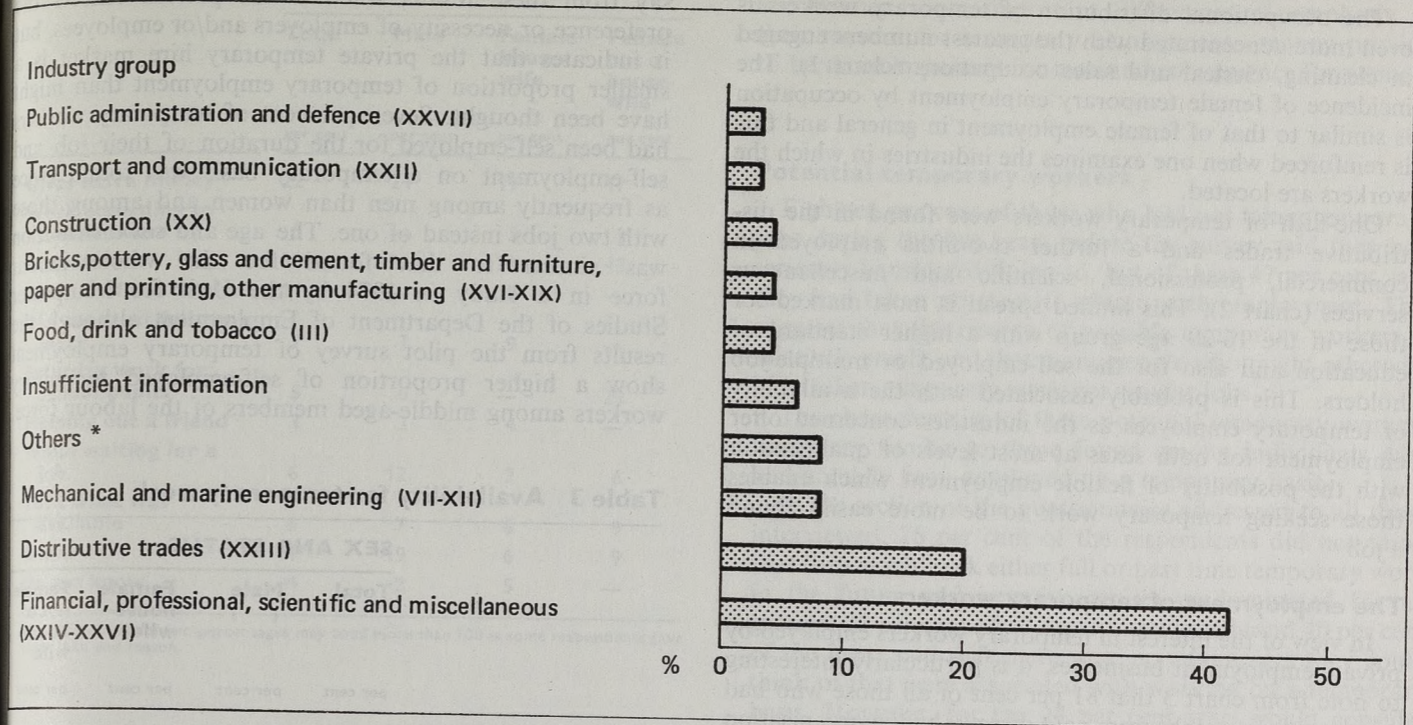
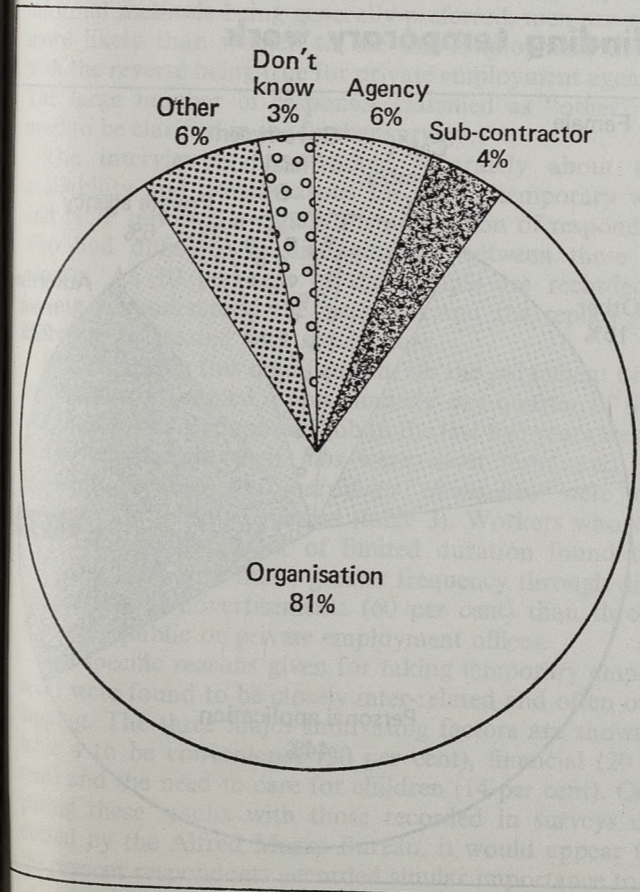


Chart 2 Temporary workers by industry



* Percentages of 2% and below comprising of the following industries: Agriculture, fishing and forestry (I), Mining and quarrying (II), Coal, petroleum, chemical and allied products (IV-V), Metal manufacture (VI), Textiles, leather and fur goods, clothing and footwear (XIII-XV), Gas, electricity and water (XXI).

Chart 3 Who employs temporary workers?



present job(s) as temporary, 8 per cent currently did so and a further 2 per cent had at some time conceived their present job(s) to be on a temporary basis. This result disguises the fact that work seen as temporary was twice as frequently found among housewives as among men or even single women. Temporary employment was also more prevalent among the young and those over retirement age.

In addition to those presently engaged in temporary work, a further 15 per cent of the sample in employment had taken jobs on a temporary basis during the five years before the survey. These respondents displayed characteristics very similar to the current temporary workers and these two groups are combined for the rest of this analysis.

Temporary workers might be expected to change their jobs more frequently than other members of the working population although this result depends on how temporary work is defined. The pilot survey showed that two-fifths of temporary assignments had lasted for less than three months with over two-thirds of them lasting under one year. On this basis, temporary engagements must account for a substantial proportion of job engagements, amounting to perhaps 2 million or more per annum.

Distribution

The share of job engagements represented by temporary workers would seem to be especially important in certain geographical areas and industrial sectors. Work seen as temporary was found with greater frequency in the East Midlands, South East and Wales and much smaller propor-

tions of the labour force were working on a temporary basis in the North, Scotland and West Midlands (table 2).

The occupational distribution of temporary workers is even more concentrated with the greatest numbers engaged in cleaning, clerical and sales occupations (chart 1). The incidence of female temporary employment by occupation is similar to that of female employment in general and this is reinforced when one examines the industries in which the workers are located.

One-fifth of temporary workers were found in the distributive trades and a further two-fifths employed in commercial, professional, scientific and miscellaneous services (chart 2). This limited spread is most marked for those in the 16-20 age group with a higher standard of education and also for the self-employed or multiple-job holders. This is probably associated with the availability of temporary employees as the industries concerned offer employment for both sexes at most levels of qualification with the possibility of flexible employment which enables those seeking temporary work to be more easily found a job.

The employment of temporary workers

In view of the interest in temporary workers employed by private employment businesses, it is particularly interesting to note from chart 3 that 81 per cent of all those who had taken temporary jobs were paid directly by the organisation or person for whom the work was actually done. This proportion was higher for women than for men and for both extremes of the age and educational ranges. Only 4 per cent of temporary workers were employed by sub-contractors and 6 per cent by private employment businesses

which had their highest proportions of business in the East Midlands, North West and South East. It is impossible to say from these results whether this pattern reflects the preference or necessity of employers and/or employees, but it indicates that the private temporary hire market is a smaller proportion of temporary employment than might have been thought. Seven per cent of temporary workers had been self-employed for the duration of their job and self-employment on a temporary basis was found twice as frequently among men than women and among those with two jobs instead of one. The age and sex distribution was similar to that found for the whole labour force in a study in 1974 by the Unit for Manpower Studies of the Department of Employment although the results from the pilot survey of temporary employment show a higher proportion of self-employed temporary workers among middle-aged members of the labour force.

Table 3 Availability for temporary work

	SEX AND STATUS			
	Total	Male	Female house-wife	Female not a house-wife
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Informant temporarily available	56	47	59	77
Job available for a short time	28	30	28	20
Other reason	16	22	14	6

Chart 4 Successful ways of finding temporary work

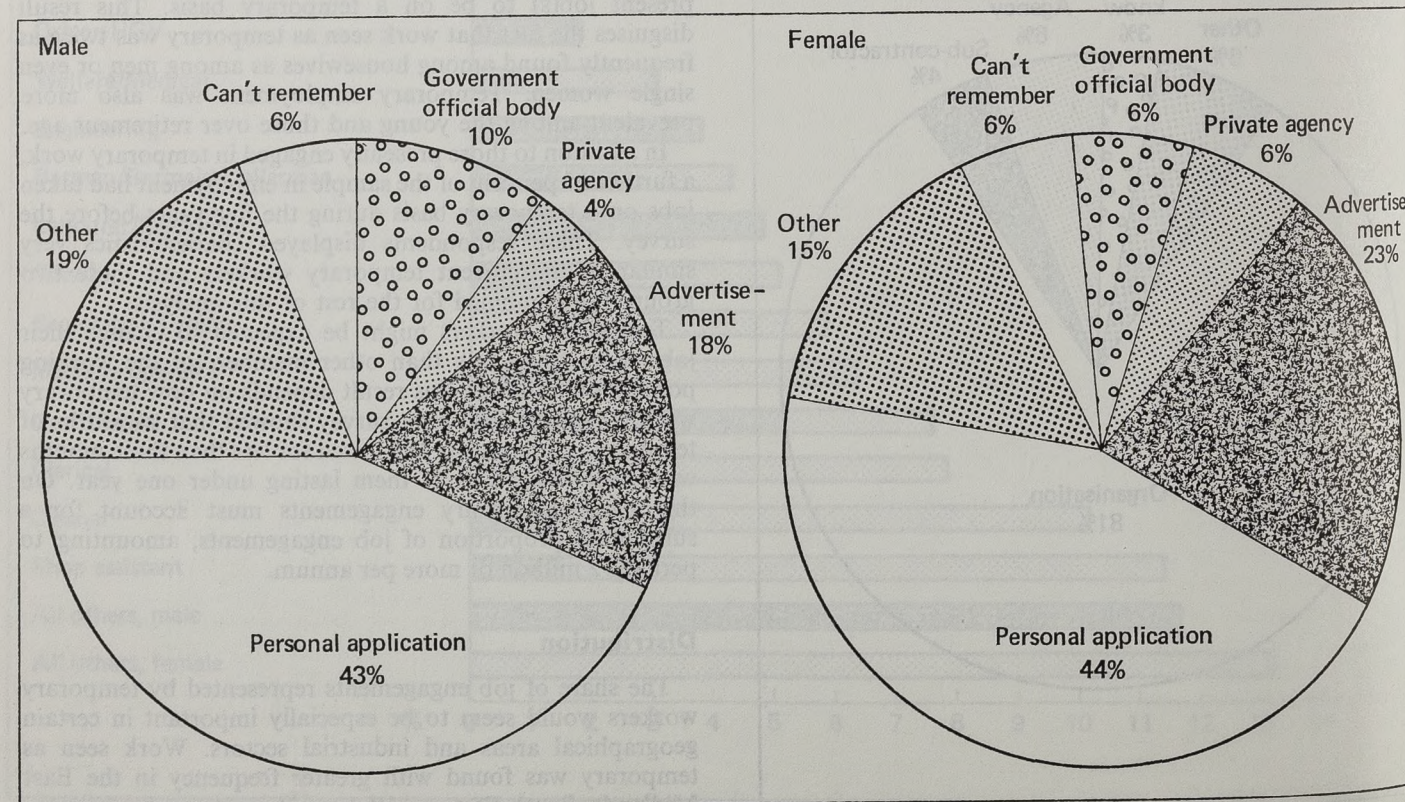


Table 4 Reasons for temporary work

	SEX AND STATUS			
	Total	Male	Female house-wife	Female not a house-wife
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Gives extra money	22	24	19	17
Work according to school hours	3	—	5	3
Convenience	30	25	31	43
Because of the children	14	—	28	—
Did not want full-time work	7	7	9	—
Saturday work for school pupils	5	6	—	29
Helping out a friend	3	2	4	—
While waiting for a job	6	12	2	6
Took what was available	6	7	6	9
Other	11	19	6	9
Do not know	4	2	5	—

Note: Individual column percentages may total more than 100 as some respondents gave more than one reason.

Methods of finding a temporary job

Chart 4 shows a clear division between the informal (ie direct application, advertising) and the more formal (ie Employment Services, private agency) methods of job-finding used by prospective temporary workers. While the ordering of successful methods is similar for all groups, with informal methods being generally preferred, men are much more likely than women to use the Employment Service with the reverse being true for private employment agencies. The large number of responses classified as "other" will need to be clarified in the further surveys.

The interviewees were asked separately about their availability and other reasons for taking temporary work and NOP reported a significant proportion of respondents who had difficulty in distinguishing between these two aspects. As 10 per cent of the sample are recorded as having misunderstood the questions and the replies must therefore be treated with special care.

Remembering this qualification, on the judgement of the individuals concerned, approximately one-quarter of those who had taken a temporary job in the last five years were so employed because their jobs were short term, and over one-half because the individuals themselves were only available for a limited period (table 3). Workers who were only available for work of limited duration found their temporary job with much greater frequency through direct application or advertisements (60 per cent) than through either the public or private employment offices.

The specific reasons given for taking temporary employment were found to be closely inter-related and often overlapping. The three major motivating factors are shown in table 4 to be convenience (30 per cent), financial (20 per cent) and the need to care for children (14 per cent). Comparing these results with those recorded in surveys conducted by the Alfred Marks Bureau, it would appear that the present respondents accorded similar importance to the

convenience but a higher priority to the money they earned. As might be expected, the reasons given by men and women show important differences of emphasis in their reasons for temporary employment—money proving to be more important for men and convenience for women.

Potential temporary workers

Eighteen per cent of those who had not taken temporary jobs during the five years before the survey said they had seriously considered doing so, but of these 47 per cent said they had taken no steps to obtain such employment. This suggests that the reserve of possible temporary workers is relatively small, and that many people who might otherwise have taken temporary work got regular jobs.

The characteristics of these potential temporary workers were very similar to those found among individuals who had actually been employed on a temporary basis.

In the section of the questionnaire addressed to all those interviewed, 76 per cent of the respondents did not think that they would seek either full or part time temporary work in the future and negative replies predominated for all groups; 28 per cent of all those interviewed (and 40 per cent of the men) said that there were no advantages they could think of that were associated with working on a temporary basis. However, for the 24 per cent who would consider future temporary work, it was again the financial and temporal influences that were the most important as motivating factors. The main disadvantage of temporary work was believed to be insecurity and this was especially so for the male, younger and better-educated respondents. A lack of security was also the factor underlying other perceived disadvantages, such as the absence of a regular position, income, fringe benefits and opportunities for promotion. These costs of temporary employment in the minds of the respondents were set against the benefits in terms of money and convenience which such work may afford.

Conclusions

The pilot survey suggests that temporary workers are a significant and important labour market group, especially in relation to engagements and terminations of employment and that there may be some overlaps with permanent employment. Although small in number when compared with the total working population, temporary workers make a disproportionately large contribution to the labour force in the services sector and distributive trades. Both public and private agencies play a relatively minor role in helping people to find temporary jobs. While it would appear that the majority of temporary workers were not easily available for permanent employment, flexibility on the part of employers enables the large majority to be employed under normal employment contracts.

In order to further test these conclusions, the ESA has commissioned NOP to conduct four further surveys of temporary workers during 1975 using a slightly modified questionnaire. It is hoped that this series of surveys will provide a more balanced picture of the temporary labour market and expose any seasonal variations in temporary employment.

Household spending in 1974

Early results from the Family Expenditure Survey

ESTIMATES of weekly expenditure of private households in the United Kingdom on goods and services in 1974, obtained from the Family Expenditure Survey, are given below, together with comparable figures for the two previous years 1972 and 1973. The amount shown for each type of commodity or service is generally the average expenditure per week per household taken over all the households which co-operated in the survey during the year, 6,695 in 1974. In the section analysing expenditure on housing, where separate figures are given for households by tenure group, the figures are averages per household within these groups. The number of households which co-operated in the survey during 1974 was smaller than usual because, for the few weeks at the time of the two General Elections, no new household interviews were undertaken.

Estimates for 1974 are fully comparable with those for 1973, but changes of definition in the 1973 survey affected comparisons of results with those from 1972 and earlier years. The changes were in the definitions of children, of retired and unoccupied people and of spenders, and the use of reassessed rateable values for dwellings in England and Wales.

The estimates of expenditure are based on information reported or recorded by the households without adjustment, but it is known that survey estimates of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and some kinds of confectionery tend to be low. The estimates of expenditure on gas and electricity are slightly over-stated because no account is taken of subsequent rebates where payments are made by slot meter. The margins of error of the estimates due to sampling are indicated by the standard errors of the 1974 figures. As these are calculated by an approximate

Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1972, 1973 and 1974

	1972	1973	1974
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£
Commodity or service			
Group totals			
Housing	4.42	5.31	6.36
Fuel, light and power	2.06	2.17	2.42
Food	8.72	9.63	11.29
Alcoholic drink	1.65	1.85	2.21
Tobacco	1.39	1.47	1.66
Clothing and footwear	3.14	3.48	4.19
Durable household goods	2.60	3.09	3.62
Other goods	2.53	2.85	3.53
Transport and vehicles	4.97	5.37	6.19
Services	3.45	4.02	4.44
Miscellaneous	0.13	0.20	0.22
Total, all expenditure groups	35.06	39.43	46.13
As percentage of total expenditure	per cent	per cent	per cent
Housing	12.6	13.5	13.8
Fuel, light and power	5.9	5.5	5.2
Food	24.9	24.4	24.5
Alcoholic drink	4.7	4.7	4.8
Tobacco	3.9	3.7	3.6
Clothing and footwear	9.0	8.8	9.1
Durable household goods	7.4	7.9	7.8
Other goods	7.2	7.2	7.7
Transport and vehicles	14.2	13.6	13.4
Services	9.8	10.2	9.6
Miscellaneous	0.4	0.5	0.5
Characteristics of households			
Total number of households	7,017	7,126	6,695
Total number of persons	20,472	20,121	18,974
Total number of adults	14,574	14,058	13,134

formula, they tend to be slightly under-stated. The true value of expenditure would probably lie within a range of two standard errors above or below the estimate, although this rule does not take account of low recording on certain items described above. The difference between the estimates for two individual years has a greater margin of error than the estimate for either of the years, and is probably not significant unless it is greater than about three times the 1974 standard error.

As the individual and total average figures have been rounded independently, the sums of the separate items may not agree exactly with the totals shown.

The table shows that total expenditure in 1974 of £46.13 per week had increased by £6.70, or 17 per cent, over that for 1973. The overall pattern of expenditure has changed little over the last three years. Food continues to account for almost a quarter of expenditure on goods and services, 24.5 per cent. The three groups food, housing and transport and vehicles together represent 51.7 per cent of the recorded expenditure, similar to the 1973 proportion of 51.5 per cent.

One item to show changes for 1974 significantly different from the trend was fresh milk, for which the price was controlled during 1974 so that expenditure actually decreased to 65p per week from 71p in 1973. Another item was the running and maintenance of motor vehicles, expenditure on which showed an increase of 32.7 per cent. For the purchase of motor vehicles the 1974 expenditure was not significantly different from that for the previous year.

The full report of the 1974 survey will be published later in the year. It will contain a general description of the survey and definitions of the terms used, as well as many other analyses of results for a variety of household groupings and a range of household characteristics.

	1972	1973	1974
Average number of persons per household			
All persons	2.92	2.82	2.83
Males	1.42	1.38	1.37
Females	1.50	1.44	1.47
Adults*	2.08	1.97	1.96
Persons 16 and under 65	1.75	..	..
Persons under 65	..	1.61	1.60
Persons 65 and over	0.33	0.36	0.36
Children*	0.84	0.85	0.87
Children under 2	0.10	0.09	0.09
Children 2 and under 5	0.16	0.15	0.15
Children 5 and under 16	0.58	..	..
Children 5 and under 18	..	0.61	0.63
Persons working	1.40	1.36	1.35
Persons not working†	1.52	1.47	1.48
Retired, men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.18	..	..
Others	1.34	..	..
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	..	0.38	0.37
Others	..	1.09	1.11
* Adults and children are:			
1972	Adults: all persons 16 and over.		
	Children: all persons under 16.		
1973, 1974	Adults: all persons 18 and over and married persons under 18.		
	Children: all unmarried persons under 18.		
† Persons not working are:			
1972	Retired from work and of NI retirement pension age.		
	Others not working.		
1973, 1974	All not working of NI retirement pension age.		
	Others not working.		

Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1972, 1973 and 1974 (continued)

	1972	1973	1974	Stand- ard error 1974
Number of households by type of housing tenure				
Rented unfurnished	3,237	3,205	2,948	
Local authority	2,311	2,244	2,163	
Other	926	961	785	
Rented furnished	244	264	255	
Rent free	214	187	168	
Owner-occupied	3,322	3,470	3,324	
In process of purchase	2,008	1,998	1,869	
Owned outright	1,314	1,472	1,455	
Average weekly housing expenditure in each tenure group	£	£	£	£
Rented unfurnished				
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	3.37	3.62	4.24	0.04
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.31	0.27	0.35	0.04
Local authority				
Payments as defined above				
Rent etc	3.57	3.86	4.50	0.04
Repairs etc	0.30	0.28	0.32	0.04
Other				
Payments as defined above				
Rent etc	2.89	3.08	3.50	0.09
Repairs etc	0.32	0.25	0.42	0.08
Rented furnished				
Payment such as rent, rates and water less receipts from sub-letting	5.99	5.85	7.05	0.29
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.10	0.14	0.13	0.03
Rent free				
Payment such as rates and water together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from sub-letting	2.20	3.28	3.75	0.18
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	2.06	3.02	3.59	0.17
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.19	0.42	0.44	0.12
Owner-occupied				
Payment such as rates, water, insurance of structure together with the weekly equivalent of the rateable value less receipts from letting	4.10	5.31	6.17	0.06
Rateable value (weekly equivalent) included in preceding payment	2.69	3.76	4.31	0.04
Payment by households for repairs, maintenance and decorations	1.06	1.34	1.81	0.16
In process of purchase				
Payments as defined above				
Rates etc	4.35	5.71	6.71	0.07
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	2.84	4.01	4.64	0.05
Repairs etc	1.22	1.73	1.97	0.18
Owned outright				
Payments as defined above				
Rates etc	3.71	4.78	5.47	0.09
Rateable value (weekly equivalent)	2.45	3.43	3.88	0.06
Repairs etc	0.81	0.82	1.60	0.29
Commodity or service	1972	1973	1974	Stand- ard error 1974
	£	£	£	£
Housing				
Payments as defined in preceding section averaged over all households				
Rent, rates etc	3.77	4.52	5.29	0.04
Repairs, maintenance and decorations	0.65	0.79	1.07	0.08
Total	4.42	5.31	6.36	0.09
Fuel, light and power				
Gas and hire of gas appliances	0.57	0.62	0.67	0.01
Electricity and hire of electric appliances	0.89	0.95	1.07	0.01
Coal	0.35	0.36	0.36	0.02
Coke	0.12	0.10	0.12	0.01
Fuel oil and other fuel and light	0.13	0.14	0.20	0.02
Total	2.06	2.17	2.42	0.03
Commodity or service	1972	1973	1974	Stand- ard error 1974
	£	£	£	£
Food				
Bread, rolls etc	0.45	0.46	0.56	0.01
Flour	0.03	0.04	0.06	—
Biscuits, cakes etc	0.47	0.48	0.61	0.01
Breakfast and other cereals	0.13	0.14	0.19	—
Beef and veal	0.52	0.57	0.79	0.02
Mutton and lamb	0.26	0.30	0.33	0.01
Pork	0.19	0.23	0.26	0.01
Bacon and ham (uncooked)	0.26	0.32	0.36	0.01
Ham, cooked (including canned)	0.09	0.11	0.13	—
Poultry, other and undefined meat	0.78	0.91	0.98	0.01
Fish	0.21	0.25	0.29	0.01
Fish and chips	0.07	0.08	0.09	—
Butter	0.21	0.18	0.22	—
Margarine	0.08	0.08	0.08	—
Lard, cooking fats and other fat	0.06	0.06	0.10	—
Milk, fresh	0.68	0.71	0.65	0.01
Milk, dried, canned; cream etc	0.10	0.11	0.13	—
Cheese	0.19	0.20	0.23	—
Eggs	0.20	0.29	0.32	—
Potatoes	0.26	0.29	0.35	—
Other and undefined vegetables	0.50	0.55	0.67	0.01
Fruit	0.44	0.48	0.56	0.01
Sugar	0.12	0.12	0.16	—
Syrup, honey, jam, marmalade etc	0.05	0.06	0.07	—
Sweets and chocolates	0.29	0.28	0.36	0.01
Tea	0.14	0.14	0.16	—
Coffee	0.09	0.10	0.11	—
Cocoa, drinking chocolate, other food drinks	0.02	0.02	0.02	—
Soft drinks	0.15	0.18	0.22	—
Ice cream	0.06	0.07	0.08	—
Other food, foods not defined	0.33	0.43	0.51	0.01
Meals bought away from home	1.26	1.41	1.63	0.03
Total	8.72	9.63	11.29	0.08
Alcoholic drink				
Beer, cider etc	1.05	1.13	1.31	0.03
Wines, spirits etc	0.51	0.60	0.73	0.02
Drinks not defined	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.01
Total	1.65	1.85	2.21	0.04
Tobacco				
Cigarettes	1.27	1.35	1.51	0.02
Pipe tobacco	0.07	0.06	0.08	—
Cigars and snuff	0.05	0.05	0.07	0.01
Total	1.39	1.47	1.66	0.02
Clothing and footwear				
Men's outer clothing	0.51	0.60	0.74	0.04
Men's underclothing and hosiery	0.22	0.23	0.29	0.01
Women's outer clothing	0.85	0.94	1.17	0.04
Women's underclothing and hosiery	0.28	0.29	0.33	0.01
Boys' clothing	0.14	0.16	0.21	0.01
Girls' clothing	0.15	0.16	0.19	0.01
Infants' clothing	0.12	0.14	0.16	0.01
Hats, gloves, haberdashery etc	0.18	0.18	0.21	0.01
Clothing materials and making-up charges, clothing not fully defined	0.09	0.09	0.12	0.01
Footwear	0.60	0.69	0.79	0.02
Total	3.14	3.48	4.19	0.08
Durable household goods				
Furniture	0.52	0.56	0.63	0.08
Floor coverings	0.40	0.48	0.51	0.09
Soft furnishings and household textiles	0.29	0.32	0.36	0.02
Television, radio and musical instruments, including repairs	0.40	0.62	0.75	0.06
Gas and electric appliances, including repairs	0.56	0.63	0.77	0.05
Appliances other than gas or electric appliances	0.05	0.03	0.05	0.01
China, glass, cutlery, hardware, ironmongery etc	0.32	0.38	0.48	0.03
Insurance of contents of dwelling	0.05	0.06	0.08	—
Total	2.60	3.09	3.62	0.17
Other goods				
Leather, travel and sports goods, jewellery, clocks, fancy goods etc	0.32	0.37	0.59	0.04
Books, newspapers, magazines and periodicals	0.57	0.62	0.71	0.01
Toys, stationery goods etc	0.31	0.36	0.49	0.02
Medicines and surgical goods	0.17	0.20	0.20	0.01
Toilet requisites, cosmetics etc*	0.40	0.43	0.53	0.01
Optical and photographic goods	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.01
Matches, soap, cleaning materials etc*	0.24	0.27	0.34	—
Seeds, plants, flowers, horticultural goods	0.14	0.17	0.19	0.01
Animals and pets	0.22	0.26	0.30	0.01
Total	2.53	2.85	3.53	0.06

— nil or negligible. . . . not available.

Average weekly household expenditure of all households 1972, 1973 and 1974 (continued)

Commodity or service	1972	1973	1974	Stand- ard error 1974
	£	£	£	
Transport and vehicles				
Net purchases of motor vehicles, spares and accessories	1.96	2.12	2.07	0.06
Maintenance and running of motor vehicles	1.96	2.17	2.88	0.06
Purchase and maintenance of other vehicles and boats	0.08	0.13	0.14	0.04
Railway fares	0.22	0.24	0.27	0.01
Bus and coach fares	0.50	0.50	0.51	0.01
Other travel and transport	0.24	0.21	0.32	0.04
Total	4.97	5.37	6.19	0.12
Services				
Postage, telephone, telegrams	0.37	0.41	0.51	0.01
Cinema admissions	0.06	0.06	0.07	—
Theatres, sporting events, and other entertainment, except betting	0.23	0.26	0.28	0.01
Television licences, television and radio rental	0.47	0.56	0.66	0.01
Domestic help etc	0.16	0.17	0.21	0.02
Hairdressing, beauty treatment etc	0.23	0.27	0.30	0.01
Footwear and other repairs not allocated elsewhere	0.08	0.11	0.10	0.01
Laundry, cleaning and dyeing	0.13	0.13	0.15	0.01
Educational and training expenses	0.19	0.23	0.31	0.02
Medical, dental and nursing fees	0.07	0.10	0.09	0.01
Subscriptions and donations, hotel and holiday expenses, miscellaneous other services	1.46	1.74	1.76	0.09
Total	3.45	4.02	4.44	0.10

Commodity or service	1972	1973	1974	Stand- ard error 1974
	£	£	£	
Miscellaneous				
Pocket money to children under 16, and other expenditure not assignable elsewhere	0.13	0.20	0.22	0.01
Total, all above expenditure	35.06	39.43	46.13	0.41
Other payments recorded				
Income tax and surtax, payments less refunds	5.00	6.07	7.90	0.14
National insurance contributions	1.58	1.78	2.08	0.02
Purchase or alteration of dwelling, including mortgage payments	2.54	3.11	2.88	0.19
Life assurance, contributions to pension funds	1.56	1.75	2.08	0.05
Sickness and accident insurance, subscriptions to sick clubs, friendly societies	0.05	0.05	0.06	—
Contributions to Christmas, savings or holiday clubs	0.12	0.11	0.12	0.01
Savings and investments	2.63	1.03	1.24	0.60
Betting, payments less winnings	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.02

— nil or negligible. . . not available.

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World employment news

The Belgian employment scene, 1974-75

THE year 1974 as a whole was a better one for the Belgian economy than had seemed possible when the oil crisis started. But increasing unemployment and labour unrest led to demands by the two main union federations in February 1975 for urgent action to counter unemployment. Many of the union proposals have now been accepted by the government.

In 1974, the Belgian economy showed a growth rate of about 4 per cent (GNP)—one of the highest rates in industrialised countries. For much of the year—certainly during the first half of it—there was considerable relief, and even surprise, that the somewhat gloomy forebodings which had been widespread at the beginning of the year had proved to be partly unjustified. But a downturn occurred in the second half of the year, with rapidly increasing inflation and unemployment and a decline in business activity. At the end of the year, the rate of inflation was put at nearly 16 per cent a year, compared with 7 per cent at the end of 1973.

Unemployment

An increase in unemployment was an immediate and persistent effect of the oil crisis which began in October 1973. Throughout 1974—chiefly because of the number of women out of work—the number of people who were wholly unemployed in any month was higher than the number in the corresponding month of 1973, although the number of men wholly unemployed in the first half of the year was less than in 1973.

In the second half, the decline in business and manufacturing activity increasingly affected employment. At the end of December there were 37.5 per cent more people wholly unemployed than at the same time a year earlier—31 per cent more men and 44 per cent more women. The unemployment rate was 5.4 per cent, compared with 4 per cent at the end of 1973. And the number of temporarily stopped, not counted in these figures, was estimated to be almost as high as the number of wholly unemployed, and higher than it had been at the peak of the energy crisis.

The deterioration in trade and subsequent increase in

unemployment began in the consumer goods manufacturing industries and then spread to other manufacturing industries and to construction. The services and commercial sectors of the economy were also affected.

The increase in unemployment made little change in its geographical pattern. The French-speaking part of the country, Wallonia, remained, as it long has been, the area with the highest rate. The rates last December were 7.3 per cent in Wallonia, 5.5 per cent in Flanders (Dutch-speaking) and 4.2 per cent in Brussels.

Particular concern

An aspect that caused particular concern was that one in three of the people wholly unemployed was under the age of 25. Nearly half of those were white-collar workers.

By the end of April this year the unemployment rate had increased to 6.2 per cent (4.5 per cent for men, 9.9 per cent for women) and the number of people wholly unemployed was nearly 70 per cent more than at the end of April 1974 (73.6 per cent more men and 66.2 per cent more women).

The coalition government of socialist, christian social and liberal parties had resigned in January 1974, a general election was held in March and a new minority government without the socialist party was formed towards the end of April.

It was June before measures were announced to fight inflation. Credit was restricted, the budgetary deficit was cut, company profits were taxed, higher prices and charges were introduced in the public sector and price controls were made more effective.

In December the Prime Minister announced that economic policy was passing into a second phase in which the maintaining of employment at the highest possible level would have equal priority with the countering of inflation. A third phase, a broader re-expansion plan, would follow when inflationary tensions eased.

Measures to be taken in the second phase included a big increase in public investment and in jobs for the unemployed on public works, expansion of vocational training and re-training, especially that of young people, the intro-

duction of an early retirement scheme (to help the employment of young people), the use of an early warning system to identify firms running into difficulty, and the association, through legislation, of private holding companies with national economic planning. Measures would also be taken to help small firms, and an employment premium would be paid to encourage firms with fewer than 10 employees to take on more staff.

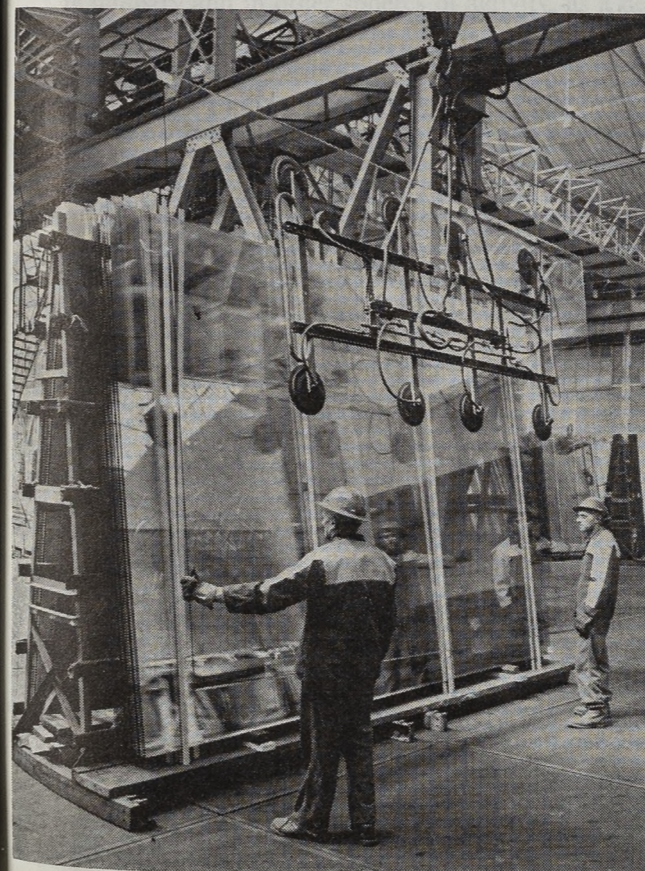
Union proposals

However, the unions became increasingly concerned about the unemployment situation and the closure of firms. Mass demonstrations were held in Charleroi and Liège, and at the end of February this year, the two larger federations, the christian and socialist federations, together submitted a set of detailed proposals to the Prime Minister for more radical government action. He met the union leaders, and the leader of the smaller liberal federation in March to discuss the government's reply.

In its reply the government set out an economic and social programme which accepted the broad lines of the union proposals and many of their particular suggestions.

Belgium has one of the world's leading glass industries. Threatened redundancies have led to workers' occupation of two glass factories

Courtesy, Belgian Embassy



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It agreed to set up a public holding company based on the present public National Investment Company and to create regional investment companies, to sponsor regional development. The government would play a bigger part—both financially and in decision-making—in the energy supply industries. It would set up an "early warning centre" in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, to warn of firms heading for trouble, and amend the bankruptcy law so that a system of supervised management could be introduced in insolvent firms. Workers in such firms would be protected by special "social funds". Export promotion efforts would be increased through greater commercial representation and the lifting of all restrictions on export credits (one in every two Belgian workers depends on exports for his job).

In its greatly increased public spending programme the government undertook to spend well over a third of the additional money on social housing, public transport and public health services. A system of co-ordinating the placing of government orders to make the maximum impact on employment would be evolved.

Training centres

On social and employment problems, the government reminded the unions that the wages of people employed by the public authorities had gone up by nearly £1 a day since December and that the process of providing work had been speeded up. Special training centres for young people were to be provided, and there was to be no discrimination against women in the training programme. The principle of paying a "retraining wage" was accepted, the wage to be equal to the net wage the worker was earning in his former job. A women's national labour council had been set up, and it was making an inventory of women's employment. The government also accepted the principle that short-time working was preferable to redundancies.

Tougher measures

The unions had asked for tougher measures against tax fraud and evasion. The government replied that although about £200 million of unpaid tax had been recovered last year, it would take new measures. These would include: collaboration and exchange of information between tax offices and other public departments; elimination of tax-deduction abuses; improvement of accounting methods for members of the professions; the prevention of international fraud at European level; better control of food and other market traders; the payment of VAT by means of stamps when registration of the sale of a second-hand car takes place; tighter control on the import of goods over the Dutch and Luxembourg frontiers; and the standardisation of penalties for taxation offences.

After their meeting with the Prime Minister, one union leader said he was not 100 per cent satisfied, in spite of the progressive character of the proposals, especially as the government seemed to have forgotten to fix a timetable for putting them into effect. At the end of May the adoption of the government's programme was still being discussed.

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After a generally good year in 1973, it was feared by some commentators that the socialist party's departure from the government might lead to a worsening of labour relations and even to political strikes. But there were no political strikes in 1974, and although there were no more strikes than in 1973, the number of days lost was approximately one-third less.

Important strikes

Several of the strikes which did occur arose out of claims for cost-of-living bonuses to compensate for the erosion, through inflation, of automatic "threshold" increases payable under collective agreements.

The few more important strikes were usually in support of demands for better working conditions or "in defence of employment". For example, 3,000 women in the State arms factory struck for three weeks in order to try to secure better physical conditions and equal pay. And at a large multinational firm's electrical engineering plant, which had been occupied at the end of 1973 by workers whose jobs had been threatened by closure of the plant, there was a series of strikes with the object of safeguarding jobs. During the dispute this firm declared the one lock-out of the year.

The strike which perhaps aroused most feeling was a national strike of educational social workers, employed mostly in children's homes. They struck not only to secure improvements in their own pay and conditions, but to secure improvements as well in the living conditions of their charges.

Worker occupation

There has been an increasing tendency for workpeople to occupy the places where they work, especially when dismissal or closure is proposed. But occupation is not always intended to be a mere demonstration of force. It is intended sometimes to be a demonstration of the unwillingness of the workers in a firm to quit when it is in trouble, and to be a demonstration of their determination to try and make it viable in order to stay in work.

In two firms which had been occupied there were quite new developments. By a decision of a commercial court, which was without precedent, the running of a bankrupt transport and building sand firm was handed over to a committee of its workers. And in a textile factory which was in the hands of liquidators, an agreement was made to place a new management under the supervision of the workers in the factory. The workers were to have the help of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the regional secretariat for the Walloon economy.

This year, a wave of public service strikes broke out in March. Workers in the national water distribution service struck for the first time. Teachers, who struck for only the second time, began a series of selective strikes on the same day, and postmen, who had already been on strike, threatened to ban all postal deliveries on Saturdays. Railway workers and local government staff were also making threatening noises.



Industrial training in Belgium. The Government is to set up new centres for training young people
Courtesy, Belgian Embassy

Altogether in early March there were about 20 strikes going on, threatened, or just over, including a strike of petrol distribution workers, which ended after eight days with concessions on pay, pensions and holidays.

The public service strikes caused comparatively little inconvenience, and in general were called off pending the results of negotiations.

The two major union federations showed greater concern over threatened collective dismissals and closure of plants. In particular, two major glass-making plants, one French-owned and one State-owned were occupied by their workers in January. The occupation of the French plant ended after 45 days on the understanding that there would be reorganisation of production and transfer of workers, but no dismissals. In the State-owned plant the dispute was still going on at the end of May with the workers still in charge of production and sales.

Threatened closures

The unions saw these threatened closures as possibly the first of a series of closures which might occur in Wallonia with its already high rate of unemployment—over 11 per cent in some heavily industrialised areas. Hence the mass demonstration already mentioned in Charleroi and Liège and "solidarity meetings" held in other plants in the area. Some 140 firms, with 12,000 workers were said officially to be in difficulties in Wallonia, and the uncertainty and discontent this created was aggravated by the rates of increase both of unemployment and of prices.

Last December, after nearly 10 years of discussion and consideration by various governments, a public service trade union law was passed. It regulated formally, at last, negotiating procedures within central and local government services and public corporations which had been practised since 1961, and it recognised the principle of negotiation by

"representative unions" only. Unions were regarded as "representative" if they had sufficient members in a particular grade or grades, unit or units, sector or sectors, to qualify for recognition by the employer as sole or joint bargaining agent. It abolished, however, the former system of election of union representatives to negotiating and other committees and replaced it by a system of magisterial appointment according to union strength.

Workers' participation and control

There was no change in the general attitude of the trade union groups towards workers' participation in management through membership of supervisory boards. The Christian and liberal federations remained unenthusiastic, while the socialist federation stuck to the view that workers' control of industry was preferable to co-determination. All three groups still wished to have more industrial democracy through the disclosure by employers of more financial and business information to workpeople—especially to works' councils—but the Christian group was alone in suggesting that works' councils, in which there are representatives of management and workers, should be replaced by workers' councils, in which there could only be representatives of workers. The socialist federation did not make any new declarations about workers' participation or workers' control, but in November 1974 a special doctrinal congress of the socialist party adopted the principle of self-management, in industry and in other spheres of activity, as a new feature of party doctrine.

Wages and conditions

Money wages increased by about 22 per cent during 1974, but real wages (after allowing for price increases) by only about 6 per cent. The system of linking wages to the index of retail prices, so that changes of roughly 2 per cent in the "cost of living" produce an equivalent change in wages, meant that wage-earners were cushioned, to a great extent, against the effects of the increase of nearly 16 per cent in prices. Nevertheless, not everyone was satisfied with the effectiveness of the index of retail prices as a measure of changes in the actual cost of living, and there was some dissatisfaction (and the strikes already mentioned) because of the alleged inability of wages to keep pace with rapidly increasing prices.

Employers disliked the system of linking wages to the "cost-of-living" index, and some said that with an increasingly high rate of inflation the pressure to which it subjected them, through increased labour costs, could only result in unemployment. The rate at which wages increased, largely because of indexation, increased wage differentials, and unions began to examine the possibilities of closing the ever-widening gaps between higher-paid and lower-paid workers.

In the national collective agreement for the private sector, signed early this year, provision was made for the making of a separate collective agreement for the payment of a minimum guaranteed wage, equivalent to over £180 a

World employment news

month at the age of 21, from January 1, 1975. Between 7 and 8 per cent of the economically active population were expected to benefit from the agreement. The two-yearly national collective agreement is not a general wage agreement. It is concerned with hours and conditions of work and with fringe benefits. Wages are covered by various national and other industrial and commercial collective agreements.

Labour and social legislation

Not only was provision made, by collective agreement, for the payment of a minimum guaranteed wage, but it was made as well, by a Minimum Guaranteed Income Law, for the guaranteeing of a minimum income to any Belgian aged 21 or over, who was incapable of supporting himself or herself, whether married, living alone, living as a member of a family, or as an unmarried mother. Another law linked all social security benefits to the standard of living, so that in addition to being increased because of being linked to the "cost-of-living" index, they were increased in real value by 6 per cent from January 1, 1975.

The national collective agreement for the private sector for 1975 and 1976 provided for the payment of full pension at the age of 64 instead of 65 after 45 years' insurable employment service or after having worked in a heavy, dangerous, or unhealthy occupation. It provided as well for the payment of early retirement pension, from the age of 60, or later, to men dismissed from work for economic reasons.

The outlook

This year is bound to be a difficult one, with a marked slowing down of economic growth forecast. It could be the year of slowest growth since the last war. But there have been suggestions that the worst may be over by the end of the year, with the rate of increase in prices and wages both beginning to slow down. The optimists expect business to pick up towards the end of the year, provided that there is some recovery in West Germany and the USA by then, but external political happenings could affect the Belgian recovery. All in all, the outlook is uncertain.

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Wiping the slate clean

The Rehabilitation of Offenders Act, 1974

IT will now be easier for anyone who has been convicted of a criminal offence and received a sentence of not more than 2½ years, to overcome the damaging effects of their criminal records, as a result of the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974, which came into effect on July 1.

One of the effects of the Act, which was introduced as a Private Member's Bill, and received the support of the Government, will be to help certain past offenders get a job and keep it, since an employee or an applicant for a job will not generally have to reveal or admit to having a criminal record after a specified period of time.

The Act, which is now the responsibility of the Home Office, applies to Scotland as well as England and Wales and covers criminal offences in civilian life and in the Services, for people in Great Britain or abroad.

How the Act works

The Act allows anyone who has ever been convicted of a criminal offence and been given a sentence of not more than 2½ years in prison to become a "rehabilitated person" at the end of a specified period, the "rehabilitation period", unless that person has been convicted again during that period of anything more than a minor offence. At the end of this period a person's conviction will be treated as "spent".

For most purposes, (but not all), the law will treat a spent conviction as if it had never happened, so that the previous offender can start again with a clean slate. In general there will be no need to disclose a spent conviction, and a rehabilitated person can apply for a job, join an organisation, or take out insurance without mentioning his spent conviction. The rehabilitated person cannot, in most cases, be prejudiced later if it comes out that he or she failed to disclose the spent conviction. Under the Act, it will, generally, be unlawful to dismiss an employee on the grounds that he or she has a criminal record if it is considered "spent". It will also be unlawful to refuse to employ a person on the same grounds if the conviction is spent. Someone giving a reference about a rehabilitated person, for instance, for a job, can properly do so without mentioning spent convictions.

The Act protects information about spent convictions by making it an offence for such information to be disclosed from official records, other than in the course of a person's official duties.

Rehabilitation period

Rehabilitation periods vary according to the length of the sentence. Some sentences carry fixed rehabilitation periods, of which the main ones are as follows.

- For a sentence of between six months and 2½ years, the rehabilitation period is 10 years.
- For a sentence of six months or less, then the rehabilitation period is seven years.
- For a fine or a community service order, the rehabilitation period is five years.
- For an absolute discharge, the rehabilitation period is six months.

For people under 17 at the time of conviction, all these periods, except the last one, are halved. There are also fixed periods of rehabilitation for sentences that can only be imposed upon young people. If anyone is sentenced to more than 2½ years in prison his or her conviction can never become spent. This applies to life sentences, preventive detention and their equivalents for young offenders. It is the sentence imposed by the court that counts, even if it is a suspended sentence, not the actual time spent in prison.

For imprisonment in the Services, the rehabilitation periods are the same as in civilian life. For cashiering, discharge with ignominy or dismissal with disgrace, the period is 10 years. For simple dismissal from the Services, it is seven years, and for detention, five years.

Exceptions

There are a number of exceptions to certain provisions of the Act provided for by the Rehabilitation of Offenders Act 1974 (Exceptions) Order 1975. The main effect of the exceptions is to exclude from the benefits of the Act a number of professions, occupations and kinds of employment. They also cover certain situations both in and out of court, where questions may be asked about a person's past.

The exceptions relate mainly to those occupations which deal with specially vulnerable sections of society (children, the old, the sick and the handicapped) such as doctors, nurses, teachers and youth workers. They also relate to those who are responsible for the process of justice itself including police officers, judges, barristers and solicitors and prison and probation officers.

The exempted professions include medical practitioners, barristers (England and Wales) advocates (Scotland), chartered accountants, certified accountants, dentists, dental hygienists, dental auxiliaries, veterinary surgeons, nurses, midwives, ophthalmic opticians, dispensing opticians, pharmaceutical chemists and teachers.

Compelling cases

The powers of exemption are designed to deal only with special and compelling cases where the need to have or use information about someone's spent convictions outweighs the general rule that once a person has lived down his past he should be free of it.

Official records

Official records will continue to be kept of spent convictions, but these may not be disclosed to others unless there is an official reason for doing so. The Act says that spent convictions may still be mentioned in criminal proceedings, or in any court proceedings to do with children. But in civil proceedings the court would have to be satisfied that justice could not be done without the disclosure of a spent conviction; otherwise it cannot be mentioned in court.

A pamphlet, *Wiping the slate clean*, published by the Home Office as a general outline of the Act is available from Citizens' Advice Bureaux or local law centres. A more detailed guide to the Act is on sale in HMSO bookshops.

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Annual census of employment results for June 1974

THE results of the census of employment held in Great Britain in June 1974 are now available. These annual censuses of employment have been introduced as part of a new system of employment statistics which it was necessary to establish prior to the withdrawal of national insurance cards for employees in 1975. The other part of the system is a new quarterly series which will be published shortly.

At June 1974 the total number of employees in employment was 22,297,000, made up of 13,363,000 males (12,675,000 working full-time and 689,000 part-time) and 8,933,000 females (5,512,000 working full-time and 3,421,000 part-time). Overall there was an increase of 114,000 compared with June 1973. This, however, concealed marked differences as between males and females and full-time and part-time workers. The number of male employees in employment fell by 114,000 whereas the number of females rose by 229,000. At the same time the numbers working full-time fell by 167,000 (-138,000 males and -29,000 females) while the numbers of part-time workers rose by 282,000 (+24,000 males and +258,000 females). The following table shows the comparable movements since 1971:

Employees in employment in Great Britain

	THOUSANDS				Numbers at June 1974
	Numbers at June 1971	Changes			
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
Males					
Full-time	12,840	-121	+94	-138	12,675
Part-time	584	+16	+65	+24	689
Total	13,424	-106	+159	-114	13,363
Females					
Full-time	5,468	-14	+88	-29	5,512
Part-time	2,757	+120	+286	+258	3,421
Total	8,224	+107	+374	+229	8,933
Total	21,648	+1	+533	+114	22,297

The detailed results of the 1974 census are given in tables 1 and 2 on the following pages. Similar tables for the United Kingdom will be published in a subsequent issue of this *Gazette*. A summary of the results for the regions of England, and for Scotland and Wales is given in table 3; more detailed figures will be published shortly.

The June 1974 census occurred shortly after the reorganisation of local government in England and Wales. Hence the returns were obtained from the new local authorities and these frequently covered different areas from the former authorities and to some extent had different functions. Problems were encountered in analysing the figures by activity and local area. For activities, the department has made the best estimates possible, nationally and regionally, for 1974, the activities principally concerned being education (Minimum List Heading 872 of the Standard Industrial

Classification—1968) and local government service (Minimum List Heading 906). Some revisions may, however, be necessary when the results of the 1975 census of employment become available. The analysis of the local authority figures by local area presented greater difficulties and it has not been possible to compile satisfactory figures. As local authority employment is substantial, accounting for over 10 per cent of all employment, it will not be possible to provide totals for numbers employed in individual local areas in 1974.

Analysis of the results

The total rise of 114,000 in the numbers employed in the year June 1973 to June 1974 was considerably lower than the rise of 533,000 recorded in the previous year. The increase of 41,000 in manufacturing industries was a little less than the rise of 51,000 between 1972 and 1973 and was concentrated in a few industries, including, in particular, the engineering industries. In the Index of Production Industries as a whole (comprising mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, gas, electricity and water), there was a fall of 19,000, the chief decreases being 48,000 in construction (compared with a rise of 80,000 in the previous year) and 14,000 in mining and quarrying (compared with a fall of 16,000 between 1972 and 1973).

In the services sector there was a rise of 57,000 in the numbers employed in the industry Order comprising insurance, banking, finance and business services. The increase of 16,000 in the distributive trades was considerably less than the 103,000 recorded in the previous year. The numbers employed in professional and scientific services continued to rise steadily—the increases being over 100,000 in each of the past three years, mainly in education and health services. Miscellaneous services, which rose by about 100,000 in each of the previous two years, fell by 26,000. The following table shows the comparable movements since 1971:

Employees in employment

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	THOUSANDS				Numbers at June 1974
	Numbers at June 1971	Changes			
		1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	420.8	-4.9	+5.0	-17.1	403.8
Mining and quarrying	393.4	-16.4	-16.4	-13.8	346.8
Manufacturing industries	7,886.3	-273.0	+50.8	+41.0	7,705.0
Construction	1,221.6	+36.6	+79.7	-48.2	1,289.7
Gas, electricity and water	368.5	-21.4	-11.7	+1.6	337.0
Transport and communication	1,544.8	-24.6	-18.8	-18.2	1,483.1
Distributive trades	2,555.1	+32.5	+102.9	+16.4	2,706.9
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	962.5	+20.2	+60.7	+57.2	1,100.6
Professional and scientific services	2,915.5	+115.4	+139.6	+113.7	3,284.3
Miscellaneous services	1,906.4	+95.3	+111.9	-25.6	2,088.0
Public administration and defence	1,473.4	+40.5	+29.7	+7.3	1,550.9
Total, all industries and services	21,648	+1	+533	+114	22,297

The basis of the figures

Since 1971 the censuses of employment have been the source of the country's main annual employment series, providing detailed statistics covering the whole economy. The only sector excluded is employment in private domestic service. To avoid duplication of enquiries however the figures for agriculture are taken from the censuses of agriculture. Previously the annual employment statistics were obtained from counts of national insurance cards. The new system was introduced when it was known that the cards for employees were to be discontinued. Both a census and a card-count were held in 1971 to provide linked figures. Articles describing the new series were published in the January and August 1973 issues of this *Gazette*. The

latter article also gave the results of the 1971 and 1972 censuses and compared the 1971 figures with those obtained in that year from the card count and the census of population. The results of the 1973 census of employment were published in the May, June and August 1974 issues.

The census of employment is conducted by means of a postal enquiry to employers and relates to a particular date in June. Employers are asked to show the numbers of their employees (males, full-time and part-time; females, full-time and part-time). They are also asked to give these figures separately for each address at which their employees work and to state the business activity carried on at the address. A point to be borne in mind is that employees who work for more than one employer may be counted more than once and consequently the census of employment

Table 1 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
	THOUSANDS						
Total, all industries and services†	12,675	689	13,363	5,512	3,421	8,933	22,297
Total, Index of Production industries	7,054.4	98.1	7,152.5	1,890.3	635.8	2,526.1	9,678.6
Total, all manufacturing industries	5,265.9	84.7	5,350.6	1,767.1	587.3	2,354.4	7,705.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡	265.7	31.4	297.1	63.7	43.0	106.7	403.8
Agriculture and horticulture‡	244.9	31.0	275.9	62.6	42.4	105.0	380.9
Forestry	11.6	0.2	11.8	0.9	0.4	1.3	13.2
Fishing	9.2	0.1	9.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	9.7
Mining and quarrying	332.2	0.6	332.8	11.0	3.0	14.0	346.8
Coal mining	289.5	0.2	289.7	7.6	2.3	9.9	299.6
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	16.1	0.1	16.2	1.0	0.3	1.3	17.5
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	17.2	0.3	17.4	1.4	0.4	1.8	19.2
Petroleum and natural gas	4.0	—	4.0	0.6	—	0.7	4.6
Other mining and quarrying	5.5	—	5.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	5.9
Food, drink and tobacco	423.1	11.2	434.3	193.0	112.4	305.4	739.7
Grain milling	17.1	0.2	17.4	3.9	0.8	4.7	22.1
Bread and flour confectionery	66.2	4.2	70.5	21.2	20.0	41.2	111.6
Biscuits	15.5	0.2	15.7	13.2	14.4	27.5	43.2
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	55.5	2.2	57.7	33.5	22.0	55.5	113.2
Milk and milk products	43.3	0.8	44.1	13.6	4.1	17.7	61.8
Sugar	9.1	—	9.1	2.3	0.5	2.8	11.9
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	32.6	0.5	33.1	20.1	22.1	42.2	75.3
Fruit and vegetable products	28.4	0.4	28.8	23.7	11.3	35.1	63.9
Animal and poultry foods	21.1	0.4	21.4	3.6	1.2	4.8	26.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	6.3	0.1	6.4	1.2	0.5	1.7	8.1
Food industries not elsewhere specified	19.3	0.3	19.5	10.4	4.8	15.2	34.8
Brewing and malting	57.0	0.4	57.4	10.9	2.2	13.1	70.5
Soft drinks	17.3	1.1	18.4	7.5	3.6	11.1	29.5
Other drink industries	19.9	0.2	20.1	12.4	1.4	13.8	33.9
Tobacco	14.5	—	14.5	15.6	3.4	19.0	33.5
Coal and petroleum products	34.8	0.1	34.9	3.7	0.7	4.4	39.3
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	11.0	—	11.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	11.5
Mineral oil refining	18.0	—	18.0	2.0	0.3	2.2	20.3
Lubricating oils and greases	5.8	0.1	5.9	1.3	0.3	1.7	7.5
Chemicals and allied industries	301.9	2.6	304.5	97.5	30.2	127.7	432.1
General chemicals	110.7	0.4	111.2	17.5	4.4	21.9	133.1
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	40.7	0.4	41.1	26.9	8.5	35.3	76.4
Toilet preparations	9.4	0.2	9.6	13.1	4.4	17.5	27.1
Paints	19.0	0.5	19.6	5.8	2.1	7.8	27.4
Soap and detergents	9.6	0.1	9.7	4.2	1.9	6.1	15.8
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	41.5	0.3	41.8	5.8	1.7	7.6	49.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	19.6	0.1	19.7	3.0	0.6	3.7	23.4
Fertilisers	9.9	0.1	10.0	1.4	0.3	1.7	11.7
Other chemical industries	41.4	0.4	41.9	19.7	6.3	25.9	67.8
Metal manufacture	444.8	3.0	447.8	46.0	12.7	58.7	506.6
Iron and steel (general)	223.2	0.6	223.8	17.1	3.4	20.5	244.3
Steel tubes	43.8	0.3	44.1	5.4	1.8	7.2	51.3
Iron castings, etc.	76.4	1.2	77.5	6.5	1.7	8.2	85.7
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	45.0	0.4	45.4	6.6	2.2	8.8	54.2
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	38.1	0.4	38.5	7.0	2.4	9.5	48.0
Other base metals	18.4	0.2	18.5	3.5	1.1	4.6	23.1
Mechanical engineering	801.2	8.6	809.8	121.8	33.1	155.0	964.7
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	24.9	0.4	25.2	2.9	0.8	3.8	29.0
Metal-working machine tools	56.8	0.5	57.2	7.4	2.2	9.6	66.9
Pumps, valves and compressors	68.8	0.6	69.4	13.1	2.8	15.9	85.3
Industrial engines	21.4	0.1	21.5	3.2	0.5	3.7	25.2
Textile machinery and accessories	29.5	0.4	29.8	4.2	1.1	5.3	35.1
Construction and earth-moving equipment	35.0	0.1	35.2	3.7	0.7	4.4	39.6
Mechanical handling equipment	54.6	0.5	55.1	6.2	1.6	7.8	62.9
Office machinery	20.7	0.1	20.8	7.4	1.5	8.9	29.7
Other machinery	188.8	2.1	190.9	30.0	8.9	38.9	229.8
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	143.6	1.1	144.7	13.4	3.7	17.1	161.8
Ordnance and small arms	16.2	0.1	16.3	3.4	0.7	4.1	20.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	141.0	2.6	143.6	27.0	8.5	35.4	179.0
Instrument engineering	96.7	2.1	98.8	45.3	14.5	59.8	158.6
Photographic and document copying equipment	9.0	0.1	9.2	2.9	0.6	3.5	12.7
Watches and clocks	6.1	0.1	6.2	6.5	2.3	8.8	15.0
Surgical instruments and appliances	15.7	0.6	16.3	8.7	4.0	12.7	28.9
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	65.9	1.3	67.2	27.2	7.6	34.9	102.1

Table 1 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Electrical engineering	487.3	4.3	491.6	248.1	90.3	338.4	830.0
Electrical machinery	103.6	0.7	104.3	30.0	8.5	38.5	142.8
Insulated wires and cables	32.9	0.2	33.1	9.9	2.2	12.1	45.2
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	49.6	1.0	49.8	29.9	6.9	36.8	86.6
Radio and electronic components	66.6	1.0	67.6	57.1	28.7	85.8	153.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	27.6	0.3	27.9	23.3	12.3	35.5	63.5
Electronic computers	32.1	0.1	32.2	10.7	1.5	12.3	44.5
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	61.9	0.5	62.4	18.7	5.5	24.2	86.5
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	44.4	0.4	44.8	21.1	5.9	27.0	71.8
Other electrical goods	68.5	0.9	69.4	47.5	18.7	66.2	135.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	162.4	0.6	163.1	9.4	2.6	12.0	175.1
Vehicles	682.4	2.4	684.8	84.0	14.7	98.6	783.4
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	28.2	—	28.2	2.0	0.4	2.4	29.6
Motor vehicle manufacturing	430.5	1.7	432.1	53.4	9.2	62.6	494.7
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	10.5	0.2	10.7	2.5	1.3	3.8	14.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	175.3	0.4	175.7	24.2	3.4	27.7	203.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	15.1	—	15.1	0.7	0.2	0.9	16.1
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	22.9	—	22.9	1.0	0.2	1.3	24.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	395.4	9.3	404.8	124.0	48.5	172.5	577.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	51.9	1.0	52.9	10.2	3.6	13.8	66.7
Hand tools and implements	13.3	0.4	13.8	5.8	1.7	7.4	21.2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	7.6	0.5	8.1	4.4	1.8	6.2	14.3
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	26.1	0.3	26.4	9.4	3.2	12.5	38.9
Wire and wire manufactures	30.7	0.5	31.2	6.8	2.3	9.1	40.3
Cans and metal boxes	16.1	0.2	16.3	8.8	6.3	15.1	31.4
Jewellery and precious metals	14.2	0.4	14.6	5.7	2.1	7.8	22.4
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	235.6	5.9	241.5	73.0	27.6	100.6	342.1
Textiles	287.4	7.9	295.3	197.7	52.9	250.7	545.9
Production of man-made fibres	32.9	0.1	33.0	4.7	0.9	5.7	38.7
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	31.2	1.0	32.2	20.5	6.8	27.3	59.5
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	25.8	0.9	26.7	16.6	3.7	20.3	47.1
Woollen and worsted	53.6	2.1	55.7	34.1	11.3	45.4	101.1
Jute	5.8	0.2	6.0	2.8	0.6	3.4	9.4
Rope, twine and net	3.2	0.2	3.4	2.8	1.0	3.7	7.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	40.7	1.1	41.8	67.9	15.2	83.1	124.9
Lace	2.2	0.2	2.4	1.9	0.7	2.6	5.1
Carpets	26.7	0.4	27.1	12.4	3.0	15.4	42.5
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	5.9	0.3	6.2	6.2	1.9	8.1	14.2
Made-up textiles	7.3	0.4	7.7	11.6	3.2	14.8	22.5
Textile finishing	34.2	0.8	34.9	11.5	3.4	14.9	49.8
Other textile industries	17.9	0.2	18.1	4.8	1.2	6.0	24.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	22.6	1.0	23.6	13.9	4.8	18.7	42.3
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	13.8	0.6	14.4	3.0	1.0	4.0	18.3
Leather goods	6.6	0.3	7.0	9.4	3.1	12.5	19.4
Fur	2.2	0.1	2.3	1.5	0.7	2.2	4.5
Clothing and footwear	94.4	4.2	98.7	250.7	55.0	305.6	404.3
Weatherproof outerwear	3.6	0.2	3.8	12.2	2.6	14.9	18.6
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	18.8	0.9	19.7	52.6	12.7	65.3	85.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	11.8	0.5	12.3	26.7	5.5	32.2	44.5
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	5.2	0.3	5.5	26.5	5.8	32.3	37.8
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	12.6	0.8	13.4	68.2	15.4	83.6	97.0
Hats, caps and millinery	1.6	0.2	1.7	2.9	1.0	3.9	5.6
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	5.7	0.3	6.1	20.2	5.5	25.8	31.8
Footwear	35.2	1.0	36.2	41.4	6.3	47.7	83.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	225.3	2.8	228.1	52.8	14.3	67.0	295.1
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	41.8	0.6	42.4	3.5	1.0	4.5	46.9
Pottery	27.9	0.6	28.5	25.2	5.5	30.7	59.2
Glass	55.0	0.6	55.6	12.9	3.9	16.7	72.3
Cement	13.3	0.1	13.3	1.0	0.2	1.2	14.6
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	87.3	1.0	88.3	10.1	3.7	13.8	102.1
Timber, furniture, etc	219.3	4.9	224.2	40.6	13.1	53.7	277.9
Timber	81.6	1.9	83.5	9.7	3.3	12.9	96.4
Furniture and upholstery	70.9	1.2	72.0	13.7	4.0	17.7	89.8
Bedding, etc	10.8	0.4	11.2	8.1	2.0	10.1	21.3
Shop and office fitting	28.8	0.5	29.3	2.9	1.3	4.2	33.5
Wooden containers and baskets	13.3	0.4	13.7	3.2	1.0	4.2	17.9
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	14.0	0.6	14.6	3.0	1.5	4.5	19.1
Paper, printing and publishing	374.1	15.6	389.7	146.6	45.9	192.5	582.2
Paper and board	55.7	0.4	56.1	9.3	2.9	12.2	68.3
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	51.9	0.9	52.7	26.5	9.7	36.2	88.9
Manufactured stationery	21.6	0.4	22.0	15.0	4.8	19.8	41.8
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	15.8	0.3	16.0	9.2	2.5	11.7	27.8
Printing, publishing of newspapers	99.7	10.4	110.1	28.2	8.5	36.8	146.9
Printing, publishing of periodicals	129.4	3.3	132.7	58.4	17.4	75.8	208.5
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	212.5	4.3	216.8	91.9	41.7	133.7	350.5
Rubber	88.6	0.8	89.3	21.9	7.4	29.2	118.6
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	13.2	0.1	13.3	2.4	0.5	2.9	16.2
Brushes and brooms	4.4	0.3	4.7	4.0	1.7	5.7	10.4
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	16.6	0.6	17.3	18.4	10.0	28.4	45.7
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	4.2	0.1	4.3	4.0	1.3	5.3	9.6
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	74.6	1.9	76.5	33.3	17.4	50.7	127.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	10.9	0.5	11.4	8.0	3.4	11.4	22.8
Construction	1,183.1	12.0	1,195.1	63.4	31.2	94.6	1,289.7
Gas, electricity and water	273.2	0.8	274.0	48.8	14.3	63.0	337.0
Gas	79.2	0.2	79.4	19.3	5.6	24.9	104.2
Electricity	152.2	0.3	152.5	25.5	7.5	33.0	185.5
Water supply	41.9	0.2	42.1	4.0	1.2	5.2	47.3
Transport and communication	1,198.0	25.4	1,223.4	205.8	53.8	259.6	1,483.1
Railways	202.3	0.5	202.8	15.5	1.2	16.7	219.5
Road passenger transport	170.5	8.5	179.0	27.0	5.6	32.6	211.6
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	193.6	4.2	197.8	12.1	6.2	18.3	216.1
Other road haulage	19.0	0.3	19.3	1.6	0.5	2.2	21.5
Sea transport	78.4	0.4	78.8	6.6	0.8	7.4	86.2
Port and inland water transport	70.3	1.2	71.5	3.6	1.0	4.6	76.1
Air transport	57.2	0.2	57.4	20.0	0.6	20.6	78.0
Postal services and telecommunications	317.7	6.1	323.9	81.8	28.5	110.3	434.2
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	88.9	4.0	93.0	37.6	9.4	47.0	140.0

Table 1 Employees in employment in Great Britain at June 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Distributive trades	1,055.2	138.3	1,193.5	778.0	735.4	1,513.4	2,706.9
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	150.9	5.7	156.6	46.1	20.9	67.0	223.6
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	28.4	0.1	28.6	5.3	0.5	5.9	34.4
Other wholesale distribution	155.9	8.6	164.5	82.5	33.6	116.1	280.6
Retail distribution of food and drink	180.6	42.3	222.9	168.8	216.2	385.0	607.9
Other retail distribution	328.6	74.6	403.2	424.3	443.0	867.3	1,270.5
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	84.6	3.7	88.3	21.1	10.8	31.9	120.2
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	126.0	3.4	129.4	29.9	10.4	40.3	169.7
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	498.2	30.1	528.2	411.5	160.8	572.4	1,100.6
Insurance	141.7	4.2	145.9	91.9	23.9	115.7	261.7
Banking and bill discounting	135.2	2.6	137.7	140.5	26.0	166.6	304.3
Other financial institutions	50.2	1.9	52.1	43.7	8.7	52.3	104.4
Property owning and managing, etc	41.5	5.4	46.9	24.4	15.2	39.7	86.6
Advertising and market research	16.9	0.5	17.4	11.6	2.8	14.4	31.8
Other business services	65.3	14.8	80.1	73.2	79.6	152.7	232.8
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	47.5	0.7	48.1	26.3	4.6	30.9	79.1
Professional and scientific services	933.0	150.4	1,083.5	1,191.2	1,009.6	2,200.8	3,284.3
Accountancy services	45.1	1.3	46.4	24.7	10.3	35.0	81.4
Education services**	442.0	105.0	547.1	533.6	612.7	1,146.2	1,693.3
Legal services	29.8	2.5	32.3	55.0	18.6	73.6	105.9
Medical and dental services	238.2	32.5	270.7	516.8	342.5	859.4	1,130.1
Religious organisations	11.1	6.2	17.2	4.1	8.2	12.3	29.6
Research and development services	78.2	0.5	78.8	22.2	5.0	27.2	105.9
Other professional and scientific services	88.6	2.4	91.0	34.8	12.2	47.1	138.1
Miscellaneous services†	751.1	168.4	919.5	554.7	613.7	1,168.5	2,088.0
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	50.7	5.7	56.4	26.1	17.3	43.4	99.8
Sport and other recreations	32.8	15.2	48.0	12.4	20.0	32.4	80.4
Betting and gambling	24.9	10.3	35.2	24.6	31.4	56.0	91.3
Hotels and other residential establishments	85.6	15.8	101.4	89.9	61.2	151.1	252.5
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	47.0	10.7	57.7	42.9	62.3	105.2	162.9
Public houses	35.7	40.8	76.5	41.1			

Table 2 Employees in employment in Great Britain: Changes between June 1973 and June 1974

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Total, all industries and services†	-138	+24	-114	-29	+258	+229	+114
Total, Index of Production industries	-84.4	+8.8	-75.6	-23.8	+80.0	+56.2	-19.4
Total, all manufacturing industries	-19.4	+8.5	-10.9	-25.4	+77.3	+51.9	+41.0
Agriculture, forestry, fishing‡	-7.8	-1.3	-9.1	-2.9	-5.0	-8.0	-17.1
Agriculture and horticulture‡	-6.5	-1.3	-7.7	-2.8	-5.1	-7.9	-15.6
Forestry	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.1	+0.1	—	+0.1
Fishing	-1.4	—	-1.4	—	—	—	-1.5
Mining and quarrying	-14.1	+0.1	-14.0	-0.2	+0.3	+0.1	-13.8
Coal mining	-15.8	—	-15.8	-0.3	+0.2	-0.1	-15.6
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	+0.8	—	+0.8	—	+0.1	+0.1	+1.0
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	—	+0.1	+0.1	—	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2
Petroleum and natural gas	+1.2	—	+1.2	+0.1	—	+0.1	+1.3
Other mining and quarrying	-0.4	—	-0.4	—	—	—	-0.4
Food, drink and tobacco	+0.6	+0.2	+0.8	+0.1	+10.7	+10.8	+11.6
Grain milling	-0.9	—	-0.9	-0.3	+0.1	-0.3	-0.5
Bread and flour confectionery	-4.2	—	-4.2	-2.8	—	-2.8	-6.9
Biscuits	-0.8	—	-0.8	-0.1	+0.3	+0.1	-0.7
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	+0.3	-0.1	+0.3	-0.9	+2.9	+2.0	+2.2
Milk and milk products	+0.5	-0.1	+0.4	+0.9	+0.5	+1.4	+1.7
Sugar	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.2	—	-0.3	-0.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	-0.7	—	-0.7	-0.4	+2.2	+1.7	+1.1
Fruit and vegetable products	+1.9	+0.1	+2.0	+1.1	+2.5	+3.6	+5.5
Animal and poultry foods	-0.1	—	-0.1	+0.4	+0.1	+0.5	+0.3
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	+0.1	—	+0.1	—	-0.1	-0.1	—
Food industries not elsewhere specified	+1.4	—	+1.4	+0.5	+1.3	+1.8	+3.5
Brewing and malting	+1.9	—	+1.9	+0.7	—	+0.7	+2.6
Soft drinks	+0.3	+0.2	+0.5	-0.1	+0.3	+0.2	+0.8
Other drink industries	+1.3	+0.1	+1.4	+1.4	+0.5	+1.9	+3.3
Tobacco	+0.1	—	+0.1	+0.3	—	+0.3	+0.3
Coal and petroleum products	-1.0	—	-1.0	—	—	—	-1.0
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	-0.1	—	-0.1	—	—	—	-0.2
Mineral oil refining	-0.7	—	-0.7	+0.1	—	+0.1	-0.6
Lubricating oils and greases	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.3
Chemicals and allied industries	+2.7	+0.2	+3.0	+0.5	+4.2	+4.7	+7.6
General chemicals	-2.2	—	-2.2	—	+0.5	+0.5	-1.7
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+0.8	+1.3	+2.1	+2.3
Toilet preparations	+0.5	—	+0.5	-0.5	+0.8	+0.3	+0.9
Paint	+0.3	+0.1	+0.4	-0.1	+0.2	+0.1	+0.6
Soap and detergents	+0.6	—	+0.6	—	+0.3	+0.3	+0.9
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	+2.6	—	+2.6	+0.2	—	+0.2	+2.8
Dyestuffs and pigments	+1.3	—	+1.3	+0.2	+0.1	+0.3	+1.6
Fertilisers	+0.9	—	+0.9	+0.1	—	+0.1	+1.0
Other chemical industries	-1.5	—	-1.5	-0.2	+1.0	+0.7	-0.7
Metal manufacture	-12.1	+0.6	-11.5	-0.5	+0.9	+0.5	-11.0
Iron and steel (general)	-6.3	+0.1	-6.2	+0.4	+0.1	+0.5	-5.7
Steel tubes	-0.1	+0.1	—	+0.6	+0.2	+0.8	+0.6
Iron castings, etc	-1.7	+0.4	-1.4	-0.8	—	-0.8	-2.1
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	—	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.4	+0.2	+0.3
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	-1.6	—	-1.6	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-1.4
Other base metals	-2.3	—	-2.3	-0.3	—	-0.3	-2.6
Mechanical engineering	+3.4	+0.8	+4.3	+0.4	+4.6	+4.9	+9.2
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	+0.9	—	+0.9	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+1.2
Metal-working machine tools	+1.1	—	+1.1	+0.4	+0.6	+1.0	+1.7
Pumps, valves and compressors	+4.6	+0.1	+4.7	+1.0	+0.3	+1.3	+6.0
Industrial engines	-1.4	—	-1.4	-0.2	-0.1	-0.3	-1.7
Textile machinery and accessories	-0.2	—	-0.2	+0.2	+0.3	+0.5	+0.2
Construction and earth-moving equipment	+2.0	—	+2.0	+0.3	+0.2	+0.4	+2.4
Mechanical handling equipment	+0.4	+0.1	+0.5	-0.2	+0.2	—	+0.6
Office machinery	+0.4	—	+0.4	+0.2	+0.1	+0.3	+0.8
Other machinery	-0.2	+0.2	—	-0.6	+1.5	+0.9	+0.9
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	+1.5	+0.1	+1.6	+0.5	+0.6	+1.1	+2.7
Ordnance and small arms	+1.1	—	+1.1	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+1.4
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	-6.8	+0.2	-6.6	-1.2	+0.9	-0.3	-6.9
Instrument engineering	-3.5	+0.5	-3.0	-0.4	+2.8	+2.4	-0.7
Photographic and document copying equipment	-0.6	—	-0.6	-0.4	—	-0.5	-1.1
Watches and clocks	+0.3	—	+0.3	+0.4	+1.1	+1.5	+1.8
Surgical instruments and appliances	+0.4	—	+0.4	+0.5	+0.7	+1.1	+1.6
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	-3.6	+0.5	-3.2	-0.9	+1.1	+0.2	-3.0
Electrical engineering	+13.3	+0.6	+13.9	+4.6	+16.2	+20.8	+34.7
Electrical machinery	+3.8	+0.1	+3.9	+2.5	+3.1	+5.6	+9.6
Insulated wires and cables	+1.2	—	+1.2	+1.5	+0.4	+1.9	+3.1
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	-0.1	—	-0.1	-1.6	—	-1.6	-1.7
Radio and electronic components	+4.7	+0.2	+4.9	+4.2	+8.3	+12.5	+17.3
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	-0.8	—	-0.8	-2.6	-1.6	-4.2	-7.4
Electronic computers	-1.7	+0.1	-1.6	+0.4	+0.1	+0.4	-1.2
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	+4.5	+0.1	+4.6	+0.2	+1.6	+1.8	+6.4
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	+4.1	+0.1	+4.2	+1.6	+1.3	+2.9	+7.1
Other electrical goods	-2.3	+0.1	-2.2	-1.5	+3.0	+1.5	-0.7
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	-2.3	—	-2.3	+0.1	—	+0.2	-2.1
Vehicles	-7.2	-0.1	-7.3	+0.1	+1.7	+1.8	-5.5
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	+2.6	—	+2.6	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+2.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	-12.4	+0.1	-12.3	-1.9	+0.9	-1.0	-13.4
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	-2.3	+0.1	-2.2	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	-2.3
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	+5.3	-0.3	+5.1	+2.3	+0.6	+2.8	+8.0
Locomotives and railway track equipment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	-0.5	—	-0.5	-0.1	—	—	-0.6
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	+6.8	+1.3	+8.0	-0.7	+7.0	+6.3	+14.3
Engineers' small tools and gauges	+1.7	+0.1	+1.8	+0.4	+0.5	+0.9	+2.7
Hand tools and implements	+0.5	—	+0.5	+0.2	—	+0.2	+0.5
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	-0.3	+0.1	-0.1	-0.3	+0.3	—	-0.1

Table 2 Employees in employment in Great Britain: Changes between June 1973 and June 1974 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Metal goods not elsewhere specified—(continued)							
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.5	+0.3	-0.2	-0.4
Wire and wire manufactures	+1.2	+0.2	+1.4	+0.3	+0.3	+0.7	+2.1
Cans and metal boxes	+1.1	+0.1	+1.2	+0.8	+1.1	+2.0	+3.1
Jewellery and precious metals	+2.1	—	+2.2	+0.3	+0.6	+0.9	+3.0
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	+0.7	+0.7	+1.3	-2.0	+3.6	+1.7	+3.0
Textiles	-4.4	+0.8	-3.6	-11.1	+5.6	-5.5	-9.1
Production of man-made fibres	+2.8	—	+2.8	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	+3.0
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	-1.3	+0.1	-1.2	-1.4	+0.4	-1.0	-2.2
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	-1.1	+0.1	-1.0	-1.0	+0.3	-0.7	-1.8
Woolen and worsted	-3.1	+0.2	-2.9	-3.4	+0.6	-2.8	-5.6
Jute	+0.5	+0.1	+0.5	—	-0.1	-0.1	+0.4
Rope, twine and net	+0.3	—	+0.3	—	+0.2	+0.2	+0.5
Hosiery and other knitted goods	-1.6	+0.1	-1.5	-2.6	+2.0	-0.6	-2.1
Lace	-0.1	+0.1	—	-0.2	+0.2	-0.1	—
Carpets	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.8	+0.4	-0.4	-0.5
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.1	+0.4	+0.3	+0.2
Made-up textiles	-0.8	—	-0.8	-0.6	+0.6	-0.8	-0.8
Textile finishing	-1.0	—	-1.0	-0.8	+0.3	-0.6	-1.6
Other textile industries	+1.2	—	+1.2	-0.2	+0.1	-0.1	+1.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	-1.3	—	-1.3	-0.9	+0.4	-0.5	-1.7
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	-0.8	—	-0.8	-0.3	+0.1	-0.3	-1.1
Leather goods	—	+0.1	+0.1	-0.2	+0.4	+0.2	+0.3
Fur	-0.5	—	-0.5	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.9
Clothing and footwear	-4.9	+0.5	-4.4	-16.2	+7.3	-8.9	-13.3
Weatherproof outerwear	-0.4	—	-0.4	-1.0	+0.3	-0.7	-1.1
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	-1.6	+0.1	-1.5	-4.2	+1.9	-2.3	-3.8
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	-1.4	+0.1	-1.3	-3.4	+0.5	-2.9	-4.2
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	+0.3	—	+0.3	-1.5	+1.1	-0.4	—
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	-0.1	+0.1	+0.1	-3.6	+1.8	-1.7	-1.6
Hats, caps and millinery	-0.2	—	-0.2	-0.5	-0.1	-0.6	-0.8
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	-0.2	—	-0.2	-1.1	+0.9	-0.2	-0.3
Footwear	-1.3	+0.1	-1.3	-1.1	+0.9	-0.2	-1.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	-6.6	+0.2	-6.3	-0.6	+2.9	+2.3	-4.1
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	-1.7	—	-1.7	+0.1	+0.1	+0.2	-1.5
Pottery	+1.2	+0.1	+1.3	+0.2	+1.6	+1.8	+3.1
Glass	-0.7	+0.1	-0.6	-0.6	+0.4	-0.2	-0.8
Cement	—	—	—	+0.1	—	+0.1	+0.1
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	-5.3	—	-5.3	-0.3	+0.8	+0.5	-4.9
Timber, furniture, etc	-7.3	+0.3	-7.0	-2.7	+1.0	-1.6	-8.6
Timber	-1.8	+0.2	-1.6	+0.2	+0.2	+0.5	-1.1
Furniture and upholstery	-4.9	—	-4.9	-1.3	+0.3	-1.0	-5.9
Bedding, etc	-0.3	+0.1	-0.2	-1.3	+0.1	-1.2	-1.4
Shop and office fitting	-0.1	+0.1	—	-0.1	+0.1	—	-0.1
Wooden containers and baskets	+0.2	—	+0.2	+0.2	+0.1	+0.3	+0.5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	-0.6	—	-0.6	-0.2	+0.2	-0.1	-0.6
Paper, printing and publishing	+5.2	+2.1	+7.3	+1.7	+5.4	+7.2	+14.5
Paper and board	-0.6	—	-0.6	-0.2	+0.3	+0.1	-0.4
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	+1.7	+0.1	+1.9	+0.2	+1.7	+1.8	+3.7
Manufactured stationery	+2.5	+0.1	+2.6	+1.3	+0.9	+2.2	+4.8
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	+0.8	—	+0.8	+0.4	+0.1	+0.5	+1.3
Printing, publishing of newspapers } Printing, publishing of periodicals } Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	+4.3	+1.6	+5.9	+1.9	+1.1	+3.0	+8.8
Printing, publishing of newspapers } Printing, publishing of periodicals } Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	-3.5	+0.2	-3.3	-1.9	+1.4	-0.5	-3.8

Table 2 Employees in employment in Great Britain: Changes between June 1973 and June 1974 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MALES			FEMALES			TOTAL, Males and females
	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	Full-time	Part-time*	Total	
Professional and scientific services	+26.5	+1.8	+28.3	+24.4	+61.0	+85.4	+113.7
Accountancy services	-0.8	+0.1	-0.8	+0.2	-0.9	+1.1	+0.3
Education services**	+17.9	-1.5	+16.4	+31.8	+25.4	+57.1	+73.5
Legal services	-0.2	+0.2	—	-2.3	+1.4	-1.3	-1.3
Medical and dental services	-1.9	+3.7	+1.8	-7.0	+31.7	+24.7	+26.5
Religious organisations	-0.9	-0.7	-1.6	-0.2	-0.6	-0.8	-2.4
Research and development services	+8.0	—	+8.0	+2.2	+1.3	+3.5	+11.5
Other professional and scientific services	+4.4	+0.1	+4.5	+0.2	+0.8	+1.1	+5.6
Miscellaneous services †	-23.0	-0.1	-23.1	-20.1	+17.6	-2.5	-25.6
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	-0.1	—	-0.1	-0.5	-0.2	-0.7	-0.8
Sport and other recreations	-0.1	-0.4	-0.5	—	+0.1	—	-0.4
Betting and gambling	+0.3	-0.4	-0.2	-0.4	+0.4	—	-0.2
Hotels and other residential establishments	+0.8	+1.5	+2.3	+1.3	+3.1	+4.4	+6.7
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	-1.4	+0.4	-1.0	-4.0	-0.4	-4.5	-5.5
Public houses	+1.0	-0.3	+1.3	+2.8	+2.4	+5.2	+6.5
Clubs	-0.4	-0.4	-0.8	-0.4	+1.1	+0.8	—
Catering contractors	+0.1	+0.2	+0.3	+1.3	+2.0	+3.4	+3.7
Hairdressing and manicure	-0.5	+0.1	-0.4	-8.2	-1.7	-6.5	-6.9
Laundries	-0.9	-0.1	-1.0	-3.1	-0.2	-3.4	-4.3
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	-0.7	—	-0.7	-1.7	+0.4	-1.4	-2.0
Motor repairers, distributors, garage and filling stations	-22.8	-3.6	-26.4	-4.0	+1.2	-2.8	-29.3
Repair of boots and shoes	-0.4	—	-0.4	-0.1	—	-0.2	-0.6
Other services	+2.2	+2.2	+4.4	-3.0	+6.1	+3.1	+7.5
Public administration and defence||	-28.9	+1.3	-27.7	+14.8	+20.3	+35.0	+7.3
National government service||	-17.7	+0.3	-17.5	+5.6	+1.8	+7.4	-10.0
Local government service**	-11.2	+1.0	-10.2	+9.1	+18.5	+27.6	+17.4

Note: The industrial classifications of the units in the census of employment are checked each year. Amendments are made where necessary and it should be borne in mind that these can affect the changes shown by industry between one year and the next.
See footnotes to table 1.

Table 3 Employees in employment at June 1974: Regional analysis

THOUSANDS

	REGION										
	South East ††	East Anglia	South West ††	West Midlands	East Midlands ††	Yorkshire and Humberside ††	North West ††	North ††	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total, all industries and services†											
Males, full-time	4,081	379	857	1,312	852	1,156	1,529	740	597	1,172	12,675
Males, part-time*	266	25	55	60	45	59	72	28	24	55	689
All males	4,347	404	913	1,372	898	1,214	1,600	768	621	1,227	13,363
Females, full-time	1,851	149	354	536	361	452	689	304	240	576	5,512
Females, part-time*	1,170	112	252	339	224	325	412	174	132	281	3,421
All females	3,022	261	607	875	585	777	1,101	477	371	857	8,933
Total, males and females	7,368	665	1,519	2,247	1,483	1,991	2,702	1,245	992	2,084	22,297

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

Unfair dismissal applications in 1974

THIS article provides information on applications to industrial tribunals in 1974 involving complaints of unfair dismissal under the Industrial Relations Act 1971, and the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. It gives information on various characteristics of the employees and firms concerned with these cases, and analyses the outcomes. (Data relating to 1972 and 1973 were published in the June and July 1974 issues of this *Gazette*; see pages 503-4 and 616-622.) This information has particular significance in view of the proposals for improvements in the unfair dismissals provisions included in the Employment Protection Bill now before Parliament.

Sources of information

During 1972 a programme was set up within the Department of Employment to provide information on applications to the industrial tribunals under the Industrial Relations Act 1971 alleging unfair dismissal. As a result of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act some improvements took effect on September 16, 1974 which led to minor changes in the information obtained. The data are derived from schedules completed by staff of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service at the conclusion of each case, after it has been settled by agreement, withdrawn or determined at a tribunal hearing. Processing of the results has been undertaken at the department's computer centre at Runcorn.

Number of applications

During 1974 10,109 applications alleging unfair dismissal were disposed of compared with 9,350 in 1973. The figure for the last ten months of 1972 (the jurisdiction being introduced on February 28, 1972) was 5,197. Thus over the whole period of just under three years 24,656 cases were completed.

The higher rate of applications for 1974 arose partly as a result of the reduction of the length of service qualification for complaints from 104 weeks to 52 weeks on the introduction of the unfair dismissal provisions of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act on September 16, 1974. For while 415 of the applications completed in 1973 were made by employees with less than two years service, the comparable figure for 1974 was 899 and 487 of these applications were submitted by employees with between one and two years service, and were completed during the last quarter of the year.

However, the full effect of this reduction in the qualifying period upon the volume of applications dealt with will probably not be apparent until figures are available for the first quarter of 1975. The further reduction in the qualifying

period of continuous employment to 26 weeks which came into operation on March 16, 1975 is also expected to lead to a substantial increase in the number of applications dealt with in 1975.

Characteristics of the parties

● **Region** A regional analysis of applications is shown in Table 1. The general pattern continued unchanged, but some changes were evident in 1974 compared with 1973, with the South East, South West, Wales and Scotland very slightly increasing their share of total applications and the North West declining to the share it held in 1972.

● **Industry** Table 2 analyses applications by Industry. It shows that Mechanical engineering, Construction, Transport and communication, Distributive trades and Miscellaneous services accounted for over half of all unfair dismissal applications in 1974. The largest increase over 1973 occurred in Construction, perhaps reflecting the difficulties faced by the industry over much of the past eighteen months. The greatest decrease in applications (over one third) occurred in Transport and communications, although figures (not shown) for the six months July to December 1973 tend to suggest that the rate of application in this sector was then exceptionally high. If the distribution of applications is compared with that of all employees in employment as in table 3, seven SIC Orders (Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mechanical engineering, Metal goods not elsewhere specified, Timber and furniture, Construction, Distributive trades and Miscellaneous services) have consistently shown, since 1972, a higher level of applications than might have been expected*. In contrast, five others (Mining and quarrying, Vehicles, Gas, electricity and water, Insurance, banking and finance, and Public administration and defence) have, since 1972, shown proportionately fewer applications than might have been expected. It is notable that in this last group of industries collective agreements or other well developed procedures cover a much larger part of the workforce and that trade union organisation is generally stronger than is the case in the first group. It may be the case therefore that in these sectors voluntary procedures deal with many of the disputes which would otherwise have gone to tribunals.

● **Occupation** Table 4 analyses the occupations of applicants by the 18 major groups of the department's occupational classification (CODOT). The largest increases in 1974 in the number of completed applications occurred among

* For the convenience of the reader the relationship between the two sets of data in this table (and in tables 7 and 10) has been expressed in the form of a ratio. A level exceeding 1.00 indicates a notional 'excess' of applications; one below this level a notional 'deficiency'.

Table 1 All unfair dismissal applications analysed by region

Region	1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
London and South Eastern	1,158	22.3	2,222	23.8	3,475	34.4
Eastern and Southern	536	10.3	866	9.3		
South Western	242	4.7	429	4.6	588	5.8
Midlands	897	17.3	1,544	16.5	1,665	16.5
Yorkshire and Humberside	563	10.8	830	8.9	881	8.7
North Western	888	17.1	1,916	20.5	1,752	17.3
Northern	282	5.4	460	4.9	481	4.8
Wales	227	4.4	306	3.3	397	3.9
Scotland	403	7.8	775	8.3	870	8.6
Not known	1		2			
Total	5,197	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0

Notes: Here and elsewhere each percentage has been rounded independently so the sum of the percentages may differ slightly from 100.0. In 1974 London and South Eastern and Eastern and Southern were combined into one new region, South Eastern.

Table 2 All unfair dismissal applications by industry

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	110	2.1	235	2.5	235	2.3
Mining and quarrying	28	0.5	58	0.6	50	0.5
Food, drink, tobacco	191	3.7	287	3.1	373	3.7
Coal and petroleum products	10	0.2	12	0.1	14	0.1
Chemicals	131	2.5	175	1.9	156	1.5
Metal manufacture	165	3.2	337	3.6	231	2.3
Mechanical engineering	428	8.2	571	6.1	591	5.8
Instrument engineering	49	0.9	79	0.8	81	0.8
Electrical engineering	179	3.4	304	3.3	360	3.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	45	0.9	61	0.7	69	0.7
Vehicles	115	2.2	220	2.4	211	2.1
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	247	4.8	429	4.6	380	3.8
Textiles	143	2.8	243	2.6	301	3.0
Leather, leather goods and fur	19	0.4	34	0.4	29	0.3
Clothing and footwear	113	2.2	181	1.9	216	2.1
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	93	1.8	134	1.4	156	1.5
Timber, furniture, etc	83	1.6	168	1.8	187	1.8
Paper, printing and publishing	96	1.8	212	2.3	233	2.3
Other manufacturing industries	105	2.0	201	2.1	187	1.8
Construction	589	11.3	947	10.1	1,286	12.7
Gas, electricity, water	40	0.8	41	0.4	58	0.6
Transport and communication	354	6.8	992	10.6	624	6.2
Distributive trades	772	14.9	1,337	14.3	1,575	15.6
Insurance, banking and finance	141	2.7	228	2.4	297	2.9
Professional and scientific services	181	3.5	324	3.5	343	3.4
Miscellaneous services	665	12.8	1,347	14.4	1,660	16.4
Public administration and defence	105	2.0	193	2.1	206	2.0
Total	5,197	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0

Table 3 Employees in employment and all unfair dismissal applications by industry

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Employees in employment in per cent			Applications			Ratio of cols 4 : 1	Ratio of cols 5 : 2	Ratio of cols 6 : 3
	1972*	1973†	1974‡	1972	1973	1974			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	per cent (4)	per cent (5)	per cent (6)			
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.11	1.32	1.28
Mining and quarrying	1.7	1.6	1.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.29	0.38	0.31
Food, drink, tobacco	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.7	3.1	3.7	1.09	0.94	1.12
Coal and petroleum products	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.00	0.50	0.50
Chemicals	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.5	1.9	1.5	1.25	1.00	0.79
Metal manufacture	2.4	2.3	2.3	3.2	3.6	2.3	1.33	1.57	1.00
Mechanical engineering	4.5	4.3	4.3	8.2	6.1	5.8	1.82	1.42	1.35
Instrument engineering	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.29	1.14	1.14
Electrical engineering	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.6	0.94	0.92	0.97
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.13	0.88	0.88
Vehicles	3.6	3.6	3.5	2.2	2.4	2.1	0.61	0.67	0.60
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	2.5	2.5	2.6	4.8	4.6	3.8	1.92	1.84	1.46
Textiles	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.6	3.0	1.08	1.04	1.25
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.00	2.00	1.50
Clothing and footwear	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.10	1.00	1.17
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.29	1.08	1.15
Timber, furniture, etc	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.23	1.38	1.50
Paper, printing and publishing	2.6	2.6	2.6	1.8	2.3	2.3	0.69	0.88	0.88
Other manufacturing industries	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.25	1.31	1.13
Construction	5.8	6.0	5.8	11.3	10.1	12.7	1.95	1.68	2.19
Gas, electricity, water	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.50	0.27	0.40
Transport and communication	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.8	10.6	6.2	0.97	1.56	0.93
Distributive trades	12.0	12.1	12.1	14.9	14.3	15.6	1.24	1.18	1.29
Insurance, banking, finance	4.5	4.7	4.9	2.7	2.4	2.9	0.60	0.51	0.59
Professional and scientific services	14.0	14.3	14.7	3.5	3.5	3.4	0.25	0.24	0.23
Miscellaneous services	9.2	9.5	9.4	12.8	14.4	16.4	1.39	1.52	1.74
Public administration and defence	7.0	7.0	7.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	0.29	0.30	0.29
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

* Source: Department of Employment Gazette: August 1973: Employees in Employment in Great Britain, June 1972.
 † Source: Department of Employment Gazette: May 1974: Employees in Employment in Great Britain, June 1973.
 ‡ Source: Department of Employment Gazette: June 1975: Employees in Employment in Great Britain, June 1974.

Table 4 All unfair dismissal applications by occupation

Occupation	1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
General management	185	3.6	248	2.7	208	2.1
Professional, etc management	128	2.5	173	1.9	174	1.8
Professional, etc education, welfare and health	88	1.7	148	1.6	145	1.4
Library, etc	28	0.5	38	0.4	55	0.5
Professional, etc engineering	145	2.8	189	2.0	166	1.6
Other managerial	400	7.7	964	10.3	1,290	12.8
Clerical and related	462	8.9	801	8.6	906	9.0
Selling	547	10.5	724	7.8	917	9.1
Security and protection	36	0.7	54	0.6	69	0.7
Catering, etc	399	7.7	866	9.3	1,088	10.8
Farming, etc	99	1.9	225	2.4	182	1.8
Materials processing (excluding metal)	222	4.3	341	3.6	333	3.3
Making and repairing (excluding metal)	226	4.3	557	6.0	634	6.3
Processing, etc (metal and electrical)	955	18.4	1,668	17.8	1,574	15.6
Painting, etc	155	3.0	240	2.6	298	3.0
Construction, etc, not elsewhere classified	334	6.4	466	5.0	594	5.9
Transport operating	524	10.1	1,306	14.0	1,171	11.6
Miscellaneous	214	4.1	308	3.3	265	2.6
Not known	50	1.0	34	0.4	40	0.4
Total	5,197	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0

* The occupational groups used here are the major groups of the Department of Employment's new Occupational Classification (CODOT) (see this Gazette, September 1972, page 799).

Table 5 All unfair dismissal applications by size of respondent's labour force

Number of employees	October-December 1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 20	550	22.7	2,057	22.0	2,282	22.6
20-49	423	17.5	1,521	16.3	1,668	16.5
50-99	319	13.2	1,299	13.9	1,435	14.2
100-249	334	13.8	1,279	13.7	1,483	14.7
250-499	224	9.2	1,162	12.4	853	8.4
500-999	203	8.4	557	6.0	583	5.8
1,000 and over	366	15.1	1,450	15.5	1,730	17.1
Not known	3	0.1	25	0.3	75	0.8
Total	2,422	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0

Table 6 All unfair dismissal applicants by age

Age	1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 20	22	0.4	114	1.2	220	2.2
20-29	884	17.0	1,563	16.7	1,900	18.8
30-39	1,050	20.4	2,027	21.7	2,258	22.3
40-49	1,266	24.4	2,392	25.6	2,466	24.4
50-59	1,325	25.5	2,194	23.5	2,260	22.4
60-64	420	8.1	724	7.7	685	6.8
65 and over	190	3.7	132	1.4	162	1.6
Not known	30	0.6	204	2.2	158	1.6
Total	5,197	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0

Table 7 All unfair dismissal applicants and employees in employment by age

Age	Employees in employment*			Applicants			Ratio of cols 2 : 1	Ratio of cols 3 : 1	Ratio of cols 4 : 1
	Employees in employment*			Applicants					
	(1)	Per cent (2)	Per cent (3)	Per cent (4)	(5)	(6)				(7)
Less than 20	9.4	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.04	0.13	0.23		
20-29	22.7	17.0	16.7	18.8	0.75	0.74	0.83		
30-39	22.7	20.4	21.7	22.3	1.15	1.22	1.25		
40-49	17.8	24.4	25.6	24.4	1.17	1.23	1.17		
50-59	19.5	25.5	23.5	22.4	1.31	1.21	1.15		
60-64	7.0	8.1	7.7	6.8	1.16	1.10	0.97		
65 and over	2.8	3.7	1.4	1.6	1.32	0.50	0.57		
Not known	—	0.6	2.2	1.6	—	—	—		
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0					

* Source: Annual Abstract of Statistics 1973. The figures are derived from the 1972 census of employment.

other managers, and in the selling and catering occupations. At the same time farming, metal and electrical processing and transport all recorded a drop of over 10 per cent as against the number of applications made in 1973.

● **Size of firm** Table 5 shows that, as in previous years, small establishments with less than 20 employees recorded the largest number of applications among the seven size bands shown, although the largest numerical rise during 1974 occurred in establishments with over 1,000 employees. Discounting the 75 applications in which size of establishment is not known, just over one half of all applications were from employees working in establishments employing less than 100 workers. It must be remembered that a relatively large proportion of all employees in employment work in small firms. Information derived from the census of employment indicates that at June 1973 41.4 per cent of all employees were working in units of employment consisting of less than 100 employees. (The census of employment does not cover agriculture or private domestic service, but the census units are sometimes smaller than individual firms). Nevertheless the difference of over 10 per cent between the proportion of all applicants dismissed by firms employing less than 100 employees and the proportion of all employees working in units of this size does suggest that employees from small firms were overrepresented among those who complained of unfair dismissal in 1974, especially as at present undertakings with less than four employees are not covered by the unfair dismissals provisions. (The Employment Protection Bill provides for the removal of this exclusion).

● **Age** Tables 6 and 7 show that the distribution of applicants according to age varied little in 1974 from that of previous years. Younger employees (under 20 and between 20 and 29) and the more elderly (65 years and over) continued to be underrepresented in the total when compared to the age distribution of all employees in employment; but an increase was noted among applicants aged less than 20 years. It is likely that much of this change was associated with the reduction in the length of service qualification from 2 years to one year on September 16, 1974. Almost half the applicants in this age range had their cases resolved during the final quarter of the year.

● **Length of service** Table 8 shows applicants according to their length of service. In 1974 nearly two-thirds had between two and nine years' service. Once again the data reflect the reduction in the qualifying period: of the 899 applications from employees with less than two years' service no less than 598 were concluded in the final three months of the year. However, even when applicants with less than two years' service are excluded from the figures, it is noticeable that fewer applications than in previous years were recorded from employees with over ten years' service. This result may reflect a growing reluctance among employers to dismiss long-serving workers.

● **Sex** Table 9 classifies applicants by sex. The proportion of female applicants rose in 1974 to 21.6 per cent of the total compared with 19.2 per cent in 1973. Nevertheless, comparison with the proportion of women in the labour force makes it clear that men continue to be heavily over-represented in the total.

● **Weekly wage of applicants** Table 9 also shows the weekly wage of applicants. Inflation is clearly reflected in the changes between 1972 and 1974. Whereas nearly half of all male applicants earned between £20 and £30 in 1972 just under one-third were within this category in 1974. Nevertheless when the percentage distribution of applicants within each weekly wage size band is compared (in table 10) with similar data for all employees in employment drawn from the New Earnings Survey it remains true that the unfair dismissal provisions have been used particularly by the less well paid. In 1974 20 per cent of all male employees in employment earned less than £30 per week compared with 38 per cent of male applicants, and 27 per cent of all female employees in employment earned less than £20 per week compared with 53 per cent of female applicants. However, the extent to which lower paid applicants are over-represented is probably not so marked as these figures suggest. The weekly wage figures for applicants are derived mainly from statements by applicants about their "basic wage" on the application form; but they are likely in fact to be an uncertain mixture of gross and net wage rates and earnings. The New Earnings Survey figures record gross weekly earnings excluding overtime pay, but before deductions for tax and national insurance. They include such sums as payments under payment by results schemes and shift payments. So far as the figures for applicants show net earnings the difference between them and NES is likely to be more marked for higher paid workers.

Outcomes of applications

After each application has been registered by the Central Office of the Industrial Tribunals, a copy is sent to a conciliation officer of the Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service. The conciliation officer will encourage the parties to resolve the complaint of unfair dismissal without the need for a tribunal hearing; in some cases the applicant will withdraw his complaint on the grounds of ineligibility or for some other reason, in others the respondent will agree to provide a remedy such as re-engagement or financial compensation. In addition, a significant proportion of complaints are withdrawn on the parties' own initiative outside conciliation. Table 11 analyses all cases completed without a tribunal hearing.

Cases completed during conciliation

● **Settlements** Rather more cases were completed during conciliation in 1974 than in 1973 (56.6 per cent of all cases compared with 48.9 per cent in 1973). Applicants were also more often successful in securing some remedy from conciliation in 1974 than they had been in 1973 (30.3 per cent of completed cases in 1974 compared with 23.3 per cent in 1973). In 61 of the 3,011 conciliated settlements in 1974 the applicant received more than one remedy. The main difference between the conciliated settlements for 1973 and 1974 was the higher proportion of financial settlements in 1974. For in 1973 there were 1,983 cases in which there was an agreement for compensation to be paid for the dismissal, including 48 cases in which the compensation took the form of a redundancy payment; these cases accounted for 21.2 per cent of all cases completed in that year. In 1974 there were 2,796 cases in which compensation was agreed, including 104 redundancy payments; these cases accounted

Table 8 All unfair dismissal applicants by length of service

Length of service (years)	1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Less than 2	329	6.3	415	4.4	899	8.9
2-4	1,914	36.8	3,291	35.2	3,853	38.1
5-9	1,648	31.7	3,120	33.4	3,024	29.9
10-14	588	11.3	1,109	11.9	1,001	9.9
15 and over	703	13.5	1,304	13.9	1,202	11.9
Not known	15	0.3	111	1.2	130	1.3
Total	5,197	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0

Table 9 All unfair dismissal applicants by "basic" weekly wage (men and women separately)

Wage £	1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
MEN						
Less than 20	819	19.5	711	9.4	444	5.6
20-30	1,893	45.2	3,032	40.1	2,575	32.5
30-40	791	18.9	1,815	24.0	2,401	30.3
40 and over†	570	13.6	1,833	24.3	—	—
40-50	—	—	—	—	1,162	14.7
50-60	—	—	—	—	572	7.2
60-70	—	—	—	—	270	3.4
70-80	—	—	—	—	138	1.8
80-90	—	—	—	—	88	1.1
90-100	—	—	—	—	41	0.5
100 and over	—	—	—	—	116	1.5
Not known	118	2.8	163	2.1	123	1.6
Total	4,191	100.0	7,554	100.0	7,930	100.0
WOMEN						
Less than 20	774	76.9	1,231	68.5	1,158	53.1
20-30	155	15.4	416	23.1	729	33.5
30-40	36	3.6	74	4.1	179	8.2
40 and over†	14	1.4	35	1.9	—	—
40-50	—	—	—	—	42	1.9
50-60	—	—	—	—	17	0.8
60-70	—	—	—	—	6	0.3
70-80	—	—	—	—	5	0.2
80-90	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
90-100	—	—	—	—	1	0.0
100 and over	—	—	—	—	2	0.1
Not known	27	2.7	40	2.2	38	1.7
Total	1,006	100.0	1,796	100.0	2,179	100.0

Note: Wage rates are rounded to nearest pound, an exact 50p being rounded upwards.

Table 10 All unfair dismissal applicants and employees in employment by weekly wage (men and women separately)

Wage £	Percentage distribution of gross weekly earnings, excluding overtime pay of full-time adult workers*			Applicant's earnings			Ratio of Cols 4 : 1	Ratio of Cols 5 : 2	Ratio of Cols 6 : 3
	April 1972	April 1973	April 1974	1972	1973	1974			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)			
MEN									
Less than 20	10.3	3.5	1.1	19.5	9.4	5.6	1.89	2.69	5.09
20-30	42.2	34.3	20.3	45.2	40.1	32.5	1.07	1.17	1.60
30-40	27.1	32.1	34.5	18.9	24.0	30.3	0.70	0.75	0.88
40 and over†	20.4	30.1	—	13.6	24.3	—	0.67	0.81	—
40-50	—	—	22.1	—	—	14.7	—	—	0.67
50-60	—	—	10.6	—	—	7.2	—	—	0.68
60-70	—	—	4.6	—	—	3.4	—	—	0.74
70-80	—	—	2.5	—	—	1.8	—	—	0.72
80-90	—	—	1.4	—	—	1.1	—	—	0.79
90-100	—	—	0.9	—	—	0.5	—	—	0.56
100 and over	—	—	2.0	—	—	1.5	—	—	0.75
Not known	—	—	—	2.8	2.1	1.6	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			
WOMEN									
Less than 20	59.9	47.1	26.2	76.9	68.5	53.1	1.28	1.45	2.03
20-30	29.5	37.6	47.3	15.4	23.1	33.5	0.52	0.61	0.71
30-40	6.9	9.8	18.1	3.6	4.1	8.2	0.52	0.42	0.45
40 and over†	3.7	5.5	—	1.4	1.9	—	0.38	0.35	—
40-50	—	—	4.9	—	—	1.9	—	—	0.39
50-60	—	—	2.1	—	—	0.8	—	—	0.38
60-70	—	—	0.7	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.43
70-80	—	—	0.4	—	—	0.2	—	—	0.50
80-90	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	1.00
90-100	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.0	—	—	—
100 and over	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	—	1.00
Not known	—	—	—	2.7	2.2	1.7	—	—	—
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0			

* Source for 1972, New Earnings Survey 1972, table 11. Source for 1973, New Earnings Survey 1973, table 11. Source for 1974, New Earnings Survey 1974, table 24.

† Prior to 1974 earnings by size bands over £40 were not analysed.

Note: Wage rates are rounded to nearest pound, an exact 50p being rounded upwards.

for 27.6 per cent of all cases completed in 1974. There was also a small increase in the number of conciliated reinstatement and re-engagements in 1974 as compared with the figure for 1973 (244 compared with 193); but these reinstatements and re-engagements still formed only a tiny proportion of all the completed cases (2.4 per cent in 1974 compared with 2.1 per cent in 1973).

Table 12 analyses the 2,692 settlements for compensation which were agreed during conciliation in 1974. The analysis shows that 70.6 per cent of these settlements in 1974 involved sums of less than £200 compared with 72.7 per cent in 1973 and 74.2 per cent in 1972. Slightly more financial settlements were for sums between £200 and £1,000 (25.2 per cent in 1974 compared with 23.3 per cent in 1973 and 21.8 per cent in 1972); but there was virtually no change in the proportion of settlements for more than £1,000 (which was roughly 4 per cent in each of the three years). One might expect employers to offer less compensation to short service employees, and it may be therefore that the reduction of the qualifying period from two years to one resulted in lower levels of compensation for conciliated settlements agreed in the last quarter of the year. Secondly, there may have been greater changes within rather than between the sizebands used for the analysis in table 12. Both these points may also apply to the analysis of tribunals' awards of compensation in table 13.

● **Conciliated withdrawals** Table 11 shows that just over a quarter of all cases completed in 1974 were brought to an end by the applicant withdrawing his complaint during conciliation without securing any remedy. This proportion is similar to the proportion for 1973. (26.3 per cent in 1974 compared with 25.6 per cent in 1973.) About 3 in 10 of these withdrawals in 1974 were on grounds of the applicant's ineligibility to make a complaint; again this proportion was similar to that for 1973.

● **Non-conciliated withdrawals** Table 11 also shows that in 1974 1051 applications were withdrawn outside the context of conciliation. This figure compares with 793 non-conciliated withdrawals in 1973 and represents 10.4 per cent of all applications completed in 1974 compared with 8.5 per cent of the total for 1973. It is clear that some of these cases will have led to the applicant receiving some remedy which was not notified to the conciliation officer or the tribunal, although others will have involved a straightforward abandonment of the complaint. No precise estimates are available of the extent to which applicants who withdraw outside conciliation "succeed", but a small inquiry conducted in 1973 suggested that as many as half of such cases might be accompanied by a remedy.

Cases decided by a tribunal

Finally, table 11 shows the outcome of the 3382 cases in 1974 which were decided at a tribunal hearing. The tribunal found in favour of the applicant in 1284 or 38 per cent of these cases in 1974. Corresponding "success" rates in 1972 and 1973 were 34.3 per cent and 36.9 per cent respectively. If one excludes cases heard where it was held that the applicant was ineligible to complain, applicants received a decision in their favour in just under half of all unfair dismissal hearings in 1974. In 72 of the successful cases the applicant received more than one remedy. 59 (or 4.6 per cent) of applicants successful at hearings were given a recommendation of either reinstatement or re-engagement by the tribunal, compared with 6.2 per cent of applicants successful at hearings in 1973. The great majority of successful applicants received a monetary award either in the form of compensation or a redundancy payment. Table 13 analyses awards of compensation by size bands. 47.1 per cent of the awards were for sums of under £200 as compared with 49.0 per cent in 1973 and 54.9 per cent in 1972. A further 41.9 per cent of the awards in 1974 were between £200 and £1,000, a figure somewhat higher than for 1973 (39.5 per cent) and 1972 (35.6 per cent). The proportions of awards of over £1,000 were very similar in each of the three years (11.1 per cent in 1974, 11.6 per cent in 1973 and 9.5 per cent in 1972).

Major source of redress

The data summarised in table 11 clearly demonstrate that since 1972 the unfair dismissal jurisdiction has become a major source of redress for dismissed employees who feel aggrieved at the circumstances of their dismissal. Recent changes in the length of service and other eligibility requirements have extended the statutory right to complain of unfair dismissal to a majority of employees, and the provisions of the Employment Protection Bill will extend this right still further to all employees who work full-time regardless of the size of their firm and to many employees who are at present classified as part-time workers. The success rate for applicants increased significantly between 1973 and 1974. In 1973 the applicant received some remedy from a conciliated or private settlement or a tribunal hearing in at least 39.1 per cent of all completed cases. In 1974 this figure rose to 43.7 per cent. If applications which were withdrawn or dismissed because the complainant was out of scope of the provisions are excluded from the total, applicants "succeeded" in 1974 in no less than 48.7 per cent of cases. Moreover, some addition should be made to these figures to allow for "non-conciliated withdrawals" where a private settlement involved some payment of compensation or a re-engagement.

Table 11 Outcome of all completed cases

	1972		1973		1974	
	Number	Per cent*	Number	Per cent*	Number	Per cent*
Conciliation						
Withdrawals: out of scope } } other grounds }	1,635	31.5	657	7.0	800	7.9
Reinstatement†	—	—	1,741	18.6	1,865	18.4
Re-engagement‡	—	—	—	—	12	0.1
Compensation	218	4.2	193	2.1	232	2.3
Redundancy payment	1,144	22.0	1,935	20.7	2,692	26.6
Other remedies	52	1.0	48	0.5	104	1.0
	—	—	—	—	32	0.3
Non-conciliated withdrawals	380	7.3	793	8.5	1,051	10.4
Tribunal hearings						
Dismissal: out of scope } } other grounds }	1,183	22.8	497	5.3	548	5.4
Reinstatement†	—	—	2,025	21.7	1,550	15.3
Re-engagement‡	27	0.5	91	1.0	3	0.0
Declaration that dismissal unfair but no other remedy awarded	—	—	—	—	56	0.6
Other remedy	20	0.4	48	0.5	44	0.4
Compensation	474	9.1	1,010	10.8	972	9.6
Redundancy payment	96	1.8	328	3.5	272	2.7
Applications with outcome unknown	—	—	31‡	0.3	—	—
Total completed cases	5,197	100.0	9,350	100.0	10,109	100.0
Total cases with more than one remedy	22		49		133	

* The percentages given total more than 100 per cent because of double counting caused by those cases in which the applicant obtained more than one remedy.
† Cases where reinstatement was agreed or recommended have only been identified for the last quarter of 1974. Reinstatement involves the employee's return to his old job on similar terms and conditions. Re-engagement means re-employment but not necessarily in the same job or on similar terms and conditions.
‡ Information about the outcomes of these cases was not available from the computer. Hence it is not known whether these cases were completed at the conciliation stage or by a tribunal hearing.

Table 12 Compensation agreed in conciliated settlements

Amount £	February–December 1972, all unfair dismissal claims		1973, all unfair dismissal claims		1974, all unfair dismissal claims	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0–49	281	24.6	339	17.5	493	18.3
50–99	315	27.5	545	28.2	696	25.5
100–149	166	14.5	358	18.5	462	17.1
150–199	87	7.6	165	8.5	253	9.7
200–299	102	8.9	200	10.3	316	11.7
300–399	56	4.9	94	4.9	134	5.0
400–499	28	2.4	54	2.8	85	3.2
500–749	41	3.6	72	3.7	107	4.0
750–999	23	2.0	30	1.6	34	1.3
1,000–1,499	19	1.7	40	2.1	33	1.6
1,500–1,999	8	0.7	20	1.0	43	1.2
2,000–2,999	15	1.3	7	0.4	26	1.0
3,000–3,999	3	0.3	6	0.3	5	0.2
4,000 and over*	—	—	5	0.3	1	0.1
4,000–4,999	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,000–5,199	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,200	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1,144	100.0	1,935	100.0	2,692	100.0

Table 13 Compensation awarded by tribunal in unfair dismissal cases

Amount £	February–December 1972, all unfair dismissal claims		1973, all unfair dismissal claims		1974, all unfair dismissal claims	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
0–49	62	13.1	98	9.7	88	9.1
50–99	87	18.4	172	17.0	136	14.0
100–149	64	13.5	127	12.6	129	13.3
150–199	47	9.9	98	9.7	104	10.7
200–299	66	13.9	134	13.3	130	13.4
300–399	32	6.8	92	9.1	86	8.8
400–499	22	4.6	65	6.4	62	6.4
500–749	31	6.5	71	7.0	88	9.1
750–999	18	3.8	37	3.7	41	4.2
1,000–1,499	17	3.6	50	5.0	42	4.3
1,500–1,999	10	2.1	24	2.4	19	2.0
2,000–2,999	14	3.0	19	1.9	34	3.5
3,000–3,999	4	0.8	13	1.3	5	0.5
4,000 and over*	—	—	10	1.0	5	0.5
4,000–4,999	—	—	—	—	2	0.2
5,000–5,199	—	—	—	—	—	—
5,200	—	—	—	—	1	0.1
Total	474	100.0	1,010	100.0	972	100.0

* Until the repeal of the unfair dismissal provisions of the Industrial Relations Act 1971 on September 16, 1974 the maximum compensation which a tribunal could award was £4,160. Under the unfair dismissals provisions of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 which were introduced on the same date this maximum was increased to £5,200.

Stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in 1974

SOME provisional statistics for stoppages of work arising from industrial disputes in the United Kingdom during 1974 were published in the January 1975 issue of this *Gazette* (pages 41-43). The present article gives more detailed analyses of these stoppages; where necessary, figures have been revised in the light of later information received.

At the beginning of 1974, 24 stoppages which had commenced in the previous year were still in progress. The number beginning in 1974 which came to the notice of the Department of Employment, and were included in official statistics, was 2,922, making a total of 2,946 stoppages in progress in the year. Nearly 14.8 million working days were lost during 1974 through these stoppages.

Estimates of workers involved and working days lost as a result of these stoppages at the establishments where the disputes occurred are given in the following summary table, together with corresponding figures for 1973. (An extended comparison with earlier years is given in table 9.) In this, as in other tables in the article, distinction is made as necessary between stoppages which began in the year and stoppages "in progress". These latter figures include stoppages which continued from the previous year.

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

	1974	1973
Number of stoppages		
beginning in year	2,922	2,873
in progress in year	2,946	2,902
Number of workers involved in stoppages		
beginning in year	1,622,000	1,513,000
of which directly involved	1,161,000	1,103,000
indirectly involved	461,000	410,000
in progress in year	1,626,000	1,528,000
of which directly involved	1,164,000	1,116,000
indirectly involved	462,000	412,000
Number of working days lost through stoppages		
beginning in year	14,694,000*	7,089,000*
in progress in year	14,750,000	7,197,000

* In addition, stoppages which began in 1974 and 1973 and continued into the following years resulted in the loss of 151,000 and 56,000 working days in 1975 and 1974, respectively.

Stoppages included in the statistics

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

* The figures, therefore, exclude, for example, absences from work on May 8 by an estimated 330,000 workers, mainly in the shipbuilding, motor vehicle and larger engineering companies, in protest against an order by the National Industrial Relations Court for the sequestration of the financial assets of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

Information about stoppages is supplied by the department's local office managers and, in addition, information is available from other sources: for example, certain nationalised industries and statutory authorities, from the press, and, in the case of larger stoppages, from the organisations concerned. There is no differentiation between "strikes" and "lock-outs". Information about stoppages known to have been official is included in table 133 of the statistical time series in this *Gazette* (see page 608). Small stoppages involving fewer than 10 workers, and those lasting less than one day, are excluded from the statistics except where the aggregate number of days lost exceeded 100.

Workers involved

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

The figures exclude any loss of time, for example, through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments by the stoppages which are included in the statistics. Information is, however, available about a number of instances of such repercussions in the motor vehicles industry. In these it is estimated that about 201,000 working days were lost in 1974 at establishments other than those at which the disputes occurred. The corresponding figure for 1973 was 330,000.

Further analyses

Table 2 analyses by industry group the number of stoppages beginning in 1974 and the number of workers involved in, and working days lost through, all stoppages in progress in that year. Incidence rates expressing loss of working time in terms of days lost per 1,000 employees in employment in each industry group, and for all industries and services, in the United Kingdom will be published in the *Gazette* as soon as estimates of employment provided by the annual censuses of employment on which the calculations will be based are available for 1974 for the United Kingdom as a whole.

Some information about working days lost through stoppages in a number of other countries is provided annually by the International Labour Office and published in this *Gazette* (see pages 1110-1112 of the December 1974 issue). It should be noted that the international figures are

Table 2 Industrial analysis

Industry group	Number of stoppages beginning in 1974	Stoppages in progress in 1974	
		Number of workers involved*	Aggregate number of working days lost*†
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	5	1,000	22,000
Coal mining‡	186	306,700	5,625,000
All other mining and quarrying	10	700	3,000
Grain milling	2	200	1,000
Bread and flour confectionery, biscuits	22	40,500	228,000
All other food industries	82	28,800	132,000
Drink	46	18,000	94,000
Tobacco	2	16,200	122,000
Coal and petroleum products	6	3,900	68,000
Chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, fertilisers, etc.	39	8,900	48,000
Pharmaceutical and toilet preparations	14	3,700	30,000
Paints, soap and other chemical industries	11	2,700	10,000
Iron (including castings) and steel (including tubes)	176	76,300	584,000
All other metal manufacture	53	22,000	308,000
Mechanical engineering	338	82,400	627,000
Instrument engineering	23	12,000	131,000
Electrical engineering	206	134,000	1,246,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	87	57,000	693,000
Motor vehicles	223	296,600	1,755,000
Aerospace equipment	37	20,700	229,000
All other vehicles	20	8,500	49,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	163	27,400	214,000
Cotton, flax and man-made fibres—preparation and weaving	32	19,800	162,000
Woolen and worsted	11	2,300	14,000
Hosiery and other knitted goods	17	2,900	19,000
All other textile industries	34	5,500	41,000
Clothing other than footwear	30	6,100	18,000
Footwear	1	300	1,000
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	12	900	3,000
Pottery	4	1,600	11,000
Glass	27	11,700	61,000
Cement, abrasives and building materials not elsewhere specified	33	5,700	33,000
Furniture, bedding, upholstery	6	1,400	3,000
Timber, other manufactures of wood and cork	26	2,600	21,000
Paper and board, cartons, etc.	44	24,100	141,000
Printing, publishing, etc.	30	30,700	134,000
Other manufacturing industries	89	37,700	267,000
Construction	203	22,400	252,000
Gas, electricity, water	23	8,100	57,000
Railways	11	24,800	38,000
Road passenger transport	63	32,600	315,000
Road haulage contracting	86	21,400	185,000
Sea transport	6	800	3,000
Port and inland water transport	120	49,300	122,000
Other transport and communication	21	6,200	43,000
Distributive trades	74	20,600	114,000
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	3	2,000	4,000
Professional and scientific services	43	89,200	234,000
Miscellaneous services (entertainment, sport, catering, etc.)	49	6,400	41,000
Public administration and defence	84	21,100	194,000
Total	2,922‡	1,626,400	14,750,000

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

† See reference to availability of incidence rates in the text.

‡ Does not include stoppages for the period January to March 1974 other than the national stoppage of February 10 to March 8, 1974. (The figures are not available.)

§ Some stoppages involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

restricted to certain industries, and that additional qualifications and limitations apply because of the differences in scope and methodology employed by the countries concerned (for example, some countries include disputes of a political nature).

Table 3 analyses the principal causes of stoppages of work beginning in 1974 on the basis of a revised system of classification first used in January 1973. The object of the revision was to produce a more detailed, precise and flexible classification than the one in use up to 1972. An article on pages 117-120 of the February 1973 issue of this *Gazette* sets out, in detail, the range and structure of each section. In the nine major groupings included in the present classification there is no longer a cause category entitled "sympathetic action". A stoppage in sympathy with one at another establishment is now given the same cause code as that stoppage, although a separate count of all cases of sympathetic action is still made (final column of table 3). If "sympathy" stoppages are excluded, the sum of the first two "pay" sections is the same under both the present and

Table 5 Analysis of stoppages by duration in working days

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1974	Per cent of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Not more than one day	436	14.9	180,400	11.1	139,000	0.9
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	446	15.3	143,200	8.8	214,000	1.4
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	369	12.6	143,300	8.8	317,000	2.1
Over 3 and not more than 4 days	230	7.9	83,800	5.2	255,000	1.7
Over 4 and not more than 5 days	237	8.1	106,100	6.5	351,000	2.4
Over 5 and not more than 6 days	159	5.4	53,000	3.3	248,000	1.7
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	508	17.4	225,500	13.9	1,679,000	11.3
Over 12 and not more than 18 days	230	7.9	148,700	9.2	1,438,000	9.7
Over 18 and not more than 24 days	116	4.0	350,100	21.6	6,720,000	45.3
Over 24 and not more than 36 days	106	3.6	105,400	6.5	1,730,000	11.7
Over 36 and not more than 60 days	57	1.9	71,400	4.4	1,232,000	8.3
Over 60 days	28	1.0	10,800	0.7	521,000	3.5
Total	2,922	100.0	1,621,800	100.0	14,845,000	100.0

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

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

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1974	Per cent of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Under 250 days	1,098	37.6	65,000	4.0	119,000	0.8
250 and under 500	444	15.2	61,000	3.8	161,000	1.1
500 and under 1,000	444	15.2	111,700	6.9	318,000	2.1
1,000 and under 5,000	667	22.8	333,200	20.5	1,475,000	9.9
5,000 and under 25,000	197	6.7	342,300	21.1	2,028,000	13.7
25,000 and under 50,000	32	1.1	107,300	6.6	1,076,000	7.3
50,000 days and over	40	1.4	601,400	37.1	9,668,000	65.1
Total	2,922	100.0	1,621,800	100.0	14,845,000	100.0

* See footnote to table 5.

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

	Number of stoppages beginning in 1974	Per cent of total	Number of workers* involved directly and indirectly in these stoppages	Per cent of total	Aggregate number of working days lost* in these stoppages	Per cent of total
Under 25 workers	405	13.9	6,700	0.4	54,000	0.4
25 and under 50	463	15.8	16,400	1.0	111,000	0.7
50 and under 100	523	17.9	37,000	2.3	275,000	1.8
100 and under 250	622	21.3	95,000	5.9	668,000	4.5
250 and under 500	403	13.8	140,900	8.7	887,000	6.0
500 and under 1,000	267	9.1	182,700	11.3	1,071,000	7.2
1,000 and under 2,500	145	5.0	213,000	13.1	1,604,000	10.8
2,500 and under 5,000	44	1.5	155,700	9.6	1,054,000	7.1
5,000 and under 10,000	39	1.3	278,000	17.1	2,505,000	16.9
10,000 workers and over	11	0.4	496,400	30.6	6,616,000	44.6
Total	2,922	100.0	1,621,800	100.0	14,845,000	100.0

* See footnote to table 5.

the previous classifications. Continuity is thus assured for the simplest and most widely used disaggregation, that is, pay disputes as opposed to all other disputes. The present "trade union" and "hours" sections are somewhat wider in coverage than their earlier counterparts, while the remaining sections are completely different. Apart from the "pay" section, therefore, comparisons cannot be made with the categories published for years prior to 1973.

In addition to numbers of stoppages, the table also shows the number of workers *directly* involved and the number of working days lost under each cause distinguished. The latter figures cover days lost both by those directly involved and those indirectly involved at the establishments concerned, and also include days lost in

1975 from stoppages which continued into that year.

Table 4 gives details of the stoppages of work due to industrial disputes beginning in 1974 which caused a loss of 5,000 or more working days; there were 269 such stoppages in 1974 compared with 226 in 1973.

Tables 5 to 7 analyse the stoppages *beginning* in 1974 according to the length of time they lasted, the loss of working time they caused, and the total number of workers involved. The totals for workers involved, and for days lost, take account of those stoppages which continued into 1975. As the number of workers involved is that of individuals who were idle at any time during a stoppage, it will often be greater than the number involved throughout the duration of the stoppage. The aggregate number of working

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

	PAY		Duration and pattern of hours worked	Redundancy questions	Trade union matters	Working conditions and supervision	Manning and work allocation	Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	Miscellaneous	Total	Stoppages involving sympathetic action included in previous columns*
	Total	Of which wage rates and earnings levels										extra wage and fringe benefits
Number of stoppages beginning in 1974											
Mining and quarrying	50	48	2	5	—	3	42	79	17	—	196
Metal manufacture	184	173	11	3	2	10	5	5	20	—	229
Engineering	439	425	14	6	18	35	14	23	32	—	567
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	58	55	3	1	1	5	4	3	15	—	87
Motor vehicles	135	125	10	4	6	26	9	33	10	—	223
Aerospace equipment	28	28	—	2	1	3	1	—	2	—	37
All other vehicles	18	17	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	20
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	116	114	2	3	5	12	6	5	16	—	163
Textiles, clothing and footwear	91	85	6	2	4	7	2	10	9	—	125
All other manufacturing industries	328	301	27	9	20	41	23	24	49	—	494
Construction	124	113	11	4	12	15	12	14	22	—	203
Transport and communication	175	161	14	9	8	11	30	38	34	—	305
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	182	158	24	5	8	17	8	27	33	—	280
Total, all industries and services	1,922†	1,797†	125	53	85	184†	156	263	259	—	2,922†
Of which "sympathetic action"*	9	8	1	—	2	3	2	3	4	—	23

Number of workers‡ directly involved in stoppages beginning in 1974

Mining and quarrying	267,600	267,500	100	500	—	400	5,700	7,600	3,900	—	285,700
Metal manufacture	43,900	40,300	3,600	1,100	200	2,700	300	500	2,700	—	51,300
Engineering	139,600	134,300	5,300	2,200	3,200	6,300	3,200	2,800	5,700	—	162,900
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	30,900	30,500	400	100	100	300	1,000	600	3,400	—	36,400
Motor vehicles	52,700	48,700	4,000	4,300	2,900	6,100	2,700	20,800	4,900	—	94,400
Aerospace equipment	17,100	17,100	—	700	100	200	—	—	—	—	18,300
All other vehicles	4,800	4,800	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	4,900
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	17,000	16,500	500	100	200	900	200	1,100	1,300	—	20,800
Textiles, clothing and footwear	19,300	13,600	5,700	—	1,300	1,600	300	3,800	2,400	—	28,800
All other manufacturing industries	126,600	122,400	4,300	3,300	2,800	9,500	5,700	9,900	—	—	163,600
Construction	11,600	11,000	500	100	800	1,200	1,100	2,400	3,800	—	20,900
Transport and communication	99,400	88,200	11,200	1,300	800	10,900	5,500	5,600	6,000	—	129,500
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	127,200	83,000	44,300	500	1,000	1,500	1,100	4,600	7,400	—	143,300
Total, all industries and services	957,600	877,900	79,700	14,300	13,300	41,400	27,000	55,700	51,500	—	1,160,800
Of which "sympathetic action"*	1,800	1,700	100	—	100	100	200	700	2,400	—	5,300

Number of working days|| lost by all workers involved in stoppages beginning in 1974

Mining and quarrying	5,598,000	5,598,000	—	1,000	—	—	8,000	14,000	7,000	—	5,628,000
Metal manufacture	755,000	741,000	14,000	4,000	4,000	41,000	4,000	8,000	75,000	—	891,000
Engineering	1,737,000	1,707,000	30,000	3,000	37,000	34,000	38,000	33,000	120,000	—	2,003,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	689,000	687,000	1,000	—	—	2,000	3,000	16,000	17,000	—	727,000
Motor vehicles	1,309,000	1,141,000	168,000	85,000	7,000	196,000	14,000	122,000	20,000	—	1,752,000
Aerospace equipment	222,000	222,000	—	3,000	3,000	—	—	—	—	—	229,000
All other vehicles	48,000	48,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	183,000	178,000	5,000	1,000	3,000	14,000	2,000	4,000	9,000	—	217,000
Textiles, clothing and footwear	115,000	103,000	12,000	1,000	9,000	13,000	1,000	102,000	21,000	—	262,000
All other manufacturing industries	1,069,000	1,041,000	28,000	98,000	19,000	141,000	16,000	32,000	51,000	—	1,426,000
Construction	142,000	138,000	4,000	2,000	12,000	11,000	5,000	46,000	42,000	—	260,000
Transport and communication	618,000	590,000	28,000	2,000	2,000	42,000	16,000	9,000	20,000	—	708,000
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	624,000	431,000	193,000	2,000	2,000	6,000	7,000	22,000	29,000	—	693,000
Total, all industries and services	13,109,000	12,626,000	483,000	201,000	99,000	500,000	116,000	409,000	411,000	—	14,845,000
Of which "sympathetic action"*	5,000	4,000	1,000	—	3,000	—	1,000	3,000	7,000	—	19,000

* Sympathetic action stoppages, namely, those in support of workers involved in stoppages at other establishments, are classified to the cause of the primary stoppage.
 † Seven stoppages, each affecting more than one of the broad industry groups, have each been counted as one stoppage in the totals for all industries and services.
 ‡ The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.
 § Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.
 || Includes days lost in 1975 as a result of stoppages continuing into that year.

Table 4 Prominent stoppages in 1974

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Fishing Fleetwood	3.6.74	26.7.74	450	—	15,600	Trawler crews	—	For pay increase for unsocial hours
Coal mining All areas in Great Britain	10.2.74	8.3.74	258,000	20,325	5,566,600	Mine workers, clerical staff	Supervisors	For pay increase in excess of maximum payable under government pay policy
Ammanford/Neath areas	28.5.74	5.7.74	380	10	11,100	General labourers	Electricians, fitters, labourers	Breakdown in negotiations over opencast workers' claim for parity of pay with NCB surface workers
Loanhead	23.10.74	6.11.74	720	—	5,400	Mine workers	—	Dispute over payment for poor conditions and time concessions
Food, drink and tobacco East and West Midlands	4.3.74	12.3.74	710	1,850	11,700	Driver-salesmen	Production workers	Alleged loss of commission due to ending of "sale or return" scheme
Castleford	3.4.74	3.5.74	1,350	—	5,000	Sugar boilers, packers, fitters, process workers	—	Protest over non-release of information on new agreement
Bristol/Newcastle/Glasgow	8.5.74	21.5.74	490	5,900	36,700	Craftsmen	Production workers	In support of craft unions' claim for separate pay negotiating rights
Brierley Hill	20.5.74	29.5.74	750	—	5,300	Production, general and clerical workers	—	For overall pay increase
Great Yarmouth	12.6.74	21.6.74	2,000	—	15,600	Process workers	—	Protest against variation in method of meat processing
Glasgow/Leven/Markinch areas	26.8.74	15.10.74	4,345	575	37,400	Process and maintenance workers	General workers	For improved pay offer
Airdrie	30.8.74	9.9.74	780	—	5,300	Process and general workers	—	For improved pay offer
Paisley	16.9.74	2.10.74	870	—	10,200	Supervisors, production workers, drivers	—	Claim by supervisors to maintain differentials after restructuring of pay scales
Bristol/Newcastle/Nottingham/Swindon/Glasgow/Stirling	7.10.74	21.10.74	1,100	8,700	85,600	Maintenance workers	Production workers, drivers	In support of craft unions' claim for separate pay negotiating rights
York	7.11.74	21.11.74	4,700	5,600	43,800	Production workers	Maintenance workers	For improved pay offer
England and Wales	11.11.74	15.12.74	28,170	4,830	196,300	Bakery workers	Salesmen	For improved pay offer
Coal and petroleum products Grangemouth	24.5.74	7.6.74	850	—	8,600	Process and general workers	—	For increased shift allowances
Ellesmere Port	28.6.74	21.7.74	1,850	—	31,300	Process and general workers	—	For improved pay offer
Isle of Grain	21.10.74	17.1.75	510	—	31,300	Craftsmen, crane drivers	—	For improved pay offer giving parity with highest paid refinery workers
Chemicals and allied industries Basildon	19.3.74	1.4.74	710	—	5,800	Engineers, production workers	—	For merit bonus to be consolidated into basic rates
Castleford	17.4.74	8.5.74	600	—	9,300	Process workers, fitters, electricians	—	For special payment for handling certain containers
Ulverston/Cambois/Kendal/Barnard Castle/Montrose	22.8.74	27.2.75	290	—	16,100	Engineers, carpenters, painters	—	Local claim for wage increase outside national agreement
St Helens	2.10.74	22.10.74	580	—	8,500	Process workers, cleaners	—	For improved pay offer
Metal manufacture Llanwern	24.1.74	9.2.74	985	2,075	13,200	Fitters, turners, lubricating mechanics	Production workers	Protest against management's refusal to allow a fitter to work overtime during production cut-back due to energy crisis
Smethwick	4.2.74	18.2.74	150	400	5,900	Cupola operators	Other production workers	Workers refused to move excess amount of bad pig iron unless additional labour employed
Birmingham	20.2.74	29.3.74	65	700	18,500	Casters	Process workers	Employer's alleged refusal to negotiate increases in wage rates when earnings fall below average for rest of plant
Llanwern	21.2.74	10.3.74	250	4,750	54,100	Slabbing mill workers	Production workers	Protest against management's assertion that only half expected production had been achieved because of "go-slow" measures
Kirkby, Liverpool	4.3.74	22.3.74	90	550	9,500	Machine operators	Production workers	Protest against alleged delay by Pay Board in giving a decision on a new bonus scheme submitted for approval
Smethwick	8.4.74	13.4.74	350	2,000	10,900	Engineers	Production workers	Protest against reinstatement by management of full-time convener to shop floor duties
Letchworth	8.4.74	23.4.74	650	—	5,200	Production workers	—	Dissatisfaction with pay structure—demand for consolidation of part of bonus with basic rate
Tipton, Staffs	10.4.74	24.5.74	180	—	5,600	Dressers, moulders, labourers	—	Protest against dismissal of a worker for refusing to transfer to another machine
Kitts Green, Birmingham	11.4.74	24.5.74	50	1,000	15,900	Maintenance fitters	Production workers	Dispute over upgrading of jobs and commensurate payment
Staveley	18.4.74	3.5.74	295	1,000	14,400	Fitters, electricians, boilermiths	Foundry spun-plant workers	For immediate implementation of revised productivity bonus scheme
Port Talbot	24.4.74	14.5.74	1,600	9,500	144,100	Craftsmen	Operatives	Breakdown of negotiations seeking similar pay increases for craftsmen as awarded to blast-furnacemen for operating a modernised furnace
Smethwick	30.4.74	4.5.74	1,455	—	6,400	All manual workers	—	Protest against non-payment for two days' holiday at Easter period
Smethwick	20.5.74	30.5.74	1,600	900	22,500	Various manual grades	Various manual grades	Further protest over withdrawal of full-time convener status (see item 8-13.4.74 above)
Smethwick	4.6.74	28.6.74	60	1,900	45,100	Crane drivers	Production workers	In support of pay increase and proposal to work reduced shift hours if claim not conceded
Witton, Birmingham	7.6.74	5.7.74	150	430	5,100	Casters, press shop workers	Rod mill workers	For an allowance for difficult working conditions
Hunslet	13.6.74	25.6.74	1,000	—	8,700	Supervisors, fitters, fettlers, foundry workers	—	Dispute over threshold agreement

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1974

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Metal manufacture (continued)								
Grangetown	27.6.74	26.7.74	455	—	9,900	Boilermakers, fitters, joiners, mould repairers	—	Claim by craftsmen for payment for extra work due to shortage of skilled labour
Scunthorpe	28.6.74	6.8.74	750	—	15,400	Maintenance workers	—	Dispute over revision of bonus payments
Llanwern	12.8.74	24.8.74	550	—	5,100	Cold mill production workers	—	Dissatisfaction with proposals for revision of bonus payments
West Bromwich	14.8.74	6.9.74	300	—	5,100	Toolmakers, die-casters, pressers, core-makers, labourers	—	Over non-payment of further threshold allowance
Witton, Birmingham	5.9.74	8.11.74	950	5,000	155,900	Maintenance workers	Production workers	Series of one-day token stoppages in support of pay claim followed by continuous stoppage from 7.10.74
Witton, Birmingham	6.9.74	20.9.74	3,950	535	25,300	Production workers	Craftsmen	Claim to lay-off payment for time lost through industrial action
West Bromwich	10.9.74	14.10.74	270	—	6,600	Production workers	—	For pay increase to restore original differential in relation to recently increased rates for craftsmen
Wellingborough	4.10.74	22.10.74	545	—	6,400	Foundry workers	—	For pay increase
Port Talbot	4.10.74	22.11.74	190	—	6,600	Draughtsmen, designers, surveyors	—	Failure to reach agreement on pay differentials
Llanwern	3.11.74	14.11.74	1,600	4,000	24,400	Craftsmen	Production workers	Dispute over management's decision to renegotiate levels at which production bonus payable for operation of new blast-furnace
Leicester	7.11.74	15.11.74	910	—	6,400	Production workers, clerical staff	—	For improved pay offer
Nuneaton	7.11.74	22.11.74	20	540	6,700	Fettlers	Foundry workers	For increase in piecework rates
Workington	15.11.74	10.1.75	200	—	7,500	Production workers	—	Dispute over offer of pay increase with productivity conditions
Mechanical engineering								
Lockwood, Huddersfield	8.3.74	29.4.74	1,800	—	26,500	Machine shop and ancillary workers	—	Series of one-day stoppages in support of claim for pay increase in excess of maximum payable under government pay policy
Harlescott	11.3.74	26.4.74	200	—	5,300	Electricians, sheet metal workers	—	For an improved wage offer
Pontardawe	10.4.74	31.5.74	630	—	21,700	Press and paint shop operators	—	Over terms of reinstatement of dismissed workers involving loss of seniority towards staff status
Newton-Le-Willows	11.4.74	24.6.74	250	120	18,500	Foremen, sales and contract engineers, rate fixers	Turners, fitters, millers	For pay increase in excess of maximum payable under government pay policy
Lockwood, Huddersfield	18.4.74	26.4.74	1,680	50	12,100	Shop floor workers	Platers, engineers	Protest against workers being laid off because of shortage of materials due to industrial action
Leicester	1.5.74	1.8.74	525	—	21,700	Assembly workers	—	For improved offer increasing bonus payments
Clydebank	9.5.74	27.5.74	25	450	6,100	Shafters, line loaders	Assemblers	Dissatisfaction with piecework and bonus earnings system
Thornbury, Bradford	13.5.74	20.5.74	1,000	—	6,000	Production workers	—	For implementation of national pay award in advance of expiry of current agreement and for parity with other companies in group
Coventry	15.5.74	31.5.74	500	—	6,000	Production and security workers	—	For a threshold agreement
Sunderland	21.5.74	14.6.74	465	—	6,300	Fitters, machinists, millwrights, electricians, drivers, labourers	—	Suspension of workers following disagreement over bonus scheme
Gateshead	29.5.74	14.6.74	450	—	5,200	Welders, platers, boilermakers	—	For cost-of-living bonus
Uttoxeter	5.6.74	14.6.74	750	50	5,600	Welders, fitters	Storemen, labourers	For pay increase in excess of maximum payable under government pay policy
Ardersier, Inverness-shire	5.6.74	12.7.74	240	—	6,700	Welders	—	Over main contractor's non-recognition of union
Leven, Fife	9.7.74	16.8.74	250	60	5,500	Fitters, patternmakers, electricians	Boilermakers	For same increase in skill differential as awarded to steel workers at same plant
Coventry	30.7.74	16.8.74	160	410	7,500	Transport and fork lift drivers, handlers, labourers	Production workers	For an improved pay offer giving parity with similar workers in other plants of the same company
Workington	21.8.74	27.9.74	320	120	8,500	Skilled machinists, fitters	Boilermakers	Dissatisfaction with proposal to increase bonus element as part of wage re-structuring exercise
Wolverhampton	23.8.74	17.9.74	80	1,285	16,600	Setters	Production workers	Alleged failure by management to implement job evaluation agreement giving setters parity with highest grades
Wolverhampton	27.8.74	13.9.74	600	—	8,000	Various grades	—	Dispute over introduction of productivity scheme as part of new wages agreement
Dumbarton	28.8.74	6.12.74	80	450	38,500	Toolmakers, engineers, fitters, electricians	Machine operators, setters, assembly workers	Craftsmen suspended by company for refusing to end work-to-rule and overtime ban in pursuance of pay claim
Hemel Hempstead	30.8.74	16.9.74	1,100	—	13,200	All engineering grades, office staff	—	Protest against proposed discontinuance of threshold agreement payments
Uddingston	16.9.74	25.10.74	45	1,000	25,300	Electricians, plumbers, battery chargers	Production workers	Claim by one union for increases in excess of those agreed by other unions in context of general re-structuring of pay gradings
Swindon	18.9.74	28.10.74	240	—	7,000	Engineering workers	—	Objection to pay offer which gave same increase to foundry workers as to engineers
Nigg, Ross-shire	24.9.74	1.10.74	1,320	—	7,300	Crane drivers, riggers, welders, platers	—	In support of crane drivers suspended for refusing alternative work
Newhouse	26.9.74	4.10.74	1,300	—	9,600	Production workers, clerical staff	—	Breakdown in wage negotiations due to misunderstanding of management's intentions
Leith	4.11.74	3.1.75	180	—	7,600	Welders, platers, erectors	—	Over management's refusal to concede pay award on annual review

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1974

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Mechanical engineering (continued)								
Birtley	8.11.74	13.12.74	25	850	15,900	Electricians	Production workers	Dissatisfaction with pay offer
Newhouse	18.11.74	27.11.74	1,200	—	9,600	Production workers	—	Redundancy proposals
Willesden	18.11.74	10.1.75	600	—	22,200	Engineering workers	—	Workers suspended by company for refusing to end work-to-rule in pursuance of claim for threshold payments and London allowances
Instrument engineering								
Dundee	27.2.74	15.3.74	5,200	—	65,200	Toolmakers, setters, assemblers, machine operators	—	For improved pay offer including movement towards equal pay for women workers
Glasgow	1.3.74	29.4.74	170	—	6,500	Production workers	—	For pay increase including movement towards equal pay for women workers
Wishaw	28.8.74	23.9.74	1,035	—	19,200	Craftsmen, machine operators, electricians, maintenance and general workers	—	Dispute over operative dates of threshold agreement increases
Motherwell	18.9.74	30.9.74	110	945	6,300	Craftsmen, inspectors, testers	Assemblers, machine operators, dispatch workers	For improved pay offer
Dumbarton	11.10.74	15.11.74	120	90	5,300	Maintenance engineers, process workers	Inspection and process workers	Breakdown in wage negotiation on rates for engineers
Electrical engineering								
Tyseley, Birmingham	30.1.74	18.3.74	55	320	5,700	Maintenance workers	Production workers	Protest against rejection by Pay Board of claim for extra payment for working with lead
Hall Green, Birmingham	6.3.74	17.4.74	600	1,000	24,400	Production workers (night-shift)	Production workers	For removal of superintendent whose report to the company alleging industrial misconduct by a foreman led to the latter's dismissal
Hartlepool	7.3.74	22.3.74	210	2,875	35,000	Toolmakers, machine setters	Machine operators, set wiremen, relay set adjusters	Suspension of worker during period of non-co-operation in a dispute over skilled workers' pay differential
Coventry	7.3.74	31.5.74	190	—	11,200	Electrical production workers	—	Protest against proposed run down of electronic products unit due to lack of orders
Birmingham	22.3.74	26.3.74	600	6,100	20,100	Tool setters	Production workers	Dissatisfaction with pay increases resulting from re-structuring of rates
Barnsley/Huddersfield	22.3.74	29.3.74	1,350	925	13,700	Male production workers	Female production workers	Claim by male workers for an increase in holiday pay
Liverpool	1.4.74	8.4.74	95	1,170	7,800	Cable makers	Various production and assembly workers	Rejection by grading panel of claim for higher pay grading
Thorne	1.4.74	26.4.74	75	580	11,800	Machine setters, electricians, fitters	Production workers	Demand by skilled workers for a pay increase and staff status
Peterborough	2.4.74	11.4.74	440	815	9,100	Production workers	Production workers (mainly female)	For an improved pay offer following breakdown of negotiations
Dunmurry	26.4.74	7.6.74	25	975	30,000	Fitters, electricians, painters, joiners	Toolmakers, inspectors, setters, assemblers	Protest against disciplinary suspension of maintenance fitter for refusing to carry out supervisor's instruction
Sunderland	27.4.74	24.5.74	120	1,300	28,000	Fitters, electricians	Semi-skilled and unskilled occupations	Closure of factory by company following overtime ban by fitters and electricians in pursuit of pay claim
Mexborough	6.5.74	15.5.74	80	1,085	6,700	Toolroom and maintenance workers	Production workers	Protest against use of outside contractor to complete urgent work delayed by overtime ban in support of pay claim
Skelmersdale	14.5.74	24.5.74	900	—	7,800	Process workers	—	In protest against arbitrator's recommendation that a foreman transferred because employees refused to work with him (after a disciplinary case) should be reinstated in his original job
Beeston	3.6.74	24.6.74	15,180	170	95,200	Production workers and clerical staff	Twilight shift production workers	For an improved offer under threshold agreement
Coventry	11.6.74	3.7.74	5,740	2,000	91,800	Telephone engineers and production workers	Production workers	For an "open-end" threshold agreement and an improved offer
Stanley, Co Durham	24.6.74	19.7.74	150	850	19,700	Fitters, electricians	Machinists	Protest over management's insistence that a certain operation should be undertaken by skilled fitters who themselves contended it was semi-skilled work
Liverpool	24.6.74	25.10.74	230	—	15,000	Production workers	—	For a threshold agreement
Mountain Ash/Dinas/Porth	26.6.74	3.7.74	70	2,630	8,100	Production workers	Craftsmen, production workers	Token stoppages over threshold payments on 26.6.74 and on 2/3.7.74 when workers previously laid off also withdrew their labour
Newport	17.7.74	20.8.74	400	—	9,400	Assemblers, machine operators, process workers	—	Against company's proposal to consolidate threshold payments into revised national rates
Stanley, Co Durham	22.7.74	26.7.74	850	150	5,000	Machinists	Fitters, electricians	Demand for compensation for being laid off during industrial action (see item 24.6.74-19.7.74 above)
Kilwinning	5.8.74	7.10.74	190	—	8,700	Production workers	—	For further back-dating of earlier pay settlement, removal of limitation on amount payable under threshold agreement and immediate negotiations on basic pay
Heywood	15.8.74	25.10.74	300	—	13,800	Production workers	—	Claim by female production workers for higher bonus payments
Cambuslang, Hamilton	4.9.74	15.11.74	5,045	—	262,800	Machine operators, assemblers	—	For an improved pay offer
Birmingham	13.9.74	30.9.74	130	330	5,300	Polishers	Press shop and other operatives	Fear of redundancies due to building of new factory in Northern Ireland
Dunstable	18.9.74	27.9.74	1,170	—	8,500	Inspectors, setters, production workers	—	Following pay award to progress chasers, in support of claim by inspectors and setters for up-grading to maintain differential

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1974

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Electrical engineering (continued)								
Bradford	7.10.74	15.11.74	600	2,100	75,700	Process and maintenance workers	Assembly and inspection workers	For improved pay offer, to include threshold payments and shorter working week
Perivale	10.10.74	7.1.75	200	1,900	98,000	Toolmakers, electricians, fitters	Production workers	For improved offer of a revised basic wage rate
Winsford	11.10.74	25.10.74	850	10	9,000	Production, maintenance and general workers	Assemblers, construction and maintenance workers	Dispute over interpretation of new pay agreement
Leicester	18.10.74	22.11.74	580	—	13,500	Machinists, fitters	—	For improved pay offer
Huyton	21.10.74	29.11.74	170	10	5,400	Clerical staff, supervisors, hourly-paid workers	Maintenance workers	Protest against staff redundancies and management's refusal to reinstate pending further negotiations
Belfast	21.10.74	16.12.74	135	625	29,200	Semi-skilled workers, labourers	Assembly workers, maintenance staff, supervisors, foremen, office staff	For pay increase in advance of expiry of current wage agreement
Coventry	25.10.74	7.11.74	60	1,100	11,000	Internal truck drivers, crane driver, slingers	Production workers	For pay increase commensurate with more responsible work
Skelmersdale	28.10.74	8.11.74	100	860	5,500	Maintenance workers	Production workers	Protest against suspension of certain workers for alleged absenteeism and lateness
Sheffield	12.11.74	22.11.74	600	—	5,400	All manual grades	—	For threshold payments to be added to minimum time rate on day work for calculation of piecework rates
Spennymoor	16.11.74	27.11.74	6,500	—	52,000	All skilled and semi-skilled operatives	—	For improved pay offer and threshold agreement
Washington	16.12.74	7.1.75	25	350	5,200	Fitters, setters	Assembly workers	General wage and salary review accepted by all grades except craftsmen who were suspended after refusing to work normally
Shipbuilding and marine engineering								
Birkenhead	13.3.74	26.3.74	4,500	400	35,300	Fitters, electricians, boilermaking trades	Shipwrights, welders	For an increase in special allowances for working in adverse conditions
Barrow-in-Furness	25.3.74	29.3.74	950	—	5,000	Fitters, machinists, ancillary workers	—	In support of shipbuilding workers involved in stoppage over suspension of colleagues
Hessle	20.5.74	2.7.74	250	—	6,600	Welders	—	Dispute over change from contract price to piece price system of payment
Pallion	22.5.74	24.6.74	200	335	12,300	Labourers, crane drivers, slingers, fitters, etc	Semi-skilled machinists	Protest against recruitment of experienced machinists instead of training and upgrading unskilled workers
Clydebank	28.5.74	31.5.74	1,900	—	7,600	All production and clerical workers	—	Protest against reduced bonus payment due to failure to achieve production target
Barrow-in-Furness	3.7.74	16.7.74	1,200	—	11,900	All boilermaking trades	—	Failure to reach agreement on special allowance for working in adverse conditions
Billingham	22.7.74	27.9.74	95	1,500	13,800	Fitters, millwrights, electricians, lightmen	General workers	For parity of pay with boilermakers
Sunderland	12.8.74	25.10.74	1,400	500	96,000	Boilermaking trades	General workers	For improved pay offer giving parity with neighbouring yards
Hull	25.9.74	27.12.74	960	—	45,600	Ship-repairing tradesmen	—	Demand by skilled workers for improved pay offer
Barrow-in-Furness	14.10.74	8.11.74	2,000	7,000	145,000	Ancillary workers	Tradesmen and semi-skilled workers	Protest against new pay structure which, it was claimed, widened the differential between craftsmen and ancillary workers
Barrow-in-Furness	15.10.74	8.11.74	2,000	—	38,000	Fitters	—	Rejection of pay offer which included good timekeeping bonus
Birkenhead	15.10.74	29.11.74	3,650	1,850	151,000	Outfitting trades, office staff	Boilermaking trades	Claim by outfitting tradesmen for pay parity with boilermakers
Wallsend	14.11.74	10.1.75	580	6,580	109,600	Electricians	Platers, drillers, welders, plumbers	Electricians suspended by company for refusing to end industrial action in furtherance of pay claim
Motor vehicles								
Coventry	8.1.74	15.1.74	160	1,400	5,900	Control clerks	Production workers	Demand for extra payment following insertion of mobility clause in new pay agreement
Linwood	15.1.74	18.1.74	40	6,000	19,100	Skilled vehicle mechanics, electricians	Production workers	Inter-union disagreement over membership appropriate to new work on exhaust emission testing
Oxford	18.1.74	23.1.74	170	9,690	20,800	Internal drivers	Production workers	Dispute over interpretation of guaranteed week payments during period of three-day week working owing to electricity restrictions
Oxford	13.2.74	19.2.74	1,400	3,700	8,400	Toolroom workers, millwrights, maintenance staff	Assembly workers	Dissatisfaction over differences between plants on lay-off guarantees and grievances arising from three-day week working arrangements
Coventry	20.2.74	26.2.74	700	4,000	10,200	Indirect workers	Production workers	Protest against company's arrangement of working hours during period of electricity restrictions
Glasgow	6.3.74	22.3.74	120	330	5,500	Storemen	Fitters, labourers	Protest against company withholding pay award following workers' refusal to implement a system of stock control as part of the agreement
Coventry	15.3.74	22.3.74	50	1,500	9,300	Inspection staff	Production workers	Dissatisfaction with pay offer negotiated under annual pay review agreement
Oxford	21.3.74	27.3.74	6,400	—	16,400	Assembly workers	—	Dispute over retiming schedules and manning of assembly lines
Liverpool	22.3.74	30.3.74	280	2,000	7,500	Press shop workers	Assemblers, transport operatives, inspectors	For removal of foreman following disagreement with worker
Oxford	27.3.74	8.4.74	1,100	—	8,800	Manual workers (service division)	—	Rejection by Pay Board of application to bring forward date of annual wages review
Halewood	29.3.74	1.11.74	3,500	—	73,600	Hourly paid operatives	—	For an alternative shift pattern, within normal 40 hours worked, to eliminate Friday night shift

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1974

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Motor vehicles (continued)								
Oxford	2.4.74	8.4.74	2,400	4,000	32,000	Production workers	Production workers (body shop)	Protest against company's plans for increasing assembly track speeds
Telford	3.4.74	8.4.74	200	2,000	5,600	Material handlers	Production workers	Protest against suspension of a store loader-driver for alleged neglect causing loss of load
Oxford	5.4.74	29.4.74	150	12,500	110,300	Internal drivers	Production, assembly and maintenance workers	Protest against lay-off during an earlier stoppage by production workers; and against withdrawal of management recognition of shop steward
Birmingham	8.4.74	10.5.74	35	450	5,600	Labourers	Production workers	Protest against alleged under-manning
Workington	26.4.74	22.5.74	300	—	5,300	Assembly and production workers, labourers	—	Suspension of workers who refused to remove sanctions in support of wage demand for "new work"
Bolton	30.4.74	9.5.74	1,220	—	8,100	Shop floor and progress workers	—	Protest against rejection of pay claim based on increase in productivity
Bathgate	16.5.74	22.5.74	600	4,000	12,000	Clerical workers	Production workers	For shorter working week, one week's extra holiday and double time for overtime and night shift
Linwood	30.5.74	7.6.74	450	3,000	19,000	Car body assembly workers	Production workers	For an acceptable re-deployment agreement when affected by a dispute in another block
Leyland	12.6.74	19.6.74	2,245	7,300	9,500	Clerical staff	Production workers	For threshold agreement
Coventry	17.6.74	28.6.74	1,185	8,500	51,600	Clerical and supervisory staff	Production workers	For threshold agreement
Dunstable	25.6.74	29.6.74	1,575	—	7,500	Production electricians	—	Protest against alleged unfair dismissal of shop steward for holding meetings in company time
Leyland	27.6.74	12.7.74	8,530	—	94,700	Production workers	—	Dispute over company's proposals for the introduction of measured day work in place of piecework system
Swansea	17.7.74	19.7.74	1,900	—	5,100	Production workers	—	In support of a machinist suspended for refusing to increase output
Bathgate	6.8.74	13.8.74	450	4,200	129,400	Clerical workers	Production workers	Breakdown of annual pay negotiations
Longbridge	8.8.74	13.8.74	470	2,860	6,500	Toolsetters, assemblers, labourers	Transmission and engine shop workers	For reinstatement of two men allegedly unfairly dismissed
Solihull	12.8.74	16.8.74	175	3,165	13,700	Inspectors	Production and assembly workers	Re-grading claim not conceded by company
Halesowen	14.8.74	2.9.74	600	150	8,100	Production workers	Fitters, electricians, toolsetters	Union objection to relief forklift driver also being asked to drive a delivery van and subsequent withdrawal from mobility agreement
Coventry	16.8.74	2.9.74	90	1,500	17,500	Inspectors	Production workers	To have pay claim dealt with separately and in advance of talks on overall hourly pay scheme
Birmingham	22.8.74	4.9.74	1,700	1,500	26,500	Machine operators, assembly workers	Indirect labour force	For pay increase to restore relativity following award to indirect labour force
Halewood	9.9.74	30.9.74	760	8,000	132,200	Press operators, quality control inspectors	Production workers	Rejection of press operators' claim for a half-hour per shift preparation and clean-up time to preserve differentials with production workers to whom a similar claim had been conceded
Dagenham	9.9.74	2.10.74	1,300	12,395	143,700	Body and press shop workers	Rivet plant and engine workers	For increased shift allowances and for holiday payments to be calculated on average earnings
Stretford	19.9.74	20.11.74	70	1,200	57,100	Inspectors	Assembly and production workers	For re-grading and resultant pay increase
Longbridge	20.9.74	1.10.74	700	8,000	69,000	Body handlers, loaders, slingers, sequencers, marshalls, floaters	Assemblers, production workers	Objection by "semi-direct" workers to amount of pay increase relative to that awarded to assembly line workers
Coventry	30.9.74	7.10.74	320	8,750	24,400	Toolroom workers	Engine production workers	In support of pay claim to restore differentials with other workers
Dagenham	3.10.74	8.10.74	1,400	2,655	5,650	Skilled body plant workers	Body plant and assembly workers	For an interim pay award and re-establishment of differentials
Southall	4.10.74	8.11.74	2,500	—	61,900	Production workers	—	Breakdown in annual wage negotiations
Coventry	10.10.74	22.10.74	220	1,800	6,800	Paint shop workers, millwrights	Production workers	Series of one-day stoppages in protest against transfer of workers to rectify imbalance between sections
Linwood	11.10.74	14.10.74	700	3,500	6,500	Production workers	Production workers	In support of two workers who refused re-allocation to other jobs
Halewood	14.10.74	18.10.74	1,080	10,000	14,200	Maintenance workers	Production workers	For an increased shift allowance
Solihull	15.10.74	25.10.74	175	4,000	33,400	Inspectors	Assembly and production workers	For re-grading and resultant pay increase
Lincoln	17.10.74	1.11.74	1,200	—	14,400	Production workers	—	For improved "package" deal to cover sickness, overtime, holiday and pensions schemes
Oxford	4.11.74	5.11.74	250	6,300	6,200	Tuners	Assembly workers	Token stoppage in support of claim for skilled status and pay parity with maintenance workers
Birmingham	4.11.74	8.11.74	1,180	5,000	14,800	Press operatives, paint shop workers	Assembly and production workers	Objection to introduction of day work rates in place of piecework system
Coventry	7.11.74	22.11.74	45	5,000	51,600	Despatch clerks	Painters, trimmers	For an interim pay award pending negotiation of annual contract
Liverpool	13.11.74	25.11.74	295	3,335	31,600	Maintenance and other skilled workers	Semi-skilled and unskilled workers	Inter-union dispute in which a group of skilled workers refused to work with member of another union; other skilled workers withdrew labour in support
Coventry	25.11.74	20.12.74	1,000	7,500	141,400	Production workers	Production workers	For lay-off pay during an earlier stoppage by other workers at the same plant and for a guaranteed 40-hour week establishing this principle

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1974

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Aerospace equipment								
Chester	26.9.74	18.10.74	1,900	—	30,100	Production and assembly workers	—	For improved pay offer
Prestwick	2.10.74	11.10.74	350	920	6,000	Semi-skilled storemen, labourers	Skilled workers	For improved pay offer pro-rata to increase offered to skilled workers
Glasgow/East Kilbride/Blantyre	16.10.74	15.11.74	6,095	—	138,400	Skilled and semi-skilled workers, labourers, etc	—	For pay increase and consolidation of threshold payments
Bristol	11.10.74	21.10.74	2,300	—	15,600	Clerical staff	—	For improved pay offer and consolidation of threshold payments
All other vehicles								
Nottingham	23.10.74	11.11.74	1,300	1,300	30,100	Machinists	Machinists	Claim by pieceworkers for pay parity with day-rate workers within new wages structure
Metal goods not elsewhere specified								
Bilston	3.1.74	29.3.74	1,100	100	74,400	Manual workers	Manual workers	For pay increase in excess of maximum payable under government pay policy
Willenhall	9.1.74	17.5.74	125	—	7,900	Toolsetters	—	Protest against dismissal of convenor
Westhoughton	4.10.74	6.12.74	400	—	13,100	Maintenance engineers, and electricians, production workers, clerical staff	—	Suspension of maintenance workers who imposed restrictions, including refusal to use their own tools, in pursuance of pay claim
Welwyn Garden City	16.12.74	3.1.75	675	—	8,100	Hourly paid workers	—	Suspension of workers who refused to lift sanctions imposed in furtherance of claim for extension of threshold agreements
Textiles								
NE Lancs	12.1.74	26.1.74	4,500	—	8,300	Production workers	—	Refusal to work on Saturdays (one of three allocated working days during electricity restrictions) unless paid at time-and-a-half rate
Cramlington	29.3.74	19.7.74	95	—	7,300	Fitters, plumbers, electricians, joiners	—	For recognition of additional unions within bargaining unit
Workington	8.4.74	24.4.74	85	420	6,100	Weavers	Winders, beamers, overlookers	For a bonus increase based on work study timings
Barnsley	10.4.74	28.5.74	150	650	21,100	Operatives	Operatives	Breakdown in pay negotiations at annual review
Holywell	26.6.74	12.7.74	550	—	7,200	Various craftsmen	—	Over "clocking" arrangements at lunch break
Holywell	30.7.74	11.10.74	1,400	500	79,500	Process workers	Process workers	Manning dispute over change from manual to mechanical operation
Spennymoor	1.10.74	9.10.74	1,600	—	11,200	Machine operators, general duty men	—	Protest against suspension of seven workers for refusing to transfer to another part of factory
Skelmersdale	27.10.74	17.11.74	1,200	—	18,900	Weavers	—	Dissatisfaction with proposed new agreement about working practices
Paisley	27.11.74	5.12.74	50	2,800	14,400	Drivers (including fork lift truck)	Mill workers	Claim for pay parity after award to other road transport drivers in Scotland
Carrickfergus	19.12.74	10.1.75	410	140	7,700	Operatives	Maintenance workers	Dissatisfaction with pay increase negotiated under national agreement
Grimsby	20.12.74	2.1.75	1,100	—	7,300	Craftsmen, process workers	—	Suspension of production during period of non-co-operation due to some workers being put on overtime whilst the plant was on short-time as alternative to redundancies
Clothing and footwear								
St Helens	30.5.74	7.6.74	800	—	5,200	Production workers	—	For a threshold agreement
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc								
Barnsley	8.4.74	26.4.74	500	—	6,200	Machine operators, sorters	—	For pay increase
Harworth	17.4.74	17.5.74	75	1,200	20,700	Maintenance engineers	Process workers	For improved pay offer and recognition as separate bargaining unit with a view to establishing a craft differential
Dunbar	26.4.74	7.6.74	350	—	10,200	Fitters, electricians, process workers	—	For pay increase (condition money) in excess of maximum payable under government pay policy
Rugby	6.5.74	17.5.74	640	—	6,200	Operators, grinders, machine setters	—	For pay increase in excess of that payable under government pay policy
St Helens	25.6.74	2.8.74	2,850	1,000	5,300	Clerical workers	Clerical workers	For improved pay offer
St Helens	5.7.74	13.7.74	120	725	5,200	Machine operators	Production workers	Dissatisfaction with bonus offer
Timber, furniture, etc								
Doncaster	26.6.74	8.7.74	600	—	5,100	Production and transport workers	—	Demand by drivers for bonus scheme and subsequent refusal to negotiate with management on tax aspects
Paper, printing and publishing								
Harrow	3.4.74	24.9.74	340	—	8,100	Printing workers	—	Inter-union dispute over manning of new machines
Purfleet	14.5.74	24.5.74	820	—	7,400	Production workers	—	For a pay increase for operating new machinery
All areas in Great Britain	3.6.74	26.6.74	18,155	6,550	122,300	Craftsmen and printing grades	Machine operators, warehousemen, labourers	For improvement on pay offer already accepted by other unions as part of national agreement
Watford	10.6.74	26.7.74	240	2,500	23,400	Compositors	Print operatives	Demarcation dispute over work increasingly produced by photographic means within the area of another union
London/Alperton/Gateshead/Manchester/Harrow/Bracknell	10.7.74	20.9.74	545	—	27,500	Compositors, machine minders	—	For improved pay and overtime rates, reduction in working week and local bargaining rights
London EC1	27.11.74	29.11.74	130	6,870	21,000	Machine managers	Production and office staff	For pay increase

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1974

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Other manufacturing industries								
Wolverhampton	15.1.74	18.1.74	280	3,200	13,600	Millroom production workers	Rubber workers	Methods of payment of bonus during modernisation of production machinery
Clydebank	25.3.74	7.6.74	680	—	33,200	Maintenance engineers, rubber workers	—	For shorter working week and elimination of Friday night shift
Garston, Liverpool	24.5.74	28.2.75	1,890	—	57,600	Production workers	—	For a reduction in working hours
Gateshead	5.7.74	19.7.74	520	—	5,700	Process workers	—	Protest against suspension of workers who refused to work normally following breakdown in negotiations for new productivity deal
Barnsley	6.8.74	23.8.74	55	355	5,500	Fitters, electricians, machine setters	Transport and general workers	Disagreement in pay negotiations over payment for working overlapping periods at shift change-over
Coventry	13.8.74	9.9.74	560	5,200	60,600	Production workers	Assembly workers	For pay parity with company's main plants
Gateshead	14.10.74	16.11.74	100	850	22,700	Fitters, electricians, and allied trades	Process workers	For pay parity with skilled worker receiving higher rate for "historical reasons"
Erdington, Birmingham	6.11.74	6.11.74	7,645	—	7,600	Total workforce	—	Token stoppage for threshold payment in excess of maximum offered
Wolverhampton	17.10.74	18.10.74	230	3,500	6,300	Vulcanisers and ancillaries	Various grades	For pay increase for working in heat and dirty conditions
Construction								
Chester	1.3.74*	12.9.74	50	—	6,800	Carpenters, scaffolders, bricklayers, labourers	—	Protest against redundancies following a dispute over an alleged reduction in bonus payments
Stanford-Le-Hope	29.3.74	16.6.74	300	—	15,900	Mechanical, electrical and instrumentation workers	—	Over right claimed by contractors' panel to select employees for recruitment
Liverpool	23.4.74	7.6.74	200	50	7,800	Labourers	Joiners	For increased bonus payment and recognition by management of shop stewards
Isle of Grain	25.4.74	17.5.74	350	45	5,500	Riggers, erectors, skilled mechanical trades, electricians	Construction workers	For an increase in site "condition" money and bonus payments
Hirwaun	6.5.74	14.6.74	300	—	8,700	Drivers, labourers, banksmen, fitters, electricians	—	Claim by open-cast workers for a bonus increase and parity with surface workers in coalmining industry
Birmingham	8.5.74	31.5.74	300	—	5,300	Various building trades	—	For payment for period of earlier stoppage over dismissed worker and in protest against dismissal of employees who refused to recommence work
Cardenden, Fife	23.5.74	28.6.74	315	—	8,200	Open-cast mining workers	—	For increase in wage rates and fall-back bonus
Ellesmere Port	15.7.74	25.10.74	150	—	11,800	Gangers, scaffolders, joiners, drivers, labourers	—	Protest against the use of sub-contracting joiners following dismissal of joiners taking industrial action over a bonus scheme
Ellesmere Port	9.9.74	11.10.74	50	260	7,600	Engineers, supervisors, clerks, administrative staff	Construction workers	Protest at lack of success in six months' negotiations for salary increases and improved overtime rates
Dundee	1.10.74	15.11.74	240	45	9,500	Gas converters and fitters	Gas converters and fitters	Suspension of workers for operating "go-slow" measures over conditions of service and non-acceptance by some workers of terms of reinstatement
London	21.10.74	6.12.74	150	—	5,300	Tradesmen, labourers	—	Objection to employment on site of sub-contractor not approved by union conveners
Argyll	25.10.74	16.1.75	335	—	14,200	Scaffolders, steelfixers, plumbers, welders, burners, electricians, labourers	—	Demand by scaffolders and steelfixers for increased, consolidated, flat rate, supported by other workers
Newcastle	12.11.74	25.2.75	35	325	9,900	Scaffolders, labourers	Construction workers on site	For reinstatement of scaffolders dismissed for alleged industrial misconduct
Gas, electricity and water								
Greater London area	17.4.74	6.8.74	375	—	21,500	Clerical workers	—	For an increase in London weighting allowance
Belfast	8.11.74	15.11.74	4,100	—	22,800	Maintenance and clerical staff	—	For consolidation of bonus payments and improved overtime rates
Railways								
All areas in Great Britain	15.1.74	7.2.74	21,500	—	31,000	Locomotive engineers and firemen	—	Series of selective one-day stoppages over pay restructuring plan as affecting footplate grades
Port and inland water transport								
Liverpool/Birkenhead/Bromborough	17.4.74	23.5.74	7,500	—	32,200	Dockworkers	—	Series of one-day stoppages in protest against dismissal of shop steward
Hull/Liverpool/Bromborough	1.5.74	1.5.74	8,700	195	8,900	Dockworkers	Dockworkers	In support of claim that May Day should be a public holiday
Liverpool	17.6.74	16.8.74	300	—	13,400	Plant operators and maintenance staff	—	For pay increase
Liverpool	23.9.74	23.9.74	6,500	—	6,500	Dockworkers	—	For threshold agreement
Road passenger transport								
Belfast	1.4.74	16.5.74	385	1,345	34,600	Maintenance workers	Drivers, conductors, cleaners	Claim by provincial bus engineers for pay parity with city bus maintenance staff
Bathgate	3.9.74	27.9.74	270	—	5,100	Drivers, conductors	—	Over condition and age of particular vehicles in use
Central Scotland	30.9.74	18.10.74	1,425	—	9,000	Drivers, conductors	—	For an increased basic wage
Glasgow	20.10.74	8.11.74	3,500	—	52,500	Drivers, conductors	—	For an improved interim wage offer pending national negotiations
Various areas in Scotland	15.11.74	27.12.74	8,625	800	171,000	Drivers, conductors	Ancillary workers, clerical staff	For pay increase and shorter working hours

* Continuation of stoppage recorded for the period 7.9.73-28.2.74 in annual data for stoppages beginning in 1973 (see June 1974 Gazette, page 514, last item).

Table 4 (continued) Prominent stoppages in 1974

Industry and locality	Date when stoppage		Number of workers involved		Number of working days lost	Type of worker involved		Cause or object
	began	ended	directly	indirectly		directly	indirectly	
Road haulage contracting Liverpool/Bootle/Kirkby	13.5.74	12.7.74	200	—	8,800	Drivers, fitters, loaders, mates	—	For guaranteed week, including overtime, increased night subsistence and a sickness scheme
All areas in Scotland	30.9.74	8.11.74	5,580	195	63,700	Drivers, mates	Maintenance workers	For an immediate wage settlement in advance of the outcome of official negotiations
Northern Ireland	21.10.74	15.11.74	2,000	500	44,100	Drivers, mates	Clerical staff	Rejection of pay claim
Various areas in Great Britain	28.10.74	12.11.74	3,455	—	21,200	Drivers, mates, mechanics, supervisors	—	Protest against delay in pay negotiations at national level
Air transport London (Heathrow)	7.5.74	21.5.74	3,200	—	34,300	Cabin crews	—	General dissatisfaction with pay, hours and conditions of service
Distributive trades Sunderland	21.3.74	24.4.74	3,030	—	33,600	Agents and office staff	—	For a higher rate of commission
Cardiff/Swansea/Aberbeeg/Aberystwyth	21.5.74	15.7.74	230	—	8,200	Drivers, draymen, warehousemen	—	For a new package deal on pay and conditions
Northern Ireland	15.10.74	22.10.74	955	3,695	22,900	Bread salesmen	Bakers, shop assistants, maintenance and clerical staff	Demand by bread salesmen for improved discounts to enable them to compete with supermarkets
Basingstoke	1.11.74	13.11.74	1,010	—	5,300	Bacon packers, production workers, warehouse and canteen staff	—	Over non-payment of "step payment" when employees claimed work target was reached
Northern Ireland	21.12.74	22.1.75	1,200	600	39,600	Driver-operatives (milk)	Drivers, roundsmen (milk)	For pay increase and improved fringe benefits
Professional and scientific services Glasgow	7.1.74	11.1.74	1,000	—	5,000	Ambulance drivers and attendants	—	Protest against restriction of pay to actual hours worked following bar on answering all but emergency calls in pursuance of national pay claim
Various areas in Great Britain	6.5.74	23.8.74	1,170	—	13,600	Hospital technicians, radiographers	—	For a pay increase, reevaluation of duties and an interim award pending final settlement
Inner and Outer London area	11.7.74	11.7.74	35,000	—	17,500	Teachers	—	Dissatisfaction with London weighting allowances recommended by Pay Board
Scotland	1.10.74	19.12.74	40,000	—	175,000	Teachers	—	Series of selective one-day stoppages, and three-day stoppages on rota basis in support of campaign for interim pay offer pending report of Lord Houghton's committee set up to examine teachers' pay scales
Public administration and defence London Boroughs	11.3.74	9.8.74	2,290	—	111,000	Clerical grades	—	Selective stoppages in support of claim for improved London weighting allowance
Pontypridd	24.9.74	11.10.74	450	—	5,400	Local authority craftsmen, manual workers	—	Protest against outside appointment of park superintendent when suitably experienced employee was available
Glasgow	30.9.74	25.10.74	640	—	10,300	Corporation drivers, cleansing operators, stunners, trolley-men, gatemen	—	Rejection of claim for pay increase pending negotiations at national level
Glasgow/Clydebank areas	7.10.74	29.11.74	150	—	6,000	Sewage workers	—	For pay increase
Kensington, London	4.11.74	19.12.74	300	—	10,200	Refuse collectors	—	Protest against offer of alternative jobs of a lower grade to group of dustmen
Cheshunt/Hoddesdon	11.11.74	12.12.74	280	—	6,700	Local authority outdoor manual workers	—	For parity of London weighting with GLC workers
South Tyneside	11.11.74	6.12.74	1,300	—	13,000	Local authority manual workers, school meal attendants	—	Rejection of claim for mobility allowance pending negotiations at national level

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

Many stoppages were relatively small, and of short duration. About half lasted not more than four days, and rather less than half involved fewer than 100 workers. Stoppages in which under 500 working days were lost accounted for 53 per cent of the total. Stoppages lasting more than 12 days accounted for 18 per cent of the total. Only 1.4 per cent of all stoppages involved the loss of 50,000 or more working days but in aggregate these account for nearly two-thirds of all days lost.

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

Review 1954-1974

Figures relating to stoppages of work due to industrial disputes since 1954 are given in table 9.

The number of stoppages which began in 1974 (2,922) was slightly higher than in 1973 but 25 per cent less than the highest annual figure so far recorded (3,906 in 1970). As in 1973, stoppages in 1974 over pay included a number associated with restriction of negotiations, and rejection of offers made, within the limits for pay increases imposed by the government's counter-inflation measures while these remained in operation; there were also a number of stoppages over the negotiation or implementation of threshold agreements.

The figure of 14,750,000 working days lost through stoppages in progress in 1974 was about twice the number lost in 1973. However, more than a third of the total was attributable to the national coal mining stoppage from February 10 to March 8, 1974. The loss in 1974

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

Industry	REGION											
	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Northern Ireland	United Kingdom
Number of workers* involved in 1974 in all stoppages in progress												
Mining and quarrying	3,100	—	400	20,200	61,000	86,700	12,500	47,500	46,200	29,800	†	307,400
Metal manufacture	1,500	—	500	38,700	6,000	11,400	1,400	2,500	29,300	7,000	†	98,400
Engineering	18,300	2,300	5,000	36,300	10,700	25,000	32,200	35,400	11,500	45,400	6,200	228,400
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	500	300	100	100	—	—	2,700	14,900	30,500	†	6,500	1,400
Motor vehicles	91,400	6,300	100	99,200	1,400	2,200	56,800	800	6,800	†	31,700	—
Aerospace equipment	2,000	—	3,000	1,400	100	500	5,600	600	—	—	7,500	—
All other vehicles	—	—	—	3,300	3,000	2,200	—	—	—	—	100	—
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,400	†	200	9,600	1,000	2,700	4,900	1,100	1,400	5,000	200	27,400
Textiles, clothing and footwear	300	200	800	200	1,700	6,800	10,000	3,500	5,300	5,500	2,600	36,900
All other manufacturing industries	51,300	8,700	19,200	24,500	14,600	25,500	35,000	17,900	7,700	32,500	2,400	239,400
Construction	4,200	—	400	900	400	2,100	4,500	3,600	1,500	4,700	200	22,400
Transport and communication	22,500	1,400	2,100	3,000	4,700	16,200	37,900	9,300	6,000	27,100	4,900	135,100
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	49,800	700	6,700	2,900	1,700	6,800	7,100	9,300	3,800	46,800	12,600	148,300
Total, all industries and services	246,400	19,800	38,400	240,200	106,300	190,800	222,800	162,000	119,500	249,500	30,600	1,626,400
Number of working days* lost in 1974 in all stoppages in progress												
Mining and quarrying	61,000	—	1,000	403,000	1,171,000	1,478,000	242,000	943,000	782,000	546,000	†	5,628,000
Metal manufacture	13,000	—	1,000	435,000	39,000	66,000	16,000	29,000	263,000	31,000	†	892,000
Engineering	173,000	14,000	23,000	281,000	119,000	195,000	211,000	233,000	62,000	614,000	80,000	2,005,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,000	1,000	†	†	—	51,000	239,000	375,000	†	23,000	2,000	693,000
Motor vehicles	456,000	20,000	1,000	568,000	15,000	10,000	457,000	9,000	14,000	204,000	—	1,755,000
Aerospace equipment	4,000	—	23,000	12,000	†	1,000	40,000	3,000	—	146,000	—	229,000
All other vehicles	—	—	—	11,000	32,000	6,000	—	—	—	†	—	49,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,000	†	1,000	128,000	5,000	13,000	21,000	5,000	7,000	23,000	1,000	214,000
Textiles, clothing and footwear	1,000	†	3,000	1,000	7,000	37,000	42,000	29,000	98,000	23,000	14,000	255,000
All other manufacturing industries	284,000	32,000	118,000	145,000	39,000	160,000	249,000	113,000	36,000	210,000	20,000	1,406,000
Construction	43,000	—	1,000	11,000	3,000	16,000	70,000	18,000	23,000	67,000	1,000	252,000
Transport and communication	85,000	2,000	5,000	11,000	10,000	35,000	116,000	28,000	14,000	319,000	81,000	705,000
All other non-manufacturing industries and services	208,000	4,000	7,000	12,000	6,000	21,000	33,000	64,000	25,000	217,000	70,000	666,000
Total, all industries and services	1,339,000	73,000	184,000	2,018,000	1,446,000	2,090,000	1,736,000	1,849,000	1,325,000	2,423,000	267,000	14,750,000

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

† Less than 50 workers or 500 working days.

Table 9 Stoppages in years 1954-1974

Year	Number of stoppages beginning in year	Number of workers* involved in stoppages			Aggregate number of working days lost in stoppages		
		Beginning in year		In progress in year	Beginning in year		In progress in year
		Directly	Indirectly	000's	(a)	(b)	000's
1954	1,989	402	46	450	2,441	2,480	2,457
1955	2,419	599	60	671	3,741	3,788	3,781
1956	2,648	464	43	508	2,036	2,051	2,083
1957	2,859	1,275	81	1,359	8,398	8,399	8,412
1958	2,629	456	67	524	3,461	3,474	3,462
1959	2,093	522	123	646	5,257	5,280	5,270
1960	2,832	698†	116	819†	3,001	3,049	3,024
1961	2,686	673	98	779	2,998	3,038	3,046
1962	2,449	4,297	123	4,423	5,757	5,778	5,798
1963	2,068	455	135	593	1,731	1,997	1,755
1964	2,524	700†	172	883†	2,011	2,030	2,277
1965	2,354	673	195	876	2,906	2,932	2,925
1966	1,937	414†	116	544†	2,372	2,395	2,398
1967	2,116	551†	180	734†	2,765	2,783	2,787
1968	2,378	1,426	182	2,258†	4,672	4,719	4,690
1969	3,116	1,460	228†	1,665†	6,799	6,925	6,846
1970	3,906	1,460	333	1,801	10,854	10,908	10,980
1971	2,228	863†	308†	1,178†	13,497	13,589	13,551
1972	2,497	1,448†	274†	1,734†	23,816	23,923	23,909
1973	2,873	1,103	410	1,528	7,089	7,145	7,197
1974	2,922	1,161	461	1,626	14,694	14,845	14,750

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

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

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

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

however, was substantially less than in 1972, when again a significant proportion of the days lost was attributable to a national coal mining stoppage in the early part of that year. If days lost in these two national coal mining stoppages in 1972 and 1974 are excluded from their respective years, the 1974 figure remains 28 per cent higher than that for 1973, but lower than that for any year in the period 1970-72 when the impact of a few large-scale stoppages in other industries was also considerable.

Industrial action other than stoppages

During 1974 there were also a number of industrial disputes where the action taken did not involve a stoppage of work. Prominent examples of such action were:

● A national overtime ban by workers in the coal mining industry began in November 1973 in protest against the pay offer of the National Coal Board under stage 3 of the Government's incomes policy. The action was escalated to a national stoppage in February 1974 before a settlement was achieved.

● Most of British Rail's footplate staff imposed an official embargo on overtime, rest day and Sunday working from December 11, 1973 over a pay restructuring issue. The matter subsequently became the subject of arbitration by the Railway Staff National Tribunal and the ban was lifted on February 12, 1974.

London weighting—indices of changes in costs

IN reply to a Parliamentary Question on March 6, 1975 the Secretary of State for Employment announced that the existing published series of index numbers of rents and other housing costs and fares in the Greater London area and in the rest of the United Kingdom would be replaced by the more extensive price index numbers needed to recalculate the London weighting allowances established last year. These new price index numbers will be published in June each year, referring to the preceding April.

Revised London weighting allowances were negotiated last year for many groups on national rates of pay in the light of the information about the additional costs in inner and outer London in relation to the rest of the United Kingdom for:

- i housing,
- ii travel to work, and
- iii other costs, and
- iv a suggested allowance for extra wear and tear and lower standards of housing for those working in London,

set out in the *Advisory Report on London Weighting* prepared by the Pay Board (Cmnd 5660). This information related to the position as in April 1974.

The negotiated allowances did not follow a uniform pattern, being related to the circumstances of particular groups, with difference of coverage and in some cases giving different weights to particular costs (for example where free or subsidised accommodation is provided). The department is therefore publishing in this article information to show the percentage change between April 1974 and April 1975 in the additional costs in inner London and outer London in relation to the rest of the United Kingdom for items i to iii above and in the costs equivalent of the general allowance for wear and tear, etc. A combined index is provided for all these items weighted according to the relative weights for these additional costs implied in the Pay Board's report, as indicated in table 1. This combined index will provide a general guide to changes in additional costs for the convenience of most groups, while the basic elements can of course be combined using different weights or making such other adjustments as may be desired to meet the circumstances of particular groups. The index numbers in table 1 are confined to changes in additional costs and it will be for negotiators to determine how they should be reflected in the actual allowances paid.

Table 1 Changes in additional costs for Inner London and Outer London—April 1975

	Inner London		Outer London	
	Weight	Index	Weight	Index
Housing	35.5	112.8	40.6	111.1
Travel	18.3	131.4	6.8	121.0
Other costs	20.1	122.8	40.6	122.8
Wear and tear	26.1	121.7	12.0	121.7
Total	100	120.5	100	117.8

The indices for housing, travel and other costs have been calculated by first applying the eight pairs of indices given in table 2 to the 1974 expenditure figures given in Appendix VI of the Pay Board report, then obtaining from these by subtraction the differences in costs at April 1975 prices and finally expressing these differences as a percentage of the differences in costs in April 1974. The index used for wear and tear is the overall retail prices index which in April 1975, taking April 1974 as 100, was 121.7.

The weights are based on the differences in costs, in April 1974, between London (inner or outer) and the rest of the United Kingdom. They are calculated by expressing the difference for each set of costs as a percentage of the overall difference. The figures for the wear and tear component are those implied by the general allowances indicated in the report. These general allowances (£105 for inner London and £24 for outer London) represented additions to pay. Accordingly, for the purpose of allocating an appropriate weight in table 1, they have been adjusted by the then standard rate of income tax (by applying the factor of 67/100) to convert them from an income basis to a basis equivalent to the costs, or expenditures, for the other three components.

Pairs of indices

The pairs of indices outlined by the Pay Board (see Appendix VI) are as follows:

Table 2 Prices indices for Greater London and for the rest of the United Kingdom—April 1975

April 1974 = 100

Description of index	Greater London	Rest of the United Kingdom
A Average mortgage costs (interest only, net of tax relief) of all owner occupiers	109	111
B Rates net of rebates	145	139
C Local government rents net of rebates	102	110
D Private rents net of rebates	102	106
E Rail and underground fares	132	127
F Bus and other public transport fares	123	128
G Running costs of private motor vehicles excluding overheads	128	129
H Cost of other items of expenditure	122.8	122.8

Note: Table B of Appendix VI of the Pay Board report was slightly incorrect (expenditure figures had not been adjusted for sex and age); the table should have read as follows:

Table B Composition of expenditure on travel to work, averaged over all public sector employees by area, April 1974

Item	Expenditure		
	Inner London	Outer London	Rest of the UK
	£	£	£
Rail and underground fares	69	11	2
Bus and other public transport fares	15	14	13
Running costs of private motor vehicles	19	38	39
Total travel to work	103	63	54

Monthly index of wages and salaries per unit of output

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

The most recent figures available are contained in the table below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this *Gazette*, page 610.

This series is currently being revised to include data based on the 1974 Census of Employment and adjustments to the monthly index of average earnings. The figures in the table below are unchanged since the May issue of this *Gazette*. The revised series will be published in the next issue.

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	86.0	86.3	86.6	86.7	86.6	86.7	87.6	89.0	90.4	91.2	92.0	93.0
1970	94.3	95.7	96.8	98.2	99.1	99.9	100.7	101.4	102.2	103.0	104.0	104.8
1971	105.7	106.9	107.4	107.1	106.9	107.6	108.5	109.1	110.3	111.2	111.6	112.1
1972	113.0	*	115.6	116.3	116.7	117.6	118.5	119.5	120.1	120.5	120.4	119.8
1973	118.8	117.7	118.4	120.4	122.6	123.7	124.0	125.0	126.1	127.8	131.6	134.1
1974	134.6	134.1	134.2	137.1	139.8	144.2	147.4	151.5	156.0	161.7	168.8	171.9
1975	173.6											

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

Employment of women and young persons: special exemption orders

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Health and Safety Executive, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on April 30, 1975, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	28,860	1,168	2,192	32,220
Double day shifts ‡	42,913	2,843	2,621	48,377
Long spells	12,959	348	1,328	14,635
Night shifts	49,019	1,547	—	50,566
Part-time work§	21,523	40	19	21,582
Saturday afternoon work	7,351	331	401	8,083
Sunday work	46,245	1,272	1,997	49,514
Miscellaneous	4,012	364	169	4,545
Total	212,882	7,913	8,727	229,522

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

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

‡ Includes 18,399 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.

Training Research Register 1972-73

The latest advances in training research should be of interest to all well informed personnel managers, lecturers and training staff. The Training Research Register, published annually, is a comprehensive classified guide to all current and recently completed research in industrial and commercial training and related fields such as manpower planning, occupational choice and selection. Nearly 500 projects are described in detail in the 1972-73 edition, which has just been published.

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
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Language training centre opened

A NEW centre for industrial language training was opened by Mr John Fraser, Parliamentary Under Secretary for the Department of Employment, on May 28.

Last year the Department of Employment, the Home Office and the Department of Education and Science launched a scheme to promote language tuition for immigrant workers. This meets 75 per cent of the cost to a local education authority of setting up a unit for providing language training at the place of work. The Government have recognised that the only fully satisfactory point at which language training can be given to people with jobs is at the workplace, and that action is needed on a national basis.

Central source

The National Centre for Industrial Language Training has been set up as a central source of guidance and support for the language training at work scheme.

The centre and its staff are already

engaged in carrying out their main responsibilities. These include providing an information service about industrial language training, including the organization of projects; developing and disseminating teaching materials and aids for English language training at work; the in-service training of specialist staff, the provision of a resource centre and a professional point of contact for such teachers nationally; and technical assistance advice with assessment, evaluation, working methods and audio visual aids.

Some problems

Although many people in manufacturing industry and some service industries see no problems, said Mr Fraser, when opening the centre, they are there.

There is firstly the problem of interpreters. However competent they may be, to communicate through them leads to time lost and there is also serious risk of misrepresentation.

Secondly, there is the familiar feature of

the build-up of immigrant work groups. There may be occasions when there is good reason for these to exist but when the work unit, which may be confined to the less attractive work, is sealed off and insulated from other parts of the workplace by the difficulty of communication, there are potentially serious economic and social consequences.

Another problem created by the language barrier is that supervisors and first line managers have to supervise workers much more closely when they suspect that they may be misunderstood. Obvious problems arise over observing safety regulations, and quality standards may not be maintained.

A good start has been made to resolving some of the problems, but the success of the scheme ultimately depends on industry, and on the members of minority groups themselves. The advantages of overcoming language barriers far outweigh short term disadvantages about the cost of training provided in working time, and it will be for industry to use the facilities as they become available.

Benefits of training

Mr Fraser pointed to the growing list of cases studies of employers and employees who have mutually benefited from training in terms of improved labour relations, improvements in productivity and individual job satisfaction.

"Trade unions too can play a most effective part in persuading management of the need for training, and trade unions themselves benefit as minority workers are enabled to participate in their affairs," said Mr Fraser.

Important role

The leaders of minority groups can also play an important role in persuading their members of the value of language training and persuading them to use the facilities wherever possible.

A failure of communication can often end in tragedy. People's skill, talent and potential can be hemmed in by failure to be able to communicate. "This centre," said Mr Fraser, "is a monument to our optimism and a key to equal opportunity."

Mr John Fraser, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State for Employment (centre) at the opening of the new language training centre at Southall on May 28



Training to help disabled people

A national training centre for disablement resettlement officers (DROs), the first of its kind in Great Britain, was opened in Leeds on June 2. DROs are employed by the Employment Service Agency to help disabled people find and keep suitable jobs. Last year they placed over 74,000 disabled people in employment.

The centre at Oaktree House, 408 Oakwood Lane, offers more specialised training than was available in the past. It provides a basic 10-week course for newly-appointed DROs, who have already been trained in interview and employment skills.

During the course, the DROs will receive intensive instruction with an emphasis on assessment and guidance

skills, under the supervision of a senior training officer, and a team of psychologists and tutors.

Volunteers from the Leeds employment rehabilitation centre, where disabled people are helped back to full working fitness, and the nearby St James's hospital, which has been associated with DRO training for about 20 years, will help in interview training.

There are 560 DROs, mainly operating through the agency's jobcentres and employment offices throughout the country. The in-depth training provided by the new centre will equip them to deal with the greater demands made upon them, as more people with severe disabilities take on the challenge of a job.

Unemployed executives

It is surprising how many managers who have done a first class job selling their company, lack the ability to market themselves, according to Mr Geoff Crosby, Director of Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER).

PER has often found that a management executive who has been a recruiter of staff, lacks an insight into the way the job market operates and the facilities which are there to help.

One day seminars

In order to help unemployed executives, who through no fault of their own are in occupations for which, at the moment, there is no demand, PER has started a series of one day seminars, to be held at PER offices in London, Manchester and Birmingham. Unemployed managers and executives have been invited to attend these seminars, which are free. Each seminar will cater for about 30 people.

The seminars aim to provide executives with an opportunity to reassess their prospects, in the light of PER's advice on the job market and opportunities for retraining in a new career.

The seminars will tell people about a wide range of training and retraining

Guide to Safety Act

The Health and Safety Commission has recently published four booklets on the Health and Safety at Work etc Act. They are intended as a guide to help employers, employees, the self employed and anyone else concerned understand their responsibilities and obligations under the new Act.

Copies of the booklets, *Advice to employers*, *Advice to the self employed*, *Advice to employees and the Act outlined*, can be obtained free of charge from the local offices of the Health and Safety Executive, which are represented by HM Factories Inspectorate, the Mines and Quarries Inspectorate, Explosives, Nuclear Installations and Alkali Works Inspectorate. The local offices can also give advice on the provisions of the Act as they relate to particular premises.

opportunities open to them through the Training Services Agency; advise them on the realities of the current job market; explain what they can do to help themselves; tell them about the work of the Occupational Guidance Service; and check that the job requirements they have given to PER are complete, up to date, and cover all possible avenues.

Rehabilitation

Every year people who have been ill or injured are lost to the work force. This is not only a waste of resources, it is also soul-destroying to the people themselves.

In order to encourage employers to make full use of the disablement resettlement service, for their own benefit as well as that of disabled people, the Employment Service Agency has recently published an illustrated booklet, *Employing Disabled People*, which is aimed at showing employers that disabled people can be valuable and efficient workers, given a fair chance.

Range of facilities

The booklet sets out the range of facilities that an employer can call on, such as expert help from disablement resettlement officers, employment rehabilitation centres and training courses—and gives the success stories of eight disabled people.

Employers can get free copies of the booklet from any jobcentre or employment office.

Action on equal pay

Following the reference of the glove manufacturing industry's collective agreement on pay and conditions of work to the Industrial Arbitration Board, the Glove National Joint Standing Committee has decided that women in the industry should be paid the same as men.

The decision has been endorsed by the IAB.

Speedy outcome

Mr John Fraser, Under Secretary of State for Employment, who referred the collective agreement to the Board under the Equal Pay Act, said he was delighted at the helpful and speedy outcome.

"This represents the first direct action that the Government has been able to take to further the cause of equality under the Act" he said.

The Board also advised that references to men only in the industry's form of indenture should be altered by inserting words such as "he/she", showing that both men and women would be considered for training.

News and notes

Guide to job evaluation

The Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service (ACAS) has issued its first guide booklet,* on job evaluation.

Job evaluation is concerned with assessing the relative demands of different jobs, usually to give a basis for relating rates of pay to differences in job requirements. For instance, the Equal Pay Act requires from the end of the year that men and women doing the same or broadly similar work, as well as those doing different work given an equal value under a job evaluation scheme, should get equal pay.

The booklet stresses that job evaluation does not fix pay, which is done separately by negotiations between management and unions, and it warns that job evaluation is not an exact science because any assessment of a job's total demand in relation to another's "will always be subjective".

To be successful, such an operation must have the backing of all concerned—management, workers and union representatives.

In this context, it looks at the advantages and limitations of job evaluation and

different ways of doing it, recommending that firms should get expert advice before acting because false starts can be "expensive and damaging to industrial relations".

ACAS has also recently published its first report† of a panel of investigation into an industrial dispute. The report covers the British Leyland, Cowley, dispute with the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) and Transport and General Workers Union (TGWU) on how to classify workers doing engine tuning jobs at the Cowley plant in Oxford. It sets out details of the company and work organisation; the panel's inquiries; the different parties' views; and the panel's final conclusions and recommendations.

It also includes the written submissions of the unions and the company, outlines the development of the dispute and lists people contacted during the inquiry.

* Single copies of the booklet *Job evaluation* can be obtained free from any ACAS office, or from the head office at Cleland House, Page Street, London SW1.
† Copies of the report can also be obtained from the above address.

Training levies

Proposals by three training boards, the Paper and paper products industry, the Engineering industry and the Printing and publishing industry for a levy on employers, have been approved by the Secretary of State for Employment.

From June 25, employers within the scope of the Paper and paper products industry training board are liable to a levy equal to one per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975.

Employers whose payroll is less than £55,000 will be exempt from the levy.

The levy will be used to make grants mainly for the planning and implementation of systematic training based on an assessment of training needs.

From June 18, employers within the scope of the Engineering industry training board are liable for a levy equal to one per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975. This does not apply to the foundry industry.

Employers in the engineering construction sector, with a payroll of less than £50,000 and all other employers with a payroll of less than £150,000 will be exempt from the levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for a wide range of training in the industry, including the training of managers and supervisors. Grants will also be available for group training schemes.

Employers within the scope of the Printing and publishing industry training board will, from July 8, be liable to a levy equal to 0.9 per cent of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975 or £20 per employee, whichever is less.

Employers whose payroll is less than £27,500, or whose average number of employees does not exceed the number specified in the schedule to the order for their particular group of activities, will not be assessed to levy.

The levy will be used to make grants for the preparation of company training plans, employment of training staff, management development, external and internal off-the-job courses, the provision of industrial training for sandwich course students and the first year employment of graduates and diploma holders.

Employers may appeal to an independent tribunal against assessment.

Deaths and diseases

March

In March, 28 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 36 in February. This total included 21 arising from factory processes, seven from building operations and works of engineering construction, and none in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included 12 in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended March 29, compared with four in the four weeks ended March 1. These 12 included nine underground coal mine workers and three in quarries, compared with two and two a month earlier.

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

In March, two seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with 15 in February.

In March, 10 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised three of chrome ulceration, three of lead poisoning, three of aniline poisoning, and one of epitheliomatous ulceration.

April

In April, 24 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 28 in March. This total included 11 arising from factory processes, 12 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and one in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included three in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended April 26, compared with 12 in the four weeks ended March 29. These three included three underground coal mine workers and none in quarries, compared with nine and three a month earlier.

In the railway service there were three fatal accidents in April and one in the previous month.

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

In April, 22 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised seven of chrome ulceration, two of lead poisoning, two of aniline poisoning, eight of compressed air illness, one of anthrax and two of epitheliomatous ulceration.

Canteen wages council

A Commission of Inquiry under the Wages Councils Act, 1959, has been appointed to advise the Secretary of State for Employment on objections to the proposed abolition of the Industrial staff canteen undertakings wages council.

On June 25, 1974 and again on November 1, 1974 the Secretary of State gave formal notice of his intention to abolish this wages council and made available copies of the draft abolition order. Objections having been received, the Secretary of State has decided to refer the draft order to a commission for inquiry and report.

The commission consists of two independent members, and one representative of employers and one representative of workers.

The secretary of the commission is Mr P. Tolfree, Advisory, Conciliation and Arbitration Service, Cleland House, Page Street, London SW1 4ND

The commission will consider representations to the reference which is its duty to consider. These should be made in writing to the commission at the above address before July 29, 1975.

Community Industry

Community Industry, the community work projects scheme, is to be further extended in South Wales. The unit in Rhymney Valley for 40 young people is to be expanded to a 100—place unit operating throughout the Mid-Glamorgan county.

The extension of the scheme in Mid-Glamorgan brings the number of places nationally up to 2,000. Over 1,500 of these places have already been filled.

Regular employment

The scheme is designed to prepare for regular employment young people who find it difficult to obtain and keep jobs. It provides full-time, but temporary employment and places special emphasis on the social and personal needs of the young people involved.

Of the 5,000 young people who have passed through Community Industry since it began in 1972, over half are known to have entered full-time employment.

The scheme has been financed by the Department of Employment since 1971, with assistance from the local authorities in the areas where the scheme operates.

Arbitration on teachers' pay

Mr Gerald Angel has been appointed chairman of the arbitration body set up at the request of the chairman of the Burnham Committee, following the committee's failure to agree on the pay of teachers in primary and secondary schools in England and Wales.

Mr Martin Jukes and Professor Ken Alexander have been appointed members.

The scope of the reference to arbitration covers the salaries of qualified teachers in maintained primary and secondary schools from April 1, 1975 to March 31, 1976, and other related issues.

Equal pay publicity

The Department of Employment has mounted a new equal pay publicity campaign aimed at women employees. It reminds them of their rights under the Equal Pay Act and advises them on the action they can take if they feel they are not being paid equally to men for the same or broadly similar work.

The new campaign, consisting of two separate series of advertisements, will cover national daily and Sunday papers, and women's magazines, and will run during the months of June, September and October.

The department has run previous campaigns, one of which began last autumn and carried the equivalent message to employers, reminding them of their obligations under the Act.

New leaflet

To coincide with the opening of the new campaign, the department has published a leaflet for women, *Equal Pay for Women—what you should know about it*, which explains the provisions of the Act, steps that women can take and how an industrial tribunal—to which equal pay cases will be referred—operates. This leaflet is available free from unemployment benefit offices, employment offices and jobcentres.

The Equal Pay Act comes into force on December 29 this year. After that date, women employees must be paid the same rates as men for the same work at the same establishment, for work which is broadly similar, or for work which has been given an equal value under a job evaluation scheme.

News and notes

Monthly Statistics

Summary

Note: The table giving the detailed industrial analysis of employees in employment, which normally appears in this monthly section, has been held over pending revisions incorporating information from the Census of Employment.

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-April 1975 was 9,393,800. The total included 7,483,200 in manufacturing industries, and 1,219,200 in construction. The total in these production industries was 48,900 lower than that for March 1975 and 268,700 lower than in April 1974. The total in manufacturing industries was 52,100 lower than in March 1975 and 207,800 lower than in April 1974. The number in construction was 2,000 higher than in March 1975 and 69,100 lower than in April 1974. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 91.9 (92.5 at mid-March) and for manufacturing industries 91.8 (92.4 at mid-March).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on May 12, 1975 was 798,796. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 816,700, representing 3.6 per cent of all employees, compared with 759,900 in April 1975. In addition, there were 14,259 unemployed school-leavers, so that the total number unemployed was 813,055, a fall of 86,674 since April. This total represents 3.6 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in May, 294,349 (35.8 per cent) had been recorded for up to 8 weeks, 176,112 (21.4 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 96,395 (11.7 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 7, 1975 was 164,104; 9,315 lower than on April 9, 1975. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 155,600, compared with 173,300 in April. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on May 7, 1975 was 37,471; 3,380 lower than on April 9, 1975.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on May 12, 1975 was 91,097, a rise of 18,440, since April 14.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended April 19, 1975 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,670,400. This is about 31.0 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 13.96 millions (14.28 millions in March).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 236,700 or about 4.4 per cent of all operatives, each losing 11½ hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At May 31, 1975, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 174.2 and 175.2 compared with 168.3 and 169.2 at April 30.

Index of retail prices

At May 13, 1975, the official retail prices index was 134.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 129.1 at April 15. The index for food was 132.7 compared with 130.7 at April 15.

Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in May which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 181, involving approximately 58,700 workers. During the month approximately 104,800 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 861,000 working days were lost, including 478,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

Overtime and short-time in manufacturing industries

In the week ended April 19, 1975, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,670,400 or about 31.0 per cent of all operatives, each working about 8 hours on average.

In the same week, the estimated number on short-time was 236,700 or 4.4 per cent of all operatives, each losing about 11 hours on average.

Estimates by industry, shown in the table below, are based on returns from a sample of employers. They do not take account of the results of the June 1974 Census of Employment.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: Week ended April 19, 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES WORKING OVERTIME				OPERATIVES ON SHORT-TIME								
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent)	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week		Working part of week		Total		Hours lost		
			Total (000's)	Average per operative working overtime	Number of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short- time
Food, drink and tobacco	176.4	32.0	1,613.7	9.1	2.0	79.0	11.3	82.9	7.3	13.3	2.4	161.9	12.2
Food industries (211-229)	134.2	30.5	1,266.2	9.4	1.9	78.0	11.2	82.4	7.4	13.1	3.0	160.4	12.2
Drink industries (231-239)	37.3	42.9	318.7	8.5	—	1.0	0.1	0.5	4.0	0.2	0.2	1.5	10.1
Tobacco (240)	4.9	20.0	28.7	5.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	8.9	35.8	81.0	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chemical and allied industries	73.1	27.7	633.2	8.7	—	0.7	3.4	31.2	9.1	3.5	1.3	31.9	9.2
General chemicals (271)	26.4	32.2	239.4	9.1	—	—	0.1	0.8	8.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	8.1
Metal manufacture	133.1	34.4	1,117.6	8.4	—	1.2	14.3	157.7	11.1	14.3	3.7	158.9	11.1
Iron and steel (general) (311)	46.2	24.3	424.4	9.2	—	0.1	3.0	32.3	10.6	3.1	1.6	32.5	10.6
Other iron and steel (312-313)	54.2	51.7	432.2	8.0	—	—	4.2	46.3	11.1	4.2	4.0	46.3	11.1
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	32.7	35.6	261.0	8.0	—	1.1	7.0	79.1	11.3	7.1	7.7	80.2	11.4
Mechanical engineering	299.9	47.2	2,446.7	8.2	0.1	5.1	8.4	82.8	9.8	8.6	1.3	87.9	10.3
Instrument engineering	30.9	30.8	214.8	7.0	—	—	1.0	7.5	7.9	1.0	1.0	7.5	7.9
Electrical engineering	138.0	26.7	1,049.4	7.6	3.2	128.4	22.8	220.5	9.7	26.0	5.0	348.9	13.4
Electrical machinery (361)	37.0	40.3	291.3	7.9	—	—	1.0	9.0	8.6	1.0	1.1	9.0	8.6
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	68.0	49.5	669.8	9.8	—	—	—	0.4	11.4	—	—	0.4	11.4
Vehicles	163.0	30.0	1,184.2	7.3	—	0.6	48.4	506.7	10.5	48.5	8.9	507.3	10.5
Motor vehicle manufacturing (381)	90.3	24.6	628.3	7.0	—	0.6	47.5	499.4	10.5	47.5	12.9	500.0	10.5
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing (383)	43.1	39.6	334.5	7.8	—	—	0.3	2.3	7.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	7.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	140.9	33.8	1,096.1	7.8	0.7	27.3	20.6	217.0	10.5	21.3	5.1	244.3	11.5
Textiles	85.9	21.0	717.4	8.3	2.3	91.8	21.8	217.5	10.0	24.1	5.9	309.3	12.8
Production of man-made fibres (411)	4.9	20.2	50.6	10.3	0.1	2.0	—	0.2	10.8	0.1	0.3	2.3	31.2
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	14.7	17.1	119.2	8.1	1.0	39.4	4.7	47.7	10.2	5.7	6.6	87.1	15.3
Woolen and worsted (414)	22.3	28.3	198.0	8.9	0.1	3.8	3.3	36.3	10.9	3.4	4.3	40.2	11.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	8.6	9.0	52.2	6.1	0.8	30.0	6.8	64.5	9.5	7.5	7.9	94.5	12.5
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.5	24.2	68.3	8.0	—	—	0.8	3.6	4.6	0.8	2.3	3.6	4.6
Clothing and footwear	23.1	6.9	125.3	5.4	0.2	8.8	28.1	241.0	8.6	28.3	8.5	249.9	8.8
Clothing industries (441-449)	18.6	7.0	106.7	5.7	—	0.9	9.5	109.9	11.5	9.6	3.6	110.8	11.6
Footwear (450)	4.5	6.8	18.6	4.2	0.2	8.0	18.6	131.1	7.1	18.8	28.6	139.1	7.4
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	71.0	32.1	659.5	9.3	0.2	8.2	5.1	46.3	9.0	5.3	2.4	54.5	10.2
Timber, furniture, etc	68.4	34.7	520.3	7.6	0.1	4.5	7.0	67.2	9.6	7.1	3.6	71.7	10.1
Paper, printing and publishing	120.5	32.0	928.0	7.7	1.8	71.1	14.3	175.6	12.3	16.1	4.3	246.7	15.4
Paper and paper manufactures (481-484)	40.9	25.1	340.6	8.3	1.7	69.0	14.3	175.5	12.3	16.0	9.8	244.6	15.3
Printing and publishing (485-489)	79.6	37.2	587.3	7.4	0.1	2.1	—	0.1	5.5	0.1	—	2.2	32.3
Other manufacturing industries	60.8	24.6	480.5	7.9	0.3	13.8	18.4	175.3	9.5	18.7	7.6	189.1	10.1
Rubber (491)	20.8	26.5	167.0	8.0	—	1.2	5.8	49.4	8.6	5.8	7.4	50.6	8.7
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,670.4	31.0	13,605.7	8.1	11.0	440.7	225.7	2,233.3	9.9	236.7	4.4	2,674.0	11.3

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

Unemployment on May 12, 1975

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on May 12, 1975, was 798,796, 10,509 more than on April 14, 1975. The seasonally adjusted figure was 816,700 (3.6 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 56,800 between the April and May counts, and by an average of 37,400 per month between February and May.

Between April and May the number unemployed fell by 86,674. This change included a fall of 5,653 school-leavers, and a fall of 91,530 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on May 12, 1975 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 11.7 per cent, 21.4 per cent, and 35.8 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in April were 15.3 per cent, 30.7 per cent, and 45.1 per cent respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain*: duration analysis: May 12, 1975

Duration in weeks*	Males	Females	Total
One or less	35,166	10,252	45,418
Over 1, up to 2	39,860	11,117	50,977
Over 2, up to 3	32,512	9,531	42,043
Over 3, up to 4	28,931	8,743	37,674
Over 4, up to 5	26,630	7,820	34,450
Over 5, up to 8	65,455	18,332	83,787
Over 8	446,130	82,542	528,672
Total, unadjusted	674,684	148,337	823,021
Total, adjusted	666,868	146,187	813,055

* See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: May 12, 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-leavers and adult students														
Actual	175,229	83,632	21,498	64,554	76,714	47,526	68,550	130,793	68,421	49,775	95,736	798,796	35,700	834,496
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	177,500	—	21,400	66,800	77,600	48,300	70,100	132,000	70,200	51,100	98,700	816,700	36,800	853,500
Percentage rates*	2.4	—	3.2	4.3	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.7	5.4	5.0	4.6	3.6	7.2	3.7
School-leavers (included in unemployed)†														
Males	1,212	452	184	535	766	402	798	1,933	1,150	930	777	8,687	983	9,670
Females	912	318	96	303	648	244	432	1,243	617	639	438	5,572	595	6,167
Adult students (included in unemployed)†														
Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unemployed														
Total	177,353	84,402	21,778	65,392	78,128	48,172	69,780	133,969	70,188	51,344	96,951	813,055	37,278	850,333
Males	148,740	71,507	17,921	53,514	62,632	39,823	58,547	112,130	57,327	41,649	74,585	666,868	27,053	693,921
Females	28,613	12,895	3,857	11,878	15,496	8,349	11,233	21,839	12,861	9,695	22,366	146,187	10,225	156,412
Married females‡	8,006	2,891	1,474	4,147	5,392	3,192	4,083	8,250	4,699	3,583	10,866	53,692	5,817	59,509
Percentage rates*														
Total	2.4	2.1	3.3	4.2	3.4	3.2	3.5	4.8	5.4	5.0	4.5	3.6	7.3	3.7
Males	3.3	3.0	4.3	5.6	4.4	4.3	4.6	6.6	6.9	6.3	5.8	4.8	8.6	4.9
Females	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	1.7	5.2	1.7
Length of time on register														
Males														
Up to 2 weeks	21,813	10,688	2,064	5,987	6,887	4,010	6,307	10,322	5,220	4,128	8,288	75,026	2,545	77,571
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	16,497	8,213	1,644	4,644	6,016	3,514	5,542	8,971	4,316	3,662	6,637	61,443	2,436	63,879
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	23,462	11,529	2,345	7,447	9,354	5,341	7,753	14,262	6,831	6,056	9,234	92,085	3,813	95,898
Over 8 weeks	89,600	42,212	12,145	36,216	40,857	27,643	39,681	78,986	41,541	28,059	51,402	446,130	18,749	464,879
Total (unadjusted)†	151,372	72,642	18,198	54,294	63,114	40,508	59,283	112,541	57,908	41,905	75,561	674,684	27,543	702,227
Females														
Up to 2 weeks	5,631	2,716	654	1,702	2,035	1,248	1,611	2,924	1,661	1,114	2,789	21,369	995	22,364
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	4,391	2,088	493	1,492	1,912	1,086	1,400	2,545	1,486	1,068	2,401	18,274	1,037	19,311
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	5,577	2,527	751	2,059	2,790	1,554	1,972	4,150	2,229	1,831	3,239	26,152	1,849	28,001
Over 8 weeks	13,657	5,852	2,021	6,861	8,918	4,635	6,402	12,432	7,597	5,768	14,251	82,542	6,498	89,040
Total (unadjusted)†	29,256	13,183	3,919	12,114	15,655	8,523	11,385	22,051	12,973	9,781	22,680	148,337	10,379	158,716

* Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1973.

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

‡ Included in females.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at May 12, 1975

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED			NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED		
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total all industries and services (adjusted*)	666,868	146,187	813,055	693,921	156,412	850,333
Total all industries and services (unadjusted*)	674,684	148,337	823,021	702,227	158,716	860,943
Total Index of Production industries	367,941	50,787	418,728	383,073	55,338	438,411
Total, manufacturing industries	199,620	48,779	248,399	205,016	53,181	258,197
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	13,639	1,286	14,925	15,693	1,349	17,042
Agriculture and horticulture	10,535	1,255	11,790	12,459	1,315	13,774
Forestry	477	20	497	536	20	556
Fishing	2,627	11	2,638	2,698	14	2,712
Mining and quarrying	15,300	170	15,470	15,450	175	15,625
Coal mining	13,743	106	13,849	13,748	106	13,854
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	585	17	602	698	19	717
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	315	9	324	338	10	348
Petroleum and natural gas	347	16	363	347	16	363
Other mining and quarrying	310	22	332	319	24	343
Food, drink and tobacco	21,974	6,890	28,864	23,096	7,564	30,660
Grain milling	556	55	611	603	63	666
Bread and flour confectionery	5,193	979	6,172	5,507	1,046	6,553
Biscuits	734	413	1,147	745	419	1,164
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	3,370	1,348	4,718	3,676	1,488	5,164
Milk and milk products	1,308	314	1,622	1,401	374	1,775
Sugar	605	104	709	614	106	720
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,545	724	2,269	1,552	731	2,283
Fruit and vegetable products	1,591	1,133	2,724	1,654	1,203	2,857
Animal and poultry foods	1,382	161	1,543	1,488	180	1,668
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	368	34	402	370	34	404
Food industries not elsewhere specified	798	373	1,171	801	383	1,184
Brewing and malting	1,729	192	1,921	1,755	199	1,954
Soft drinks	1,459	313	1,772	1,524	334	1,858
Other drink industries	631	449	1,080	646	451	1,097
Tobacco	705	298	1,003	760	553	1,313
Coal and petroleum products	1,303	93	1,396	1,323	95	1,418
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	199	6	205	201	6	207
Mineral oil refining	986	71	1,057	1,003	73	1,076
Lubricating oils and greases	118	16	134	119	16	135
Chemicals and allied industries	9,578	2,067	11,645	9,692	2,099	11,791
General chemicals	3,380	417	3,797	3,412	420	3,832
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	930	431	1,361	946	438	1,384
Toilet preparations	379	290	669	381	294	675
Paint	893	98	991	911	89	1,000
Soap and detergents	477	140	617	478	141	619
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,789	258	2,047	1,804	261	2,065
Dyestuffs and pigments	309	30	339	312	30	342
Fertilisers	290	39	329	312	46	358
Other chemical industries	1,131	364	1,495	1,136	370	1,506
Metal manufacture	16,511	1,031	17,542	16,626	1,040	17,666
Iron and steel (general)	7,925	332	8,257	7,960	334	8,294
Steel tubes	1,224	78	1,302	1,231	78	1,309
Iron castings, etc	3,323	229	3,552	3,375	231	3,606
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	1,794	155	1,949	1,800	156	1,956
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,313	125	1,438	1,323	128	1,451
Other base metals	932	112	1,044	937	113	1,050
Mechanical engineering	27,890	3,531	31,421	28,519	3,640	32,159
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	887	65	952	902	68	970
Metal-working machine tools	1,551	167	1,718	1,566	171	1,737
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,452	200	1,652	1,464	202	1,666
Industrial engines	566	55	621	572	55	627
Textile machinery and accessories	1,172	89	1,261	1,342	106	1,448
Construction and earth-moving equipment	709	57	766	778	58	836
Mechanical handling equipment	1,341	128	1,469	1,360	130	1,490
Office machinery	1,856	783	2,639	1,902	810	2,712
Other machinery	8,197	975	9,172	8,400	1,003	9,403
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	4,261	216	4,477	4,322	223	4,545
Ordnance and small arms	311	44	355	314	44	358
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	5,587	752	6,339	5,655	770	6,425
Instrument engineering	2,123	1,006	3,129	2,154	1,057	3,211
Photographic and document copying equipment	245	67	312	246	67	313
Watches and clocks	233	303	536	236	309	545
Surgical instruments and appliances	384	183	567	401	223	624
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,261	453	1,714	1,271	458	1,729
Electrical engineering	14,889	6,979	21,868	15,230	7,419	22,649
Electrical machinery	2,572	607	3,179	2,604	618	3,222

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at May 12, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	21,955	4,439	26,394	22,214	4,539	26,753
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,384	219	1,603	1,411	225	1,636
Hand tools and implements	684	101	785	691	103	794
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	346	145	491	351	150	501
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	987	260	1,247	992	263	1,255
Wire and wire manufactures	1,263	216	1,479	1,277	217	1,494
Cans and metal boxes	600	257	857	604	261	865
Jewellery and precious metals	471	176	647	477	179	656
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	16,220	3,065	19,285	16,411	3,141	19,552
Textiles	13,692	5,194	18,886	14,769	6,167	20,936
Production of man-made fibres	999	109	1,108	1,160	155	1,315
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,887	484	2,371	2,255	771	3,026
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,287	486	1,773	1,430	620	2,050
Woolen and worsted	2,728	770	3,498	2,789	833	3,622
Jute	542	163	705	546	165	711
Rope, twine and net	208	94	302	225	111	336
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,594	1,526	3,120	1,733	1,725	3,458
Lace	69	50	119	71	54	125
Carpets	375	326	701	1,033	345	1,378
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	378	151	529	394	160	554
Made-up textiles	568	449	1,017	595	574	1,169
Textile finishing	1,764	464	2,228	1,837	529	2,366
Other textile industries	693	122	815	701	125	826
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,658	469	2,127	1,695	485	2,180
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,068	142	1,210	1,088	150	1,238
Leather goods	492	293	785	507	300	807
Fur	98	34	132	100	35	135
Clothing and footwear	4,136	7,056	11,192	4,390	8,709	13,099
Weatherproof outerwear	196	303	499	207	311	518
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	828	1,428	2,256	858	1,595	2,453
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	546	754	1,300	551	779	1,330
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	260	958	1,218	340	1,863	2,203
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	711	2,124	2,835	735	2,377	3,112
Hats, caps and millinery	86	81	167	105	124	229
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	253	423	676	272	514	786
Footwear	1,256	985	2,241	1,322	1,146	2,468
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	9,589	1,061	10,650	9,894	1,088	10,982
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,714	129	2,843	2,851	136	2,987
Pottery	1,135	385	1,520	1,150	394	1,544
Glass	2,604	368	2,972	2,623	375	2,998
Cement	316	17	333	321	17	338
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	2,820	162	2,982	2,949	166	3,115
Timber, furniture, etc	9,560	1,113	10,673	9,792	1,151	10,943
Timber	3,016	224	3,240	3,088	232	3,320
Furniture and upholstery	3,516	372	3,888	3,635	388	4,023
Bedding, etc	526	234	760	537	240	777
Shop and office fitting	926	80	1,006	943	82	1,025
Wooden containers and baskets	821	86	907	824	88	912
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	755	117	872	765	121	886
Paper, printing and publishing	10,646	3,084	13,730	10,793	3,213	14,006
Paper and board	1,945	334	2,279	1,965	337	2,302
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,538	758	2,296	1,598	817	2,415
Manufactured stationery	357	170	527	359	175	534
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	595	218	813	597	220	817
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,456	276	1,732	1,482	299	1,781
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,406	282	1,688	1,418	286	1,704
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	3,349	1,046	4,395	3,374	1,079	4,453
Other manufacturing industries	10,606	3,046	13,652	10,962	3,160	14,122
Rubber	3,048	406	3,454	3,293	456	3,749
Linoleum, plastics, floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	552	76	628	553	76	629
Brushes and brooms	176	106	282	184	115	299
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	1,111	906	2,017	1,119	908	2,027
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	204	116	320	205	116	321
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	4,673	1,093	5,766	4,757	1,138	5,895
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	842	343	1,185	851	351	1,202
Construction	147,227	1,341	148,568	156,727	1,454	158,181
Gas, electricity and water	5,794	497	6,291	5,880	528	6,408
Gas	2,532	210	2,742	2,548	217	2,765
Electricity	2,629	254	2,883	2,687	278	2,965
Water supply	633	33	666	645	33	678
Transport and communication	41,757	2,958	44,715	43,211	3,081	46,292
Railways	4,350	278	4,628	4,405	282	4,687
Road passenger transport	5,737	519	6,256	6,056	531	6,587
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	12,028	295	12,323	12,376	311	12,687
Other road haulage	894	60	954	927	62	989
Sea transport	4,579	188	4,767	4,817	194	5,011
Port and inland water transport	2,818	63	2,881	3,007	66	3,073
Air transport	1,251	163	1,414	1,268	167	1,435
Postal services and telecommunications	6,997	837	7,834	7,209	901	8,110
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	3,103	555	3,658	3,146	567	3,713
Distributive trades	56,192	24,628	80,820	58,123	26,025	84,148
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	8,572	1,516	10,088	9,026	1,660	10,686
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	613	45	658	626	49	675
Other wholesale distribution	7,066	2,063	9,129	7,274	2,154	9,428
Retail distribution of food and drink	11,329	6,664	17,993	11,687	7,043	18,730
Other retail distribution	17,867	13,521	31,388	18,272	14,245	32,517
Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	3,996	315	4,311	4,238	347	4,585
Dealing in other industrial materials and machinery	6,749	504	7,253	7,000	527	7,527

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at May 12, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	15,962	4,914	20,876	16,191	5,103	21,294
Insurance	4,502	1,107	5,609	4,564	1,158	5,722
Banking and bill discounting	3,315	753	4,068	3,355	808	4,163
Other financial institutions	1,314	418	1,732	1,326	446	1,772
Property owning and managing, etc	1,663	422	2,085	1,703	441	2,144
Advertising and market research	886	285	1,171	890	292	1,182
Other business services	4,129	1,861	5,990	4,200	1,888	6,088
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	153	68	221	153	70	223
Professional and scientific services	15,916	10,444	26,360	16,452	11,414	27,866
Accountancy services	584	328	912	597	348	945
Educational services	6,931	3,115	10,046	7,224	3,404	10,628
Legal services	604	608	1,212	608	667	1,275
Medical and dental services	5,245	5,645	10,890	5,423	6,224	11,647
Religious organisations	215	97	312	235	103	338
Research and development services	540	122	662	541	122	663
Other professional and scientific services	1,797	529	2,326	1,824	546	2,370
Miscellaneous services	55,463	22,298	77,761	56,949	23,355	80,304
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	4,834	1,629	6,463	4,896	1,652	6,548
Sport and other recreations	2,609	641	3,250	2,671	656	3,327
Betting and gambling	2,060	879	2,939	2,187	901	3,088
Hotels and other residential establishments	13,658	6,234	19,892	13,892	6,450	20,342
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	3,426	2,562	5,988	3,467	2,676	6,143
Public houses	2,929	1,044	3,973	3,132	1,092	4,224
Clubs	1,747	492	2,239	1,791	499	2,290
Catering contractors	873	551	1,424	887	569	1,456
Hairdressing and manure	785	1,460	2,245	806	1,528	2,334
Private domestic service	710	1,453	2,163	737	1,662	2,399
Laundries	1,296	1,152	2,448	1,329	1,217	2,546
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	338	287	625	348	310	658
Motor repairs, distributors, garages and filling stations	11,862	1,740	13,602	12,268	1,813	14,081
Repair of boots and shoes	212	30	242	218	30	248
Other services	8,124	2,144	10,268	8,320	2,300	10,620
Public administration and defence	35,146	6,008	41,154	36,675	6,558	43,233
National government service	15,046	3,002	18,048	15,843	3,398	19,241
Local government service	20,100	3,006	23,106	20,832	3,160	23,992
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	2,164	232	2,396	2,211	233	2,444
Other persons not classified by industry	70,504	24,782	95,286	73,649	26,260	99,909

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, and certain local areas at May 12, 1975

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS*					†Portsmouth	6,027	1,177	7,204	3.9
South Western DA	8,616	1,883	10,499	6.8	†Ramsgate	1,071	148	1,219	4.1
Merseyside SDA	48,327	9,847	58,174	7.7	†Reading	2,423	492	2,915	2.0
North Yorkshire DA	2,308	459	2,767	4.0	†Slough	1,592	264	1,856	1.6
Northern DA	57,327	12,861	70,188	5.4	†Southampton	4,363	903	5,266	3.0
North East SDA	40,927	7,899	48,826	6.1	†Southend-on-Sea	7,341	1,769	9,110	5.0
West Cumberland SDA	2,214	1,112	3,326	5.8	†St Albans	946	172	1,118	1.3
Scottish DA	74,585	22,366	96,951	4.5	†Stevenage	646	126	772	2.0
West Central Scotland SDA	39,372	11,613	50,985	5.4	†Tunbridge Wells	1,423	242	1,665	2.2
Girvan SDA	219	68	287	6.8	†Watford	1,710	261	1,971	1.6
Leven and Methil SDA	659	315	974	4.4	†Weybridge	1,150	234	1,384	1.6
Glenrothes SDA	409	174	583	4.4	†Worthing	1,419	185	1,604	2.9
Livingston SDA	394	183	577	5.5	East Anglia				
Welsh DA	34,910	8,112	43,022	5.1	†Cambridge	1,068	251	1,319	1.7
South Wales SDA	9,991	2,724	12,715	5.7	†Great Yarmouth	1,382	227	1,609	4.4
North West Wales SDA	3,532	628	4,160	8.7	†Ipswich	2,086	453	2,539	2.8
					†Lowestoft	845	208	1,053	3.8
					†Norwich	3,062	495	3,557	3.0
					†Peterborough	1,446	369	1,815	3.0
Total, all Development Areas	226,073	55,528	281,601	5.3	South West				
					†Bath	1,428	282	1,710	4.1
					†Bournemouth	5,083	850	5,933	4.9
					†Bristol	9,559	1,546	11,105	3.5
					†Cheltenham	1,642	427	2,069	3.7
					†Exeter	1,908	502	2,410	3.6
					†Gloucester	1,328	340	1,668	2.5
					†Plymouth	4,630	1,539	6,169	5.3
					†Salisbury	877	289	1,166	3.0
					†Swindon	2,736	647	3,383	4.5
					†Taunton	838	174	1,012	2.7
					†Torbay	3,808	805	4,613	7.2
					†West Wiltshire	1,007	198	1,205	2.3
					†Yeovil	770	207	977	2.6
					West Midlands				
					†Birmingham	23,454	4,914	28,368	4.2
					†Burton-upon-Trent	736	214	950	2.6
					†Cannock	1,015	207	1,222	4.8
					†Coventry	7,635	2,498	10,133	4.1
					†Dudley	2,899	797	3,696	2.3
					†Hereford	869	231	1,100	3.1
					†Kidderminster	802	192	994	2.4
					†Leamington	1,083	293	1,376	2.9
					†Oakengates	1,607	660	2,267	5.0
					†Redditch	686	176	862	2.8
					†Rugby	507	231	738	2.4
					†Shrewsbury	1,013	205	1,218	3.1
					†Stafford	888	178	1,066	2.1
					†Stoke-on-Trent	4,051	566	4,617	2.2
					†Tamworth	1,081	361	1,442	4.3
					†Walsall	3,184	776	3,960	3.1
					†West Bromwich	2,534	533	3,067	2.2
					†Wolverhampton	3,797	1,202	4,999	3.6
					†Worcester	1,268	296	1,564	3.1
					East Midlands				
					†Chesterfield	2,406	393	2,799	3.6
					†Coalville	413	83	496	1.6
					†Corby	829	304	1,133	3.7
					†Derby	2,603	622	3,225	2.6
					†Kettering	576	116	692	2.3
					†Leicester	7,342	1,659	9,001	4.0
					†Lincoln	1,651	467	2,118	3.6
					†Loughborough	620	170	790	1.9
					†Mansfield	1,421	207	1,628	2.6
					†Northampton	1,771	234	2,005	2.4
					†Nottingham	8,580	1,229	9,809	3.4
					†Sutton-in-Ashfield	949	114	1,063	3.5
					Yorkshire and Humberside				
					†Barnsley	2,458	514	2,972	4.0
					†Bradford	5,330	846	6,176	3.8
					†Castleford	1,939	307	2,246	3.8
					†Dewsbury	1,884	255	2,139	3.2
					†Doncaster	3,738	1,099	4,837	4.7
					†Grimsby	3,013	424	3,437	4.8
					†Halifax	1,107	163	1,270	2.1
					†Harrrogate	634	133	767	2.4
					†Huddersfield	1,557	453	2,010	2.2
					†Hull	9,201	1,432	10,633	5.9
					†Keighley	819	208	1,027	3.6
					†Leeds	8,108	1,354	9,462	3.1
					†Mexborough	1,332	400	1,732	5.6
					†Rotherham	1,681	443	2,124	3.9
					†Scunthorpe	1,115	398	1,513	2.5
					†Sheffield	5,397	867	6,264	2.2
					†Wakefield	1,090	193	1,283	2.4
					†York	1,705	406	2,111	2.6
					North West				
					†Accrington	709	194	903	3.0
					†Ashton-under-Lyne	2,538	404	2,942	3.2
					†Blackburn	1,890	451	2,341	3.5
Total, all Special Development Areas	146,044	34,563	180,607	6.3					
Northern Ireland	27,053	10,225	37,278	7.3					
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*									
South Western	4,788	1,574	6,362	5.3					
Oswestry	528	115	643	5.1					
High Peak	735	132	867	2.3					
North Lincolnshire	1,797	466	2,263	6.0					
North Midlands	5,208	847	6,055	3.5					
Yorkshire and Humberside	56,239	10,774	67,013	3.4					
North West	63,803	11,992	75,795	3.7					
North Wales	3,769	830	4,599	5.9					
South East Wales	2,970	753	3,723	3.8					
Total, all Intermediate Areas	139,837	27,483	167,320	3.7					
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)									
South East									
†Aldershot	606	159	765	1.7					
†Aylesbury	458	107	565	1.4					
†Basingstoke	591	129	720	1.8					
†Bedford	1,240	262	1,502	2.3					
†Braintree	657	195	852	2.6					
†Brighton	4,365	594	4,959	3.7					
†Canterbury	1,214	212	1,426	3.8					
†Chatham	2,216	532	2,748	3.4					
†Chelmsford	1,332	199	1,531	2.3					
†Chichester	1,182	157	1,339	3.0					
†Colchester	1,151	321	1,472	2.7					
†Crawley	1,558	258	1,816	1.3					
†Eastbourne	832	108	940	2.5					
†Gravesend	1,656	289	1,945	2.9					
†Greater London	71,507	12,895	84,402	2.1					
†Guildford	931	161	1,092	1.8					
†Harlow	1,027	255	1,282	2.0					
†Hastings	1,523	248	1,771	4.2					
†Hertford	285	55	340	0.9					
†High Wycombe	1,044	211	1,255	1.5					
†Letchworth	668	150	818	1.8					
†Luton	3,260	873	4,133	3.2					
†Maidstone	1,520	256	1,776	2.4					
†Newport (I.o.W.)	1,471	183	1,654	4.4					
†Oxford	3,001	857	3,858	2.2					

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, and certain local areas at May 12, 1975 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued					LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued				
†Blackpool	4,662	1,106	5,768	5.8	†Ebbw Vale	1,367	484	1,851	6.1
†Bolton	2,940	426	3,366	3.2	†Llanelli	679	228	907	2.9
†Burnley	1,396	347	1,743	3.8	†Neath	771	275	1,046	4.0
†Bury	1,369	269	1,638	2.7	†Newport	2,235	564	2,799	3.5
†Chester	1,801	479	2,280	4.4	†Pontypool	1,482	477	1,959	4.3
†Crewe	1,034	334	1,368	2.7	†Pontypridd	2,883	647	3,530	5.4
†Lancaster	2,098	564	2,662	5.8	†Port Talbot	2,293	833	3,126	4.1
†Leigh	1,318	362	1,680	3.9	†Shotton	1,598	483	2,	

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on May 12, 1975 was 91,097.

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

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on May 12, 1975: Regional analysis

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	12,985	1,043	14,028
Greater London	4,351	487	4,838
East Anglia	322	267	589
South West	2,328	588	2,916
West Midlands	35,823	5,157	40,980
East Midlands	4,512	1,639	6,151
Yorkshire and Humberside	4,659	2,018	6,677
North West	6,108	2,815	8,923
North	1,711	290	2,001
Wales	2,062	531	2,593
Scotland	3,912	2,327	6,239
Great Britain	74,422	16,675	91,097

Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on May 12, 1975: Industrial analysis

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on May 12, 1975			Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on May 12, 1975		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	74,422	16,675	91,097	Textiles	4,927	3,437	8,364
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	73,895	16,498	90,393	Leather, leather goods and fur	200	111	311
Total, Index of Production industries	70,159	16,207	86,366	Clothing and footwear	987	2,470	3,457
Total, all manufacturing industries	69,330	16,193	85,523	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	2,285	516	2,801
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	2,248	61	2,309	Timber, furniture, etc	1,444	84	1,528
Mining and quarrying	37	1	38	Paper, printing and publishing	1,482	502	1,984
Food, drink and tobacco	351	688	1,039	Other manufacturing industries	3,462	1,658	5,120
Coal and petroleum products	1	0	1	Construction	730	13	743
Chemicals and allied industries	547	46	593	Gas, electricity and water	62	0	62
Metal manufacture	11,285	348	11,633	Transport and communication	793	33	826
Mechanical engineering	4,921	576	5,497	Distributive trades	326	87	413
Instrument engineering	46	17	63	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	25	9	34
Electrical engineering	5,569	2,387	7,956	Professional and scientific services	42	12	54
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	654	4	658	Miscellaneous services	283	81	364
Vehicles	21,535	1,738	23,273	Public administration	19	8	27
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9,634	1,611	11,245				

* 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 May 7, 1975, was 164,104; 9,315 lower than on April 9, 1975.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on May 7, 1975 was 155,600; 17,700 lower than that for April 9, 1975 and 36,800 lower than on February 5, 1975.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on May 7, 1975 was 37,471; 3,380 lower than on April 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 May 7, 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

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 7, 1975					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	96,706	67,398	164,104	18,569	18,902	37,471
Total, Index of Production industries	52,115	19,456	71,571	7,742	6,716	14,458
Total, all manufacturing industries	40,770	18,345	59,115	6,025	6,324	12,349
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	832	290	1,122	645	146	791
Mining and quarrying	2,131	34	2,165	341	13	354
Coal mining	1,952	4	1,956	312	3	315
Food, drink and tobacco	2,146	1,771	3,917	389	447	836
Coal and petroleum products	177	32	209	9	15	24
Chemicals and allied industries	1,852	772	2,624	228	229	457
Metal manufacture	2,096	222	2,318	402	42	444
Mechanical engineering	9,524	1,097	10,621	1,091	275	1,366
Instrument engineering	1,331	386	1,717	232	101	333
Electrical engineering	5,371	1,962	7,333	394	411	805
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,657	53	2,710	163	17	180
Vehicles	3,985	355	4,340	157	68	225
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,697	859	4,556	803	300	1,103
Textiles	1,415	1,854	3,269	343	789	1,132
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	382	365	747	58	95	153
Woolen and worsted	261	289	550	74	162	236
Leather, leather goods and fur	211	327	538	103	168	271

† See footnote* to table 119.

Table 1

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 7, 1975					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East	41,120	26,146	67,266	7,742	7,401	15,143
Greater London	20,329	14,015	34,344	4,338	4,016	8,354
East Anglia	3,097	1,955	5,052	690	689	1,379
South West	6,309	5,921	12,230	1,230	1,365	2,595
West Midlands	5,055	2,936	7,991	1,728	1,416	3,144
East Midlands	5,454	3,340	8,794	1,065	1,110	2,175
Yorkshire and Humberside	7,280	5,116	12,396	2,199	1,800	3,999
North West	7,828	6,114	13,942	1,258	1,839	3,097
North	6,742	5,136	10,878	673	1,057	1,730
Wales	3,237	2,998	6,235	561	648	1,209
Scotland	10,584	8,736	19,320	1,423	1,577	3,000
Great Britain	96,706	67,398	164,104	18,569	18,902	37,471

† See footnote * to table 119.

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on May 7, 1975					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear	1,432	6,068	7,500	399	2,453	2,852
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	876	366	1,242	167	136	303
Timber, furniture, etc	1,516	515	2,031	425	178	603
Paper, printing and publishing	1,208	783	1,991	488	438	926
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	471	203	674	89	106	195
Printing and publishing	737	580	1,317	399	332	731
Other manufacturing industries	1,276	923	2,199	232	257	489
Construction	8,616	864	9,480	1,205	278	1,483
Gas, electricity and water	598	213	811	171	101	272
Transport and communication	5,783	1,358	7,141	762	351	1,113
Distributive trades	8,204	9,021	17,225	3,980	3,567	7,547
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	5,216	2,301	7,517	866	1,164	2,030
Professional and scientific services	4,975	10,089	15,064	1,258	1,670	2,928
Miscellaneous services	12,833	21,239	34,072	2,360	4,634	6,994
Entertainments, sports, etc	911	1,172	2,083	183	195	378
Catering (MLH 884-888)	6,704	12,950	19,654	619	867	1,486
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	215	607	822	79	227	306
Public administration	6,748	3,644	10,392	956	654	1,610
National government service	2,897	1,995	4,892	375	368	743
Local government service	3,851	1,649	5,500	581	286	867

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 this issue of the Gazette.

The number of stoppages beginning in May* which came to the notice of the department, was 181. In addition, 110 stoppages which began before May 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 104,800 consisting of 58,700 involved in stoppages which began in May and 46,100 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 2,600 workers involved for the first time in May in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 58,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in May, 49,000 were directly involved and 9,700 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 861,000 working days lost in May includes 458,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

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

Industry Group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to May 1975			January to May 1974		
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers involved	Working days lost
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	—	—	—	2	400	2,000
Coal mining	95	12,900	25,000	41	286,700	5,581,000
All other mining and quarrying	1	100	1,000	3	200	1,000
Food, drink and tobacco	40	7,200	46,000	47	24,200	94,000
Coal and petroleum products	1	600	7,000	4	1,600	8,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	34	16,300	73,000	28	5,500	34,000
Metal manufacture	65	24,700	102,000	102	49,300	407,000
Engineering	260	84,600	733,000	219	83,400	562,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	38	20,400	202,000	23	14,800	87,000
Motor vehicles	72	88,900	522,000	84	102,400	390,000
Aerospace equipment	21	8,800	65,000	13	5,600	12,000
All other vehicles	12	9,200	132,000	9	3,700	11,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	60	12,100	101,000	64	11,900	127,000
Textiles	25	8,200	44,000	38	11,400	62,000
Clothing and footwear	17	3,700	23,000	7	2,600	3,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	20	3,700	16,000	31	7,500	66,000
Timber, furniture, etc.	13	2,300	15,000	15	1,400	8,000
Paper, printing and publishing	19	5,900	36,000	27	8,600	35,000
All other manufacturing industries	25	9,900	99,000	32	11,000	60,000
Construction	88	12,000	92,000	89	10,200	94,000
Gas, electricity and water	9	3,600	8,000	7	1,300	7,000
Port and inland water transport	32	21,900	271,000	38	29,300	70,000
Other transport and communication	45	29,400	51,000	58	35,600	126,000
Distributive trades	30	4,300	53,000	27	5,600	43,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	48	14,200	199,000	41	17,400	99,000
Miscellaneous services	16	4,200	27,000	15	2,100	10,000
Total	1,086	409,000	2,944,000	1,063†	733,800	7,999,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in May 1975		Beginning in the first five months of 1975	
	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved	Number of stoppages	Number of workers directly involved
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels—extra-wage and fringe benefits	115	36,000	655	166,500
Duration and pattern of hours worked	7	2,300	28	4,600
Redundancy questions	3	300	16	2,500
Trade union matters	9	5,400	46	28,400
Working conditions and supervision	7	900	61	21,000
Manning and work allocation	10	600	64	27,300
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	12	700	104	11,200
Miscellaneous	18	2,800	112	24,100
Total	181	49,000	1,086	285,600

Duration of stoppages ending in May 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	31	14,800	17,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	19	2,500	4,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	17	1,700	6,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	36	6,700	36,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	48	9,100	95,000
Over 12 days	51	12,300	374,000
Total	202	47,100	532,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 608 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Some stoppages of work involved workers in more than one industry group, but have each been counted as only one stoppage in the total for all industries taken together.

Prominent stoppages of work during May

Most Independent Television companies resumed broadcasting on May 30 after being off the air for seven days. A three day withdrawal of labour by about 2,000 technical staff in support of a claim for pay allegedly lost during the period of wage restraint in 1973, was followed by a lock-out. The claim remained unresolved at the end of the month.

A stoppage by 70 doorhangers and welders which began on April 23 caused about 5,000 workers to be laid off at a Dagenham car plant. The manning dispute, which arose over management's proposal to reduce the number of doorhangers on each shift in the body plant was still in progress at the end of the month.

At a Coventry engine plant 4,000 production workers withdrew their labour on May 9 in support of a pay claim for an increase in basic rates of £15 a week. As a result of their action 3,700 workers at the company's Ryton factory were laid off during the second week of the stoppage. Work was resumed on June 5, following acceptance of an interim offer of £8 a week which shop stewards intimated they would seek to improve.

About 4,600 workers employed by a Coventry agricultural machinery manufacturer stopped work on May 1 having failed to reach agreement over annual pay negotiations. During the stoppage, picketing and occupation prevented administrative staff from entering the main factory. An improved pay offer led to the decision, by a narrow majority of workers, to end the stoppage and work was resumed on June 16.

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

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1974 December 31	157.1	99.5	158.0	29.4	29.5
1975 January 31	158.9	99.5	159.7	29.1	29.2
February 28	161.1	99.5	162.0	29.9	29.9
March 31	168.1	99.5	169.0	33.5	33.6
April 30	168.3	99.5	169.2	32.2	32.2
May 31	174.2	99.5	175.2	32.6	32.6

Notes: 1 The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in table 130.

2 The December, January, February, March and April figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in May

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

Engineering—UK. Increases in national minimum rates of £4 a week for skilled men, of £3.20 for unskilled men, of £3.25 for women, with proportional amounts for young workers (May 26).

Shipbuilding and ship repairing—UK. (a) Increases in national minimum time rates of £3.50 a week for adult skilled workers, of £3.13 for semi-skilled workers and £2.75 for unskilled workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (May 19). (b) Increases in national minimum time rates of £4 for adult skilled workers, of £3.62 for semi-skilled workers and £3.25 for unskilled workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (May 26).

Cotton spinning and weaving—Lancashire, Cheshire, Yorkshire and Derbyshire. Increase in current wage rates of 12.5 per cent. Women to receive the appropriate male rate (May 5).

Clothing manufacture—GB. Increases in general minimum time rates and yield levels of 6p an hour for all workers (April 14).

Electricity supply—GB. Increases in salaries ranging from £375.50 a year to £507.50 a year for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (March 17).

Retail distribution (Co-operative Societies)—GB. Increases (inclusive of consolidation of threshold payments of £4.40 a week) of varying amounts, according to occupation for general distributive workers (May 5).

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 May indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 2,995,000 workers were increased by a total of £10,740,000 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 May with operative effect from earlier months (590,000 workers and £2,115,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase

of £10,740,000 about £8,985,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £1,340,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, £210,000 from provisions linked to movements in the Retail Prices Index and £205,000 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 May 1975, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes of the most recent period of thirteen months.

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	320,000	925,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	290,000	3,350,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	70,000	215,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	10,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	65,000	130,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering	2,330,000	14,205,000	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	195,000	530,000	—	—
Textiles	20,000	45,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	410,000	1,650,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear				
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	100,000	405,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	125,000	580,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	130,000	225,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	75,000	280,000	—	—
Construction	1,230,000	3,635,000	60,000	60,000
Gas, electricity and water	155,000	1,060,000	—	—
Transport and communication	365,000	1,470,000	—	—
Distributive trades	655,000	2,155,000	50,000	100,000
Public administration and professional services	500,000	775,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	140,000	425,000	—	—
Totals—January-May 1975	7,175,000	32,070,000	110,000	160,000
Totals—January-May 1974	6,440,000	21,990,000	625,000	1,065,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1974				
May	6,440	—	9,340	10
June	7,165	—	9,615	—
July	7,390	—	7,115	60
August	9,810	—	10,670	—
September	830	—	2,410	—
October	7,340	—	5,330	19
November	7,525	—	13,040	—
December*	1,495	—	6,215	—
1975				
January*	1,525	—	5,015	110
February*	1,585	—	4,250	—
March*	3,410	—	12,725	—
April*	520	—	1,455	—
May	2,445	—	8,625	—

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

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

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

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Region		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber-side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
		1969	June	7,791	632	1,304	2,278	1,395	2,001	2,892	1,258	942	2,098	22,600*
1970	June	7,698	637	1,310	2,259	1,392	1,976	2,842	1,270	935	2,077	22,404*
1971	June (a)	7,616	620	1,308	2,218	1,363	1,924	2,779	1,242	930	2,018	22,027*
	June (b)	7,353	607	1,325	2,207	1,352	1,893	2,719	1,229	962	2,003	21,648
1972	June	7,369	622	1,344	2,172	1,362	1,890	2,699	1,230	973	1,989	21,650
1973	June	7,461	652	1,399	2,242	1,409	1,942	2,753	1,274	1,000	2,050	22,182

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABLE 103 THOUSANDS

	Total all industries and services	Index of Production industries*		Manufacturing industries												
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
1971 June	21,648	9,869.8	96.5	7,886.3	96.8	420.8	393.4	743.5	44.3	435.2	556.4	1,038.5	164.2	799.3	183.3	807.1
July		9,875.6	96.2	7,888.4	96.4		392.1	758.6	44.3	436.6	555.2	1,029.9	163.5	796.2	183.2	804.7
August		9,869.4	95.9	7,886.7	96.1		392.8	760.1	44.5	437.5	551.9	1,025.3	164.1	794.3	183.3	802.1
September		9,843.0	95.7	7,858.9	95.7		392.2	747.8	44.4	435.3	549.7	1,019.8	163.5	795.5	183.2	801.3
October		9,803.0	95.2	7,829.5	95.2		390.6	747.0	44.1	434.1	545.3	1,010.7	162.3	794.1	182.6	798.0
November		9,767.4	94.7	7,793.0	94.7		388.7	746.4	43.8	432.7	540.4	1,002.7	162.0	793.0	181.3	790.0
December		9,735.7	94.5	7,773.6	94.4		386.6	743.7	43.6	431.9	535.9	997.6	161.4	794.0	181.2	787.6
1972 January		9,648.3	94.3	7,701.1	94.2		386.0	729.8	43.2	428.1	530.9	987.7	159.9	788.5	178.4	784.7
February		9,611.2	94.0	7,674.1	93.9		385.7	724.3	42.8	426.6	526.4	980.1	158.8	794.8	178.3	782.8
March		9,576.8	93.8	7,630.9	93.6		381.0	722.2	42.7	425.6	519.4	972.9	157.3	788.4	179.1	778.8
April		9,598.6	93.8	7,631.8	93.6		379.9	723.7	42.5	424.8	518.8	969.0	156.5	788.8	179.4	776.9
May		9,597.7	93.8	7,623.1	93.4		378.5	726.6	42.3	425.8	516.4	965.6	155.9	785.5	179.3	776.1
June	21,650	9,595.6	93.8	7,613.3	93.4	415.8	377.0	729.8	41.9	424.0	515.6	963.8	155.7	780.4	176.9	775.6
July		9,627.2	93.7	7,638.1	93.3		374.3	741.8	41.8	425.4	515.9	963.2	156.2	786.6	176.3	775.2
August		9,652.5	93.8	7,662.5	93.3		373.8	745.8	41.8	427.1	514.8	962.2	155.8	788.1	176.2	777.4
September		9,636.9	93.7	7,665.0	93.3		372.7	741.1	41.8	425.7	516.3	963.4	155.9	786.2	177.6	780.8
October		9,655.6	93.8	7,667.6	93.2		371.9	739.5	41.5	423.8	516.9	960.7	156.5	790.2	176.9	781.4
November		9,695.7	94.0	7,677.9	93.2		370.9	740.2	41.2	423.8	517.5	961.9	157.3	793.4	174.9	782.9
December		9,683.2	94.0	7,676.4	93.2		369.8	733.2	41.2	425.0	518.3	963.6	157.8	793.9	175.0	784.5
1973 January		9,631.4	94.1	7,639.0	93.4		368.7	721.1	41.0	422.1	519.4	959.6	157.5	789.5	174.3	784.8
February		9,669.4	94.5	7,652.3	93.6		368.0	715.1	41.1	423.1	520.6	960.2	159.1	792.9	174.2	788.7
March		9,671.7	94.7	7,656.6	93.7		366.5	714.8	41.0	423.7	520.3	961.1	159.5	794.7	174.5	788.4
April		9,681.1	94.7	7,655.1	93.8		364.6	716.2	40.6	422.4	520.2	960.1	159.5	795.6	175.4	786.4
May		9,679.1	94.7	7,658.4	93.9		363.2	720.6	40.5	422.8	518.0	955.6	159.2	796.4	178.6	785.2
June	22,182	9,698.0	94.8	7,664.0	94.1	420.8	360.7	728.1	40.4	424.5	517.6	955.5	159.3	795.3	177.3	788.9
July		9,747.8	94.9	7,706.1	94.1		358.4	748.7	39.9	427.0	518.7	955.9	158.7	800.0	173.6	789.6
August		9,764.2	94.8	7,723.9	94.0		356.9	752.4	39.9	429.2	519.9	959.0	158.6	804.2	173.5	791.9
September		9,760.8	94.9	7,724.2	94.0		354.0	742.1	39.8	428.8	519.3	964.1	159.5	809.7	177.5	791.0
October		9,766.6	94.8	7,741.4	94.1		351.3	744.3	39.4	430.7	517.5	964.6	160.0	815.6	177.1	792.9
November		9,804.8	95.1	7,778.4	94.5		348.8	749.2	39.0	434.1	516.6	970.8	161.1	826.7	177.1	790.3
December		9,812.7	95.2	7,799.4	94.7		346.6	749.9	39.1	435.5	516.0	972.0	161.3	831.0	177.1	793.4
1974 January		9,710.9	94.9	7,719.3	94.4		345.7	741.0	39.0	431.0	511.3	960.3	159.9	826.9	176.0	788.7
February		9,697.6	94.8	7,700.9	94.3		345.5	741.8	38.9	431.7	509.8	960.3	159.6	824.3	175.7	784.4
March		9,659.8	94.6	7,685.7	94.2		344.0	740.6	38.9	430.9	507.6	959.4	159.1	824.7	175.1	782.2
April		9,662.5	94.6	7,691.0	94.3		345.7	738.1	39.0	431.4	507.0	962.0	159.0	825.2	175.1	783.1
May		9,674.2	94.6	7,707.3	94.5		346.7	738.7	39.2	432.6	505.3	963.7	158.2	828.8	174.3	783.1
June	22,297	9,678.6	94.6	7,705.0	94.5	403.8	346.8	739.7	39.3	432.1	506.6	964.7	158.6	830.0	175.1	783.4
July†		9,716.6	94.6	7,746.6	94.6		346.1	750.1	39.5	436.2	508.9	973.0	162.0	835.2	174.8	783.0
August†		9,739.5	94.6	7,769.0	94.6		347.4	751.8	39.6	439.5	511.9	972.8	161.8	840.6	176.2	783.8
September†		9,728.2	94.5	7,758.1	94.4		347.8	746.5	39.7	440.0	511.7	977.4	158.8	837.3	178.5	787.4
October†		9,728.2	94.5	7,760.7	94.4		347.5	747.1	40.1	443.5	513.0	978.1	159.6	834.2	178.2	791.6
November†		9,684.4	93.9	7,748.8	94.1		347.9	746.0	40.2	440.4	514.2	978.5	159.4	833.2	179.0	789.6
December†		9,634.2	93.5	7,712.4	93.7		347.7	742.9	40.2	439.6	514.8	976.4	158.8	823.2	177.9	792.7
1975 January†		9,552.0	93.4	7,637.3	93.4		347.8	735.1	40.3	438.3	511.8	973.0	157.7	810.3	177.7	787.3
February†		9,495.3	92.8	7,583.3	92.9		348.7	727.0	40.2	436.3	510.5	970.7	156.0	803.0	177.0	780.7
March†		9,442.7	92.5	7,535.3	92.4		350.2	719.1	40.2	434.1	509.5	966.5	155.4	798.4	176.9	772.9
April†		9,393.8	91.9	7,483.2	91.8		351.4	715.0	40.2	430.5	506.6	960.4	154.1	787.8	176.5	769.6

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 103 (continued) THOUSANDS

	Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†		
July	571.1	580.7	46.4	429.2	302.2	264.0	588.9	333.8	1,230.0	365.1	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	July	
August	570.8	581.1	46.3	432.2	301.7	265.7	590.8	334.1	1,227.0	362.9	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	August	
September	570.2	577.7	46.2	436.0	299.5	267.0	589.3	332.6	1,232.3	359.6	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	September	
October	567.5	573.6	46.3	436.0	298.9	268.3	587.8	332.9	1,222.0	360.9	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	October	
November	564.8	569.9	46.4	435.3	297.8	269.5	585.2	331.8	1,227.4	358.3	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	November	
December	563.6	568.8	46.2	435.3	297.5	269.9	583.7	331.7	1,219.1	356.4	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	December	
1972 January	558.8	563.5	45.6	430.3	295.9	269.2	578.8	327.8	1,207.6	353.6	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	January	1972
February	555.2	560.4	45.2	428.9	294.3	269.5	577.7	328.0	1,198.2	353.2	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	February	
March	552.6	557.7	44.5	426.4	292.8	268.9	574.2	327.6	1,213.4	351.5	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	March	
April	553.0	559.6	44.6	428.8	292.9	270.4	573.4	328.6	1,236.4	350.5	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	April	
May	552.9	559.1	44.9	428.0	294.2	269.2	572.5	328.7	1,247.3	348.8	1,544.8	2,555.1	962.5	2,915.5	1,906.4	1,473.4	May	
June	552.6	558.0	45.0	425.7	294.9	270.2	572.6	330.7	1,258.2	347.1	1,520.1	2,587.5	982.7	3,030.9	2,001.7	1,513.8	June	
July	554.2	557.0	44.9	425.2	296.9	271.5	573.											

UNEMPLOYMENT Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Actual number (000's)	Seasonally adjusted [‡] Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students (000's)			
1955	1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	756.6	1.0
1956	1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	772.0	1.0
1957	1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	791.0	1.3
1958	1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	834.4	1.9
1959	2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	847.7	2.0
1960	1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	808.5	1.5
1961	1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	834.4	1.3
1962	1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	834.4	1.8
1963	2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	859.0	2.2
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	847.7	1.6
1965	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	847.7	1.3
1966	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	847.7	1.4
1967	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	847.7	2.2
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	847.7	2.3
1969	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	847.7	2.3
1970	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	847.7	2.5
1971	3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	847.7	3.3
1972	3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	847.7	3.6
1973	2.6	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	847.7	2.6
1974†	2.6	599.7	13.7	14.5	571.5	847.7	2.5
Monthly averages							
1971	July 12	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	756.6	3.4
	August 9	817.6	35.5	24.5	737.6	772.0	3.5
	September 13	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	791.0	3.5
	October 11	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	808.5	3.6
	November 8	851.2	11.9	—	839.3	834.4	3.7
	December 6	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	847.7	3.8
1972	January 10	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	860.5	3.8
	February 14	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	870.7	3.9
	March 13	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	876.2	3.9
	April 10	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	868.1	3.9
	May 8	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	838.0	3.7
	June 12	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	808.1	3.6
	July 10	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	804.6	3.6
	August 14	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	799.9	3.6
	September 11	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	803.3	3.6
	October 9	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	775.7	3.5
	November 13	770.4	13.4	—	757.1	755.6	3.4
	December 11	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	729.5	3.3
1973	January 8	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	704.9	3.1
	February 12	717.5	6.6	—	710.9	665.8	2.9
	March 12	682.6	5.0	—	677.6	636.3	2.8
	April 9	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	615.6	2.7
	May 14	591.0	3.3	—	587.7	604.8	2.7
	June 11	545.9	3.6	1.0	541.4	593.7	2.6
	July 9	555.2	7.7	19.8	527.7	576.3	2.5
	August 13	570.7	21.6	19.2	530.0	555.0	2.4
	September 10	545.4	13.0	18.5	513.9	533.8	2.3
	October 8	509.6	5.1	2.8	501.6	511.3	2.2
	November 12	493.6	2.3	—	491.2	490.3	2.2
	December 10	486.2	1.8	1.9	482.5	479.7	2.1
1974	January 14	605.6	4.5	7.9	593.1	538.0	2.4
	February 11	599.2	3.1	—	596.1	551.6	2.4
	March 11	590.1	2.0	—	588.1	546.9	2.4
	April 8	646.8	5.6	66.9	574.3	546.1	2.4
	May 13	535.4	4.9	—	530.4	548.1	2.4
	June 10	515.8	5.4	1.1	509.2	562.4	2.5
	July 8	566.8	14.4	24.4	528.1	576.8	2.5
	August 12	656.3	56.0	27.6	572.7	596.5	2.6
	September 9	647.1	33.4	29.3	584.4	603.2	2.7
	October 14†	612.5	13.4	2.3	596.8	606.5	2.7
	November 11†	621.4	8.0	—	613.4	612.8	2.7
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	742.0	8.0	4.0	731.0	678.0	3.0
	February 10	757.1	8.4	—	748.7	704.5	3.1
	March 10	768.4	5.8	—	762.6	721.5	3.2
	April 14	899.7	19.9	91.5	788.3	759.9	3.3
	May 12	813.1	14.3	—	798.8	816.7	3.6

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

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted [‡] Number	Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students			
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	643.3	1.0
1956	1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	656.3	1.1
1957	1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	670.7	1.4
1958	2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	670.7	2.0
1959	2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	670.7	2.2
1960	1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	670.7	1.7
1961	1.6	226.3	4.4	..	222.0	670.7	1.5
1962	2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	670.7	2.1
1963	2.7	393.9	11.1	..	382.8	670.7	2.6
1964	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	670.7	1.8
1965	1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	670.7	1.6
1966	1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	670.7	1.7
1967	2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	670.7	2.8
1968	3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	670.7	3.1
1969	3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	670.7	3.1
1970	3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	670.7	3.4
1971	4.6	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	670.7	4.5
1972	5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	670.7	4.9
1973	3.6	499.4	4.5	7.0	487.9	670.7	3.5
1974†	3.6	500.9	8.5	9.3	483.1	670.7	3.5
Monthly averages							
1971	July 12	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	643.3	4.6
	August 9	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	656.3	4.7
	September 13	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	670.7	4.8
	October 11	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	684.3	4.9
	November 8	712.9	7.8	—	705.1	706.0	5.0
	December 6	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	717.3	5.1
1972	January 10	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	726.6	5.2
	February 14	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	736.7	5.3
	March 13	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	740.6	5.3
	April 10	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	732.2	5.2
	May 8	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	704.9	5.0
	June 12	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	680.1	4.9
	July 10	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	675.4	4.8
	August 14	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	670.1	4.8
	September 11	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	675.6	4.8
	October 9	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	649.9	4.7
	November 13	637.2	8.9	—	628.3	631.5	4.5
	December 11	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	609.8	4.4
1973	January 8	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	585.8	4.2
	February 12	596.7	4.3	—	592.4	554.4	4.0
	March 12	568.9	3.3	—	565.6	531.0	3.8
	April 9	569.4	2.8	29.2	537.4	513.3	3.7
	May 14	497.2	2.2	—	495.0	507.8	3.6
	June 11	461.8	2.4	0.8	458.6	498.7	3.6
	July 9	464.7	5.0	13.8	445.8	483.8	3.5
	August 13	473.1	14.2	13.0	445.9	467.1	3.4
	September 10	452.8	8.1	12.3	432.4	451.1	3.2
	October 8	427.4	3.2	2.2	422.0	434.1	3.1
	November 12	416.1	1.4	—	414.6	418.1	3.0
	December 10	412.7	1.1	1.3	410.3	408.5	2.9
1974	January 14	511.1	2.8	5.8	502.5	454.4	3.3
	February 11	507.1	1.9	—	505.2	467.7	3.4
	March 11	501.9	1.2	—	500.7	466.3	3.3
	April 8	532.1	3.3	42.4	486.3	462.1	3.3
	May 13	455.6	3.2	—	452.5	465.5	3.3
	June 10	440.3	3.6	0.8	435.8	476.5	3.4
	July 8	474.7	9.6	16.3	448.8	486.9	3.5
	August 12	535.2	35.5	17.7	482.0	502.4	3.6
	September 9	527.4	20.2	18.1	489.1	506.8	3.6
	October 14†	508.6	8.0	1.6	499.1	510.9	3.7
	November 11†	516.3	4.7	—	511.6	515.3	3.7
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	613.0	5.0	3.0	605.0	560.0	4.0
	February 10	624.6	5.0	—	619.6	582.4	4.2
	March 10	632.8	3.5	—	629.3	595.0	4.3
	April 14	718.7	12.5	55.5	650.7	626.4	4.5
	May 12	667.0	8.7	—	658.2	671.4	4.8

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

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted §	
			School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.0	75.7	1.9	..	73.8	..	1.0
1956	1.0	78.6	1.6	..	77.0	..	1.0
1957	1.2	90.2	2.2	..	88.1	..	1.2
1958	1.5	116.3	3.3	..	113.1	..	1.5
1959	1.6	121.9	4.2	..	117.7	..	1.5
1960	1.2	97.6	3.2	..	94.3	..	1.2
1961	1.1	85.8	2.8	..	83.0	..	1.0
1962	1.3	110.0	5.2	..	104.8	..	1.3
1963	1.5	126.7	7.2	..	119.5	..	1.5
1964	1.1	92.6	4.1	..	88.5	..	1.1
1965	0.9	76.4	3.5	..	72.9	..	0.9
1966	0.8	71.3	2.9	..	68.3	..	0.8
1967	1.2	100.2	3.5	0.3	96.5	..	1.1
1968	1.0	88.8	3.0	0.5	85.2	..	1.0
1969	0.9	81.9	3.0	1.0	77.9	..	0.9
1970	1.0	86.9	3.0	1.3	82.5	..	1.0
1971	1.4	118.6	5.3	1.7	111.7	..	1.3
1972	1.6	139.0	6.7	2.6	129.7	..	1.5
1973	1.1	98.5	2.5	3.3	92.8	..	1.1
1974†	1.1	98.8	5.2	5.2	88.5	..	1.0
Monthly averages							
1971	July 12	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.3	1.4
	August 9	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	115.7	1.4
	September 13	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.3	1.4
	October 11	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.2	1.5
	November 8	138.4	4.2	—	134.2	128.4	1.5
	December 6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	130.4	1.6
1972	January 10	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	133.9	1.6
	February 14	143.9	2.8	—	141.1	134.0	1.6
	March 13	144.5	2.4	—	142.1	135.6	1.6
	April 10	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	135.9	1.6
	May 8	132.2	3.0	—	129.2	133.1	1.6
	June 12	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.2	128.0	1.5
	July 10	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	129.2	1.5
	August 14	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	129.8	1.5
	September 11	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	127.7	1.5
	October 9	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.8	1.5
	November 13	133.3	4.5	—	128.8	124.1	1.5
	December 11	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	119.7	1.4
1973	January 8	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	119.1	1.4
	February 12	120.8	2.3	—	118.5	111.4	1.3
	March 12	113.8	1.8	—	112.0	105.3	1.2
	April 9	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	102.3	1.2
	May 14	93.8	1.1	—	92.7	97.0	1.1
	June 11	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	95.0	1.1
	July 9	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	92.5	1.1
	August 13	97.7	7.4	6.1	84.1	87.9	1.0
	September 10	92.6	4.9	6.2	81.4	82.7	0.9
	October 8	82.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	77.2	0.9
	November 12	77.5	0.9	—	76.6	72.2	0.8
	December 10	73.6	0.7	0.6	72.2	71.2	0.8
1974	January 14	94.5	1.7	2.2	90.6	83.6	1.0
	February 11	92.1	1.2	—	90.9	83.9	1.0
	March 11	88.2	0.8	—	87.4	80.6	0.9
	April 8	114.7	2.3	24.4	88.0	84.0	1.0
	May 13	79.7	1.8	—	78.0	82.6	0.9
	June 10	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.4	85.9	1.0
	July 8	92.2	4.8	8.1	79.3	89.9	1.0
	August 12	121.1	20.5	10.0	90.6	94.1	1.1
	September 9	119.7	13.2	11.2	95.3	96.4	1.1
	October 14‡	103.9	5.5	0.7	97.8	95.6	1.1
	November 11‡	105.1	3.3	—	101.8	97.5	1.1
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	130.0	3.0	1.0	126.0	118.0	1.3
	February 10	132.5	3.3	—	129.1	122.1	1.4
	March 10	135.6	2.4	—	133.3	126.5	1.4
	April 14	181.0	7.4	36.1	137.6	133.5	1.5
	May 12	146.2	5.6	—	140.6	145.3	1.7

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

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

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted §	
			School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	..	48.1	0.8	..	47.3	..	..
1956	..	54.0	0.7	..	53.3	..	..
1957	..	71.6	1.0	..	70.6	..	..
1958	..	95.2	1.5	..	93.7	..	..
1959	..	92.8	1.8	..	91.0	..	..
1960	..	71.3	1.5	..	69.8	..	..
1961	..	71.4	1.4	..	70.0	..	..
1962	..	96.8	2.4	..	94.4	..	..
1963	..	109.9	2.6	..	107.3	..	..
1964	..	76.6	1.6	..	75.1	..	..
1965	0.8	68.1	1.4	..	66.7	..	0.8
1966	0.9	75.6	1.2	..	74.3	..	0.9
1967	1.6	127.8	1.4	0.1	126.3	..	1.6
1968	1.6	128.6	1.4	0.1	127.0	..	1.6
1969	1.5	122.4	1.3	0.5	120.7	..	1.5
1970	1.6	126.6	1.4	0.7	124.5	..	1.6
1971	2.1	153.6	1.9	0.8	150.9	..	2.0
1972	2.2	162.8	1.8	0.8	160.2	..	2.1
1973	1.5	114.0	0.7	0.8	112.5	..	1.5
1974†	1.6	117.2	1.3	1.5	114.4	..	1.5
Monthly averages							
1971	October 11	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	161.7	2.2
	November 8	170.8	1.3	—	169.5	168.2	2.2
	December 6	172.2	0.8	—	171.4	169.7	2.3
1972	January 10	185.9	0.9	—	185.1	171.2	2.3
	February 14	185.9	0.7	—	185.2	172.7	2.3
	March 13	185.9	0.6	—	185.3	173.6	2.3
	April 10	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	171.3	2.3
	May 8	162.9	0.9	—	162.0	164.5	2.2
	June 12	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	158.3	2.1
	July 10	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	157.8	2.1
	August 14	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	156.3	2.1
	September 11	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	156.0	2.1
	October 9	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	151.1	2.0
	November 13	148.9	0.9	—	147.9	147.4	2.0
	December 11	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	140.8	1.9
1973	January 8	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	136.6	1.8
	February 12	139.5	0.5	—	138.9	127.1	1.7
	March 12	132.3	0.4	—	131.9	120.6	1.6
	April 9	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	117.5	1.6
	May 14	114.1	0.3	—	113.8	116.2	1.5
	June 11	104.0	0.3	—	103.7	116.9	1.5
	July 9	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	113.3	1.5
	August 13	104.3	2.0	1.8	100.6	108.3	1.4
	September 10	101.4	1.6	1.3	98.5	104.0	1.4
	October 8	99.4	0.8	0.5	98.2	100.6	1.3
	November 12	96.0	0.3	—	95.8	95.4	1.3
	December 10	92.8	0.2	0.1	92.5	93.3	1.2
1974	January 14	123.5	0.3	1.2	122.0	108.8	1.4
	February 11	123.8	0.2	—	123.6	112.1	1.5
	March 11	120.7	0.2	—	120.5	109.3	1.4
	April 8	125.8	0.8	6.8	118.1	109.7	1.5
	April 8	122.7	0.8	6.7	115.1	106.9	1.4
	May 13	105.8	0.8	—	105.1	107.4	1.4
	June 10	101.8	0.8	—	101.0	113.7	1.5
	July 8	106.7	0.8	1.9	104.0	116.3	1.6
	August 12	121.2	4.6	3.2	113.4	120.5	1.6
	September 9	124.4	3.5	3.0	118.0	122.7	1.6
	October 14	123.8	1.5	0.8	121.5	123.6	1.7
	November 11	124.8	0.8	—	124.0	123.8	1.7
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	155.0	..	..	154.0	142.0	1.9
	February 10	161.1	0.8	—	160.3	149.3	2.0
	March 10	164.6	0.6	—	164.0	153.4	2.1
	April 14	192.3	3.0	14.9	174.4	166.2	2.2
	May 12	177.4	2.1	—	175.2	177.5	2.4

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

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months based on the new regions introduced in April 1974.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
East Anglia Region: males and females

TABLE 108

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted§		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate per cent	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..
1959	..	9.9	0.4	..	9.6	..	..
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	1.3	..	
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	1.4	..	
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	2.0	..	
1968	2.0	12.2	0.2	0.1	11.9	1.9	..	
1969	1.9	12.3	0.2	0.1	12.0	1.9	..	
1970	2.1	13.8	0.2	0.1	13.5	2.1	..	
1971	3.2	19.8	0.3	0.1	19.4	3.1	..	
1972	2.9	18.6	0.2	0.1	18.3	2.9	..	
1973	1.9	12.5	0.1	0.1	12.3	1.9	..	
1974†	2.0	13.1	0.1	0.2	12.8	1.9	..	
1971	July 12	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	19.8	3.2
	August 9	3.1	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	20.1	3.2
	September 13	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	20.5	3.3
	October 11	3.3	20.4	0.3	—	20.1	20.9	3.3
	November 8	3.4	21.1	0.2	—	20.9	21.1	3.4
	December 6	3.5	21.6	0.1	—	21.4	20.9	3.3
1972	January 10	3.6	23.3	0.2	—	23.1	21.3	3.3
	February 14	3.6	23.0	0.1	—	22.9	20.7	3.2
	March 13	3.5	22.6	0.1	—	22.5	20.5	3.2
	April 10	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.9	3.1
	May 8	3.0	19.2	0.2	—	19.0	18.7	2.9
	June 12	2.5	16.2	0.1	—	16.1	17.7	2.8
	July 10	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	17.7	2.8
	August 14	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	17.3	2.7
	September 11	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.1	2.7
	October 9	2.5	15.8	0.2	—	15.5	16.2	2.5
	November 13	2.5	16.2	0.2	—	16.0	16.1	2.5
	December 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	—	15.8	15.6	2.4
1973	January 8	2.5	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.5	2.2
	February 12	2.4	16.0	0.1	—	15.9	13.8	2.1
	March 12	2.3	15.2	0.1	—	15.1	13.1	2.0
	April 9	2.2	14.8	—	0.6	14.2	12.5	1.9
	May 14	1.9	12.7	—	—	12.7	12.4	1.9
	June 11	1.7	11.0	—	—	10.9	12.8	1.9
	July 9	1.6	10.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	12.6	1.9
	August 13	1.6	10.9	0.2	0.2	10.4	12.3	1.9
	September 10	1.6	10.5	0.2	0.1	10.3	11.5	1.7
	October 8	1.6	10.5	0.1	—	10.4	11.3	1.7
	November 12	1.5	10.2	—	—	10.2	10.4	1.6
	December 10	1.6	10.5	—	—	10.4	10.3	1.6
1974	January 14	2.0	13.0	—	0.1	12.8	11.0	1.7
	February 11	2.0	13.1	—	—	13.0	11.0	1.7
	March 11	2.0	13.4	—	—	13.4	11.4	1.7
	April 8	2.2	14.4	0.2	1.0	13.2	11.4	1.7
	May 13	1.8	12.1	0.1	—	12.1	11.9	1.8
	June 10	1.7	11.4	—	—	11.4	13.3	2.0
	July 8	1.8	11.7	0.1	0.3	11.3	13.4	2.0
	August 12	2.0	13.1	0.5	0.3	12.3	13.9	2.1
	September 9	2.0	13.4	0.3	0.2	12.9	14.2	2.1
	October 14	2.1	13.9	0.2	—	13.7	14.5	2.2
	November 11	2.2	14.6	0.1	—	14.5	14.7	2.2
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.9	19.0	..	..	19.1	17.0	2.6
	February 10	3.1	20.4	0.1	—	20.3	18.3	2.8
	March 10	3.1	20.8	0.1	—	20.7	18.7	2.8
	April 14	3.6	23.8	0.4	2.0	21.4	19.6	3.0
	May 12	3.3	21.8	0.3	—	21.5	21.4	3.2

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: South West Region

TABLE 109

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted§		
			School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage rate per cent	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	2.1	25.7	0.5	..	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	1.6	20.3	0.3	..	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	1.4	17.5	0.3	..	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	1.7	22.2	0.4	..	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	1.9	25.3	0.5	..	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	1.5	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	1.5	20.6	0.3	..	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	1.7	23.6	0.3	..	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.1	32.8	0.1	2.4	
1968	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	0.2	2.3	
1969	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	0.2	2.6	
1970	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	0.3	2.8	
1971	3.3	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	0.4	3.3	
1972	3.4	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	0.4	3.3	
1973	2.4	34.5	0.2	0.4	33.8	0.4	2.4	
1974†	2.7	41.3	0.4	0.7	40.2	0.7	2.6	
1971	July 12	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	44.9	3.3
	August 9	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	46.0	3.4
	September 13	3.3	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	47.0	3.4
	October 11	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	48.0	3.5
	November 8	3.8	52.4	0.4	—	52.0	49.6	3.6
	December 6	4.0	53.9	0.3	—	53.6	50.6	3.7
1972	January 10	4.1	56.3	0.3	—	56.0	50.7	3.7
	February 14	4.0	55.5	0.2	—	55.2	50.5	3.6
	March 13	3.9	54.5	0.2	—	54.3	50.8	3.7
	April 10	3.8	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.9	3.6
	May 8	3.3	46.1	0.3	—	45.8	47.7	3.4
	June 12	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.3	3.3
	July 10	3.0	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.0	46.2	3.3
	August 14	3.2	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.0	3.2
	September 11	3.1	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	43.8	3.2
	October 9	3.1	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.1
	November 13	3.2	44.9	0.4	—	44.5	41.2	3.0
	December 11	3.1	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	40.4	2.9
1973	January 8	3.2	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	39.2	2.7
	February 12	2.9	42.0	0.2	—	41.8	37.1	2.6
	March 12	2.8	39.5	0.1	—	39.3	35.8	2.5
	April 9	2.8	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	35.0	2.5
	May 14	2.3	33.1	0.1	—	33.0	34.9	2.4
	June 11	2.1	29.4	0.1	—	29.2	35.1	2.5
	July 9	2.1	29.9	0.2	1.1	28.6	34.2	2.4
	August 13	2.2	31.1	0.4	0.9	29.8	33.3	2.3
	September 10	2.1	30.6	0.2	0.5	29.8	32.7	2.3
	October 8	2.2	30.8	0.1	0.1	30.6	31.0	2.2
	November 12	2.2	31.5	0.1	—	31.4	29.2	2.0
	December 10	2.2	30.9	0.1	—	30.8	28.4	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	38.7	0.1	0.3	38.2	33.1	2.3
	February 11	2.7	38.1	0.1	—	38.0	33.4	2.3
	March 11	2.6	37.4	0.1	—	37.3	33.8	2.4
	April 8	2.8	40.3	0.2	3.7	36.4	34.2	2.4
	April 8	2.8	43.4	0.2	3.8	39.4	36.9	2.4
	May 13	2.4	36.4	0.1	—	36.2	38.4	2.5
	June 10	2.2	33.8	0.2	—	33.6	40.0	2.6
	July 8	2.4	36.4	0.3	0.8	35.3	41.3	2.7
	August 12	2.7	42.3	1.5	1.4	39.4	43.2	2.8
	September 9	2.8	43.3	0.8	1.1	41.4	44.4	2.9
	October 14	2.9	44.9	0.4	0.2	44.4	45.1	2.9
	November 11	3.2	49.2	0.3	—	48.9	46.5	3.0
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	4.0	61.0	..	..	60.0	55.0	3.6
	February 10	4.0	62.4	0.4	..	62.1	57.2	3.7
	March 10	4.2	64.7	0.2	..	64.5	60.6	3.9
	April 14	4.7	72.0	1.0	5.7	65.3	62.8	4.1
	May 12	4.2	65.4	0.8	—	64.6	66.8	4.3

Notes:

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

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

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT

West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

		UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:	Actual number	Seasonally adjusted †	
				School-leavers			Percentage rate
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955		0.5	9.6	0.2	9.4	0.4	
1956		0.7	14.7	0.2	14.5	0.7	
1957		1.1	23.0	0.5	22.5	1.0	
1958		1.4	29.5	0.8	28.7	1.4	
1959		1.3	28.6	0.9	27.6	1.3	
1960		0.8	17.8	1.0	16.8	0.8	
1961		0.9	21.1	0.7	20.4	0.9	
1962		1.5	34.2	1.0	33.2	1.5	
1963		1.7	38.3	1.6	36.8	1.6	
1964		0.9	20.3	0.8	19.4	0.8	
1965		0.7	16.3	1.3	15.1	0.6	
1966		0.8	19.3	0.8	18.5	0.8	
1967		1.8	42.9	1.1	41.7	1.8	
1968		2.0	45.8	0.9	44.7	1.8	
1969		1.8	40.8	0.8	39.5	1.7	
1970		2.0	45.1	0.9	43.8	1.9	
1971		3.0	67.1	1.3	65.2	2.9	
1972		3.6	81.3	1.8	78.6	3.5	
1973		2.2	50.4	0.7	48.6	2.1	
1974†		..	..	..	..	..	..
1971	April 5	2.6	59.8	0.6	58.7	2.5	
	May 10	2.7	61.2	0.4	60.8	2.7	
	June 14	2.7	61.1	0.3	60.8	2.8	
	July 12	2.9	66.2	0.5	63.3	3.0	
	August 9	3.4	76.6	6.3	67.9	3.0	
	September 13	3.4	76.4	3.3	72.1	3.2	
	October 11	3.4	77.1	1.6	75.4	3.3	
	November 8	3.5	80.5	0.9	79.5	3.5	
	December 6	3.7	82.9	0.7	82.1	3.6	
1972	January 10	3.9	87.3	0.7	86.5	3.7	
	February 14	3.9	88.2	0.5	87.7	3.8	
	March 13	4.0	90.0	0.5	89.5	3.9	
	April 10	4.0	90.3	1.7	88.0	3.8	
	May 8	3.7	82.5	0.9	81.6	3.7	
	June 12	3.4	76.6	0.8	75.7	3.5	
	July 10	3.5	78.7	1.1	74.7	3.5	
	August 14	3.8	86.3	7.4	75.6	3.4	
	September 11	3.7	83.6	4.6	76.2	3.4	
	October 9	3.3	75.3	2.3	72.8	3.2	
	November 13	3.1	70.2	1.1	69.1	3.1	
	December 11	3.0	66.4	0.6	65.7	2.9	
1973	January 8	3.0	68.1	0.6	66.3	2.8	
	February 12	2.7	61.6	0.4	61.1	2.6	
	March 12	2.5	58.0	0.4	57.7	2.4	
	April 9	2.5	57.5	0.3	53.9	2.3	
	May 14	2.2	49.5	0.2	49.2	2.2	
	June 11	2.0	45.5	0.2	45.3	2.1	
	July 9	2.1	47.0	0.6	44.1	2.1	
	August 13	2.2	50.6	3.1	44.8	2.0	
	September 10	2.1	47.8	1.9	43.5	1.9	
	October 8	1.8	41.3	0.5	40.7	1.8	
	November 12	1.7	39.0	0.2	38.8	1.7	
	December 10	1.7	38.1	0.1	37.8	1.7	
1974	January 14	2.1	48.9	0.2	47.8	2.0	
	February 11	2.1	48.4	0.2	48.2	2.0	
	March 11	2.1	48.4	0.1	48.3	2.0	
	April 8	2.4	54.5	0.2	47.9	2.0	
	May 13	2.0	45.1	0.5	44.5	2.0	
	June 10	1.9	43.2	0.4	42.6	2.0	
	July 8	2.1	47.7	0.2	44.0	2.1	
	August 12	2.6	58.6	6.0	48.9	2.2	
	September 9	2.5	57.4	4.3	49.4	2.1	
	October 14†	..	..	..	..	..
	November 11†	..	..	..	..	..
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.7	62.0	..	60.0	2.5	
	February 10	2.8	64.3	0.4	63.9	2.7	
	March 10	3.0	67.7	0.3	67.4	2.8	
	April 14	3.7	84.7	2.2	72.3	3.1	
	May 12	3.4	78.1	1.4	76.7	3.4	

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

		UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
		Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted †	
				School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage rate
		per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955		..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..
1956		..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957		..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..
1958		..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..
1959		..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..
1960		..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..
1961		..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..
1962		..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..
1963		..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..
1964		..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..
1965		0.9	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	0.8
1966		1.0	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	..	1.0
1967		1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	..	1.6
1968		1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	..	1.8
1969		1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	..	1.9
1970		2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	..	2.2
1971		2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	..	2.9
1972		3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	..	3.0
1973		2.1	29.8	0.3	0.5	29.1	..	2.0
1974†		2.2	33.8	0.5	0.8	32.4	..	2.2
1971	July 12	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	41.0	2.9
	August 9	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0
	September 13	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.0	3.0
	October 11	3.1	42.5	0.9	—	41.6	42.6	3.1
	November 8	3.1	43.2	0.6	—	42.6	43.3	3.1
	December 6	3.2	44.7	0.4	—	44.3	44.5	3.2
1972	January 10	3.4	48.0	0.4	—	47.7	45.3	3.2
	February 14	3.4	47.9	0.3	—	47.6	45.4	3.2
	March 13	3.4	48.2	0.2	—	47.9	45.8	3.3
	April 10	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.7	3.2
	May 8	3.0	42.5	0.4	—	42.1	42.7	3.0
	June 12	2.8	39.6	0.4	—	39.2	41.2	2.9
	July 10	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.2	2.9
	August 14	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	40.6	2.9
	September 11	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	40.6	2.9
	October 9	2.8	39.4	0.9	—	38.6	39.5	2.8
	November 13	2.7	38.2	0.5	—	37.6	38.5	2.7
	December 10	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.9	2.6
1973	January 8	2.7	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.5	2.5
	February 12	2.5	35.5	0.2	—	35.3	33.2	2.3
	March 12	2.3	33.7	0.2	—	33.5	31.4	2.2
	April 9	2.4	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	30.0	2.1
	May 14	2.1	29.6	0.1	—	29.4	30.0	2.1
	June 11	1.9	27.6	0.1	—	27.5	29.6	2.1
	July 9	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	28.7	2.0
	August 13	2.0	28.5	0.7	1.0	26.8	27.6	1.9
	September 10	1.9	27.5	0.5	0.7	26.3	26.8	1.9
	October 8	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.1	25.2	26.2	1.8
	November 12	1.7	24.3	0.1	—	24.2	25.1	1.7
	December 10	1.7	24.1	0.1	—	24.0	24.6	1.7
1974	January 14	2.1	30.7	0.1	0.2	30.4	28.0	1.9
	February 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	—	30.5	28.4	2.0
	March 11	2.1	30.6	0.1	—	30.5	28.4	2.0
	April 8	2.4	34.6	0.3	4.2	30.1	28.1	2.0
	April 8	2.5	37.1	0.3	4.3	32.4	30.2	2.0
	May 13	2.0	30.4	0.2	—	30.2	31.0	2.1
	June 10	2.0	29.5	0.2	—	29.3	32.0	2.1
	July 8	2.1	32.1	0.3	1.4	30.4	32.8	2.2
	August 12	2.4	36.6	2.1	1.6	33.0	34.3	2.3
	September 9	2.4	36.7	1.7	1.4	33.6	34.5	2.3
	October 14	2.3	34.7	0.6	0.1	34.0	34.9	2.3
	November 11	2.3	35.3	0.3	—	34.9	35.5	2.4
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.8	42.0	..	..	42.0	39.0	2.6
	February 10	3.0	44.5	0.2	—	44.3	41.9	2.8
	March 10	3.0	45.4	0.2	—	45.3	42.9	2.9
	April 14	3.6	53.5	0.9	5.7	47.0	44.8	3.0
	May 12	3.2	48.2	0.6	—	47.5	48.3	3.2

Notes:

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

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

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

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

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

Notes:

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

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

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

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted [†]	
			School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage rate per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	..	1.6
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	..	1.4
1957	1.6	20.9	0.5	..	20.4	..	1.6
1958	2.3	29.3	0.7	..	28.6	..	2.2
1959	3.1	40.5	1.3	..	39.2	..	3.0
1960	2.8	36.1	1.1	..	35.0	..	2.7
1961	2.4	31.1	0.9	..	30.2	..	2.3
1962	3.5	46.0	2.2	..	43.8	..	3.3
1963	4.6	60.5	3.4	..	57.1	..	4.3
1964	3.3	43.5	1.8	..	41.8	..	3.2
1965	2.5	33.5	1.2	..	32.3	..	2.4
1966	2.5	33.7	1.0	..	32.7	..	2.4
1967	3.9	51.7	1.4	0.3	50.0	..	3.8
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	..	4.5
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	..	4.6
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	..	4.5
1971	5.8	74.8	2.4	1.0	71.4	..	5.5
1972	6.4	83.1	3.1	1.2	78.8	..	6.0
1973	4.7	62.1	1.2	1.4	59.5	..	4.5
1974†	4.7	61.6	2.5	1.7	57.4	..	4.4
Monthly averages							
1971	5.7	73.4	1.5	2.8	69.0	73.6	5.7
July 12	6.6	85.1	10.2	3.2	71.7	74.8	5.8
August 9	6.4	82.4	5.5	2.7	74.2	76.5	5.9
September 13	6.2	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.3	6.0
October 11	6.4	82.9	2.1	—	80.8	79.9	6.2
November 8	6.5	84.6	1.5	—	83.0	81.1	6.3
December 6	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	82.6	6.3
1972	6.8	88.4	1.1	—	87.3	83.5	6.4
January 10	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.5	6.4
February 14	6.9	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.5	6.3
March 13	6.1	79.7	1.8	—	77.9	79.7	6.1
April 10	5.7	74.6	1.4	—	73.2	77.6	6.0
May 8	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	76.9	5.9
June 12	6.9	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	77.4	5.9
July 10	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.2	6.1
August 14	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	75.9	5.8
September 11	5.9	77.2	2.4	—	74.8	74.2	5.7
October 9	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	72.0	5.5
November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	—	74.8	74.2	5.7
December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	72.0	5.5
1973	5.9	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.3	5.2
January 8	5.3	70.9	1.1	—	69.8	66.1	5.0
February 12	5.1	67.9	0.8	—	67.0	64.2	4.8
March 12	5.3	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	63.1	4.7
April 9	4.6	60.8	0.5	—	60.3	62.2	4.7
May 14	4.3	57.1	0.6	—	56.5	61.1	4.6
June 11	4.4	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	59.3	4.5
July 9	4.7	62.2	4.6	2.5	55.1	57.4	4.3
August 13	4.4	58.6	2.0	2.9	53.6	55.4	4.2
September 10	4.1	54.0	0.8	0.3	52.9	53.5	4.0
October 8	3.9	52.5	0.3	—	52.2	51.6	3.9
November 12	4.0	52.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	50.8	3.8
December 10	4.6	61.7	0.3	0.9	60.5	55.0	4.1
1974	4.6	60.8	0.2	—	60.6	56.9	4.3
January 14	4.5	60.4	0.2	—	60.2	57.5	4.3
February 11	4.5	60.4	0.2	—	60.2	57.5	4.3
March 11	5.0	66.7	1.1	7.3	58.3	56.6	4.3
April 8	5.0	65.4	1.1	7.3	57.0	55.4	4.2
May 13	4.2	54.4	0.8	—	53.6	55.4	4.2
June 10	4.1	53.4	1.2	0.1	52.1	56.3	4.3
July 8	4.6	59.9	2.3	3.2	54.4	58.1	4.5
August 12	5.6	73.6	11.9	3.2	58.4	59.8	4.6
September 9	5.3	68.8	5.8	3.9	59.1	60.2	4.6
October 14	4.7	61.8	2.0	0.1	59.8	60.5	4.6
November 11	4.7	61.8	1.3	—	60.5	60.5	4.6
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	5.2	68.0	..	..	67.0	62.0	4.8
January 20‡	5.2	68.2	0.6	—	67.6	64.5	4.9
February 10	5.2	67.9	0.5	—	67.4	65.0	5.0
March 10	6.0	78.7	2.6	8.6	67.5	65.9	5.0
April 14	5.4	70.2	1.8	—	68.4	70.2	5.4
May 12	5.4	70.2	1.8	—	68.4	70.2	5.4

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of North Standard Region were revised in April 1974. Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,331,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,304,000.

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

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted [†]	
			School-leavers	Adult students		Number	Percentage rate per cent
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	1.8	16.9	0.4	..	16.5	..	1.7
1956	1.9	18.2	0.4	..	17.8	..	1.9
1957	2.4	23.4	0.5	..	22.9	..	2.4
1958	3.5	33.3	0.9	..	32.4	..	3.4
1959	3.6	34.2	1.1	..	33.0	..	3.4
1960	2.6	25.0	0.7	..	24.3	..	2.5
1961	2.3	21.9	0.5	..	21.4	..	2.2
1962	3.0	29.4	1.0	..	28.4	..	2.9
1963	3.4	33.2	1.3	..	31.9	..	3.2
1964	2.5	24.6	0.8	..	23.7	..	2.5
1965	2.5	25.6	0.8	..	24.8	..	2.5
1966	2.8	28.4	0.8	..	27.5	..	2.7
1967	4.0	39.5	1.1	0.2	38.1	..	3.9
1968	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.2	38.0	..	3.9
1969	4.0	39.1	0.9	0.3	37.9	..	3.9
1970	3.9	37.7	0.8	0.4	36.5	..	3.8
1971	4.5	45.1	1.2	0.6	43.3	..	4.3
1972	4.9	50.0	1.4	0.9	47.7	..	4.7
1973	3.5	36.4	0.5	1.0	35.0	..	3.4
1974†	3.8	39.5	1.3	1.3	36.9	..	3.6
Monthly averages							
1971	4.3	43.5	1.1	1.6	40.8	44.5	4.4
July 12	4.8	48.4	3.9	1.8	42.8	45.2	4.5
August 9	4.8	48.3	2.7	1.5	44.0	45.8	4.6
September 13	4.8	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.7	4.7
October 11	5.0	49.7	1.1	—	48.7	47.9	4.8
November 8	5.0	50.5	0.8	—	49.7	48.1	4.8
December 6	5.5	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.4	5.0
1972	5.4	54.8	0.6	—	54.2	51.0	5.0
January 10	5.3	54.1	0.6	—	53.5	51.1	5.0
February 14	5.4	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	50.4	5.0
March 13	4.7	48.0	0.9	—	47.2	48.2	4.7
April 10	4.3	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	47.2	4.6
May 8	4.7	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	47.3	4.7
June 12	5.1	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	47.0	4.6
July 10	5.0	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	46.8	4.6
August 14	4.6	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.6	4.5
September 11	4.5	46.1	1.0	—	45.1	44.6	4.4
October 9	4.5	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	43.3	4.3
November 13	4.6	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.6	4.5
December 11	4.5	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	43.3	4.3
1973	4.6	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	41.0	4.0
January 8	4.1	42.2	0.6	—	41.6	38.5	3.7
February 12	3.9	40.2	0.4	—	39.8	37.3	3.6
March 12	4.1	42.4	0.3	4.6	37.5	36.6	3.5
April 9	3.4	34.7	0.3	—	34.5	35.6	3.4
May 14	3.1	32.0	0.2	—	31.7	35.8	3.5
June 11	3.2	33.3	0.3	1.5	31.4	34.9	3.4
July 9	3.4	35.0	1.7	1.2	32.0	33.8	3.3
August 13	3.3	34.0	1.0	1.5	31.4	32.6	3.2
September 10	3.1	32.0	0.4	—	31.6	31.8	3.1
October 8	3.1	31.6	0.2	—	31.4	31.0	3.0
November 12	3.1	32.0	0.2	0.4	31.4	30.4	2.9
December 10	3.8	39.0	0.2	0.9	37.9	33.7	3.3
1974	3.7	38.4	0.2	—	38.3	35.1	3.4
January 14	3.8	39.0	0.1	—	38.8	36.4	3.5
February 11	4.3	44.2	0.2	6.2	37.8	36.9	3.6
March 11	3.4	35.3	0.7	—	34.6	35.7	3.5
April 8	3.2	32.9	0.3	—	32.6	36.6	3.5
May 13	3.5	36.4	0.7	2.0	33.6	37.1	3.6
June 10	4.3	44.8	6.1	2.0	36.7	38.5	3.7
July 8	4.3	44.5	3.8	2.6	38.1	39.2	3.8
August 12	3.9	40.4	1.5	—	38.9	39.1	3.8
September 9	3.9	40.1	1.0	—	39.1	38.8	3.8
October 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	4.7	48.0	..	..	46.0	42.0	4.1
January 20‡	4.6	47.6	0.7	—	46.9	43.8	4.2
February 10	4.6	47.9	0.5	—	47.4	44.9	4.4
March 10	5.8	59.6	2.2	8.5	48.9	48.0	4.7
April 14	5.0	51.3	1.6	—	49.8	51.1	5.0
May 12	5.0	51.3	1.6	—	49.8	51.1	5.0

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 1,032,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

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

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted§	Percentage rate	
			School-leavers	Adult students				
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	Number	(000's)	per cent	
1955	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2	
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2	
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4	
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4	
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0	
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4	
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9	
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5	
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4	
1964	3.6	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5	
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8	
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7	
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	..	3.7	
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	..	3.7	
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	..	3.6	
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	..	4.1	
1971	5.9	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	..	5.7	
1972	6.5	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	..	6.2	
1973	4.6	98.9	1.3	1.8	95.8	..	4.5	
1974†	4.1	88.4	2.2	2.0	84.2	..	3.9	
Monthly averages								
1971	July 12	6.1	128.7	6.8	2.5	119.5	124.9	5.9
	August 9	6.3	132.7	6.7	2.3	123.6	126.7	6.0
	September 13	6.2	132.1	5.0	2.3	124.9	129.4	6.1
	October 11	6.3	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.4	6.2
	November 8	6.4	136.0	2.3	—	133.8	134.0	6.3
	December 6	6.6	138.9	1.8	—	137.1	135.5	6.4
1972	January 10	7.1	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.3	6.5
	February 14	7.0	148.8	3.3	—	145.5	138.7	6.6
	March 13	7.0	148.2	2.7	—	145.6	140.2	6.6
	April 10	7.0	148.2	2.7	—	145.6	140.2	6.6
	May 8	6.3	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	133.5	6.3
	June 12	6.0	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.9	6.2
	July 10	6.5	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.3	6.1
	August 14	6.6	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	128.6	6.1
	September 11	6.6	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.0	6.2
	October 9	6.1	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.3	6.0
	November 13	6.0	126.8	3.0	—	123.8	124.3	5.9
	December 11	5.9	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.2	5.7
1973	January 8	6.1	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.6	5.4
	February 12	5.6	120.1	1.6	—	118.5	111.6	5.2
	March 12	5.3	113.8	1.2	—	112.6	107.0	5.0
	April 9	5.4	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.7	4.8
	May 14	4.6	98.1	0.8	—	97.3	100.2	4.7
	June 11	4.3	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	97.8	4.6
	July 9	4.4	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	94.4	4.4
	August 13	4.4	94.2	2.4	2.6	89.2	91.4	4.3
	September 10	4.1	87.4	1.5	2.9	83.0	86.6	4.0
	October 8	3.8	81.4	0.7	0.8	79.9	82.4	3.8
	November 12	3.7	79.6	0.4	—	79.2	79.7	3.7
	December 10	3.7	79.3	0.3	0.3	78.7	77.8	3.6
1974	January 14	4.5	95.6	2.8	0.5	92.3	83.6	3.9
	February 11	4.3	93.1	1.7	—	91.5	84.5	3.9
	March 11	4.2	89.7	0.8	—	88.8	83.1	3.9
	April 8	4.5	97.1	0.8	11.0	85.4	83.1	3.9
	May 13	3.7	78.4	0.3	—	78.1	81.0	3.8
	June 10	3.6	77.9	0.9	0.7	76.3	83.6	3.9
	July 8	4.2	89.8	6.8	3.1	79.9	85.2	4.0
	August 12	4.3	92.6	5.5	2.9	84.2	86.3	4.0
	September 9	4.1	88.8	2.8	3.7	82.3	85.8	4.0
	October 14	3.9	84.0	1.2	0.5	82.3	84.8	4.0
	November 11	4.0	85.5	0.8	—	84.7	85.2	4.0
	December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20 ‡	4.8	103.0	..	..	100.0	92.0	4.3
	February 10	4.7	101.3	3.7	—	97.6	90.7	4.2
	March 10	4.6	98.8	2.2	—	96.5	90.8	4.2
	April 14	4.9	104.9	1.6	7.8	95.6	93.3	4.4
	May 12	4.5	97.0	1.2	—	95.7	98.7	4.6

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-1973 is 2,142,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.
‡ No count was made in December 1974 because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency. An estimate was made for January 1975 based on simplified procedures.
§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

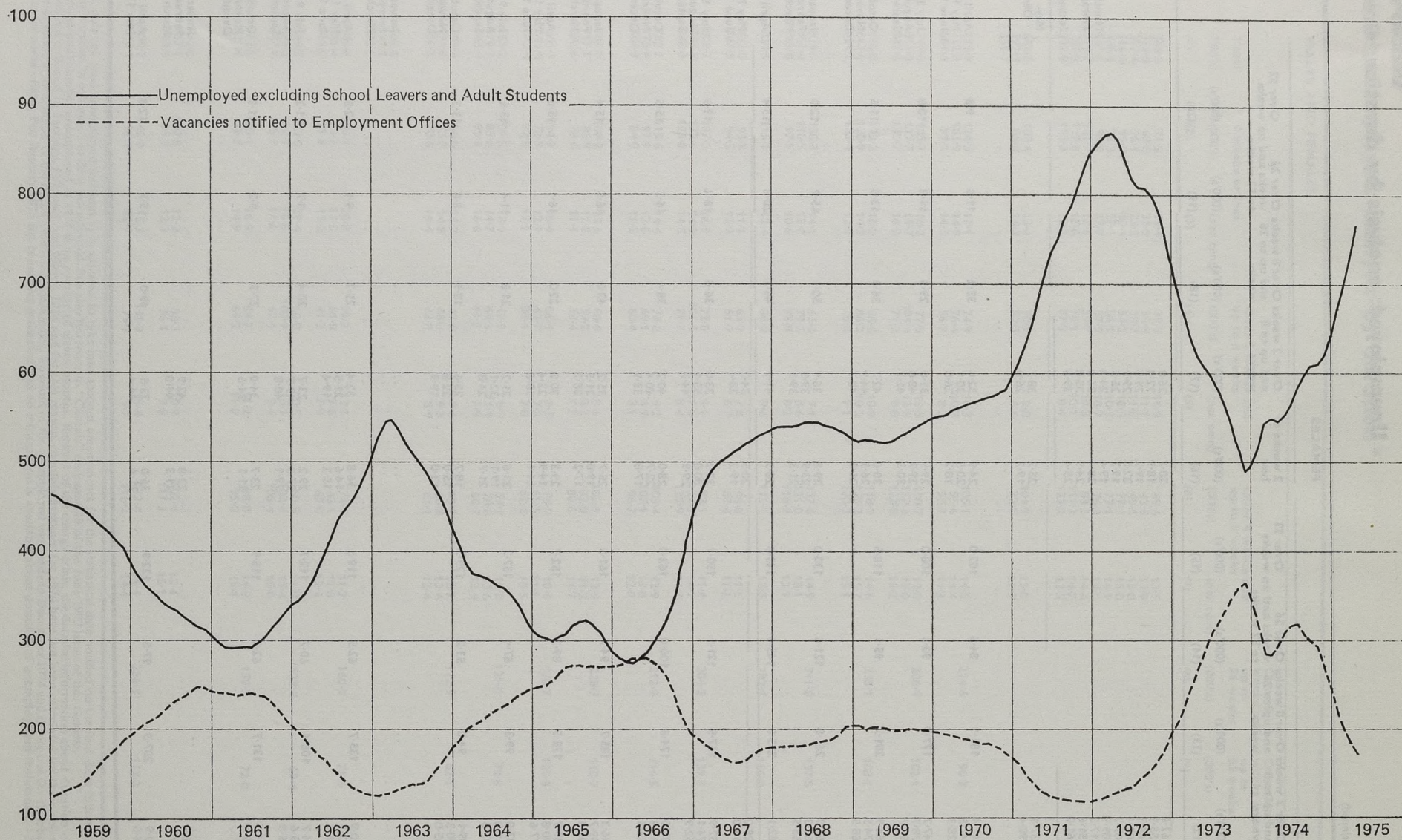
UNEMPLOYMENT
Unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students:
industrial analysis: Great Britain

TABLE 117

THOUSANDS

SIC Order†	All industries‡	Index of Production industries‡			Other industries‡					
		Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc	All other industries and services	
		II-XXI	III-XIX	XX	I	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII*	
Actual numbers unadjusted for seasonal variations										
1960	337	152	96	47	13	24	39	21	88	
1961	305	135	85	43	10	22	35	18	85	
1962	419	199	124	66	12	28	47	22	109	
1963	502	250	152	85	15	32	59	26	119	
1964	362	163	100	53	12	25	43	21	98	
1965	308	135	80	46	10	24	36	18	86	
1966	323	147	85	52	13	24	37	19	87	
1967	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118	
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128	
Monthly averages										
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	July	528	257	153	80	9	34	49	19	165
	August	530	256	152	79	9	34	50	20	169
	September	514	246	145	77	9	33	47	20	166
	October	502	235	136	76	9	33	45	24	164
	November	491	228	130	76	10	33	43	26	158
	December	483	229	126	79	10	31	41	24	152
1974	January	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
	February	596	297	160	113	12	37	57	28	172
	March	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
	April	574	283	155	105	11	36	54	24	173
	May	530	264	146	96	10	33	50	20	162
	June	509	255	141	93	9	31	47	18	157
	July	528	259	145	94	9	31	47	19	170
	August	573	281	158	101	10	32	53	22	187
	September	584	285	160	104	11	33	54	23	189
	October §	597	290	161	107	11	34	55	30	188
	November §	613	299	166	112	12	36	56	34	183
	December §	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January §	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February	749	383	217	144	16	44	74	37	203
	March	763	393	228	143	16	44	76	36	207
	April	788	413	243	149	16	45	80	35	220
	May	799	419	248	149	15	45	81	34	217
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations††										
1973	July	576	278	162	91	11	38	54	26	175
	August	555	268	155	88	11	37	51	25	171
	September	534	258	148	85	10	36	48	24	165
	October	511	247	142	82	10	34	46	21	160
	November	490	238	136	79	9	33	44	20	154
	December	480	234	133	78	9	31	44	19	150
1974	January	538	263	147	92	10	34	52	24	168
	February	552	275	152	99	10	33	51	24	166
	March	547	273	148	101	10	34	51	24	165
	April	546	264	144	98	11	33	51	23	169
	May	548	264	145	98	10	33	50	24	169
	June	562	275	150	103	11	34	52	26	174
	July	577	281	154	105	11	35	52	26	180
	August	597	292	161	109	12	35	54	27	188
	September	603	297	164	111	12	36	55	27	187
	October §	607	301	167	113	12	36	56	27	184
	November §	613	308	172	116	12	36	57	28	179
	December §	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January §	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February	705	361	209	131	14	40	69	33	198
	March	722	370	217	132	14	40	71	33	203
	April	760	395	231	143	15	43	76	34	216
	May	817	419	247	151	15	45	81	37	224

* Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.
† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.
‡ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.
§ See note on page 129 of the February 1975 issue of this Gazette.
** The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.
†† See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great BritainThree-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS

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

NOTIFIED VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

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

Notified to employment offices*

Notified to careers offices*

	Actual number			Seasonally adjusted [§]			
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
	1974 [‡] Monthly averages	181.9	116.9	298.8			
1974	181.9	116.1	298.0	181.4	116.6	298.0	100.9
May 8	196.6	127.0	323.6	192.9	122.4	315.3	106.2
June 5	201.5	134.9	336.4	193.7	125.0	318.7	111.1
July 3	199.1	131.1	330.2	193.6	122.9	316.5	121.8
August 7	185.4	117.4	302.7	185.0	115.8	300.8	103.9
September 4	186.9	120.3	307.2	185.6	115.5	301.1	91.7
October 9 [†]	182.9	116.1	299.1	180.1	113.4	293.5	76.5
November 6 [†]	167.6	103.3	270.9	165.4	107.1	272.5	65.8
December 4 [†]
1975	111.6	69.0	180.6	116.8	75.6	192.4	41.2
February 5 [†]	108.2	69.9	178.0	111.2	75.0	186.1	42.9
March 5	104.0	69.4	173.4	103.4	69.9	173.3	40.9
April 9	96.7	67.4	164.1	92.9	62.7	155.6	37.5

* 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.

§ See note on page 226 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME
Great Britain: manufacturing industries

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME							ON SHORT-TIME						
	Hours of overtime worked				Stood off for whole week†			Working part of week				Total		
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Hours lost	
Total								Average per operative working part of the week	Total				Average per operative on short-time	
1971 June 19	1,619.1	30.7	8	13.27	13.02	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
July 17	1,531.3	29.0	8½	12.75	12.79	7	315	55	522	9½	63	1.2	838	13½
August 14	1,395.9	26.5	8	11.39	12.66	9	392	60	537	9	69	1.3	928	13½
September 18	1,540.4	29.3	8½	12.73	12.64	9	375	80	812	10	89	1.7	1,185	13½
October 16	1,549.1	29.7	8	12.64	12.05	6	214	106	969	9	112	2.1	1,182	10½
November 13	1,546.5	29.8	8	12.58	11.68	8	327	111	1,058	9½	119	2.3	1,367	11½
December 11	1,571.2	30.3	8	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9	99	1.9	1,169	12
1972 January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8	11.07	11.72	5	181	78	675	8½	83	1.5	856	10½
February 19||	1,173.1	22.9	8	9.35	9.77	46	1,857	995	13,838	14	1,041	20.4	15,694	15
March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8	11.91	12.19	9	363	114	1,229	10½	123	2.4	1,591	13
April 15	1,469.5	28.9	8	11.79	12.04	14	563	68	583	8½	82	1.6	1,146	14
May 13	1,560.9	30.7	8	12.66	12.43	5	200	65	628	9½	70	1.4	828	12
June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8	12.88	12.63	3	135	38	317	8½	41	0.8	452	11
July 15	1,502.6	29.5	8½	12.64	12.68	3	113	29	239	8½	32	0.6	352	11
August 19	1,484.7	29.1	8	12.15	13.17	5	182	28	241	8½	33	0.6	424	13
September 16	1,577.5	30.8	8	12.99	12.88	5	200	26	218	8½	31	0.6	418	13½
October 14	1,659.9	32.4	8½	13.72	13.14	4	150	25	222	9	29	0.6	372	13
November 18	1,742.4	33.9	8½	14.39	13.47	1	56	20	156	7½	22	0.4	212	10
December 9	1,732.3	33.7	8½	14.61	13.92	1	41	16	138	8½	17	0.3	179	10½
1973 January 13	1,643.4	32.1	8	13.41	14.17	4	176	27	207	7½	31	0.6	384	12½
February 17	1,753.7	34.2	8½	14.55	15.07	6	253	17	160	9½	23	0.5	412	18
March 17	1,757.3	34.3	8½	14.61	14.85	8	308	25	350	14	33	0.6	657	20
April 14	1,771.8	34.5	8½	14.80	15.08	4	142	20	155	7½	24	0.5	297	12½
May 19	1,827.4	35.5	8½	15.60	15.38	5	185	13	117	9	18	0.3	302	17
June 16	1,830.3	35.6	8½	15.50	15.24	3	103	13	112	9	15	0.3	215	14
July 14¶	1,757.8	34.0	9	15.46	15.48	1	46	13	117	9	14	0.3	163	11½
August 18¶	1,713.1	33.1	8½	14.59	15.50	1	48	11	83	7½	12	0.2	130	11
September 15¶	1,817.4	35.2	8½	15.71	15.59	14	574	9	98	10½	24	0.5	671	28
October 13¶	1,877.2	36.3	8½	16.25	15.69	1	32	10	90	9½	10	0.2	122	11½
November 17¶	1,930.0	37.2	8½	16.64	15.72	3	109	21	212	10	23	0.4	321	14
December 15¶	1,956.4	37.6	9	17.32	16.64	1	35	9	71	8	10	0.2	106	10½
1974 January 19||¶	1,254.6	24.4	8	9.74	10.55	8	309	1,130	15,551	14	1,138	22.2	15,860	14
February 16||¶	1,385.2	27.1	7½	10.70	11.26	8	317	940	12,423	13	948	18.5	12,740	13½
March 16||¶	1,570.8	30.8	7½	12.77	12.99	8	318	227	2,721	12	235	4.6	3,039	13
April 6¶	1,717.0	33.7	8½	14.38	14.67	3	109	32	356	11	35	0.7	465	13
May 18¶	1,749.2	34.3	8½	14.95	14.74	6	218	28	242	8½	34	0.6	460	13½
June 15 (a) ¶	1,720.0	33.9	8½	14.66	14.39	3	106	23	242	10½	25	0.5	348	13½
June 15 (b) ¶	2,040.4	36.7	8½	17.49	17.17	3	114	24	257	10½	27	0.5	370	13½
July 13¶	1,971.6	35.2	9	17.40	17.41	3	103	24	269	11	27	0.5	372	14
August 17¶	1,857.7	33.1	9	16.27	17.28	4	138	30	302	10	34	0.6	440	13
September 14¶	1,967.6	35.1	8½	17.12	16.97	6	223	57	714	12½	63	1.1	937	15
October 19¶	1,990.7	35.5	8½	16.83	16.18	23	917	58	761	13	81	1.4	1,678	20½
November 16¶	1,996.9	35.6	8½	16.90	15.80	18	733	64	626	9½	83	1.5	1,359	16½
December 14¶	1,984.4	35.7	8½	17.03	16.22	8	319	64	680	10½	72	1.3	999	14
1975 January 18¶	1,768.7	32.1	8½	14.75	15.74	6	220	123	1,249	10	128	2.3	1,470	11½
February 15¶	1,742.7	31.9	8	14.33	15.02	11	445	170	1,747	10½	181	3.3	2,192	12
March 15¶	1,715.6	31.6	8	14.03	14.28	17	659	204	2,059	10	220	4.1	2,718	12½
April 19¶**	1,670.4	31.0	8	13.61	13.96	11	441	226	2,233	10	237	4.4	2,674	11½

* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 are still provisional but have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.
 † Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.
 ‡ In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.
 § Figures after June 1973 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the 1974 Census of Employment.
 ** See page 557 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Year	Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*					
		All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted					Actual	Seasonally adjusted				
1956	104.6		98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7		103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	
1957	103.9		98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6		103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	
1958	100.4		96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5		102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	
1959	100.9		96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3		102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	
1960	103.9		99.4	103.9	110.1	100.1	102.4		101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	
1961	102.9		101.9	102.9	104.7	100.1	101.0		101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	
1962	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	98.4		97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9		99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964	100.7		101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7		100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	
1965	99.8		101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4		98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966	97.3		97.3	91.5	91.5	92.2	97.8		95.2	97.8	98.5	98.0	
1967	92.4		96.8	86.1	84.4	84.4	97.1		96.6	97.1	97.3	98.3	
1968	91.5		94.6	87.0	83.3	83.3	97.9		96.8	96.9	97.7	98.4	
1969	92.4		86.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0		97.3	97.4	97.7	98.4	
1970	90.2		84.3	86.7	78.3	89.3	97.0		96.1	95.4	96.9	97.5	
1971	84.4		82.2	82.1	74.0	85.9	95.1		93.4	93.2	96.9	96.6	
1972	81.3		82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7		92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7	
1973	83.0		85.6	82.4	71.3	85.2	96.5		94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6	
1974	79.8		83.2	78.3	66.0	86.6	93.9		92.4	91.8	94.1	96.8	
1971	April 17†	86.2	85.0	90.3	85.0	74.5	84.7	94.4	94.6	92.7	93.1	95.5	96.0
May 15	87.2	85.5	91.0	86.0	76.8	85.6	95.4	95.2	93.8	94.1	96.4	96.4	
June 19	86.7	84.9	89.9	85.0	76.4	86.8	95.4	95.2	93.7	93.8	96.7	96.7	
July 17	81.5	84.5	81.7	73.5	69.6	86.4	95.6	95.1	93.6	94.4	96.7	97.2	
August 14	70.9	84.0	72.2	71.5	60.7	79.4	95.7	94.9	93.7	92.5	96.7	97.9	
September 18	85.8	83.5	88.0	82.8	76.4	88.1	94.9	94.9	92.9	92.5	96.4	96.8	
October 16	84.9	82.7	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	82.0	85.9	81.7	75.3	87.2	94.9	94.9	93.1	92.9	96.3	96.9	
1972	January 15	83.0	82.5	84.6	80.8	74.2	94						

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122
Standard Industrial Classification 1968

FULL-TIME MEN (21 YEARS AND OVER)

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
Average weekly earnings												
1972 Oct.	£ 37.25	£ 34.06	£ 41.21	£ 35.10	£ 36.20	£ 35.12	£ 36.59	£ 35.29	£ 37.97	£ 29.53	£ 26.93	£ 35.82
1973 Oct.	42.59	39.36	48.69	40.11	41.52	39.86	41.41	39.78	43.31	34.21	31.32	40.92
1974 Oct.	50.40	45.61	54.96	48.23	49.12	48.46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
Average hours worked												
1972 Oct.	46.5	45.0	44.7	44.4	44.1	49.0	47.0	43.1	48.5	43.6	43.5	45.0
1973 Oct.	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	49.6	44.1	43.9	45.6
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
Average hourly earnings												
1972 Oct.	p 80.11	p 75.69	p 92.19	p 79.05	p 82.09	p 71.67	p 77.85	p 81.88	p 78.29	p 67.73	p 61.91	p 79.60
1973 Oct.	90.42	87.27	102.96	89.33	92.89	81.68	87.73	90.82	87.32	77.57	71.34	89.74
1974 Oct.	109.33	104.13	125.19	109.86	111.64	100.96	104.17	108.43	105.17	95.16	86.66	107.83

Standard Industrial Classification 1968

FULL-TIME WOMEN (18 YEARS AND OVER)

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average weekly earnings													
1972 Oct.	£ 19.40	£ 20.45	£ 18.55	£ 18.80	£ 20.43	£ 18.00	£ 19.32	£ 18.29	£ 23.81	£ 17.94	£ 17.28	£ 15.41	£ 16.60
1973 Oct.	22.68	25.73	21.47	21.08	23.52	21.55	22.36	24.09	26.18	20.91	19.89	17.94	19.03
1974 Oct.	28.75	31.41	28.73	27.38	30.02	26.87	28.21	28.01	33.48	26.79	25.52	22.38	24.04
Average hours worked													
1972 Oct.	38.2	38.6	38.7	38.3	38.4	38.2	37.8	38.2	38.2	37.7	37.6	37.5	36.7
1973 Oct.	38.6	38.6	38.5	37.7	38.1	38.2	37.4	40.0	37.7	37.3	37.3	36.7	36.4
1974 Oct.	38.0	38.8	38.4	37.5	38.0	37.9	37.2	36.7	37.9	37.1	37.2	36.1	36.1
Average hourly earnings													
1972 Oct.	p 50.79	p 52.98	p 47.93	p 49.09	p 53.20	p 47.12	p 51.11	p 47.88	p 62.33	p 47.59	p 45.96	p 41.09	p 45.23
1973 Oct.	58.76	66.66	55.77	55.92	61.73	56.41	59.79	60.23	69.44	56.06	53.32	48.88	52.28
1974 Oct.	75.66	80.95	74.82	73.01	79.00	70.90	75.83	76.32	88.34	72.21	68.60	61.99	66.59

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

* Except railways and London Transport.

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 123

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

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

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

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

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960 October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	56.5	55.6
1961 October	58.6	58.1	58.4	59.0	58.5	58.5
1962 October	61.8	61.7	61.8	61.6	61.6	61.2
1963 October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	61.5	64.0
1964 October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	65.8	68.3
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	71.1	73.7
1966 October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	75.7	77.3
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
1968 October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
1969 October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 October	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
1972 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
1973 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
1974 April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6
1974 April	156.0	158.5	156.8	153.3	167.4	155.8
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962 October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1963 October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1963 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1964 October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1964 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1965 October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1965 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1966 October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1966 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1967 October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1967 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 2.1	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1968 October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1969 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1970 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1970 April	+ 13.5	+ 15.3	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
1971 October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1
1972 October	+ 15.7	+ 15.0	+ 14.6	+ 18.1	- 3.5†
1973 October	+ 15.1	+ 14.1	+ 13.6	+ 12.1	+ 1.5
1974 October	+ 20.0	+ 21.4	+ 21.9	+ 20.6	+ 1

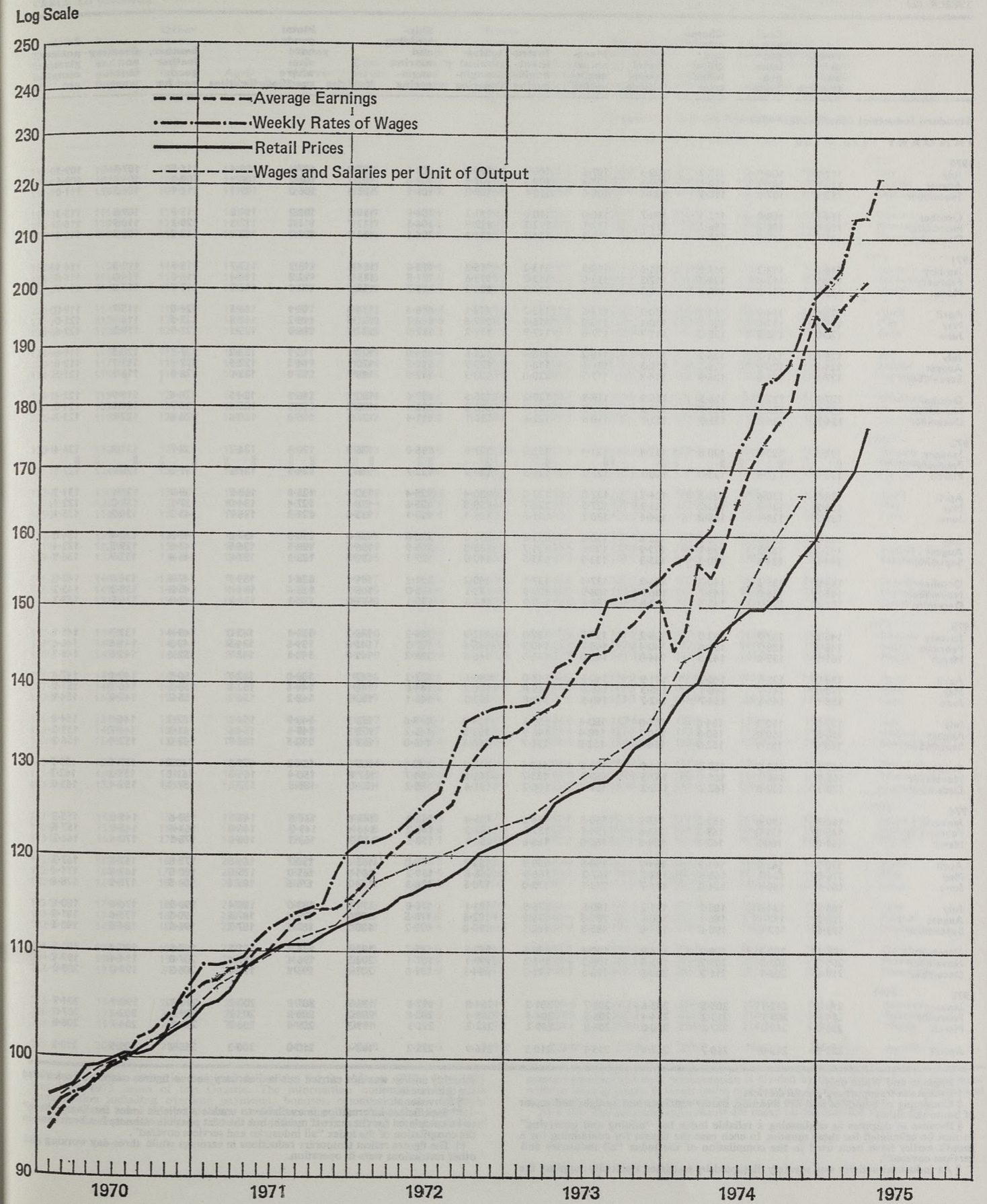
EARNINGS AND HOURS
Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees:
average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

TABLE 126

	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours	
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	33.6	34.5	45.6	75.8	32.1	32.8	46.0	71.3	69.1	
April 1973	38.6	39.9	46.4	86.0	37.0	38.1	46.7	81.7	79.2	
April 1974	43.6	45.1	46.2	97.4	42.3	43.6	46.5	93.5	91.1	
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.9	111.3	43.4	43.5	38.7	110.7	110.8	
April 1973	48.4	48.7	39.2	122.4	47.8	48.1	38.8	121.6	121.7	
April 1974	54.1	54.5	39.1	137.7	54.1	54.4	38.8	137.9	138.1	
All full-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.9	83.7	36.0	36.7	43.4	83.7	83.3	
April 1973	41.1	42.3	44.5	94.5	40.9	41.9	43.8	94.3	93.7	
April 1974	46.3	47.7	44.3	106.9	46.5	47.7	43.7	107.6	107.2	
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.0	17.7	40.0	44.4	16.6	17.1	39.9	43.0	42.6	
April 1973	19.6	20.5	40.0	51.2	19.1	19.7	39.9	49.6	49.1	
April 1974	23.1	24.1	39.9	60.6	22.8	23.6	39.8	59.3	58.7	
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.3	52.3	22.1	22.2	36.8	59.9	59.8	
April 1973	21.8	21.8	37.3	58.5	24.5	24.7	36.8	66.2	66.1	
April 1974	25.6	25.8	37.3	69.0	28.3	28.6	36.8	76.9	76.7	
All full-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	17.8	18.4	39.0	47.0	20.1	20.5	37.8	54.0	53.9	
April 1973	20.3	21.0	39.0	53.9	22.6	23.1	37.8	60.5	60.3	
April 1974	23.9	24.8	38.9	63.8	26.3	26.9	37.8	70.8	70.6	
Full-time youths and boys (under 21)										
April 1972	16.7	17.1			16.0	16.2				
April 1973	19.9	20.4	42.7	48.0	19.0	19.3	42.3	45.5	44.3	
April 1974	26.1	26.9	43.0	62.5	24.7	25.1	42.4	59.1	57.4	
Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1972	11.0	11.3			10.2	10.3				
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.6	33.2	11.8	11.9	39.0	30.6	30.4	
April 1974	16.6	17.1	39.2	43.8	15.4	15.7	38.4	40.9	40.7	
Part-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1972	10.4	10.5			12.1	12.2				
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.4	56.0	15.0	15.2	18.9	64.6	64.4	
April 1974	14.0	14.3	20.2	66.0	14.8	15.1	19.0	72.2	72.0	
Part-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1972	9.3	9.5			8.5	8.6				
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.6	49.0	9.9	10.1	20.3	49.1	49.0	
April 1974	12.5	12.9	22.7	57.3	11.7	11.9	20.7	57.5	57.4	

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100



EARNINGS

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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	January 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 REPAIRING*												
	£											p
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	227.1	253.9	253.5	281.7	341.9	47.64	247.8	262.8	272.9	290.9	356.5	95.81
Semi-skilled	234.6	257.8	254.4	300.9	360.4	47.98	257.5	274.1	290.0	307.4	393.9	97.00
Labourers	226.6	254.9	257.7	288.8	337.7	51.22	261.0	274.6	289.8	307.6	367.7	106.33
All timeworkers												
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	214.8	231.8	224.4	268.5	313.1	57.53	230.6	244.3	267.6	274.1	340.1	130.51
Semi-skilled	218.4	237.3	227.2	277.5	326.5	49.39	245.2	256.9	280.7	291.8	367.9	106.69
Labourers	202.5	219.5	217.4	263.2	307.5	48.30	219.2	239.5	266.8	274.5	341.8	98.13
All payment-by-result workers	215.2	232.1	224.5	270.2	315.7	54.65	232.2	245.4	268.7	276.4	344.4	121.27
All skilled workers	213.0	232.7	227.9	268.9	311.1	56.36	232.2	244.9	263.9	276.0	335.2	125.27
All semi-skilled workers	224.4	246.3	239.5	282.5	336.3	48.75	244.2	256.6	274.9	288.7	360.2	102.50
All labourers	216.7	235.7	233.4	280.5	330.1	48.21	234.9	254.9	281.2	290.4	368.0	97.79
All workers covered	216.9	236.5	231.8	273.2	318.9	53.56	237.8	250.5	270.8	281.9	346.1	116.37
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†												
Timeworkers	224.2	233.4	243.8	270.1	313.9	53.21	260.1	268.2	291.6	311.9	369.9	122.86
General workers	214.0	226.5	235.5	259.7	305.3	57.45	244.1	255.2	274.0	291.1	342.8	129.06
Craftsmen	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												
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	201.5	208.3	203.2	230.7	285.8	57.12	223.3	215.7	224.4	246.1	288.1	123.11
Craftsmen	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 payment-by-result 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 general workers	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 craftsmen	216.9	226.9	235.3	260.4	305.3	54.20	242.4	248.9	268.2	286.7	340.1	123.42
All workers covered												

Industry group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium			Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium		
	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974
£						
p						

Industry group	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium			Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium		
	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974
£						
p						
Timeworkers	213.8	244.6	244.6	47.66	232.7	264.3
Skilled	233.0	257.0	257.0	44.41	253.9	283.0
Semi-skilled	223.2	257.3	257.3	36.02	241.0	275.7
Labourers	224.4	253.0	253.0	45.25	244.0	275.4
All timeworkers						
Payment-by-result workers	209.3	240.0	240.0	48.17	225.7	257.1
Skilled	202.5	230.1	230.1	42.81	215.1	243.8
Semi-skilled	208.4	246.4	246.4	36.64	227.8	270.2
Labourers	206.1	235.9	235.9	45.21	220.8	251.6
All payment-by-result workers	211.5	242.1	242.1	47.88	228.2	259.5
All skilled workers	217.3	243.1	243.1	43.71	232.5	261.1
All semi-skilled workers	219.8	254.7	254.7	36.15	238.0	274.6
All labourers	215.3	244.4	244.4	45.23	232.0	262.9
All workers covered						

The industries covered comprise the following Minimum List Headings of the Standard Industrial Classification 1968:
 * 370.1.
 † 271-273; 276-278.
 ‡ 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

TABLE 130 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

All industries and services	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES			
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
Average of monthly index numbers	101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.5	100.5	101.7	101.4
	114.9	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	115.2	116.5	117.8	115.6
1973	136.4	144.4	143.1	138.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	136.9	145.8	144.1	138.7
1973	111.5	113.6	113.4	111.9	(40.1)	(40.4)	(40.3)	(40.2)	111.8	114.4	114.1	112.3
	112.4	114.9	115.0	112.9	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	112.6	115.7	115.6	113.3
April	115.0	115.5	118.0	115.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.3	116.3	118.7	115.7
May	115.4	115.7	118.3	115.6	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.7	116.6	119.0	116.0
June	119.1	118.9	121.8	119.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.4	119.8	122.5	119.7
July	119.3	119.6	122.1	119.5	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.6	120.4	122.8	120.0
August	119.7	119.7	119.7	119.8	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.0	120.7	123.1	120.3
September	120.3	120.9	122.5	120.5	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.6	121.8	123.6	121.0
October	120.9	123.7	123.5	121.4	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	121.2	124.7	124.3	122.0
November	122.3	126.2	125.7	123.0	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.5	122.7	127.3	126.5	123.7
December	122.7	129.8	126.8	124.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	123.2	131.0	127.7	124.7
1974	124.6	131.3	128.6	125.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	125.1	132.5	129.5	126.5
January	126.2	132.6	129.5	127.3	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	126.6	133.8	130.4	128.0
February	129.8	138.6	135.0	131.4	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	130.3	139.8	135.9	132.1
March	134.8	141.8	141.1	136.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	135.3	143.1	142.1	136.9
April	137.8	144.2	144.7	139.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	138.3	145.5	145.8	139.9
May	143.6	149.0	150.8	144.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.2	150.4	151.9	145.6
June	144.1	151.3	152.3	145.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.6	152.7	153.4	146.4
July	145.9	155.2	155.6	147.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	146.5	156.6	156.7	148.7
August	150.7	162.4	161.7	153.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	151.3	163.9	162.9	153.9
September	153.9	170.9	164.9	157.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	154.5	172.5	166.1	158.0
October	155.6	172.8	167.5	158.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	156.2	174.4	168.7	159.7
November	157.9	174.1	171.3	161.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	158.5	175.7	172.5	162.0
December	165.0	180.3	178.0	168.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	165.6	182.0	179.3	169.0
1975	165.2	180.5	178.2	168.3	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	165.9	182.0	179.5	169.2
January	171.3	185.9	184.5	174.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	171.9	187.6	185.8	175.2
February												
March												
April												
May												
June												
July												
August												
September												
October												
November												
December												
Manufacturing industries												
Average of monthly index numbers	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5
	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6
1973	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3
1973	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4	(39.9)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	110.0	112.0	111.7	110.4
	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	111.3	114.2	113.3	111.8
April	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.4	115.1	114.2	112.9
May	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2
June	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9

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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.		
Basic weekly rates of wages												
1972-1974	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	Average of monthly index numbers	1972-1974
	1972	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112		
	1974	149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133		
1974	January	135	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118	January	1974
	February	136	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118		
	March	136	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121		
	April	136	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	124		
	May	144	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	129		
	June	149	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133		
	July	152	151	138	133	132	143	143	129	135		
	August	154	152	141	134	146	145	145	129	138		
	September	154	152	142	134	146	146	145	131	139		
	October	157	154	146	134	147	149	147	131	141		
	November	164	158	152	136	148	155	152	131	151		
	December	166	159	161	136	149	159	152	155	153		
1975	January	176	159	168	141	149	159	158	155	154	January	1975
	February	177	159	168	141	150	159	158	156	156		
	March	177	201	168	141	164	160	158	167	162		
	April	177	201	170	141	164	160	158	167	166		
	May	180	201	170	141	181	177	158	167	166		
Normal weekly hours‡												
1972-1974	Average of monthly index numbers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average of monthly index numbers	1972-1974
	1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
	1974	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
1974	January	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)	(41.3)	January	1974
	February	99.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	March	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	April	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	May	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	June	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	July	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	August	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	September	99.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	October	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	November	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	December	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
1975	January	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	January	1975
	February	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	March	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	April	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
	May	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8		
Basic hourly rates of wages												
1972-1974	Average of monthly index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100	Average of monthly index numbers	1972-1974
	1972	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112		
	1974	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134		
1974	January	136	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118	January	1974
	February	137	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118		
	March	137	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121		
	April	137	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	124		
	May	145	146	128	115	129	134	128	129	130		
	June	150	149	136	126	131	139	139	129	133		
	July	153	151	138	133	132	143	143	129	135		
	August	155	152	141	134	146	145	145	129	138		
	September	155	152	142	134	146	146	145	131	140		
	October	158	154	146	134	147	149	147	131	141		
	November	166	158	152	136	148	155	152	131	151		
	December	167	159	161	136	149	159	152	155	153		
1975	January	178	159	168	141	149	159	158	155	154	January	1975
	February	179	159	168	141	150	159	158	156	156		
	March	179	201	168	141	164	160	158	167	163		
	April	179	201	170	141	164	160	158	167	166		
	May	181	201	170	141	181	177	158	167	166		

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

		Timber, furniture, etc.	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services		
Basic weekly rates of wages												
1972-1974	Average of monthly index numbers	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97	Average of monthly index numbers	1972-1974
	1972	113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105		
	1974	138	126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128		
1974	January	127	109	119	146	118	114	119	128	112	January	1974
	February	127	112	119	146	118	114	123	130	115		
	March	127	112	122	146	127	115	126	131	115		
	April	127	117	122	146	127	122	126	133	117		
	May	133	123	126	147	132	126	131	139	120		
	June	137	126	130	164	136	129	132	144	129		
	July	140	129	131	169	138	136	134	147	130		
	August	143	130	133	173	140	138	139	150	131		
	September	145	132	133	173	140	138	146	150	131		
	October	146	136	134	175	141	139	152	152	138		
	November	151	140	143	181	149	145	159	165	145		
	December	151	147	143	181	149	153	165	176	149		
1975	January	164	147	144	183	155	157	165	176	149	January	1975
	February	164	150	144	199	155	158	168	177	149		
	March	164	151	157	199	173	160	172	177	149		
	April	165	151	157	199	173	160	173	177	149		
	May	166	151	158	199	173	160	176	177	149		
Normal weekly hours‡												
1972-1974	Average of monthly index numbers	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7	Average of monthly index numbers	1972-1974
	1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	98.5		
	1974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
1974	January	(40.0)	(39.6)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)	January	1974
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.5		
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	May	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	June	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
1975	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2	January	1975
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
	May	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2		
Basic hourly rates of wages												
1972-1974	Average of monthly index numbers	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97	Average of monthly index numbers	1972-1974
	1972	113	105	109	139	112	107	117	114	106		
	1974	138	126	130	162	138	131	141	145	132		
1974	January	127	109	119	146	121	114	122	128	115	January	1974
	February	127	112	119	146	121	114	126	130	119		
	March	127	112	122	146	130	115	129	131	119		
	April	127	117	122	146	130	122	129	133	121		
	May	133	123	126	147	136	126	135	139	124		
	June	137	126	130	164	139	129	136	144	132		
	July	140	129	131	169	141	136	137	147	134		
	August	143	130	133	173	143	138	142	150	135		
	September	145	132	133	173	143	138	149	150	135		
	October	146	136	134	175	145	139	156	152	142		
	November	151	140	143	181	153	145	162	165	149		
	December	151	147	143	181	153	153	169	176	153		
1975	January	164										

RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All				
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Weights	1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
1968	1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
1969	1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
1970	1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
1971	1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
1972	1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
1973	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1974	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weights	1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
1974	1,000	232	36.2†	195.8†	41.2†	66.4†	107.6†	42.3	45.9†	768	963.8†
1974 Monthly average	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1974 January 15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February 19	101.7	100.9	97.6	101.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	99.3	100.7	102.0	101.9
March 19	102.6	102.0	99.5	102.5	102.2	106.3	104.6	98.9	102.1	102.8	102.8
April 23	106.1	103.2	102.1	103.4	108.1	110.8	109.6	92.2	102.5	107.0	106.3
May 21	107.6	104.5	106.9	103.9	108.7	111.5	110.5	91.8	103.0	108.7	107.7
June 18	108.7	105.9	111.1	104.7	109.5	113.1	111.6	91.8	104.0	109.6	108.6
July 16	109.7	105.5	103.1	106.1	113.4	115.6	114.7	90.9	104.5	111.1	110.0
August 20	109.8	106.1	99.1	107.8	115.2	118.9	117.4	91.4	105.6	111.1	110.3
September 17	111.0	107.5	99.8	109.3	116.8	120.8	119.2	92.3	107.2	112.1	111.5
October 15	113.2	110.4	104.6	111.8	119.7	124.7	122.6	93.8	108.9	114.2	113.7
November 12	115.2	113.3	105.7	115.0	121.9	130.3	126.9	97.2	110.4	115.8	115.6
December 10	116.9	114.4	106.5	116.3	123.9	133.4	129.5	96.4	111.1	117.7	117.4
1975 January 14	119.9	118.3	106.6	121.1	128.9	143.3	137.5	98.1	113.3	120.4	120.5
February 18	121.9	121.3	108.9	124.2	131.7	150.8	143.0	98.8	114.2	122.1	122.5
March 18	124.3	126.0	114.9	128.7	133.1	153.7	145.3	108.9	116.9	123.8	124.8
April 15	129.1	130.7	124.8	132.2	137.7	156.3	148.7	113.8	119.2	128.7	129.4
May 13	134.5	132.7	129.4	133.8	139.3	158.4	150.6	115.3	120.2	135.0	134.8

* See footnote on page 568.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.
‡ Provisional.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Weights	
											1968	1974
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	Weights
92	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	
93	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	101.9	1968	Weights
106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.0	1969	
110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	106.9	1970	
116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	112.7	1971	
123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	120.5	1972	
126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	126.4	1973	
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	132.4	1974	
140.1	127.1	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	142.5	1968	Weights
149.8	136.2	135.3	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	153.8	1969	
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	169.6	1970	
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.5	1971	
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	202.4	1972	
205.9	182.1	164.8	238.2	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	227.2	1973	
109.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	102.4	1974	
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	105.0	1968	Weights
114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	108.3	1969	
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	116.6	1970	
126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	124.7	1971	
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4†	1972	
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5‡	1973	
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4‡	1974	
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1‡	1968	Weights
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	172.9‡	1969	
190.2	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	190.2‡	1970	
198.9	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.8	229.5‡	1971	
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	Weights
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975	
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	1974	Weights
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1974	Weights
100.4	101.2	100.9	101.4	102.6	100.6	102.6	104.3	102.0	100.6	101.0	1974	Weights
101.1	102.6	101.4	101.7	103.2	101.3	104.2	104.7	103.3	101.3	102.2	1974	Weights
101.8	109.5	114.6	107.2	103.2	105.1	106.7	108.6	106.6	102.5	104.8	1974	Weights
104.0	110.5	121.6	107.6	106.2	105.9	108.3	110.2	108.0	104.7	106.1	1974	Weights
106.5	110.7	121.6	108.1	109.6	106.6	109.0	110.9	109.6	105.7	107.5	1974	Weights
110.5	111.7	121.6	108.2	113.6	109.2	109.7	112.2	112.4	108.0	109.1	1974	Weights
112.7	110.7	120.3	105.1	115.7	109.5	110.9	112.7	112.7	109.3	110.4	1974	Weights
113.6	111.6	121.6	105.8	115.8	110.5	112.9	113.5	115.4	110.3	111.7	1974	Weights
114.0	115.4	121.6	107.1	116.0	113.7	115.1	115.0	120.1	111.7	113.8	1974	Weights
117.2	116.0	121.6	108.6	120.4	115.3	116.3	117.1	121.6	113.2	115.3	1974	Weights
118.8	116.3	123.8	109.0	122.4	116.9	117.2	123.3	122.4	113.7	116.5	1974	Weights
119.9	118.2	124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	130.3	125.2	115.8	118.7	1974	Weights
123.1	119.5	124.0	111.1	127.8	119.8	121.0	132.6	127.9	116.7	120.5	1974	Weights
128.3	120.7	125.5	111.8	130.0	121.3	122.5	134.5	130.2	121.0	122.1	1974	Weights
135.0	122.3	125.7	125.8	136.7	124.0	123.0	138.1	134.5	126.3	128.0	1974	Weights
143.2	137.3	152.6	126.6	144.0	131.7	123.8	142.5	136.3	135.8	129.9	1974	Weights

‡ 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

RETAIL PRICES United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

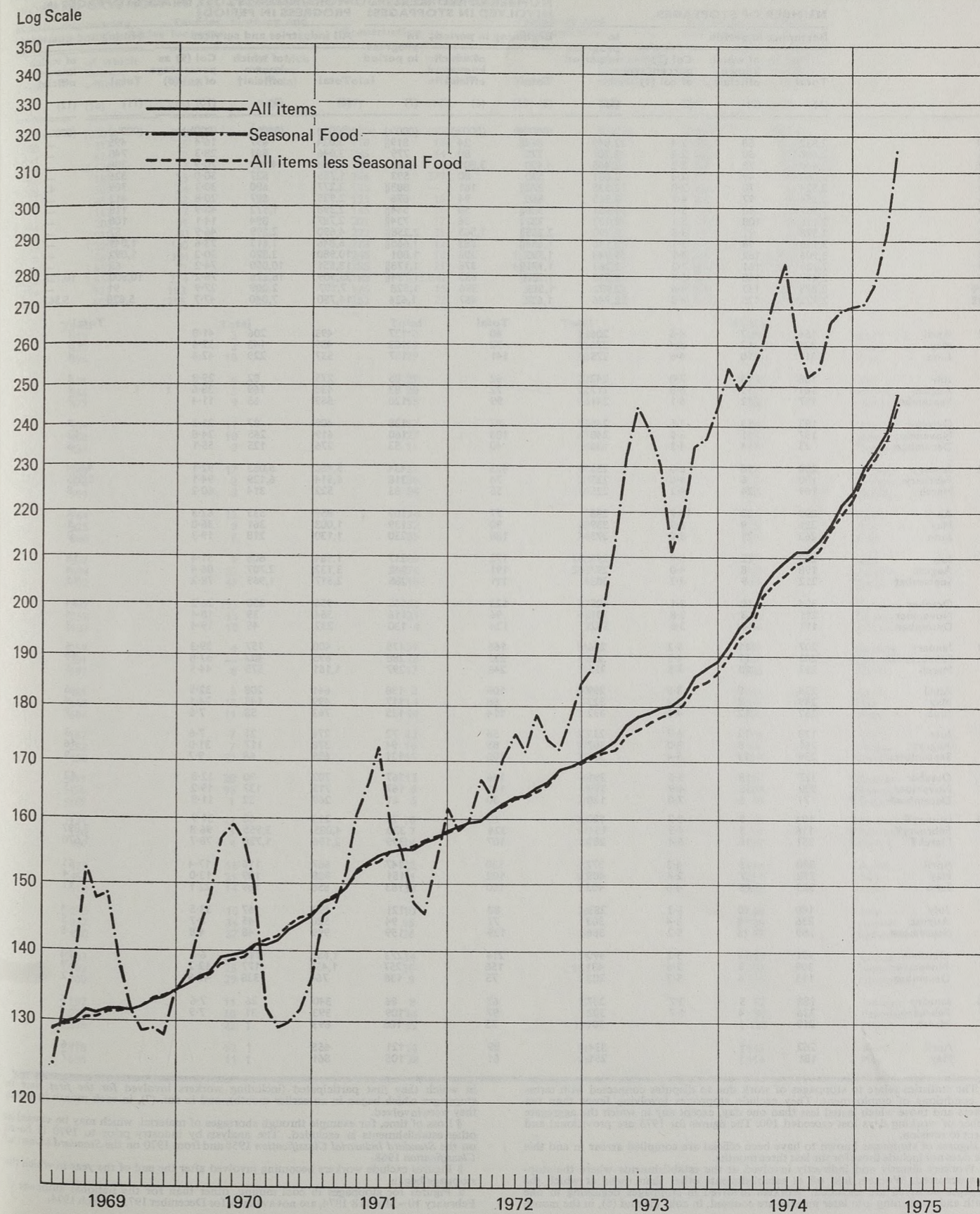
	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2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

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
INDEX FOR ONE-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	104.7	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	128.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	126.9	128.9	126.7
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1974	211.6	226.2	181.7	165.7	209.9	166.9	176.5	211.8	217.9	209.1	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.3	104.0	110.0	115.9	109.9	108.5	109.5	109.0	114.5	106.7	108.8
INDEX FOR TWO-PERSON PENSIONER HOUSEHOLDS											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.3	101.6	100.3	100.0	101.2	100.0	102.3	101.6	100.8	101.2	102.1
1963	103.7	104.3	102.5	100.0	105.4	99.7	103.9	104.5	102.4	102.2	104.6
1964	107.2	108.1	108.2	105.9	108.3	101.7	105.3	109.1	106.2	103.8	108.1
1965	112.0	112.1	117.3	118.3	112.7	104.4	107.3	116.4	108.6	109.6	112.9
1966	116.5	116.0	121.9	121.1	120.2	106.8	110.0	124.1	111.3	117.3	117.5
1967	119.2	118.5	125.7	121.1	124.3	108.8	111.7	127.3	112.5	122.1	120.8
1968	124.6	123.3	127.1	126.0	132.3	113.0	113.5	135.0	123.1	126.2	126.7
1969	131.5	130.5	136.5	136.4	137.3	118.9	117.9	141.6	129.3	136.2	134.0
1970	140.3	139.7	144.7	137.3	147.2	127.7	123.8	151.7	141.4	145.4	143.6
1971	154.2	155.3	154.2	139.5	162.6	137.0	132.3	175.1	157.3	159.3	160.7
1972	165.6	169.7	160.9	140.5	176.1	141.3	141.6	187.1	167.5	168.8	176.2
1973	182.5	197.8	166.2	142.3	181.5	148.1	155.0	192.9	173.3	185.9	209.1
1974	212.0	230.9	184.7	166.1	210.9	170.3	182.2	214.7	208.1	207.5	249.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	107.4	104.0	110.0	116.0	110.0	108.2	109.7	111.0	113.3	106.7	108.8
GENERAL INDEX OF RETAIL PRICES											
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1962	101.4	102.3	100.3	100.0	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	102.0
1963	103.1	104.8	102.3	100.0	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.2
1964	106.2	107.8	107.9	105.8	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	107.5
1965	111.2	111.6	117.1	118.0	114.5	104.8	107.0	106.7	109.0	112.7	111.9
1966	115.1	115.6	121.7	120.8	120.9	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	116.1
1967	117.7	118.5	125.3	120.8	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	119.0
1968	123.1	123.2	127.1	125.5	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	126.9
1969	130.1	131.0	136.2	135.5	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	135.0
1970	138.1	140.1	143.9	136.3	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	145.5
1971	151.2	155.6	152.7	138.5	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	165.0
1972	161.2	169.4	159.0	139.5	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.3
1973	175.4	194.9	164.2	141.2	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	211.0
1974	204.7	230.0	182.1	164.8	208.8	170.8	182.3	194.3	202.7	227.2	248.3
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	108.9	106.1	109.7	115.9	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

TABLE 134

(1970 = 100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973†	1974†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a Gross domestic product‡	91.1	92.7	96.6	98.4	100.0	101.4	104.5	109.8	108.8
1b Employed labour force*	102.6	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.0	98.0	98.7	(100.7)	
1c GDP per person employed*	88.8	91.6	95.9	97.8	100.0	103.5	105.9	(109.0)	
Costs per unit of output									
1d Total domestic incomes	84.2	86.5	89.5	92.8	100.0	110.4	121.1	132.0	150.4
1e Wages and salaries	83.8	85.1	87.1	91.3	100.0	109.6	119.6	129.1	153.3
1f Labour costs	82.0	84.0	86.3	98.0	100.0	109.0	118.6	127.7	152.5
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a Output	90.6	91.7	97.1	99.7	100.0	100.4	102.4	109.9	106.4
2b Employment	105.6	102.8	101.5	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	(95.7)	(95.2)
2c Output per person employed	85.8	89.2	95.7	98.2	100.0	103.6	108.2	(114.8)	(111.8)
Costs per unit of output									
2d Wages and salaries	85.9	85.7	85.5	90.3	100.0	107.3	117.4	125.8	
2e Labour costs	85.5	84.8	84.7	89.7	100.0	107.5	117.7	126.0	
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a Output	89.2	89.8	95.7	99.4	100.0	99.6	102.0	110.5	107.9
3b Employment	102.6	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	(94.2)	(94.2)
3c Output per person employed	86.9	90.0	96.7	99.1	100.0	102.9	108.9	(117.3)	(114.5)
Costs per unit of output									
3d Wages and salaries	82.9	82.9	83.3	88.5	100.0	108.7	117.7	124.2	
3e Labour costs	83.5	82.2	82.5	88.0	100.0	109.2	118.5	125.4	
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a Output	115.3	114.5	111.4	104.9	100.0	99.7	84.0	93.6	83.8
4b Employment	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.8	92.8	(88.4)	(85.5)
4c Output per person employed	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.6	100.0	103.0	90.5	(105.9)	(98.0)
Costs per unit of output									
4d Wages and salaries	91.8	92.3	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.3	138.2	133.5	
4e Labour costs	90.9	91.5	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.0	143.5	138.2	
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a Output	97.7	92.0	97.9	100.3	100.0	90.8	90.8	99.5	91.5
5b Employment	105.8	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.4	87.4	(87.5)	(87.1)
5c Output per person employed	92.3	91.4	99.2	101.0	100.0	96.2	103.9	(113.7)	(105.1)
Costs per unit of output									
5d Wages and salaries	76.1	78.1	76.8	84.2	100.0	111.8	120.8	125.4	
5e Labour costs	76.3	77.3	76.0	83.9	100.0	112.3	121.3	125.9	
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a Output	84.7	87.5	91.2	96.7	100.0	101.1	100.5	111.5	110.2
6b Employment	100.1	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	(92.4)	(93.0)
6c Output per person employed	84.6	88.5	93.4	97.6	100.0	104.6	109.1	(120.7)	(118.5)
Costs per unit of output									
6d Wages and salaries	85.3	84.1	85.6	89.7	100.0	106.6	114.6	118.7	
6e Labour costs	85.3	83.2	84.6	89.2	100.0	107.0	115.3	119.6	
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a Output	96.3	94.5	100.5	105.9	100.0	98.5	101.6	101.6	95.1
7b Employment	101.4	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	(94.9)	(93.6)
7c Output per person employed	95.0	96.6	103.6	106.6	100.0	101.1	108.2	(107.1)	(101.6)
Costs per unit of output									
7d Wages and salaries	77.1	78.1	80.3	84.1	100.0	110.3	123.2	142.5	
7e Labour costs	77.4	77.6	79.6	83.7	100.0	110.5	123.9	143.3	
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a Output	85.9	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.6	100.0
8b Employment	112.5	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	(87.7)	(84.5)
8c Output per person employed	76.4	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.7	116.3	(123.8)	(118.3)
Costs per unit of output									
8d Wages and salaries	93.7	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.7	111.1	113.4	
8e Labour costs	93.6	91.2	86.3	93.1	100.0	104.9	111.9	115.0	
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a Output	83.0	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	117.8	117.5
9b Employment	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.1	91.1	(88.1)	(86.9)
9c Output per person employed	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.1	122.1	(133.7)	(135.2)
Costs per unit of output									
9d Wages and salaries	98.3	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	113.0	115.5	
9e Labour costs	97.4	96.7	93.3	94.0	100.0	108.8	113.3	116.4	

* Civil employment and HM Forces.

** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 549 of this issue.

† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

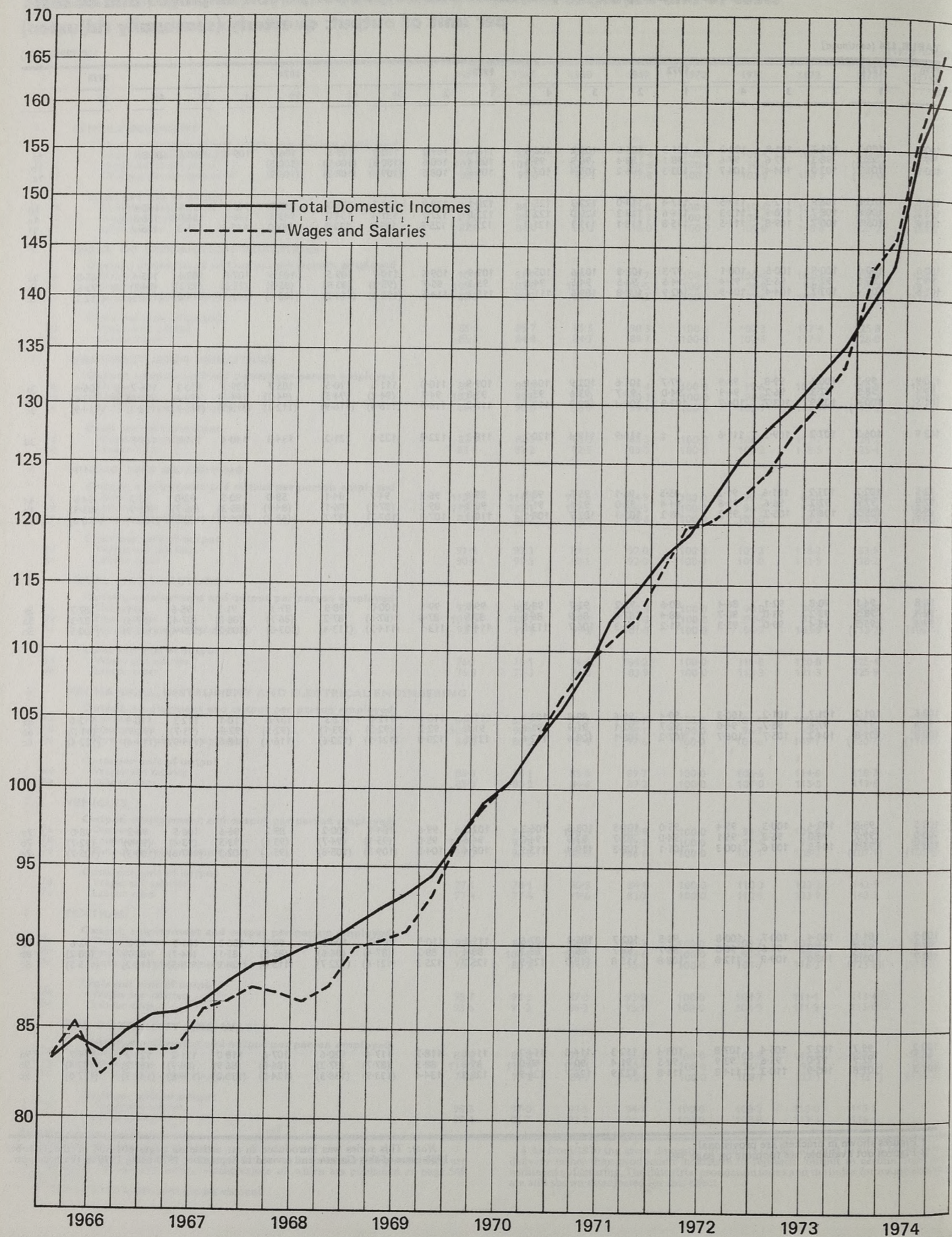
TABLE 134 (continued)

(1970 = 100)

1970	1971				1972				1973				1974				1975
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†	3†	4†	1†
100.6	100.2	101.3	101.9	102.2	101.3	104.5	105.2	106.8	110.0	109.2	110.3	109.8	106.7	109.4	110.5	108.8	1a
99.7	98.5	98.3	97.6	97.6	98.1	98.4	98.9	99.4	100.4	100.6	(100.8)	(100.9)	(100.5)	(100.8)	(100.5)	(100.2)	1b
100.9	101.7	103.0	104.4	104.7	103.3	106.2	106.4	107.4	109.6	108.5	(109.4)	(108.8)	(106.2)	(106.2)	(106.2)	(106.2)	1c
103.6	105.8	108.8	112.3	114.5	117.4	119.0	122.3	125.5	128.1	129.8	133.7	136.3	139.8	143.5	155.8	162.4	1d
103.3	106.6	108.7	110.9	112.3	116.6	119.3	120.0	122.2	123.0	127.7	131.4	134.0	143.5	146.4	156.0	166.3	1e
103.4	105.9	108.7	109.8	111.5	115.8	118.1	119.1	121.3	122.4	125.8	129.7	132.9	143.0	145.4	155.3	165.7	1f
100.6	100.0	100.9	100.5	100.1	97.3	102.8	103.6	105.8	109.9	109.6	110.7	109.5	103.5	107.8	108.6	105.4	2a
99.2	98.6	97.3	96.3	95.4	94.0	93.7	93.6	93.4	93.8	94.1	(94.2)	(94.5)	(95.5)	(95.3)	(95.3)	(94.7)	2b
101.4	101.4	103.7	104.4	104.9	102.9	108.8	109.6	111.6	115.3	114.5	(115.6)	(114.2)	(108.4)	(113.1)	(114.0)	(111.3)	2c
100.9	99.3	100.1	99.8	98.9	97.7	101.6	102.9	106.0	109.9	110.0	111.5	110.5	105.7	109.3	110.2	106.2	3a
99.4	98.9	97.3	96.2	94.9	94.0	93.7	93.6	93.4	93.8	94.1	(94.2)	(94.5)	(94.2)	(94.3)	(94.4)	(93.8)	3b
101.5	100.4	102.9	103.7	104.2	103.9	108.4	109.9	113.5	117.2	116.9	(118.4)	(116.9)	(112.2)	(115.9)	(116.7)	(113.2)	3c
103.9	106.7	107.2	109.3	111.6	†	116.9	119.4	120.2	118.3	122.2	125.0	131.2	134.3	140.4	151.6	167.5	3d
93.5	102.7	103.2	101.6	91.2	45.5	96.1	95.5	98.9	99.6	96.2	94.7	84.1	58.0	90.5	93.0	93.7	4a
97.9	97.6	97.2	96.6	95.8	94.4	93.0	92.1	91.5	90.3	89.2	(87.9)	(86.1)	(84.9)	(85.3)	(85.7)	(85.9)	4b
95.5	105.2	106.2	105.2	95.2	48.2	103.3	103.7	108.1	110.3	107.8	(107.7)	(97.7)	(68.3)	(106.1)	(108.5)	(109.1)	4c
98.8	94.1	90.8	92.1	86.4	80.6	91.2	92.7	98.5	99.8	99.1	100.0	98.9	89.3	91.3	95.6	90.1	5a
99.4	98.5	95.2	93.0	90.7	88.4	87.4	86.9	86.8	87.5	87.6	(87.6)	(87.2)	(86.7)	(86.8)	(87.4)	(87.6)	5b
99.4	95.5	95.4	99.0	95.3	91.2	104.3	106.7	113.5	114.1	113.1	(114.2)	(113.4)	(103.0)	(105.2)	(109.4)	(102.9)	5c
100.6	101.2	101.7	101.2	100.3	99.4	99.6	99.8	103.1	111.2	110.6	112.0	112.3	107.6	110.1	112.3	110.9	6a
99.8	99.4	97.6	95.7	94.0	92.7	92.1	91.9	91.6	91.8	92.2	(92.5)	(93.1)	(92.5)	(92.8)	(93.7)	(92.9)	6b
100.8	101.8	104.2	105.7	106.7	107.2	108.1	108.6	112.6	121.1	120.0	(121.1)	(120.6)	(116.3)	(118.6)	(119.9)	(119.4)	6c
103.5	95.8	102.4	100.3	95.4	95.0	101.5	103.6	106.3	102.5	99							

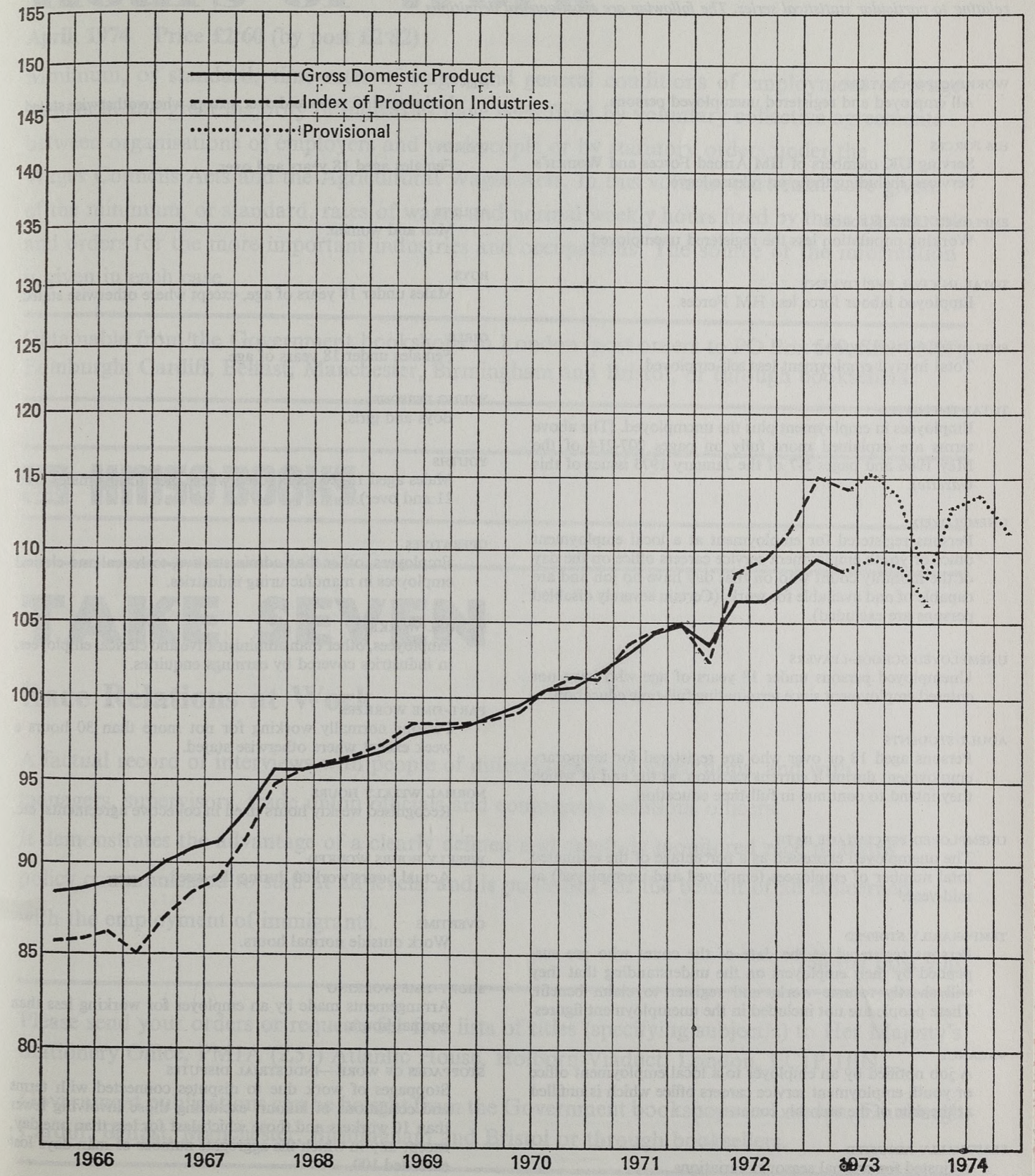
Costs per unit of output (1970=100): Seasonally adjusted.

Log Scale



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

Log Scale



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