

## DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

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**The pattern of spending**

To ensure that the index basket reflects the proportion of average spending devoted to different types of goods and services, it is clearly necessary to find out how people actually spend their money.

For this purpose, a large-scale Household Expenditure Enquiry was held in 1953-54 at the request of the Advisory Committee. This was followed by the Family Expenditure Survey (FES) which has been carried out continuously since 1957.

The survey records the actual spending of a sample of some 7,000 households spread throughout the United Kingdom. (See article on page 859 of the September Gazette.) It provides information on household spending analysed in many different ways, and has developed many uses. But one of the most important remains the provision of the spending pattern used in compiling the RPI.

The index is intended to reflect the average spending pattern of the great majority of households, including those of practically all wage earners and most salary earners. Only two classes of household are excluded, on the ground that their spending patterns differ greatly from that of the others. These two groups are:

- The "pensioner" households with limited means—those in which at least three-quarters of the total income is derived from national insurance retirement or similar pensions and/or supplementary pensions or allowances; these amount to about 10 per cent of households.
- The "high income" households—the three or four per cent where the "heads of household" have the highest weekly incomes\*.

**Different patterns**

Separate quarterly retail prices indices are published in the Gazette for one-person and for two-person pensioner households, based on the actual spending patterns of such households as shown by the FES. It will be seen later how different their spending patterns are from that of households included in the main index (which are known technically as "index households"). The main index is referred to as the "general" index of retail prices when it is necessary to distinguish it from the "pensioner" indices.

**Items excluded**

Certain things on which people spend money are considered outside the scope of the RPI and are not therefore included in the list of goods and services covered by the index. Among these are the various forms of saving, including the capital element of mortgage repayments and pension contributions.

Other items are excluded because of the variable or non-measurable nature of the services acquired in return for the payments made. These include various kinds of insurance, betting payments, cash gifts and income tax. Taxes on expenditure, like VAT and excise duties, are included, as they are part of the retail price paid for the goods and services affected.

\* At present, those where the "head of household's" income is over £120 a week.

**Weighting**

The "weighting" of each item whose price is included in the index is a way of expressing the importance of each item of spending. As prices of different types of goods rise at different rates at different times, it is very necessary to get this "weighting" right, so that the monthly change in the prices index truly reflects the correct relative importance of each item in the shopping basket.

For example, when the price of milk went up from 5p to 6p a pint last March, that was a rise of one-fifth or 20 per cent. In the average shopping basket of goods and services, spending on milk accounted for some 70p a week out of a total basket worth about £50 a week. After the milk price went up, the same amount of milk cost one-fifth, or 14p, more a week, and the total bill for the basket went up to £50.14p. The "weight" for milk is 70p out of £50. For practical purposes, in calculating the index, this is more conveniently expressed as 14 units out of a total of 1,000 units. So the rise of one-fifth, or 20 per cent, in the price of milk, added a price change of 2.8 units out of 1,000 (20 per cent of 14), or 0.28 out of 100, or about one-quarter of one per cent onto the index as a whole.

**Two key elements**

The milk price example shows the two key elements in the calculation of the index. One is the "weight" in the index, indicating the importance of the item in the total cost of the average shopping basket. The other is the measure of the price change for the item—in this case the rise of 20 per cent.

The Family Expenditure Survey gives, for the households which come within the scope of the index, the average amount spent on the groups of goods and services making up the basket. The total basket is in fact divided into 95 sections of expenditure—milk, butter, gas, floor coverings and so on—and these in turn are combined into the 11 broader groupings shown in the table. This gives the number of points, out of 1,000, allocated to each group in the weighting system used for 1975. These were derived from expenditure in the latest 12 months for which information was available when the weights were being calculated (in fact July 1973 to June 1974). It used to be the practice to use the previous three years' expenditure in working out the weights but, to make them more up-to-date, it has recently been decided to use the latest available year, except for one or two items which are liable to vary erratically from year to year.

**Weights used in 1975**

*Food	232
Alcoholic drink	82
Tobacco	46
Housing	108
Fuel and light	53
Durable household goods	70
Clothing and footwear	89
Transport and vehicles	149
Miscellaneous goods	71
Services	52
Meals bought and consumed outside the home	48
All items	1,000
*of which "seasonal" foods	36

**Keeping weights up-to-date**

The use of weights based on the latest available information about the spending patterns of the "index households" is an important feature of the RPI. Since 1962, the weights have been revised each year so that the index is always based on an up-to-date basket of goods and services.

Chart 1 shows how the weighting of the index has changed between 1968 and 1975. The average pattern of spending does not change very dramatically from year to year. But over the years, as general prosperity increases, a lower proportion (not necessarily a lesser amount) of money has been spent on food and a higher proportion (certainly a greater amount of money) has been spent on transport and vehicles; other shifts in the pattern have also occurred.

**Price indicators**

As already mentioned, it is impractical and, in fact, unnecessary to obtain prices for all the possible items of goods and services available to people. It is sufficient to select a limited number of representative items to give an "indicator" of the price movements of a broad range of similar items.

For the RPI, the prices of about 350 different items are collected each month. Within each of the 95 sections of the index a number of items has been selected for pricing, the selection being made in such a way that the price movements of the items selected (the price indicators), when taken together, give a good estimate of the change of the level of prices for the section as a whole. So, although not all items of goods and services are priced, the index can still be taken as measuring price changes for the whole range of consumer goods and services.

Examples of some price indicators are those within the "household appliances" section of the "durable household goods" group. These are: a vacuum cleaner, an electric

fire, an electric iron, an electric cooker, a washing machine, a refrigerator, a gas fire, a gas cooker, a sewing machine, an electric storage heater and an oil heater. The weight given to the section in the index will, of course, be based on household expenditure on all kinds of household appliances, including such things as food mixers, hairdriers and toasters, which are not themselves priced.

The particular brand chosen for pricing is generally one that sells well in the particular place where the price is recorded. One make of refrigerator, for instance, may be a more representative price indicator in Birmingham, and another in London. The prices of different brands are collected in different places, according to local buying habits, in such a way that they are truly representative, taken together, of price movements throughout the country.

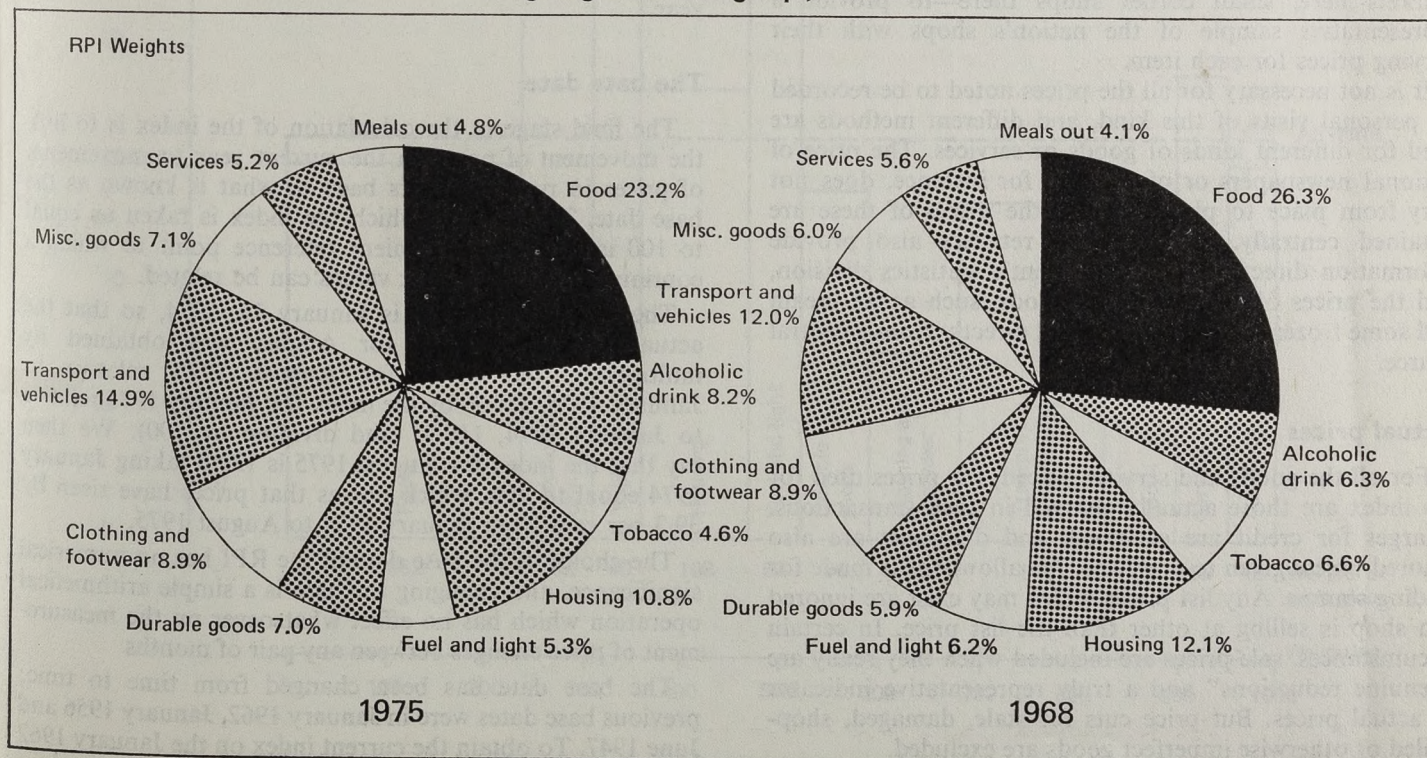
As fashions and habits change, and new inventions make their appearance, the selection of representative price indicators has to change accordingly. For instance, in the "hose" section of the clothing and footwear group, fully fashioned nylon stockings have been given a lower importance, and tights have made their appearance among the items priced.

Among other changes in recent years, prunes have disappeared from the food group and colour TV sets have come into the durable household goods group. Although colour TV is an expensive item its inclusion as a price indicator did not put the index up. It merely meant that the index then took account of changes in the prices of colour TV sets as well as in other prices.

**Price changes**

The emphasis on the words "price changes" or "price movements" in this article is deliberate. Although some 150,000 prices currently charged throughout the country for the 350 separate items are recorded by the department each

**Chart 1** How the RPI "basket" has changed since 1968  
Weighting of the main groups, 1968 and 1975





month, the index is not designed to provide average levels of prices. It does not and cannot, for instance, tell you what is the average price of a dining room table or a man's suit. What it does is to measure the average change in the prices of the various goods and services on which people spend their money.

As the index is intended to measure price changes, it is important to collect information of price changes for exactly the same goods and services every month in the same amounts and for the same brand of goods in the same place or shop. It would, for instance, be wrong to include a price change obtained from comparing an inferior brand of flour with a superior one. The items whose prices are recorded, once decided at the beginning of the year, must remain exactly the same throughout that year; or some allowance must be made for any change in quality.

**Collecting price information**

The collection of the prices of the 350 separate items of goods and services recorded each month—taking some 150,000 separate quotations each time—is a major operation, since it is essential that the actual prices being charged on the day in question should be recorded throughout the country. The prices of most of the food items and many other things sold in shops are collected by DE staff from some 200 local unemployment benefit offices. They go out on a pre-determined Tuesday near the middle of each month and record the prices actually being charged for the same goods in the same shops each time. (They do not have to buy the goods.) This can, of course, only be done with the voluntary co-operation of several thousand retailers.

It is not only the goods they price which are specially selected as generally representative. The particular towns, large or small, where they price the goods, are selected, on grounds of size of population, as providing a representative sample of the country as a whole. And the types of shops where they collect the prices are similarly selected—supermarkets here, small corner shops there—to provide a representative sample of the nation's shops with their varying prices for each item.

It is not necessary for all the prices noted to be recorded by personal visits of this kind, and different methods are used for different kinds of goods or services. The price of national newspapers or of postage, for instance, does not vary from place to place, and so the prices of these are obtained centrally. Certain large retailers also provide information direct to the department's statistics division, and the prices of a few branded foods, such as ice cream and some frozen foods, are obtained directly from a central source.

**Actual prices**

For all the goods and services priced, the prices used for the index are those actually charged in cash transactions. Charges for credit are excluded, and discounts are also ignored unless given to everyone. No allowance is made for trading stamps. Any list prices which may exist are ignored if a shop is selling at other than the list price. In certain circumstances, sale prices are included when they really are "genuine reductions" and a truly representative indicator of actual prices. But price cuts for stale, damaged, shop-soiled or otherwise imperfect goods are excluded.

**Calculating the index**

The conversion of 150,000 price quotations into a single index is clearly quite an operation.

The first phase is an extensive vetting of the prices to see if there have been any errors in recording them. Various checks appropriately known as "credibility tests" are applied to the prices, and corrections are made. For example, one would not believe a price of 100p for an item that generally has a price of 10p.

When the prices have been checked, they can then be used in the calculation of the current month's index. This is basically a matter of building up in stages from individual item prices to item indices through towns and groups of towns, to UK item indices. These are then combined together to give section indices—for bread or for men's footwear, for instance—which are in turn combined to give group indices—for food, housing, etc—and finally an "all items" index. Since the combination process is much the same at each stage it can be illustrated by showing the way in which the group indices are combined to give the "all-items" index.

Reference was made earlier to the impact on the RPI of a rise in the price of milk. The same principle applies when the group indices are combined.

For instance, in calculating the RPI for August, the percentage increase in the food index for August relative to January 1975, 15.2 per cent, was multiplied by the weight for food, 232 out of 1,000, giving a price increase of 3½ units per 100 to the index as a whole. The 21.4 per cent increase for alcoholic drink multiplied by its weight of 82 out of 1,000 added a further 1¾ units per 100 to the index as a whole—and so on for all 11 groups, giving, in total, 16.2 units per 100 for an overall increase of 16.2 per cent in retail prices between January and August 1975.

In Chart 2 the total area of each bar (weight × price increase) shows the amount each group index contributed to the total RPI increase between January and August this year.

**The base date**

The final stage in the calculation of the index is to link the movement of prices in the current year to movements of prices in previous years back to what is known as the base date. This date at which the index is taken as equal to 100 is simply a convenient reference point to which a continuous series of index values can be related.

The current base date is January 15, 1974, so that the actual published index for August was obtained by multiplying the index for August 1975 relative to January 1975, 116.2, by the index for January 1975 relative to January 1974, 119.9, (and dividing by 100). We then say that the index for August 1975 is 139.3 taking January 1974 equal to 100, which means that prices have risen by 39.3 per cent from January 1974 to August 1975.

The choice of the base date of the RPI has no numerical significance, and changing the base is a simple arithmetical operation which has no effect whatsoever on the measurement of price changes between any pair of months.

The base date has been changed from time to time; previous base dates were in January 1962, January 1956 and June 1947. To obtain the current index on the January 1962

reference base, you simply multiply by  $\frac{191.8}{100}$  (or 1.918) as the index for January 1974, the current base, was 191.8 taking January 1962 equal to 100.

Chart 3 shows how the separate group indices and the "all-items" index have risen between January 1962 and August 1975.

**Changes in quality**

As already mentioned, as the intention is to measure price changes only, the basket of goods and services is kept fixed so that only changes in its cost arising from price changes are recorded and the RPI is not affected by changes in type or quality of the goods bought. As far as possible, goods of exactly the same quality are priced each month; but sometimes this is not possible, and adjustments have to be made for differences in quality.

A good example of a quality change occurs with potatoes. How can the prices of the new potatoes available in the spring and early summer be compared with those of the old potatoes of January? In this case, the price differences between old and new potatoes in previous years are taken as a measure of the quality difference. Adjustments are made

from April to September by taking, in April and May, 5 lb of new potatoes as the equivalent of 14 lb of old potatoes, in June, 7 lb of new potatoes, and so on until 13 lb of new potatoes in September are taken as equivalent to 14 lb of old ones.

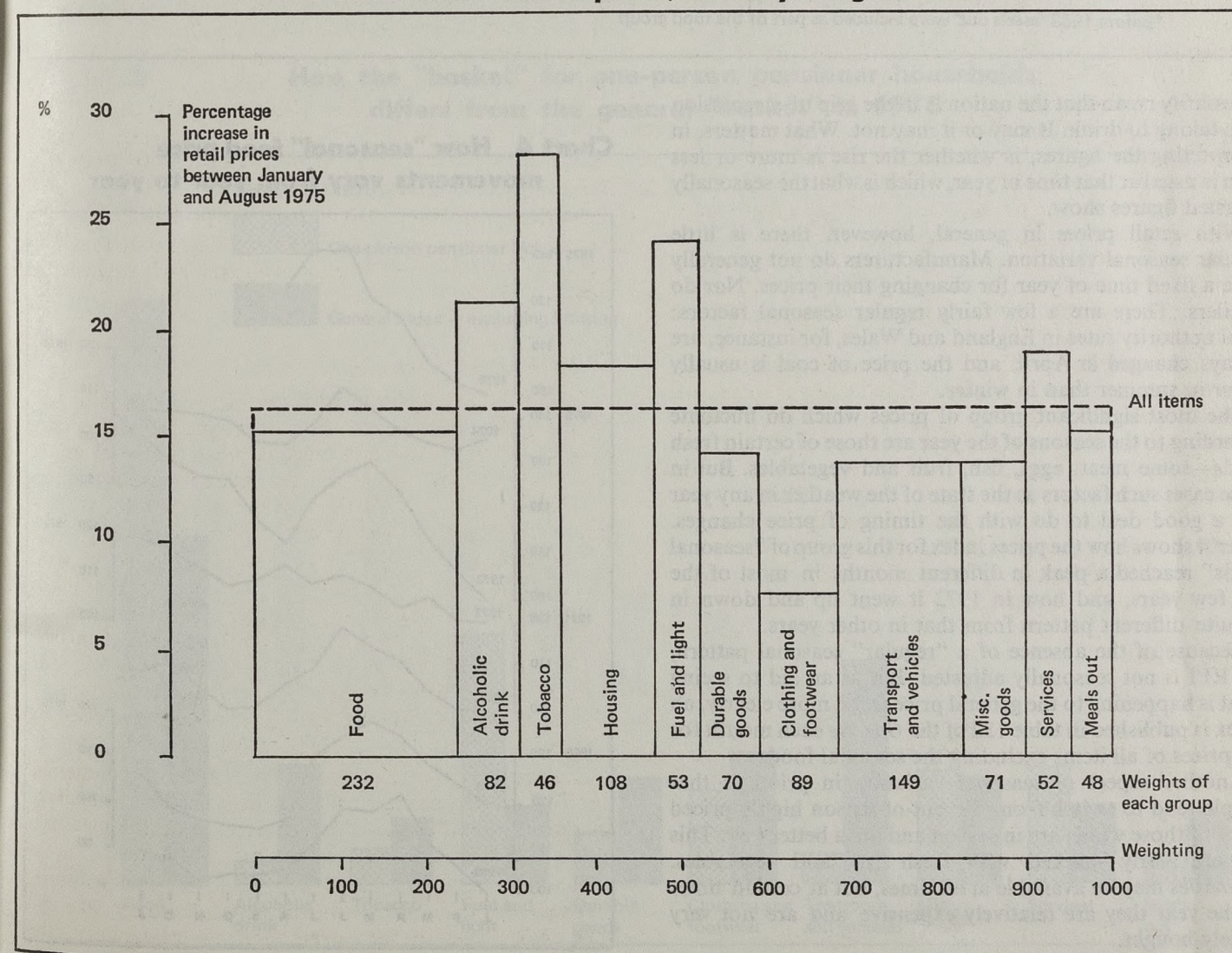
Adjustments for changes in the quality of beer (not always for higher quality) are complicated by the fact that in buying beer in a pub, (many) people are not solely concerned with the amount of alcohol they are getting, but also with the various amenities offered by the pub. In practice, half weight is given in the beer index for the actual prices charged and half weight for prices adjusted for changes in the strength or original specific gravity of the beer since the January of the year in question.

In general, it has been found practically impossible to measure changes in the quality of services. How, for instance, can you allow for changes in the punctuality or the frequency of a train service?

**Seasonal factors**

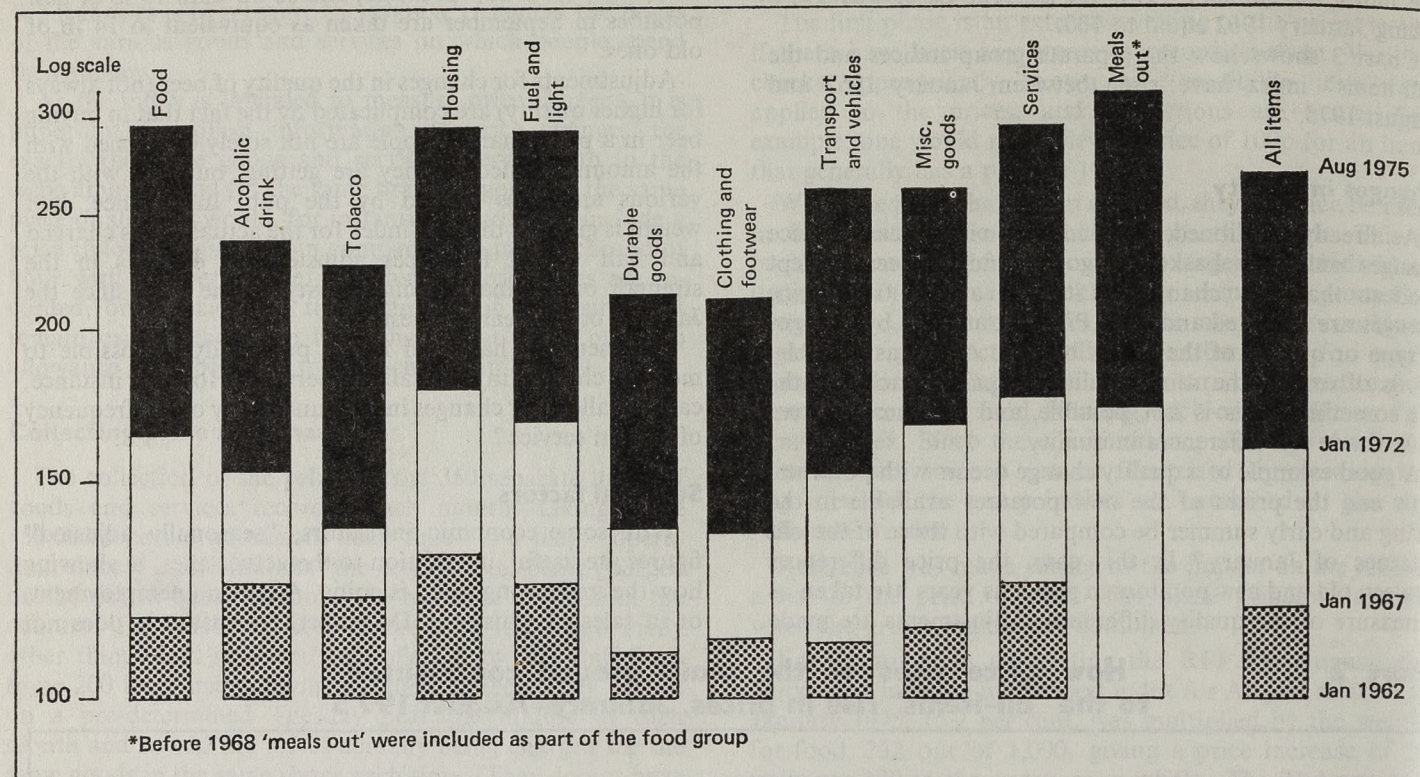
With some economic indicators, "seasonally adjusted" figures are useful, in addition to the actual ones, in showing how the underlying trend is going. A rise in unemployment, or in sales of whisky in December, for instance, does not

**Chart 2** How price rises of the main groups contributed to the "all-items" rise in prices, January–August 1975





**Chart 3** How prices of different groups have risen since 1962  
Index figures, Jan. 1962 = 100



necessarily mean that the nation is in the grip of a recession or is taking to drink. It may or it may not. What matters, in interpreting the figures, is whether the rise is more or less than is usual at that time of year, which is what the seasonally adjusted figures show.

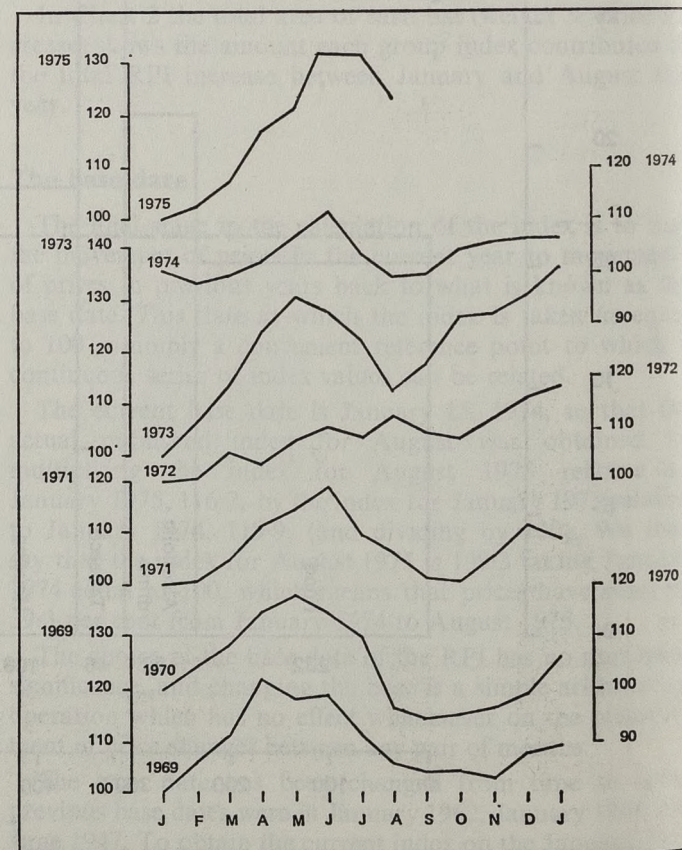
With retail prices in general, however, there is little regular seasonal variation. Manufacturers do not generally have a fixed time of year for changing their prices. Nor do retailers. There are a few fairly regular seasonal factors: local authority rates in England and Wales, for instance, are always changed in April, and the price of coal is usually lower in summer than in winter.

The most significant group of prices which do fluctuate according to the seasons of the year are those of certain fresh foods—some meat, eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables. But in these cases such factors as the state of the weather in any year has a good deal to do with the timing of price changes. Chart 4 shows how the prices index for this group of "seasonal foods" reached a peak in different months in most of the last few years, and how in 1972 it went up and down in a quite different pattern from that in other years.

Because of the absence of a "regular" seasonal pattern, the RPI is not seasonally adjusted. But as an aid to seeing what is happening to the general price trend more clearly, an index is published in table 132 of the *Gazette* each month for the prices of all items excluding the seasonal foods.

Another aspect of seasonal variation in prices is that people tend to switch from the out-of-season highly priced items to those which are in season and are a better buy. This is particularly marked with fresh fruit and vegetables. Tomatoes may be available at all times, but at certain times of the year they are relatively expensive and are not very widely bought.

**Chart 4** How "seasonal" food price movements vary from year to year



Following the recommendations made earlier this year by the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee, allowance is now made in the index for this seasonal variation in the pattern of spending. The weights assigned to each item of fruit and vegetables are varied from month to month to reflect this variation. But the *total* weight for fruits and for vegetables stays the same throughout the year.

**Housing**

With most of the items of goods and services covered by the index it is fairly obvious what prices should be taken. But this is not always the case.

Take the man who is buying his house. Clearly, changes in his costs should be covered by the RPI. But it is not immediately obvious precisely what he is consuming, or what he is paying for what he consumes.

The arguments here get rather technical and those readers who wish to follow them should refer to the latest report\* of the Advisory Committee. It is enough here to say that changes in these housing costs are now represented in the RPI by changes in mortgage interest payments net of tax relief, and therefore reflect changes in both house prices and interest rates.

\* *Housing costs, weighting and other matters affecting the retail prices index*, Cmnd 5905, HMSO, price 38p net.

**"Pensioner" indices**

As already mentioned, separate quarterly indices are published for those pensioner households of modest means who are excluded from the coverage of the general index.

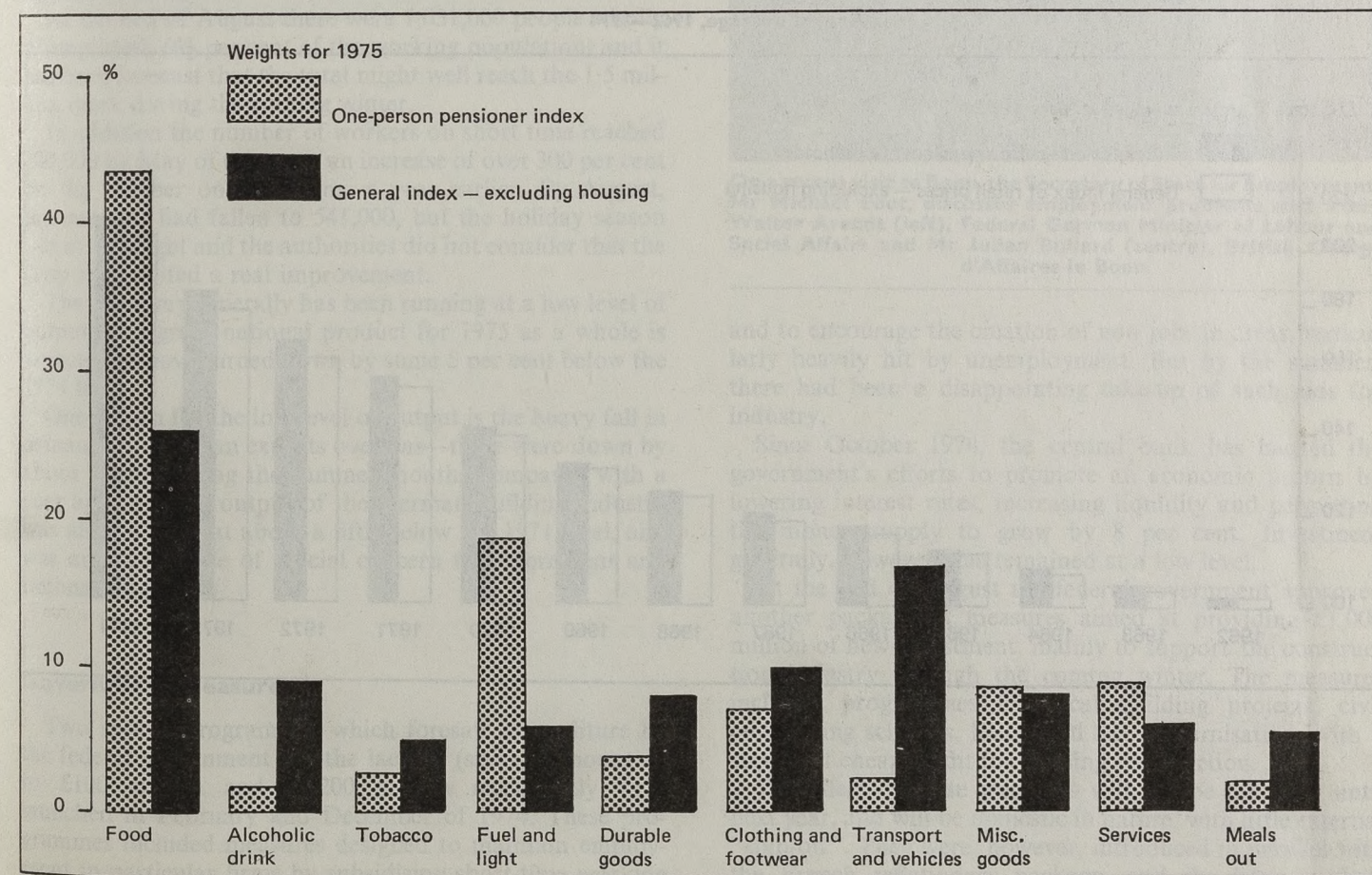
Problems of estimating the housing costs for pensioners led the Advisory Committee to recommend that these indices for one and for two person pensioner households should exclude housing.

Charts 5 and 6 show some differences and similarities between the general and one-person pensioner household indices. Chart 5 shows how very different is the weighting of the pensioner index from the general, with food receiving almost twice as much weight in the pensioner index and transport and vehicles very much less.

In spite of this completely different weighting pattern, the average annual rise in the two indices over the years since 1962 has differed very little, as is shown by chart 6. The big rise in many food prices in the last two years has had a more serious effect on the pensioner than the general index, but the pensioner index has been less affected by the rise in the price of petrol.

The lack of major differences between the overall rise in the general and pensioner indices is a sign of the strength and reliability of the general index as a measure of the impact of price changes over a broad range of households.

**Chart 5** How the "basket" for one-person pensioner households differs from the general "basket" in 1975





### Using the index

One fairly common source of confusion in understanding the RPI or any other index is to mix up the number of points the index rises each month with the percentage increase in prices.

A 30-point increase in the index from 120 to 150 represents a 25 per cent rise in prices, since 30 is 25 per cent of 120. A further increase of 30 points from 150 to 180 represents a 20 per cent rise in prices, since 30 is 20 per cent of 150.

The index will inevitably rise by a greater number of points for the same percentage increase as time goes on. That is why a logarithmic scale is used on the graph on page 1103 of this *Gazette* and in some of the charts in this article. If it were not used, the graph lines would get steeper and steeper as time went on, even if the rate of price increases was constant, and the trend could not be clearly seen. As it is, it will be seen that the distance on the log scale between, for instance, 200 and 220 and between 300 and 330—both an increase of 10 per cent—is exactly the same.

The RPI can be used for the "indexation" of such things as savings and pensions as a means of safeguarding the value of money held or received in these forms. The basic idea is that if the RPI increases from 100 in January to 120 by December then it will cost £1.20 in December to buy the same amount of goods and services as was bought with £1 in January. So to maintain the value of a £1 per week pension in January requires a pension of £1.20 in December.

Another similar use of the RPI is to calculate the purchas-

ing power of the pound, that is how much a consumer can buy with his money (within the UK) at one point of time compared with another. For example, it could be asked, if the purchasing power of £1 is taken as 100p in January 1970 what was its comparable purchasing power in January 1974? The answer is given by multiplying 100p by the earlier month RPI and dividing the answer by the later month RPI. The sum goes as follows:

$$100 \times \frac{\text{RPI for January 1970}}{\text{RPI for January 1974}} \text{ or } 100 \times \frac{135.5}{191.8} = 70.6$$

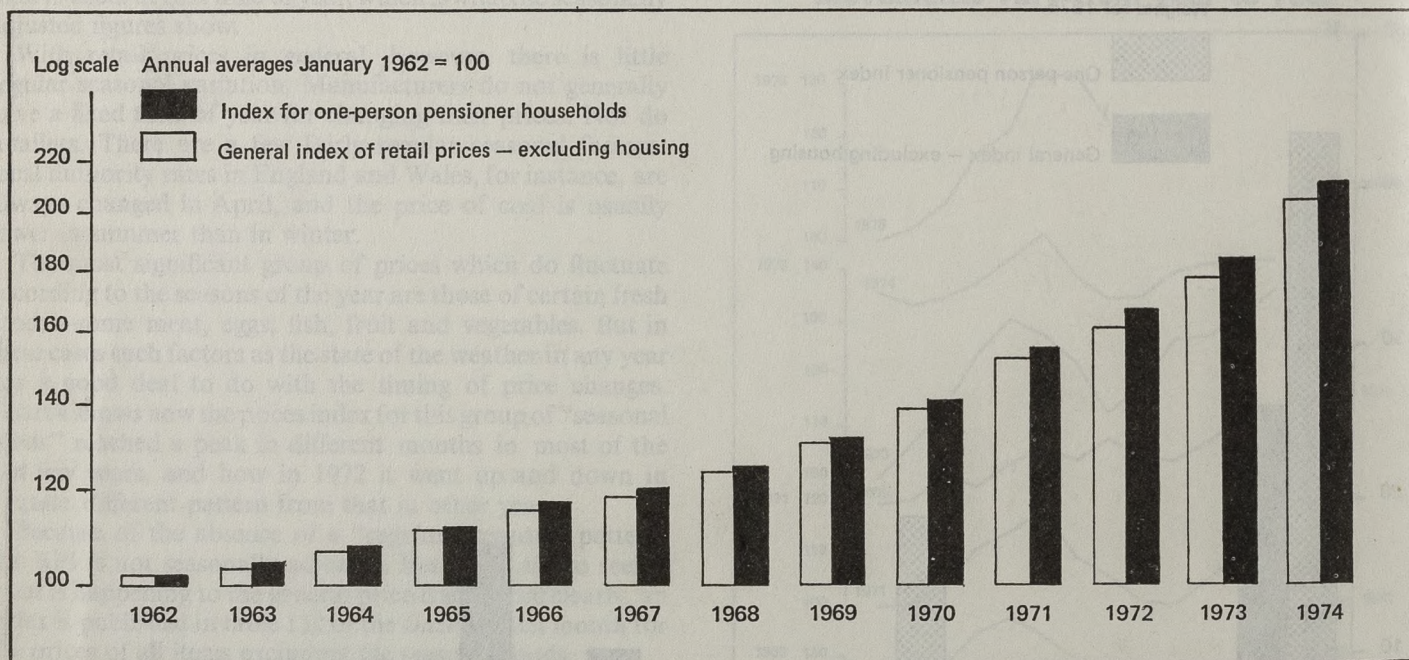
This means that 100p in January 1970 had in January 1974 70.6p worth of purchasing power, a fall of nearly 30 per cent.

### Publication

As can be imagined, it takes some time to calculate the index figures from the actual prices reported to the department. The key index figures are published in a DE press release as soon as they are ready, on the Friday about 4½ weeks after the date for which the prices are collected (in the middle of the previous month). The dates for price collection and publication are announced well in advance. A fuller breakdown and analysis of the results, with all the figures for the main groups and sub-groups, is published in the *Gazette* in the monthly statistics section and in table 132 at the back. Latest figures for pensioner household indices are published in tables 132(a) and 132(b).

**Chart 6** How the price index for one-person pensioner households and the general index have risen over the years

Annual average, 1962—1974



## World employment news



# Unemployment problems in West Germany

THE WORLD oil crisis and the slump in world trade have not succeeded in putting West Germany's normally very comfortable trade surplus into the red; nor in producing a rate of inflation of retail prices of more than 6½ per cent a year. But, as in most industrial countries they have helped to produce the highest level of unemployment the Federal Republic has seen in summer months for over 20 years.

In May 1974 there were fewer than half a million people out of work in West Germany. By December of last year the figure had passed the psychologically important mark of one million. It has stayed above the million mark ever since, and, although in some months of this year the total number out of work fell, the seasonally adjusted total—allowing for a normal increase in employment in the summer months—has continued to rise.

At the end of August there were 1,031,000 people wholly unemployed, (4½ per cent of the working population) and it has been forecast that the total might well reach the 1.5 million mark during the coming winter.

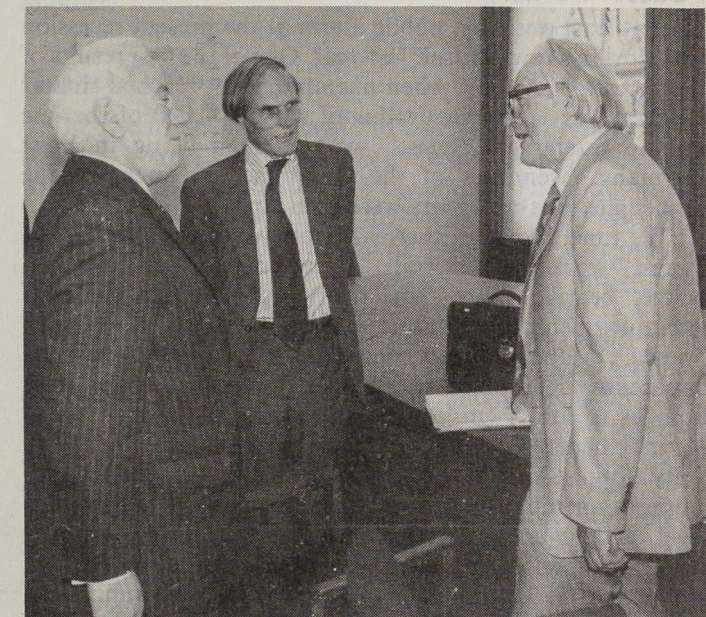
In addition the number of workers on short time reached 900,000 by May of this year, an increase of over 300 per cent on the number on short time a year earlier. By August, this number had fallen to 541,000, but the holiday season was at its height and the authorities did not consider that the drop represented a real improvement.

The economy generally has been running at a low level of output, and gross national product for 1975 as a whole is expected to have turned down by some 5 per cent below the 1974 level.

One reason for the low level of output is the heavy fall in demand for German exports overseas—these were down by about a fifth during the summer months compared with a year ago. But the output of the German building industry was also running at about a fifth below the 1971 level, and was and is a cause of special concern to government and unions alike.

### Government measures

Two special programmes which foresaw expenditure by the federal government and the laender (states), amounting to £100 million and £1,200 million respectively were launched in February and December of 1974. These programmes included measures designed to maintain employment in particular firms by subsidising short-time working



On a recent visit to Bonn, the Secretary of State for Employment, Mr Michael Foot, discusses employment problems with Herr Walter Arendt (left), Federal German Minister of Labour and Social Affairs and Mr Julian Bullard (centre), British Chargé d'Affaires in Bonn.

and to encourage the creation of new jobs in areas particularly heavily hit by unemployment. But by the summer, there had been a disappointing take-up of such aids for industry.

Since October 1974, the central bank has backed the government's efforts to promote an economic upturn by lowering interest rates, increasing liquidity and permitting the money supply to grow by 8 per cent. Investment generally, however, has remained at a low level.

At the end of August the federal government approved another package of measures aimed at providing £1,000 million of new investment, mainly to support the construction industry through the coming winter. The measures included programmes for local building projects, civil engineering schemes, house and flat modernisation, with a supply of cheap credit for housing construction.

The effect of these measures will not be felt fully until next year, and will be domestic in nature, with little external "spin-off". They were, however, introduced in parallel with the French reflationary package, and the hope is that,



## World employment news

together with reflationary measures taken by the governments in other western industrial countries and the expectation of an upturn in the U.S. economy, the effect will be to reverse the recession in world trade and economic growth.

One stumbling block to the government's efforts to encourage reflation has been the, perhaps characteristically German, tendency to save more in time of trouble. Consumers' expenditure this summer has risen much less than the rise in people's total disposable income after tax. This has meant that savings have been at a record level of some 17 per cent of disposable income, in spite of government encouragement to people generally to spend more.

### "Guest" workers

In at least one way, public alarm at the present recession was slow in showing itself last year. One of the first results of the recession of 1959, when unemployment reached similar heights, was a prompt exodus of some 300,000 of the one million foreign or "guest" workers then living in West Germany. Memories of the mass unemployment of the immediate post-war years were then strong.

This time, although there are now well over two million "guest" workers, from Italy, Turkey, Yugoslavia and elsewhere, bearing more than their proportionate share of unemployment, there was no such immediate rush to return home. On the contrary, many of the "guest" workers, apparently determined to sit tight, were sending for their families to join them, and so multiplying the cost of social security benefits.

By August this year, there were some 130,000 "guest" workers unemployed, about 1 per cent above the average level of their unemployment. The government banned any further immigration of workers from outside the EEC in November 1973, but pursues a policy of non-discrimination against those already in the country. However, with so many West German themselves out of a job, there is considerable concern about the social problems likely to arise and the government has set up a high-level inquiry into the problem. One state government has offered foreign workers 75 per cent of a year's unemployment benefit as a lump sum on condition they go home.

### Unpopular work

The fact that many of the less pleasant jobs and those with awkward hours are done by the foreign workers has helped to make it more difficult to persuade unemployed Germans to take such jobs on. This is as much a matter of social prestige as of money. "Is my name Ahmed?" said one unemployed German worker when offered a job as a refuse collector. Not that such a job is necessarily poorly paid—a refuse collector in Munich can apparently earn up to about £410 a month.

Money is also, however, frequently a reason for an unemployed worker to refuse to take up a new job considered suitable for him by the authorities. Unemployment benefit in West Germany is relatively high at about 68 per cent of last take-home pay. And a large section of the unemployed are former pieceworkers or others who have been accustomed to earning rates of 20 per cent or more above the "standard" rates of pay negotiated by the unions. These workers are



Yugoslavian "guest" workers on a building site in Bonn.

reluctant to accept new jobs at the lower rates of pay, or perhaps in different areas, and there were over 100,000 suspensions of benefit in the first half of this year for refusal to take up suitable employment or for other reasons.

Although the official figure for unfilled vacancies remains relatively low at about 250,000, there have been 55,000 jobs of all kinds going begging in the hotel and catering industry. And there are persistent shortages of building workers in some areas such as southern Bavaria in spite of there being 80,000 building workers registered as unemployed. There is, however, virtually no employment available for the 140,000 or so people registered for part-time work only.

### Benefit and assistance

A survey at the beginning of this year suggested that the average unemployed family's net income was over £200 a month compared with an average of about £300 before they lost their jobs. And it was suggested that 16 per cent were having little difficulty in managing, while 20 per cent were having great difficulty.

But unemployment benefit proper runs out after a year. Increasing numbers of unemployed are therefore being faced with having either to take on a job at lower pay or with poorer conditions than before, or of going onto unemployment assistance. This not only means a rate of cash payment at least 10 per cent lower, but one which is means-tested, as benefit is not.

## World employment news

Many German families normally have two or more members working, and many have some modest assets or money laid by (the German worker is famous for his propensity to save).

When unemployment benefit is exhausted, the earnings of other members of the family still at work, and any income from rent or other investments, is taken into account in assessing the assistance payable. This can, in some cases, mean that a very considerable drop in living standards can result when unemployed people have to switch over to unemployment assistance.

Fears have been expressed that not only hardship but social tensions could arise when large numbers of the unemployed are faced with means testing as an alternative to taking uncongenial or lower-paid work. And it could be that German workers faced with this might actively seek the less pleasant jobs, ousting "guest" workers who are still trying to cling on to them.

The number of people receiving assistance rather than benefit went up from 28,000 last January to 104,000 in August. But the authorities are not in fact expecting the number of claimants for assistance to rise by more than a further 65,000 this year. Research on the unemployment registers has shown that the problem is eased by the considerable turnover of people on the registers. Many workers leave the registers before exhausting benefit, displacing other workers, as it were, into unemployment. In mid-1975 only 10 per cent of the German unemployed were receiving assistance rather than unemployment benefit.

### Older and younger workers

Most industrial collective agreements in West Germany now contain specific provisions for the protection of older workers against dismissal, which go far beyond the legal minimum requirements on this. It is in fact generally true to say that it is now almost impossible (except, perhaps in small, "non-organised" firms) to dismiss a worker in his mid-50s or older than that.

One result of that is that, in May 1974, workers aged 55 or more made up only 14 per cent of the registered unemployed. In the recession of 1967-68, they made up 42 per cent—nearly half—of the total unemployed.

This protection for the older workers has had a rather unfortunate effect on opportunities for those at the other end of the age spectrum.

Even before the recent increase in unemployment, West Germany's total labour force had been shrinking—over half a million jobs disappeared between September 1973 and September 1974, with the construction and textile industries both shedding more than 12 per cent of their workers.

With unemployment declining and older workers protected, there has been for some years a shrinking of apprenticeship opportunities for young people. In industry and commerce as a whole, there were only half as many openings for young apprentices in 1974 as there had been five years earlier.

This may not only be because industries are not able to replace some of their older workers with young ones. There

are some signs that the famous German work ethic, which did so much to rebuild the country after the war, does not seem as strong among young people as among their elders. For example, a recent scheme in North Rhine Westphalia, aiming to get some 22,000 unemployed school-leavers back into school or into vocational training, met with only a 9 per cent response.

Not everyone is so reluctant to take advantage of training facilities. Extensive and generous training schemes were made available to all Germans under the Employment Protection Act of 1969, whether or not they had been in insurable employment. More than 100,000 housewives are said to have rushed to take up training of one kind or another.

### Financial effects

The rise in unemployment has had its effect on the social security system's finances. The Federal Republic claims with some justification to have the best system in the world. It is certainly costly. In 1974, "social budget" spending totalled about £50,000 million or over 28 per cent of total national product. Social security payments in 1974 rose faster than either wages or prices.

While gaps in the programme remained—such as in "social building" for the old and underprivileged, in provision for sheltered employment and the mentally sick, and in building creches and kindergartens to help working mothers—the system depends for its viability upon a high continuing level of employment.

For every 250,000 people unemployed nearly £200 million is lost to the pension and insurance funds, while an extra £500 million must be found for payments of benefits.

The subsidising of short-time working has been a costly item, amounting in 1974 to over £100 million, ten times more than in the previous year. Also, sickness benefit outgoings were twice as high as sickness insurance income.

It was not surprising that the Federal Labour Institute, which is responsible for the disbursement of almost all the social security funds, should begin, as early as August 1974, to ask urgently for government funds, to keep it out of the red. In 1974 it paid out about £750 million, about £250 million more than had been budgeted. By the end of the year, its reserves, which had stood at about £1,000 million at the start of the year were very much at risk.

The institute is responsible for financing measures, such as retraining, to counteract unemployment, as well as for paying unemployment benefits. Its total outgoings for 1975 are expected to be about £3,700 million, about £1,500 million more than was budgeted for. The institute is currently keeping going with the help of over £1,000 million in emergency loans and grants from the government.

Contributions are to be raised from January 1, 1976 from 2 per cent of gross wages (half paid by the employer, half by the worker) to 3 per cent. But this is not expected to produce more than about £700 million, far less than will be needed—and this at a time when the costs of all other major items in the country's "social budget" are also increasing greatly.



## Manpower planning

# The changing structure of the labour force

OVER the last two years the *Gazette* has contained a number of articles concerned with various aspects of the changing structure of the labour force in Great Britain.\* The articles are all linked to a project which the Department of Employment's Unit for Manpower Studies has recently completed. The project considered changes in activity rates, industrial employment, occupations, part-time working and self-employment, in order to provide a factual description of the past and probable future developments of the labour force; and the purpose of this article is to draw together the main points of interest emerging from the work. The article is not concerned to describe sources of information (the major source was material from censuses of population) or projection methodology, as these have been fully covered by previous articles.

### Labour force

In the 50 years to 1971 the labour force grew by 30 per cent to 25 million, a growth of 2½ million men and boys and 3½ million women and girls. A further growth in the labour force of about 2 million is projected by 1991. The major component of change within the labour force has been, as illustrated in chart 1, the increased numbers of married women, caused by increased proportions of women marrying and by increased activity rates among married women. In 1921, each 100 members of the labour force consisted of 70 men and 30 women (four of whom were married). By 1991 it is projected that each 100 members of the

Table 2 Age structure of the labour force 1921-1991

	GREAT BRITAIN				
	Under 20*	20-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
1921	18.7	14.5	38.9	23.8	4.1
1931	19.7†	12.0†	39.3	25.1	4.0
1951	11.0	11.6	42.8	30.8	3.7
1961	10.9	10.4	39.2	36.3	3.2
1966	11.2	10.7	38.0	36.6	3.4
1971	8.6	12.3	38.6	37.2	3.2
1981	7.1	11.6	42.7	35.4	3.1
1991	4.6	11.2	46.9	34.4	2.9

\* The minimum age of those included varies with the minimum school leaving age prevailing at the time.  
† Those aged 20 included in under 20 and not in 20-24.

Table 1 The growth of the labour force 1921-1991

	GREAT BRITAIN		
	Labour force*	Females as percentage of total labour force	Married females as percentage of females in the labour force
	(000s)	per cent	per cent
1921	19,357	29.5	12.9
1931	21,055	29.8	15.2
1951	22,610	30.8	38.2
1961	23,810	32.5	50.2
1966	24,857	35.7	57.1
1971	25,103	36.6	63.1
1981	25,839†	38.1	70.3
1991	27,028†	38.8	75.5

\* The minimum age of those included varies with the minimum school leaving age prevailing at the time.  
† Projections differ slightly from past data in respect of armed forces.

labour force will consist of 61 men and 39 women (29 of whom will be married). The actual and projected total labour force and the female percentage of it are shown in table 1.

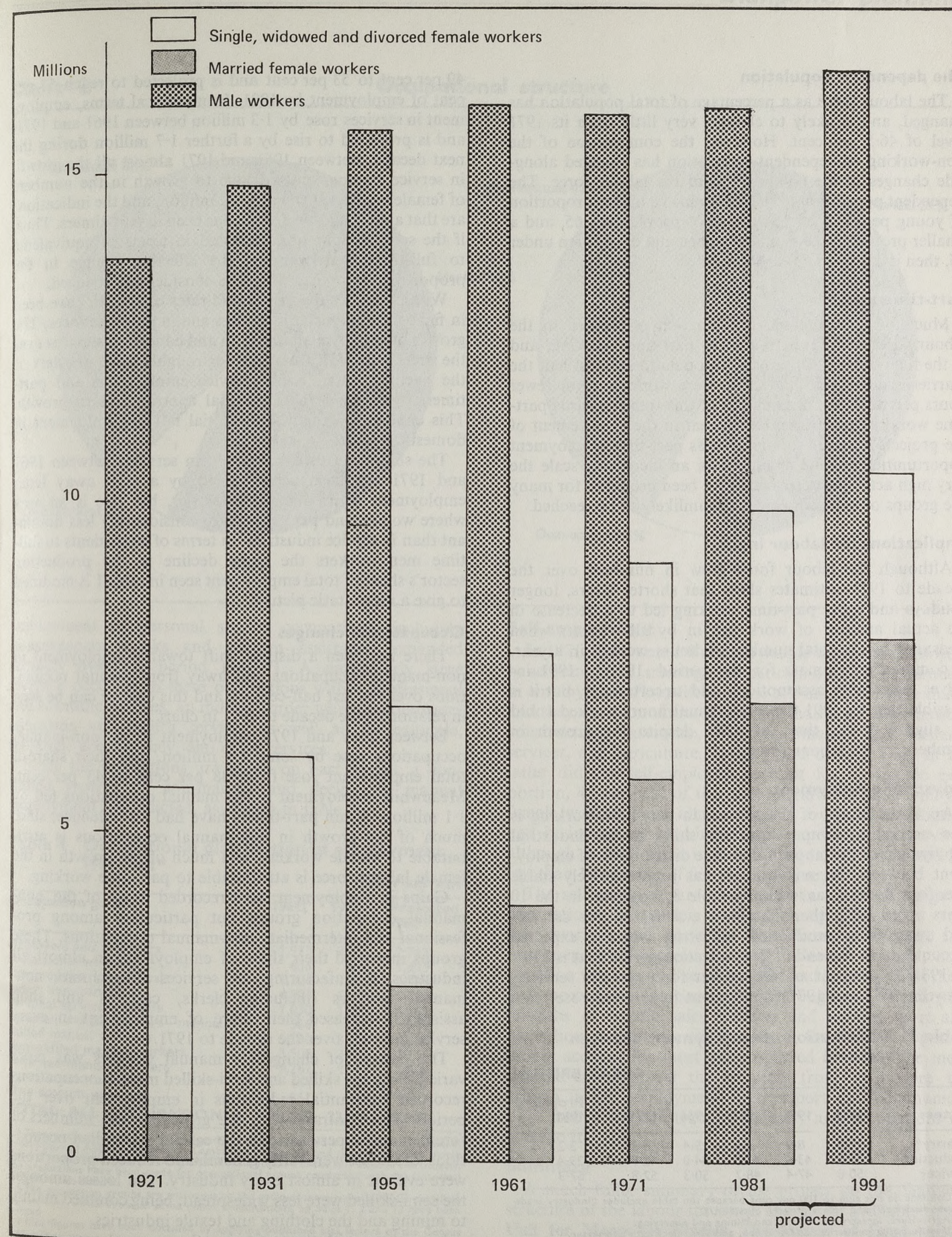
### Age structure

The age structure of the labour force has also changed. The numbers of young people under 20 years of age in the working population fell by almost 1½ million between 1921 and 1971. A drop of nearly another million is projected by 1991. These changes, which cause a considerable decline in the proportion of young people in the labour force, arise from both demographic trends and from the increasing proportion of the age group continuing in full-time education.

Workers aged 65 and over have also become a less significant part of the working population, though the changes are smaller, their share having fallen from 4.1 per cent in 1921 to 3.2 per cent in 1971.

\* The fall in the labour force between 1966 and 1971 (November 1973). Part-time women workers 1950-1972 (November 1973). Female activity rates (January 1974). Labour force projections 1973-91 (April 1974). A view of industrial employment in 1981 (May 1975). A view of occupational employment in 1981 (July 1975).

Chart 1 Growth of the labour force, 1921-1991





## Manpower planning

### The dependent population

The labour force as a percentage of total population has changed, and is likely to change, very little from its 1971 level of 46.5 per cent. However, the composition of the non-working or dependent population has changed alongside changes in the composition of the labour force. The dependent population in 1971 contained a higher proportion of young people aged 15-19 and of people over 65, and a smaller proportion of married women and of children under 15, then it did 50 years earlier.

### Part-time working

Much of the increased participation of women in the labour force can be attributed to part-time working, and at the time of the 1971 census of population almost half the married women who had a job were working 30 or fewer hours per week. A continuation of this trend towards part-time working is an essential element in the achievement of the projected labour supply. Unless part-time employment opportunities become available on an increasing scale the very high activity rates which have been projected for many age groups of married women are unlikely to be reached.

### Implications for labour input

Although the labour force grew in numbers over the decade to 1971, estimates show that shorter hours, longer holidays and more part-time working led to a decrease in the actual amount of work put in by all workers when measured by the total number of hours worked in a year. A comparable estimate for the period 1971 to 1991 involves even more assumptions and uncertainties, but it is possible that by 1991 the total annual hours worked could be slightly lower than in 1971 despite the growth in numbers in the labour force.

### Industrial employment

An appreciation of the growth in part-time working is also needed to temper apparent shifts in the industrial deployment of the labour force. The distribution of employment between the main sectors has been relatively stable over four decades, as is seen in table 3; however, in the 10 years up to 1971, there has been a shift towards services and away from production industries which is expected to continue to the end of the projection period that is 1981. In 1931 51 per cent of the labour force were in services. Between 1961 and 1971 employment in services rose from

Table 3 Distribution of employment between sectors\*

Sectors	GREAT BRITAIN					
	1931	1951	1961	1966	1971	Projected 1981
Primary†	11.9	8.9	6.6	5.4	4.3	3.2
Production‡	37.0	43.6	44.3	44.0	42.9	39.4
Service§	50.6	47.4	48.7	50.3	52.8	57.3

\* Columns do not sum to 100 per cent because the table excludes "industry inadequately described" and "place of work outside UK".  
 † Agriculture, forestry and fishing, and Mining and quarrying.  
 ‡ Manufacturing industries, Construction, and Gas, electricity and water.  
 § Service industries.

49 per cent to 53 per cent and is projected to reach 57 per cent of employment by 1981. In numerical terms, employment in services rose by 1.3 million between 1961 and 1971, and is projected to rise by a further 1.7 million during the next decade. Between 1961 and 1971 almost all the growth in service employment was due to growth in the numbers of female workers, by nearly 1.2 million, and the indications are that almost all this growth has been in part-timers. Thus, if the sectoral split was expressed in terms of equivalents to full-time men workers, the effective change in the proportion in services would be considerably reduced.

Within services the most rapid rates of growth have been in financial and business services and in public services. The growth of employment in health and education services over the decade to 1971 accounted for roughly three-quarters of the overall rise in public service employment and part-timers again made a substantial contribution to growth. This contrasts with the substantial fall in employment in domestic services.

The shift towards employment in services between 1961 and 1971 has been accompanied by a shift away from employment in production industries, but this is an area where women and part-timers are considerably less dominant than in service industries. In terms of equivalents to full-time men workers the slight decline in the production sector's share of total employment seen in table 1 is modified to give a more static picture.

### Occupational changes

There has been a distinct shift towards employment in non-manual occupations and away from manual occupations over the last half-century and this change can be seen in relation to the decade to 1971 in chart 2.

Between 1961 and 1971 employment in the non-manual occupations rose by some 1.5 million, and their share of total employment rose from 38 per cent to 43 per cent. Meanwhile employment in the manual occupations fell by 1.1 million. Again part-timers have had an influence, since much of the growth in non-manual occupations is attributable to female workers, and much of the growth in the female labour force is attributable to part-time working.

Gains in employment were recorded in all of the non-manual occupation groups but particularly among professional and intermediate non-manual occupations. These groups increased their share of employment in almost all industries, manufacturing and services alike. Junior non-manual workers (including clerks, cashiers and shop assistants) increased their share of employment in every service industry over the decade to 1971.

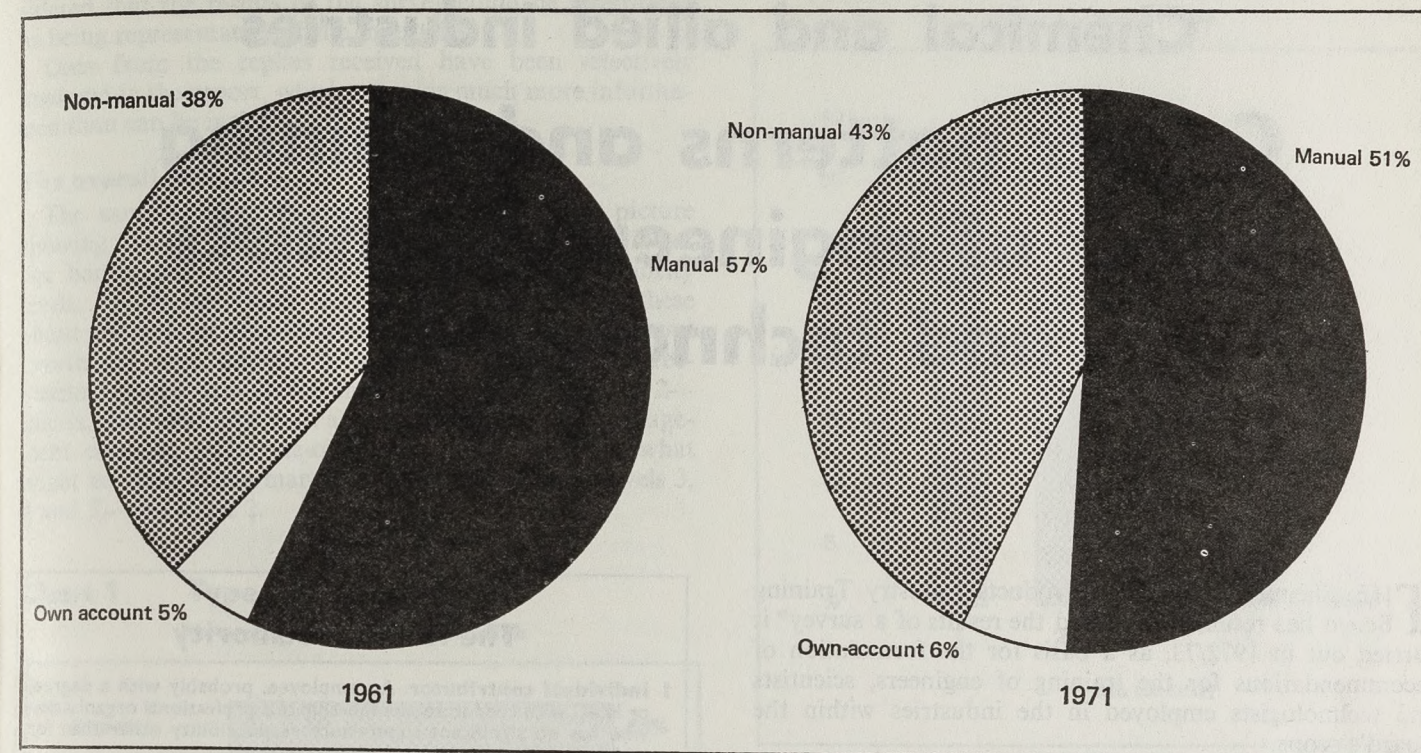
The pattern of change for manual workers was more varied. Both the skilled and semi-skilled manual occupations recorded substantial reductions in employment over the period. This contrasts with the growth in the numbers of foremen and supervisors. In the case of the skilled occupations, the losses were fairly general, and reduced proportions were evident in almost every industry. The losses amongst the semi-skilled were less widespread, being confined mainly to mining and the clothing and textile industries.

In contrast with the trends in other manual occupations,

## Manpower planning

Chart 2

### Occupational structure



employment in personal service occupations, including housekeepers, cooks and canteen assistants, expanded strongly over the period 1961-71. A particularly large increase occurred in these occupations within professional and scientific services, an industry order which encompasses education and health services as well as, for example, research, accountancy, and other services.

Since the projections are based on past trends, a continued growth of non-manual and decline in manual employment is predicted, as is seen in table 4.

Table 4 Occupational distribution of employment 1961-1981\*

Occupation group†	GREAT BRITAIN		
	1961‡	1971	Projected 1981
Employers and managers	1,973	2,355	2,762
Professional workers	656	875	1,423
Intermediate non-manuals	1,324	1,860	2,484
Junior non-manuals	4,803	5,255	5,370
Personal service workers	1,030	1,272	1,562
Foremen and supervisors—manual	566	600	649
Skilled manual workers	5,700	5,133	4,526
Semi-skilled manual workers	3,500	3,077	2,714
Unskilled manual workers	1,787	1,769	1,802
Agricultural workers	444	306	207
Own account workers	867	971	1,307
<b>TOTAL: ALL OCCUPATIONS§</b>	<b>23,245</b>	<b>23,910</b>	<b>25,000</b>

\* These projections have been produced by the same method as used by V. Woodward, Department of Applied Economics, Cambridge University and described in the article 'A view of occupational employment in 1981' which appeared in the July issue of the Gazette. The projections have been made for occupational groups consistent with the historical analysis in this article.

† The occupation groups are analogous to the socio-economic group (SEG) classification used by OPCS but with some minor modifications, eg SEGs 1, 2 and 13 have been merged.

‡ 1961 figures have been obtained by applying published bias factors to the Census data.

§ Includes armed forces and inadequately described occupations.

### Self-employment

In 1971, there were 1.8 million people who were employers or self-employed, making up 8 per cent of the total numbers in employment. Four-fifths of the self-employed were males and they were concentrated in a few industries: distribution, construction, insurance, banking, finance and business services, and agriculture, forestry and fishing. Only in the latter did the self-employed account for a sizeable proportion, 45 per cent of the male workforce. Self-employed female workers were almost entirely found in distribution and in insurance, banking, finance and business services, although in both these industry groups they accounted for less than 10 per cent of female employment.

The self-employed are also found in a limited range of occupations. A quarter of the self-employed males were sales workers and one-sixth were farmers, foresters and fishermen, with professional and technical workers, construction workers and service, sport and recreation workers each accounting for one-tenth. Although only small proportions of female sales workers and service, sport and recreation workers are self-employed, these two occupation orders account for most self-employed females. The most notable changes over the 10 years from 1961 were the growth in self-employment in transport and communications and in the construction industry and occupations related to it.

### Summary

A much fuller summary of the project on the changing structure of the labour force will shortly be available from: Unit for Manpower Studies, Department of Employment, Steel House, 11 Tothill Street, London SW1H 9LN.



## Chemical and allied industries Career patterns and training needs of engineers, scientists and technologists

THE Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board has recently published the results of a survey\* it carried out in 1972/73, as a basis for the formulation of recommendations for the training of engineers, scientists and technologists employed in the industries within the Board's scope.

These industries, which range widely from the long-established heavy inorganic chemicals to the newer petrochemicals, and through cosmetics, paints and plastics to pharmaceuticals and atomic energy, are essentially science-based and rely heavily on their qualified staff. About 10 per cent of all employees out of a total of 430,000-450,000 are graduates, but their importance to the industry is much greater than their number implies.

Because of this, the board saw a need for regular updating of technical knowledge and also a need for training those moving from technical work into new skills, such as management or marketing. There was, however, very little statistical information available, about the depth and breadth of the experiences which made up staff career patterns, and about the ways staff had kept themselves up to date by their own efforts, on which the board could base an assessment of future training needs. Therefore, a survey was carried out which obtained information on the educational backgrounds, job histories and training records of about 2,000 technologists† working in the industry.

### The survey design

The questionnaire used in the survey asked both for objective information, such as age, qualifications and such facts about jobs as the type of industry and the number of jobs in it, and for subjective information, such as respondents' views on the principal technical interest of a particular job and on the subjects they considered particularly relevant to the training of staff in the next decade.

The sample was stratified, taking account of estimates of each sector's proportion of the technologists in the industries within the board's scope and of size of firm.

### The levels of seniority

- 1 Individual contributor.** An employee, probably with a degree, or HNC with corporate membership of a professional organisation who has no significant supervisory responsibility other than for technicians.
- 2 Team leader.** An employee who has supervisory responsibilities for level 1 staff but also works as an individual contributor.
- 3 Manager.** An employee whose efforts are primarily those of managing a work unit made up of levels 1 and 2.
- 4 Senior manager.** One who is responsible for several work units, with co-ordinating responsibilities. He could be a technical director or the senior technical manager in a medium-sized firm or a division of a large firm.
- 5 Top grade manager.** Found in a purely technical capacity in the largest companies only. Alternatively, could have started in a technical department and have become chief executive (eg managing director) in a medium-sized or large firm.

The questionnaire was issued only to people who met both of the following criteria:

- (a) They had attained at least the lowest of the five levels of seniority identified in the questionnaire (see box).
- (b) They had worked or were working in a technological department. For example a managing director would be eligible for inclusion if he had started his working life in a research department but not if he had come up through a clerical, personnel or office administration path.

Of the 3,129 questionnaires sent out, 1,955 were returned—a response rate of 62 per cent. This was fairly uniform both

\* A survey of career patterns and training needs of engineers, scientists and technologists in the chemical and allied products industry. Obtainable from the Chemical and Allied Products Industry Training Board, Staines House, 158-162 High Street, Staines, Middlesex, TW1 8AT, price £2.25, including postage.

† In the rest of this article, the term "technologists" will be used for simplicity to include engineers and scientists as well as technologists.

as between sectors and by size of firms and it was considered that the results of the survey could be interpreted as being representative of the industries.

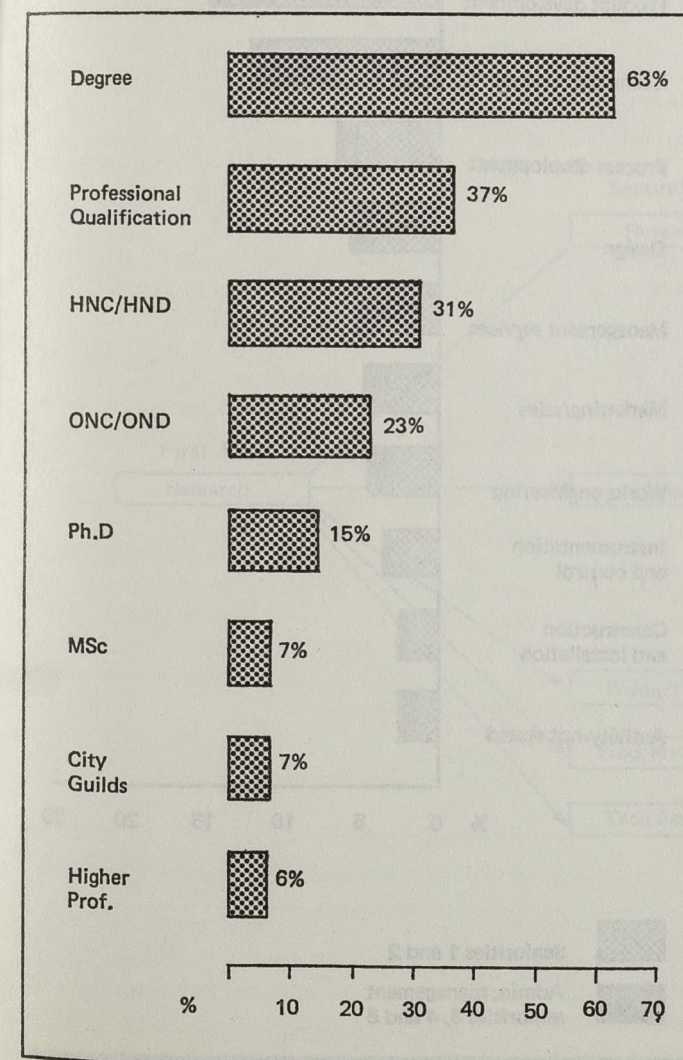
Data from the replies received have been selectively analysed in the report, which contains much more information than can be included in this article.

### The overall picture

The sample, when examined, gave an overall picture showing most of the qualified people as being in the lower age bands, and mainly employed at the lower seniority levels. Nearly two-thirds held a first degree and of these about one-quarter held a higher degree (see chart 1). About two-thirds were under 40 years old and about three-quarters of the sample fell into seniority levels 1 and 2—that is, they held jobs with a supervisory or junior management content. Only one-quarter were employed at what might be termed true management levels (seniority levels 3, 4 and 5)—see chart 2.

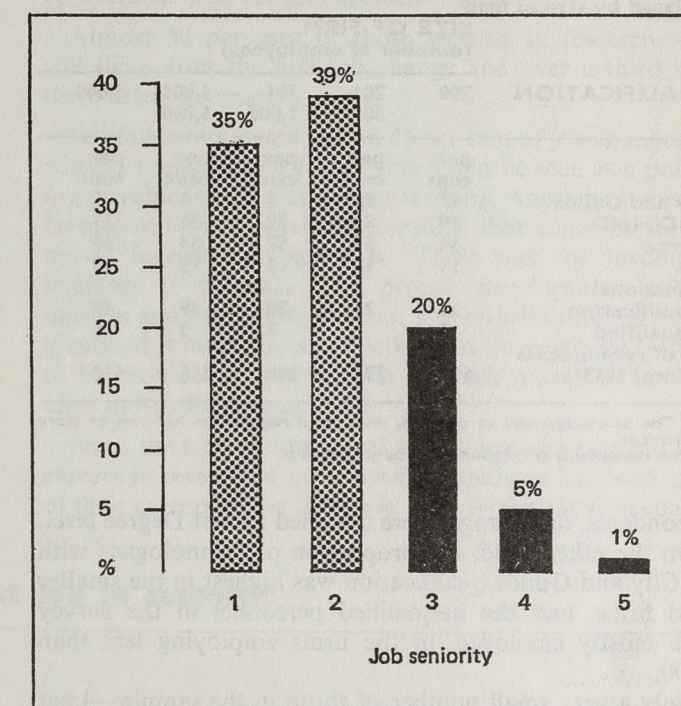
### Chart 1 Types of qualification

Percentage holding qualification



### Chart 2 Distribution of job seniorities

(total number: 1,955)



As could be expected those in job seniority levels 1 and 2 were younger on average than those in the managerial groups.

### Qualifications

Patterns in the academic qualifications held by employees were likely to affect training needs, such as that for basic courses preparatory to advanced training, and to affect the level of courses generally. In line with national trends, more of the younger personnel had qualified at first degree and higher degree levels; 70 per cent of those aged between 21 and 25 years had obtained a first degree compared with 53 per cent of those over 50 years; and 20 per cent of those aged between 26 and 30 years had a PhD compared with 13 per cent of those over 50 years.

It is hardly surprising in this industry to find chemistry the most usual subject for a main qualification, with over half the sample in all age groups having taken it. Of the respondents who were aged over 50, 26 per cent had taken physics, but only 9 per cent of those aged between 21 and 25 had done so. The comparable percentages for mechanical engineering were 19 per cent and 9 per cent and for electrical engineering 9 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. On the other hand 13 per cent of respondents aged between 21 and 25 but only 3 per cent of those who were over 50 had a main qualification in chemical engineering.

Table 1 shows the distribution of qualifications among industry size-groups. The proportion with degrees and professional qualifications increased with the size of the firm but it is noteworthy that even in the smaller firms, half the



## Manpower planning

**Table 1 Qualifications by size of firm**

Percentage of respondents holding various qualifications, analysed by size of firm

QUALIFICATION	SIZE OF FIRM (number of employees)				
	200	201-500	501-1,000	1,001-5,000	5,000
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
City and Guilds	17	11	6	3	5
HNC/HND	19	31	32	31	31
Degree	54	55	57	64	69
PhD	13	16	13	13	19
Professional qualification	22	33	38	39	40
Unqualified	9	7	9	2	1
No. of respondents (Total 1953*)	102	334	291	616	610

Note: The percentages add to over 100 since some respondents had two or more qualifications.

\* Two respondents did not state the size of their firm.

respondents, on average, were qualified to first Degree level. On the other hand, the proportion of technologists with the City and Guilds qualification was highest in the smaller sized firms, and the unqualified personnel in the survey were mostly employed in the firms employing less than 1,000.

Only a very small number of those in the sample—4 per cent—were unqualified academically. These were people who satisfied the seniority criteria, and had a technical interest in their job. They included, for instance, a technically unqualified manager of a manufacturing plant.

### Career patterns

Careers patterns are of interest to those contemplating entering a particular job or taking a particular qualification. They are also of interest to those planning training since a change of job or activity often creates a need for training. It may be that training is required in preparation for tackling work at a higher level, as on promotion, say, to management level (moving from seniority level 2 to 3). Or a change in activity may disclose a gap in skill or knowledge which needs to be filled, the research worker perhaps needing to learn something of marketing or sales.

The activities of the technologists at the time of the survey are illustrated in chart 3. The results of the survey show how they arrived where they were; when and where they started, how many changes of job they made on the way and how long they stayed in each job.\*

The survey showed that, on average, a respondent started in the first job at an age of 23.6 years and held 3.3 jobs with a length of service in each job of four years, 10 months.

Seniority level 1 was reached by 97 per cent by the age of 30 years, and, as could be expected, the average age of starting another job increased with the number of jobs

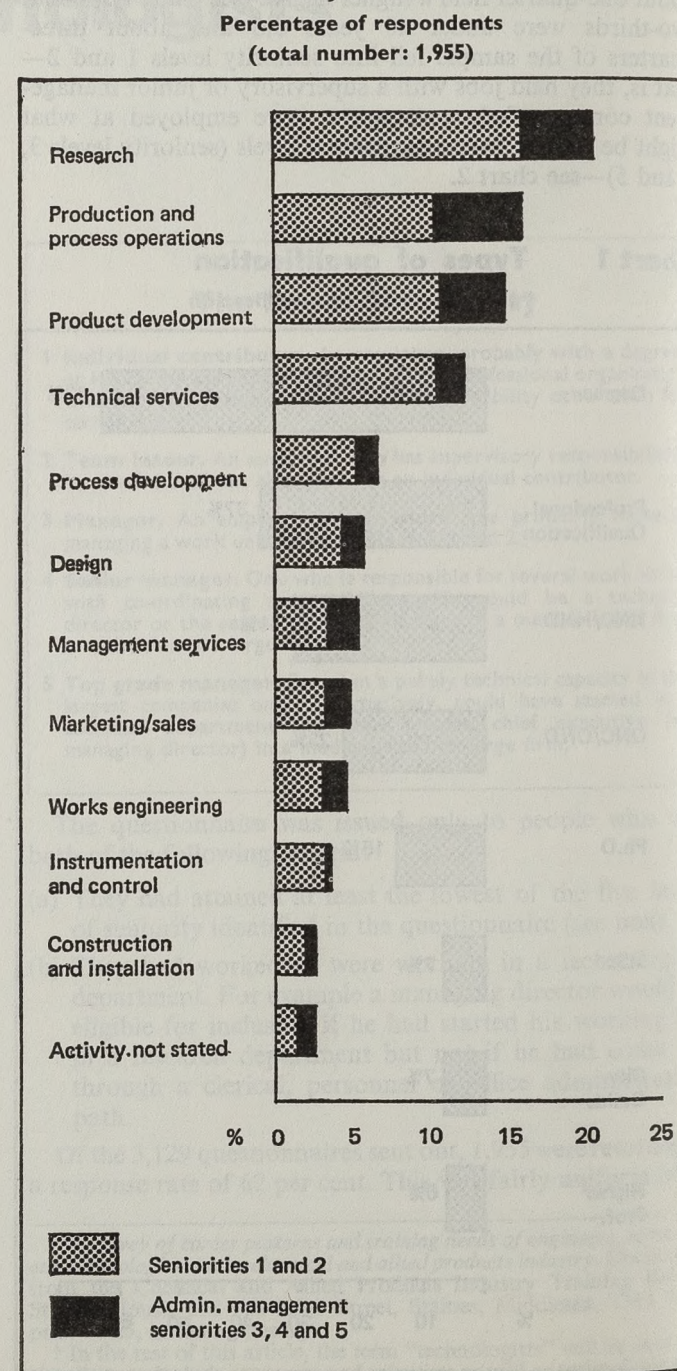
\* Any change of employer, seniority level or activity or a significant change of task while remaining in the same activity etc was regarded as a change of job.

entered. The average length of time in a job increased steadily with age from about two years at 25 to an average of about 13 years at the age of 60 years.

### Activity career patterns

It can be seen in table 2 that by far the largest number started by working in research and the next largest numbers in production and process operations and in product development. Nearly two-thirds of the technologists' first jobs were in these three activities or in technical services.

**Chart 3 Present job activities**



**Table 2 Respondents' first job and present job activities**

ACTIVITY	FIRST JOB		PRESENT JOB	
	no	per cent	no	per cent
Administration management	95	4.9	505	25.8
Research	529	27.1	352	13.0
Product development	227	11.6	229	11.7
Process development	124	6.3	110	5.6
Design	107	5.5	84	4.3
Instrumentation/control	93	4.8	53	2.7
Construction/installation	43	2.2	37	1.9
Production and process operations	249	12.7	164	8.4
Works engineering	76	3.9	60	3.1
Technical services	213	10.9	199	10.2
Marketing and sales	34	1.7	80	4.1
Management services	44	2.3	80	4.1
Not stated	121	6.2	2	0.1
<b>Total number of respondents</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,955</b>	<b>100.0</b>

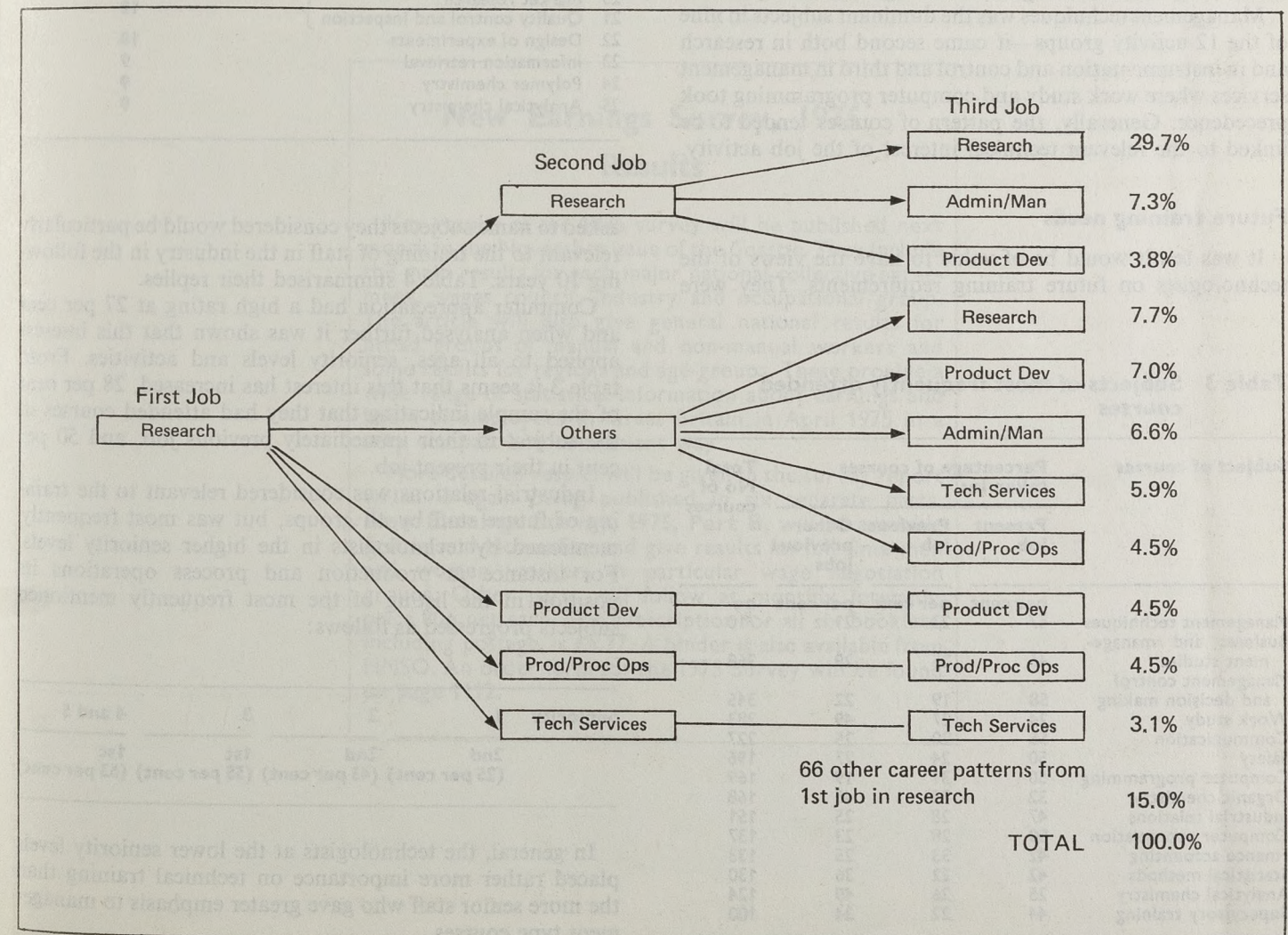
Over 25 per cent of careers led into administration management, which suggested that there might be an appreciable need for management training.

Almost 50 per cent of those starting in research were still there after the first job change and over a third were there after the second.

Overall it was found that in 43 per cent of job changes the activity remained the same—this might be seen as a pointer to a possible need for up-dating training. Another interesting feature was the special relationships that could be seen in moves between two activities. There was for instance a tendency to progress from process development to production and process operations. If such relationships can be identified it might be possible to plan for pertinent training to be provided in preparation for such moves rather than after moves have been made.

Since the largest number of respondents had started their careers in research a more detailed analyses has been made of their careers to the third job. This is illustrated in chart 4.

**Chart 4 Careers from first job in research**





## Manpower planning

### Training

In asking for information about what training courses had been attended during each of a respondent's jobs, only courses or seminars lasting four days or more were recorded, and analysis has been confined to the subjects in which courses were most frequently attended.

Of the courses attended, 75 per cent had lasted for between four and 10 days but longer courses accounted for nearly 60 per cent of all course days.

A marked increase was shown in the volume of training reported, with respondents indicating they had attended an average of one and a half courses while in their present jobs, as compared with about one in immediately previous jobs, and even fewer in earlier jobs. The difference may be even higher when it is considered that, on average, the present job would be only half elapsed.

Table 3 shows that many of the courses attended, particularly in respondents' present jobs, were in management or supervisory subjects.

At the lower seniority levels, particularly in level 1, technical subjects tended to predominate and, as might be expected, management courses were more likely to have been attended by the technologists in the higher seniority levels.

Management techniques was the dominant subjects in nine of the 12 activity groups—it came second both in research and in instrumentation and control and third in management services where work study and computer programming took precedence. Generally, the pattern of courses tended to be linked to the relevant technical interest of the job activity.

### Future training needs

It was felt it would be of value to have the views of the technologists on future training requirements. They were

**Table 3 Subjects of most frequently attended courses**

Subject of courses	Percentage of courses taken in:			Total No of courses
	Present job	Previous job	Other previous jobs	
	per cent	per cent	per cent	no
Management techniques	57	23	21	710
Business and management studies	46	25	29	368
Management control and decision making	58	19	22	345
Work study	24	27	49	283
Communication	55	20	25	227
Safety	50	24	27	196
Computer programming	50	31	19	169
Organic chemistry	32	23	45	168
Industrial relations	47	28	25	151
Computer appreciation	50	28	23	137
Finance accounting	42	33	25	133
Statistical methods	42	22	36	130
Analytical chemistry	25	26	49	124
Supervisory training	44	22	34	100

**Table 4 Subjects relevant to the training of staff in the next 10 years**

SUBJECT	Per cent of respondents thinking subject relevant
1 Computer appreciation	27
2 Management techniques	27
3 Industrial relations	26
4 Management control and decision making	25
5 Business and management studies	22
6 Environmental pollution	20
7 Communication	16
8 Effluent control	14
9 Modern analytical techniques	14
10 Research and development management	14
11 Staff evaluation and training	13
12 Cost/value analysis	13
13 Project management	13
14 Chemical engineering	13
15 Safety	12
16 Statistical methods	11
17 Language	10
18 Organic chemistry	10
19 Project cost estimating and control	10
20 Market research	10
21 Quality control and inspection	10
22 Design of experiments	10
23 Information retrieval	9
24 Polymer chemistry	9
25 Analytical chemistry	9

asked to name subjects they considered would be particularly relevant to the training of staff in the industry in the following 10 years. Table 4 summarised their replies.

Computer appreciation had a high rating at 27 per cent and when analysed further it was shown that this interest applied to all ages, seniority levels and activities. From table 3 it seems that this interest has increased, 28 per cent of the sample indicating that they had attended courses in the subject in their immediately previous job, and 50 per cent in their present job.

Industrial relations was considered relevant to the training of future staff by all groups, but was most frequently mentioned by technologists in the higher seniority levels. For instance in production and process operations its position in the listing of the most frequently mentioned subjects progressed as follows:

Seniority	1	2	3	4 and 5
	2nd (25 per cent)	2nd (43 per cent)	1st (55 per cent)	1st (63 per cent)

In general, the technologists at the lower seniority levels placed rather more importance on technical training than the more senior staff who gave greater emphasis to management type courses.

## Manpower planning

### Likely job trends and effect on training

Until fairly recently, employment in the industries within the scope of the board was expanding. The board do not expect this expansion to continue, and believe some contraction is more likely.

Just as expansion brings with it certain training demands, such as those for the induction training of new entrants, and increases the need for management training for promotees entering new roles involving skills in organising and personnel work, so contraction or stability will bring its own quite different demands. Induction training is likely to decrease with slackened recruitment, and staff will tend to remain longer in their jobs. In such a situation, there is likely to be more emphasis on the updating of skills and techniques so that experienced staff remain fresh and capable of using new methods. With fewer promotion

opportunities available, it may be necessary to offer compensatory opportunities to allow staff to extend their competence and advance within their specialities.

### Conclusion

This article summarises the results of an investigation of various factors which will influence both the volume and the nature of the training required for technologists in the chemical industry. The age structure, pattern of qualifications held, pattern of job change and seniority levels among those employed in the industry were shown to have implications for future training requirements. Many of the findings substantiated existing impressions held by the board, but at the same time they give measurements and perspective to these impressions and may provide insights for those responsible for training in other areas.

### New Earnings Survey, 1975 Results

Key results of the 1975 survey will be published next month in the November issue of the Gazette. They include the main results for each major national collective agreement, wages council, industry and occupational group. The article will also give general national results for broad groups of manual and non-manual workers and some results for regions and age-groups. These provide a wide range of statistical information about earnings and hours of employees in Great Britain in April 1975 in a very compact and convenient way.

More detailed results will be given in the survey report which is again being published in six separate parts. **New Earnings Survey, 1975, Part B**, will be available first in mid-November and give results for full-time men and women workers in particular wage negotiation groups. Other parts will follow at monthly intervals, price 80p net each. The subscription for all six booklets, including postage, is £5.37. A binder is also available from HMSO. An order form for the 1975 Survey will be found on page 1112.



## The occupational guidance service

ARTICLES in the June 1966, October 1966 and July 1967 issues of the *Gazette* described the experimental provision of an Occupational Guidance Service (OGS) for adults, and summarised its results. These results were sufficiently encouraging to lead to the conclusion that an unfilled need for occupational and vocational guidance for adults existed; that such a service would make a valuable contribution to ensuring that people's abilities were made full use of; and that this was of obvious importance both in the national interest and in increasing the satisfaction people get from their working life.

### Current organisation

Since that time the service has been expanded, and there are now 174 specialist officers providing guidance facilities through a network of 45 centres, strategically placed to provide nationwide coverage. Operating from these central locations, the staff of the occupational guidance service also take the service to other parts of their catchment areas where local demand is sufficient to justify it.

Control of the service formally passed from the Department of Employment to the Employment Service Agency (ESA) on the establishment of the agency in October 1974. The service itself has been firmly integrated into the three-tier organisational structure which is being developed as the standard form of the comprehensive public employment service of the future (see this *Gazette*, December 1972, page 1095). In this setting, it helps to meet the needs of those users of the public employment service who require advice and guidance beyond that provided by the self-service arrangements or by the employment advisory service available at first and second tiers of the general service. The OGS caters for clients who need help in choosing a career or occupation on entry or re-entry into the employment field, or who, whether employed or not, are considering a fundamental change of occupational direction.

### Who can use the service?

Although the occupational guidance service is firmly integrated into the structure of the general employment service, its availability is in no way restricted to those already using the ESA's other facilities. Indeed, well over one-third of its clients come to it direct. From its inception, the service has been available to any member of the public who comes within the appropriate age range, and anyone who feels the need for expert help in choosing or changing his type of work is free to apply direct to a unit or through a jobcentre or employment office for an appointment. Clients using the service can, of course, subsequently explore employment and training opportunities through the general

services of the ESA, but it is entirely up to them whether they use these facilities or not.

Under provisions of the Employment and Training Act 1973, the service is now available not only to those aged 18 or over, but also to young people in the 16/17 year-old age group who have left school and who wish to use it (or indeed any of the agency's other facilities) as an alternative to their local careers service.

### Who does use the service?

From the outset the service has had a special appeal to younger people—those up to 24 years of age—and these continue to make up more than half of its clientele. It would perhaps be surprising if this were not so. In this age group are those who feel the need for advice on their first entry into employment, those who for some reason have either withdrawn from or been unsuccessful in particular courses of study and need to reconsider their earlier career intentions, and those who simply feel they have made a false start. It is of course also true that people in the younger age groups are usually in a better position to contemplate a fresh start than those in the older age groups who may have more difficult domestic problems to consider.

### More women

One significant change in the composition of the clientele has been the increase in the use of the service by women. The female share of the service's clientele, which varied between 20 per cent and 25 per cent during the period 1966-71, has risen to almost 33 per cent at the present time. When the service was introduced, it was anticipated that people returning to the employment field after a long or otherwise important break, and particularly married women, would form a significant proportion of its clientele. In the event, married women returning to employment have not used the service as much as had originally been expected, but it is possible that the present emphasis on broadening the range of employment opportunities for women will lead to an increased demand from this type of client.

Apart from this increase in demand from women, the proportion of the clientele falling into particular groups has not shown such marked change since the early stages of the development of the service. It is now used rather more than it was originally by unemployed people (now about 60 per cent of the clientele) and those of professional and executive standard make up almost 30 per cent of the clientele. Some 64 per cent of those seeking guidance appear to be considering a change of occupation of their own volition, and only about 17 per cent because they are

compelled for whatever reason to do so. The proportion made up by new entrants to the employment field is about 15 per cent. The table shows how the clientele was made up during the year ended in June 1975.

### Staff selection and training

It has always been recognised that staff for this work need to be specially selected on grounds of aptitude, personal suitability and past experience of employment work. Those nominated for the work must complete, to the satisfaction of the psychologists and tutors engaged in their training, an eight weeks basic training course. In a positive effort to ensure as far as possible the selection of suitable staff, an additional step has been introduced into the selection process. All staff who may be chosen for this work are now invited to participate in a one-day seminar with the psychologists and tutors to provide them with a clear understanding of what the training and the work itself entails, and to enable an assessment to be made of their potential suitability for this type of job.

### Composition of OGS clientele 12 months to June 9, 1975

CATEGORY	GROUP	Approx % by sex and age		Approx %
		MALES	FEMALES	
By age	Up to age 24	35	19	54
	Age 25-39	22	10	32
	Aged 40+	10	4	14
Totals		67	33	100
By reasons for seeking guidance	New entrants to employment			15
	Re-entrants to employment			4
	Facing enforced change of occupation			17
	Voluntarily considering change of occupation			64
Total				100
By special groups	Unemployed			60
	Employed			40
Total				100
Persons of Professional and Executive Recruitment Service Standard				29



An ESA occupational guidance officer uses a computer in an interview with a girl seeking career advice. A 3-month trial in computer-assisted guidance has been carried out in Edinburgh.



The established pattern of basic and advanced courses of training for all guidance officers has been retained, although the content of and methods used in the training courses are kept under regular review. In order to ensure that each trainee receives the necessary amount of personal attention, the basic training courses are limited to groups of 10. Training is concentrated on developing appropriate interviewing techniques, on the assessment of abilities, attainment, interests and disposition, and on the development of occupational knowledge by means of job studies and careers information. Close circuit television and video tapes are used to allow observation and review of interviewing exercises which in the later part of the course include actual clients. Interviewing exercises are interspersed with lectures and demonstrations. Two weeks in the middle of the course are devoted to job studies designed to enable staff to gain an insight into the needs of particular occupations and for this period trainees return to their home areas. Great importance is attached to the continuing acquisition of occupational knowledge by guidance officers throughout the period of their attachment to the service. Accordingly, a proportion of each guidance officer's time is allocated to the development of his detailed knowledge of occupations, careers opportunities and current guidance practices for as long as he continues on this type of work.

After four months' practical experience in the field, guidance officers return for a further two weeks of more advanced training. After that, continued training is provided through contact with the agency's and external occupational psychologists who provide the professional support for the service.

#### Professional support

From its inception, the guidance service has enjoyed this professional backing from psychologists. Apart from their active role in designing and participating in the training courses, the agency's psychologists, together with external consultant psychologists employed on a sessional basis, have provided expertise on which guidance officers can rely for help with cases presenting particular difficulty. These consultants, with the aid of psychological tests, have always provided professional support for the service in the small proportion of cases where the guidance officer felt it was needed in the interests of his client.

In each employment service area there is an area senior psychologist, who will be closely associated with the service. These psychologists will provide in their areas advice and assistance and continued training for staff employed on guidance work. They will also exercise professional supervision over the use and custody of psychological tests and inventories employed in the service.

Beyond this, the ESA's psychological services branch works on, among other things, research into methods of improving and developing the service itself, and on certain related matters such as the provision and handling of careers and occupational information. Through the results of this

work, and by keeping abreast of what is going on in other countries, those concerned with the provision of guidance services can hope to keep them up to date and in line with modern developments.

#### Use of psychological tests

Following a successful experiment in the use by guidance officers of a selected battery of ability tests, this addition to the skills of these officers is now being extended to all units in the agency's network. It is hoped to complete this process during 1975. From then on, all units will have the benefit of psychological aids designed to measure the interests, abilities and aptitudes of their clients and will not need to call in psychologists to do the tests. Professional support is then likely to be reserved for those cases where a second opinion is considered to be desirable.

#### The future

At its present strength the service is providing guidance for more than 50,000 clients a year. The extension of the jobcentre network is bringing increasing numbers of people within the influence of the public employment service, and the increased emphasis on training opportunities through the work of the Training Services Agency (TSA) can be expected to increase the numbers still further. Quite apart from the demand resulting from these developments, a pilot inquiry has shown evidence of a latent demand existing among the public at large who are not immediately within the influence of these agencies but who would be likely to benefit from this type of service. In view of this latent demand the ESA plans to expand the service significantly over the next five years, but the extent of this expansion must necessarily depend on the staff and funds that can be made available, there being other pressing claims on the agency's resources.

After more than nine years of practical experience, there seems little room for doubt that the service is operating on sound lines. Nevertheless, those concerned with its development are constantly on the look out for possible improvements in techniques and procedures. The lessons to be learned from a short field trial in computer-assisted guidance at the Edinburgh occupational guidance unit are at present being studied; and consideration of the needs of the guidance service—and indeed other services—for ready access to comprehensive sources of occupational and careers information is also being examined.

A follow-up of clients' experience after guidance by the service has indicated a high level of satisfaction with it. As long as adequate resources can be provided, there seems no reason to doubt that the service will play an increasingly useful role in the years ahead. Certainly it is difficult to visualise any developed society without this kind of counselling service forming an integral part of its public employment service.

# Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

IN the year ended March 31, 1975 the average total weekly earnings of regular men workers, aged 20 or more, employed full time in agriculture in Great Britain were £36.24, according to figures produced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Information for the previous year was published in this *Gazette* in October 1974.

Within this overall figure, average weekly earnings for different agricultural occupations ranged from £32.90 for horticultural workers to £44.49 for dairy cowmen. Total average weekly earnings for youths were £24.75 and for women and girls £24.52.

In England and Wales, during the year, 4.1 per cent of men received part payment of their wages in kind by provision of board and/or lodging; 54.6 per cent by provision of a house and 17.1 per cent by getting free milk. In Scotland 4.2 per cent of men received board and/or lodging; 70.4 per cent a house and 47.3 per cent milk.

#### Hours of work

In Great Britain, men working regularly and whole-time worked an average of 45.9 hours a week. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen—52.1 hours a week; and the shortest by horticultural workers—42.5 hours a week.

The total weekly hours worked include both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men average basic hours worked in a week were 39.6 and in addition, 2.2 hours contract overtime and 4.1 hours non-contractual overtime. Youths worked an average of 45.0 hours a week, including 1.7 hours contract overtime and 3.8 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 41.5 average weekly hours, including 0.8 hours contract overtime and 1.7 hours non-contractual overtime.

#### Minimum rates

Under The Agricultural Wages Acts, minimum wages are determined by the agricultural wages boards. These boards prescribe the weekly minimum wage and the standard number of hours to which it relates; they define the hours of work which qualify for overtime payment and fix an hourly overtime rate for them, and they prescribe the holidays with pay to which workers are entitled. They also specify and evaluate payments-in-kind which may be reckoned as part-payment of wages.

In England and Wales the statutory minimum weekly wage for men (ordinary rate) was raised from £21.80 to £28.50 on January 22, 1975. There were comparable increases from this date in the rates for craftsmen, graded workers, youths, women and girls and for hourly and overtime rates.

In Scotland, the statutory minimum weekly wage for men was raised from £21.75 to £28.00 on December 23, 1974, with comparable increases from that date for other workers.

#### Thresholds

Throughout Great Britain, all categories of workers received threshold payments between May 27, 1974 and January 19, 1975. These amounted to £1.20 per week from May 27, with further payments of £0.80 from June 24, £0.40 from July 22, £0.40 from August 19, £0.40 from October 21 and £1.20 from November 18, totalling £4.40; these threshold increases were consolidated into basic rates with effect from December 23, 1974 in Scotland and from January 20, 1975 in England and Wales.

To make sure that the wages board orders are complied with departmental officers are authorised to enter farms and to require employers and workers to inform them about wages paid and about hours and conditions of employment. In addition to their investigation of specific complaints of underpayment, the inspectors undertake a regular series of investigations of farms selected as statistically random samples. These samples cover about 6,000 farms annually in Great Britain and this article is based on the results of these visits.

In the tables, which relate to employed regular whole-time workers in Great Britain, analysis by occupation is based on the classification of individual workers according to the work on which they are primarily engaged. Since most farm workers carry out a variety of duties the classification is somewhat arbitrary. Not all the people classified together will be doing exactly the same work.

#### Definition of terms

**Hours**—Basic hours are the hours which it is agreed between the employer and worker shall be worked for the minimum wage. The hours cannot be more than the standard number prescribed in agricultural wages boards' orders, but a smaller number can be agreed.

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours. Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours. Non-contractual overtime hours are the hours worked in excess of contract hours. They consist mainly of overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

Total hours are defined for England and Wales as all hours actually worked plus statutory holidays only. For Scotland all paid absences are included.

**Earnings**—Standing wage is the wage agreed between employer and workers for the contract hours. It may be paid partly in cash and partly in allowable payments-in-kind.

Allowable payments-in-kind are specified benefits and advantages which are legally reckonable as valued by agricultural wages boards' orders, as part-payment of the prescribed wage.

Other earnings are made up chiefly of earnings for non-contractual overtime, but include piece-work and bonuses and are net of any deductions for time not worked.

Prescribed wage is the wage prescribed by agricultural wages boards' orders for total hours.

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed wage.



Composition of average weekly earnings—year ended March 31, 1975

	Men								Youths	Women and girls
	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers	Average (all men)		
Standing wage										
(a) Cash and insurance	29.34	37.23	40.17	32.49	29.86	29.45	30.71	31.40	21.56	22.94
(b) Payments-in-kind	0.74	0.94	1.12	0.98	0.63	0.16	0.48	0.74	0.60	0.41
Other earnings	3.41	3.72	3.20	3.57	5.85	3.29	5.32	4.10	2.60	1.17
<b>Total earnings</b>	<b>33.49</b>	<b>41.89</b>	<b>44.49</b>	<b>37.04</b>	<b>36.34</b>	<b>32.90</b>	<b>36.51</b>	<b>36.24</b>	<b>24.75</b>	<b>24.52</b>
of which:										
(a) Prescribed wage	29.93	33.52	38.00	31.99	32.65	27.99	29.84	31.66	22.81	22.08
(b) Premium	3.56	8.37	6.49	5.05	3.69	4.91	6.67	4.58	1.95	2.45

Distribution of weekly earnings (men)

£	per cent of workers							
	General farm workers	Foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultural workers	Other farm workers	All men
<b>July-September 1974</b>								
Under 22.00	2.0	0.9	2.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.8	1.3
22.00-22.99	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.6	0.4
23.00-23.99	1.9	—	—	—	—	0.4	1.4	0.9
24.00-24.99	4.8	—	0.9	—	0.8	0.9	3.7	2.5
25.00-25.99	4.9	0.2	—	0.8	1.5	8.0	0.7	2.9
26.00-26.99	3.9	—	—	1.1	0.8	7.5	2.9	2.4
27.00-27.99	4.4	—	—	4.9	3.5	12.0	1.5	4.1
28.00-28.99	7.3	2.4	0.2	4.6	2.9	9.5	4.1	5.0
29.00-29.99	6.8	4.8	—	3.8	5.4	7.1	4.4	5.3
30.00-30.99	7.2	4.4	0.9	6.0	6.1	6.8	2.1	5.9
31.00-31.99	4.6	1.2	1.6	5.0	4.4	4.6	6.9	4.2
32.00-32.99	4.9	3.9	1.6	9.0	6.3	1.9	8.8	5.4
33.00-33.99	4.1	4.9	3.2	4.3	5.2	5.3	4.8	4.5
34.00-34.99	4.8	5.4	5.4	6.2	3.5	4.8	2.7	4.7
35.00-35.99	5.1	5.9	4.0	5.2	4.2	5.3	3.9	4.8
36.00-36.99	2.8	3.4	3.5	7.0	4.3	2.8	8.0	4.0
37.00-37.99	4.0	6.2	4.7	6.1	4.4	1.7	4.1	4.2
38.00-38.99	2.1	3.4	4.6	4.4	4.7	0.9	3.2	3.3
39.00-39.99	2.6	3.4	9.1	3.8	3.5	1.6	2.0	3.5
40.00-40.99	2.6	6.1	2.8	4.8	3.5	1.1	2.5	3.3
41.00-41.99	2.3	3.7	5.9	3.0	3.3	1.0	1.9	2.9
42.00-42.99	2.2	1.9	6.8	1.6	3.4	1.4	2.5	2.7
43.00-43.99	2.2	3.6	5.4	2.9	4.0	0.6	3.6	3.0
44.00-44.99	1.4	3.2	5.1	2.7	2.4	0.5	3.0	2.2
45.00-45.99	1.7	2.3	3.7	1.8	3.0	0.6	0.8	2.1
46.00-46.99	0.5	3.2	1.9	1.7	2.6	0.4	1.6	1.5
47.00-47.99	1.1	2.8	5.6	1.0	2.6	0.9	0.4	1.9
48.00-48.99	0.9	3.8	1.0	1.8	2.3	0.4	1.3	1.6
49.00-49.99	0.9	1.5	3.6	0.9	0.8	—	—	1.0
50.00-54.99	2.0	9.5	12.1	2.5	5.9	1.8	7.9	4.6
55.00 and over	3.2	8.0	7.4	1.4	3.7	3.8	7.9	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>January-March 1975</b>								
Under 22.00	1.9	—	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.3	1.3
22.00-22.99	—	—	—	—	—	0.5	—	0.1
23.00-23.99	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	0.1
24.00-24.99	0.2	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1
25.00-25.99	0.5	—	—	0.3	0.1	—	—	0.2
26.00-26.99	1.4	—	—	—	0.3	0.7	—	0.6
27.00-27.99	1.3	0.2	—	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.8	0.7
28.00-28.99	5.4	—	—	0.7	0.8	10.4	2.8	3.0
29.00-29.99	6.6	—	—	1.2	3.0	7.4	3.0	3.8
30.00-30.99	6.8	0.4	—	1.0	2.7	7.8	4.7	3.9
31.00-31.99	7.4	0.6	1.3	4.1	8.2	7.8	6.8	6.2
32.00-32.99	6.6	0.9	1.3	2.8	6.7	4.8	9.0	5.2
33.00-33.99	7.5	1.4	0.8	4.3	8.8	4.4	6.5	6.2
34.00-34.99	8.1	4.2	—	5.2	10.2	5.1	7.2	7.2
35.00-35.99	5.9	4.8	1.9	6.0	8.3	2.8	3.2	5.8
36.00-36.99	4.4	4.9	2.4	5.9	6.4	4.1	5.7	5.0
37.00-37.99	5.1	4.3	1.2	6.6	6.6	3.8	4.8	5.2
38.00-38.99	4.1	3.7	1.9	5.2	5.1	3.2	4.0	4.2
39.00-39.99	3.5	4.0	2.5	5.4	4.6	6.4	3.7	4.2
40.00-40.99	5.0	4.0	4.0	6.6	3.8	9.6	6.2	5.2
41.00-41.99	2.5	7.1	3.3	5.9	3.3	1.9	3.1	3.5
42.00-42.99	2.8	5.5	3.3	5.1	3.0	1.2	3.3	3.3
43.00-43.99	1.4	2.7	3.4	4.7	2.7	0.8	1.4	2.4
44.00-44.99	2.1	4.4	2.1	5.1	2.5	8.9	3.4	3.4
45.00-45.99	1.7	4.9	8.4	2.8	2.2	2.4	5.8	3.0
46.00-46.99	1.3	5.7	3.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.7
47.00-47.99	1.2	2.8	4.2	2.0	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.6
48.00-48.99	0.5	1.5	5.2	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.3	1.2
49.00-49.99	0.5	6.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.6	1.4
50.00-54.99	2.4	14.3	26.1	7.8	2.9	0.9	1.6	5.9
55.00 and over	1.6	11.4	19.4	4.7	2.2	—	7.5	4.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Average weekly earnings by quarters

Type of job	April-June 1974	July-Sept 1974	Oct-Dec 1974	Jan-March 1975	Annual average
<b>Men:</b>					
General farm workers	30.69	34.01	33.48	35.78	33.49
Foremen and grieves	38.44	41.45	42.27	45.39	41.89
Dairy cowmen	41.88	43.26	44.71	48.12	44.49
Other stockmen	34.43	36.63	36.53	40.58	37.04
Tractor drivers	33.81	38.08	36.24	37.24	36.34
Horticultural workers	31.30	31.91	33.07	35.32	32.90
Other farm workers	33.29	37.32	36.82	38.60	36.51
<b>All regular employed men</b>	<b>33.59</b>	<b>36.59</b>	<b>36.21</b>	<b>38.57</b>	<b>36.24</b>
<b>Youths</b>	<b>22.69</b>	<b>24.30</b>	<b>24.57</b>	<b>27.47</b>	<b>24.75</b>
<b>Women and girls</b>	<b>22.64</b>	<b>23.64</b>	<b>24.73</b>	<b>27.09</b>	<b>24.52</b>

Average weekly total hours by quarters

Type of job	April-June 1974	July-Sept 1974	Oct-Dec 1974	Jan-March 1975	Annual average
<b>Men:</b>					
General farm workers	45.4	46.8	44.6	43.2	45.0
Foremen and grieves	45.7	46.0	45.4	43.6	45.1
Dairy cowmen	53.0	52.5	51.4	51.4	52.1
Other stockmen	46.4	46.9	45.8	46.3	46.4
Tractor drivers	47.1	49.7	45.9	43.0	46.4
Horticultural workers	44.4	42.9	41.7	40.9	42.5
Other farm workers	44.2	47.4	42.0	42.6	44.0
<b>All regular employed men</b>	<b>46.5</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>45.4</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>Youths</b>	<b>45.8</b>	<b>45.7</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>44.4</b>	<b>45.0</b>
<b>Women and girls</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>42.4</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>40.8</b>	<b>41.5</b>

Average basic hours and overtime—year ended March 31, 1975

Type of job	Basic hours	Contract overtime	Non-contractual overtime	Total hours
<b>Men:</b>				
General farm workers	39.2	2.1	3.6	45.0
Foremen and grieves	40.1	2.0	3.1	45.1
Dairy cowmen	39.6	9.4	3.2	52.1
Other stockmen	40.4	2.4	3.5	46.4
Tractor drivers	39.5	0.8	6.0	46.4
Horticultural workers	39.4	0.4	2.7	42.5
Other farm workers	39.0	0.5	4.5	44.0
<b>All regular employed men</b>	<b>39.6</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>45.9</b>
<b>Youths</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>45.0</b>
<b>Women and girls</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>41.5</b>

Because of rounding, figures do not necessarily add to totals.

Payments-in-kind (men)—year ended March 31, 1975

Type of payment-in-kind	Percentage of workers receiving	Average weekly value	
		Per worker receiving	All workers
	%	£	£
<b>England and Wales</b>			
Board and/or lodging	4.1	3.70	0.15
House	54.6	0.51	0.28
Milk	17.1	0.47	0.08
<b>Scotland</b>			
Board and/or lodging	4.2	5.62	0.25
House	70.4	0.97	0.69
Milk	47.3	0.77	0.37



# Unemployment and vacancies by occupation

## New broad summary of the occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled

EVERY three months, in March, June, September and December, an occupational analysis is compiled of the unemployed registered at employment offices, and of the unfilled vacancies notified to these offices. Unemployed registrants at, and vacancies notified to, careers offices are excluded from these statistics.

The analyses, which are published regularly in the *Gazette*, are based on the *List of Key Occupations for Statistical Purposes* (KOS) (see article on pages 799-803 of the September 1972 issue of the *Gazette*) which itemises some 400 occupations. This *List of Key Occupations* is itself based on the comprehensive *Classification of Occupations and Directory of Occupational Titles* (CODOT) which describes and codes some 3,500 occupations.

The *List of Key Occupations* follows CODOT in dividing the occupations into 18 groups. A need has been felt however for an even shorter summary. In the following table, therefore, the occupations are grouped under six very broad headings.

Figures are given for numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled (separately for males and females) for each quarter month from December 1972 (the first occasion on which the *List of Key Occupations* was used for these statistics) to June 1975. There are no figures, however, for December 1974 when the occupational statistics were not compiled because of industrial action at local offices of the Employment Service Agency.

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

- 1 At any one time some of the unemployed will be under submission to some of the unfilled vacancies.
- 2 The extent to which vacancies are notified to local offices of the Employment Service Agency can vary for different occupations.
- 3 The table relates to Great Britain as a whole and there may be wide variations in the state of the labour market in different parts of the country for particular occupations.
- 4 Care needs to be taken in comparing the analyses of the unemployed with those for vacancies, as the unemployed can frequently fill vacancies in an occupational group different from that under which they are registered. Some unemployed people may be suitable for a range of jobs including those where employers are flexible in their requirements. Vacancies, however, are usually notified for particular jobs and so are given precise classifications. Nevertheless, all unemployed registrants who could do these jobs are considered for them. Thus, a considerable number of the unemployed are registered as "general labourers", so as to indicate that they could undertake a variety of different kinds of unskilled work. They will however be considered for all suitable jobs notified, some of which may be in other occupations or offer the opportunity for acquiring limited skills.

In future a short summary, on the lines of the table opposite, will be published in the *Gazette* along with the normal detailed quarterly analyses.

### Occupational analysis of numbers unemployed and notified vacancies unfilled

GREAT BRITAIN

	December 1972	March 1973	June 1973	September 1973	December 1973	March 1974	June 1974	September 1974	December 1974	March 1975	June 1975
<b>Numbers unemployed and registered at employment offices</b>											
<b>MALES</b>											
Managerial and professional	37,915	36,817	31,313	32,727	31,268	33,243	32,093	36,611	..	39,611	40,958
Clerical and related*	61,549	57,902	50,498	53,241	48,952	50,357	48,655	56,327	..	60,357	61,530
Other non-manual occupations†	13,516	12,839	10,365	9,561	9,353	12,151	10,457	11,211	..	15,150	16,015
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	71,890	62,766	48,044	40,940	40,881	61,599	49,802	55,102	..	89,931	97,910
General labourers	280,634	266,023	223,736	220,365	197,838	229,952	200,737	238,112	..	269,213	287,686
Other manual occupations‡	132,105	118,884	89,113	82,557	80,077	108,479	91,799	104,523	..	146,304	156,765
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>597,609</b>	<b>555,231</b>	<b>453,069</b>	<b>439,391</b>	<b>408,369</b>	<b>495,781</b>	<b>433,543</b>	<b>501,886</b>	..	<b>620,566</b>	<b>661,864</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>											
Managerial and professional	9,054	8,845	7,086	8,590	7,292	7,525	6,617	8,944	..	9,199	8,894
Clerical and related*	30,527	28,022	20,813	24,046	19,552	23,194	20,269	31,251	..	38,908	41,739
Other non-manual occupations†	10,444	10,379	7,080	7,087	6,085	8,387	6,654	9,015	..	14,645	15,308
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	4,252	3,576	2,607	2,222	1,765	2,240	1,967	2,385	..	3,351	4,137
General labourers	21,286	20,549	16,887	18,877	14,485	17,715	16,275	26,648	..	4,830	32,869
Other manual occupations‡	32,332	29,424	21,614	20,846	18,867	21,833	17,712	22,251	..	52,753	31,054
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>107,895</b>	<b>100,795</b>	<b>76,087</b>	<b>81,668</b>	<b>68,046</b>	<b>80,894</b>	<b>69,494</b>	<b>100,494</b>	..	<b>123,686</b>	<b>133,991</b>
<b>Vacancies notified to employment offices</b>											
<b>MALES</b>											
Managerial and professional	13,061	18,689	22,763	22,253	22,709	20,334	21,421	22,557	..	15,352	14,258
Clerical and related*	5,084	7,272	10,312	12,668	12,931	10,569	12,837	11,659	..	6,892	6,196
Other non-manual occupations†	7,180	9,270	11,755	12,551	13,617	10,658	12,925	12,030	..	9,326	8,566
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	36,606	49,649	56,712	65,814	65,443	50,071	57,876	58,375	..	35,735	27,933
General labourers	5,638	9,907	16,492	18,109	18,234	12,888	19,250	15,571	..	28,518	4,104
Other manual occupations‡	41,435	55,844	76,476	81,149	83,504	58,815	77,156	66,739	..	12,338	31,324
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>109,004</b>	<b>150,631</b>	<b>194,510</b>	<b>212,544</b>	<b>216,438</b>	<b>163,335</b>	<b>201,465</b>	<b>186,931</b>	..	<b>108,161</b>	<b>92,381</b>
<b>FEMALES</b>											
Managerial and professional	7,114	7,946	8,314	8,595	8,633	8,223	8,543	8,397	..	6,743	6,422
Clerical and related*	15,012	22,692	31,987	35,283	30,660	25,017	33,668	28,713	..	17,631	16,999
Other non-manual occupations†	4,990	6,364	10,724	11,932	11,292	6,822	10,951	9,028	..	4,640	4,800
Craft and similar occupations, including foremen, in processing, production, repairing, etc‡	8,831	11,034	12,637	14,508	15,003	12,159	13,536	12,997	..	8,199	7,078
General labourers	2,840	4,332	7,445	8,849	8,165	5,795	8,402	6,991	..	2,130	2,187
Other manual occupations‡	32,085	41,462	57,633	61,776	58,049	45,171	59,803	54,146	..	30,520	29,129
<b>Total: all occupations</b>	<b>70,872</b>	<b>93,830</b>	<b>128,740</b>	<b>140,943</b>	<b>131,802</b>	<b>103,187</b>	<b>134,903</b>	<b>120,272</b>	..	<b>69,863</b>	<b>66,615</b>

\* CODOT (and Key list) group VII except postmen, mail sorters, messengers and their supervisors.  
 † CODOT (and Key list) groups VIII (Selling occupations) and IX (Security, protective service occupations) except petrol pump and forecourt attendants, roundsmen, van salesmen, security guards, patrolmen, coastguards and bailiffs, etc.  
 ‡ This group includes a wide range of manual occupations with varying degrees of skills.  
 § Selected occupations in CODOT (and Key list) groups XII to XVI and XVIII.



# Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries: June 1975

THIS article gives estimates of weekly and hourly earnings and weekly hours worked, on average, for adult male manual workers in Great Britain in June 1975 in broad occupational groups in engineering and metal-using industries (including vehicle manufacture), shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical manufacture. Estimates are given separately for workers paid on a time basis and those paid by results and also of earnings both including and excluding overtime premium payments.

They were obtained from an inquiry under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. Such inquiries are held annually in June in the engineering group of industries, but twice a year in January and June in the shipbuilding and ship repairing and chemical industries. The main results, expressed in index form, are given in table 128 of this *Gazette* each month. Detailed results are usually published in the October and May issues.

In the recent inquiry about 2,650 establishments with 25 or more employees in the industries concerned were asked to provide details, under each occupational heading, of the numbers employed in the first pay-week in June 1975, the number of hours worked, including overtime, the number of overtime hours worked, total earnings and overtime payments.

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

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

The sampling frame used for the inquiry was the list of addresses relating to the regular (October) inquiries held by the department into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Inquiry forms were sent to all firms on this list with 500 or more employees, to a 50 per cent sample of those with between 100 and 499 employees (inclusive), and to a 10 per cent sample of those with between 25 and 99 employees (inclusive). About 2,210 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

The results of the inquiry are based on returns which are representative of about 996,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 72,000 in shipbuilding and ship repairing and 81,000 in chemical manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included June 4, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

Table 1 Returns received

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
<b>Engineering</b>		
Firms with 500 or more employees	680	552,570
Firms with 100-499 employees	908	133,810
Firms with 25-99 employees	351	17,590
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing</b>		
Firms with 500 or more employees	30	58,670
Firms with 100-499 employees	28	4,570
Firms with 25-99 employees	9	400
<b>Chemical manufacture</b>		
Firms with 500 or more employees	67	38,680
Firms with 100-499 employees	107	14,510
Firms with 25-99 employees	34	1,330

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

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

## Definition of terms

As for previous inquiries (see, for example, page 903 of the October 1974 issue of this *Gazette*).

## Industries covered by the inquiries (1968 SIC)

### Engineering

- Order VII. "Mechanical engineering."
- Order IX. "Electrical engineering" *except* MLH 362 "Insulated wires and cables."
- Order X. MLH 370.2 "Marine engineering."
- Order XI. "Vehicles."
- Order XII. "Metal goods not elsewhere specified" *except* MLH 392. "Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc."
- MLH 394. "Wire and wire manufactures."
- MLH 395. "Cans and metal boxes."
- MLH 396. "Jewellery and precious metals."

### Shipbuilding and ship repairing

MLH 370-1.

## Chemical Manufacture

- MLH 271. "General chemicals."
- MLH 272. "Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations."
- MLH 273. "Toilet preparations."
- MLH 276. "Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber."
- MLH 277. "Dyestuffs and pigments."
- MLH 278. "Fertilisers."

## Summary of results

Tables 2, 3 and 4 below give the summary results for average earnings with comparisons between June 1974 and June 1975. Separate figures are given for

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

Table 2 All engineering industries covered\*

	June 1974	June 1975	June 1974-June 1975			June 1974	June 1975	June 1974-June 1975	
	£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change		£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change
<b>AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS INCLUDING OVERTIME PREMIUM</b>					<b>AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS EXCLUDING OVERTIME PREMIUM</b>				
<b>Timeworkers</b>									
Skilled	47.66	57.48	+9.82	+20.6					
Semi-skilled	44.41	53.61	+9.20	+20.7					
Labourers	36.02	43.63	+7.61	+21.1					
<b>All timeworkers</b>	<b>45.25</b>	<b>54.57</b>	<b>+9.32</b>	<b>+20.6</b>					
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>									
Skilled	48.17	57.78	+9.61	+20.0					
Semi-skilled	42.81	50.92	+8.11	+18.9					
Labourers	36.64	45.21	+8.57	+23.4					
<b>All payment-by-result workers</b>	<b>45.21</b>	<b>53.99</b>	<b>+8.78</b>	<b>+19.4</b>					
<b>All workers</b>									
Skilled workers	47.88	57.60	+9.72	+20.3					
Semi-skilled workers	43.71	52.44	+8.73	+20.0					
Labourers	36.15	43.97	+7.82	+21.6					
<b>All workers covered</b>	<b>45.23</b>	<b>54.33</b>	<b>+9.10</b>	<b>+20.1</b>					

\* See footnote to table 6.

Table 3 Shipbuilding and ship repairing\*

	June 1974	June 1975	June 1974-June 1975			June 1974	June 1975	June 1974-June 1975	
	£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change		£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change
<b>AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS INCLUDING OVERTIME PREMIUM</b>					<b>AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS EXCLUDING OVERTIME PREMIUM</b>				
<b>Timeworkers</b>									
Skilled	47.07	55.50	+8.43	+17.9					
Semi-skilled	39.26	49.73	+10.47	+26.7					
Labourers	40.05	52.10	+12.05	+30.1					
<b>All timeworkers</b>	<b>43.81</b>	<b>53.35</b>	<b>+9.54</b>	<b>+21.8</b>					
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>									
Skilled	49.32	67.98	+18.66	+37.8					
Semi-skilled	41.97	58.42	+16.45	+39.2					
Labourers	41.34	57.33	+15.99	+38.7					
<b>All payment-by-result workers</b>	<b>46.77</b>	<b>64.63</b>	<b>+17.86</b>	<b>+38.2</b>					
<b>All workers</b>									
Skilled workers	48.72	64.71	+15.99	+32.8					
Semi-skilled workers	40.95	55.53	+14.58	+35.6					
Labourers	40.97	55.84	+14.87	+36.3					
<b>All workers covered</b>	<b>45.89</b>	<b>61.44</b>	<b>+15.55</b>	<b>+33.9</b>					

\* See footnotes to table 6.

Table 4 Chemical manufacture\*

	June 1974	June 1975	June 1974-June 1975			June 1974	June 1975	June 1974-June 1975	
	£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change		£	£	Absolute change	Percentage change
<b>AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS INCLUDING OVERTIME PREMIUM</b>					<b>AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS EXCLUDING OVERTIME PREMIUM</b>				
<b>Timeworkers</b>									
General workers	45.79	55.66	+9.87	+21.6					
Craftsmen	48.88	58.75	+9.87	+20.2					
<b>All timeworkers</b>	<b>46.58</b>	<b>56.44</b>	<b>+9.86</b>	<b>+21.2</b>					
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>									
General workers	44.07	53.81	+9.74	+22.1					
Craftsmen	46.10	60.10	+14.00	+30.4					
<b>All payment-by-result workers</b>	<b>44.53</b>	<b>55.35</b>	<b>+10.82</b>	<b>+24.3</b>					
<b>All workers</b>									
General workers	45.49	55.35	+9.86	+21.7					
Craftsmen	48.44	58.96	+10.52	+21.7					
<b>All workers covered</b>	<b>46.23</b>	<b>56.26</b>	<b>+10.03</b>	<b>+21.7</b>					

\* See footnote to table 6.



Table 5 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*</b>						
Timeworkers†	£ 57.48	£ 55.02	42.4	4.1	P 135.47	P 129.67
Skilled	53.61	51.17	41.7	4.0	128.64	122.79
Semi-skilled	53.63	41.60	42.3	4.6	103.21	98.40
Labourers	44.57	52.15	42.1	4.1	129.65	123.92
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	57.78	56.15	41.3	3.0	139.78	135.84
Semi-skilled	50.92	49.65	40.6	2.7	125.45	122.34
Labourers	45.21	43.56	42.3	3.9	106.97	103.07
All P-B-R workers	53.99	52.53	41.0	2.9	131.66	128.11
<b>All workers covered</b>						
Skilled	57.60	55.49	42.0	3.6	137.20	132.14
Semi-skilled	52.44	50.52	41.2	3.5	127.27	122.60
Labourers	43.97	42.02	42.3	4.4	104.03	99.41
All workers covered	54.33	52.32	41.6	3.6	130.46	125.60
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>						
Timeworkers	55.50	52.15	42.8	5.7	129.67	121.87
Skilled	49.73	46.57	44.2	6.8	112.47	105.31
Semi-skilled	52.10	46.82	46.9	8.4	111.16	99.89
Labourers	53.35	49.90	43.6	6.3	122.35	114.43
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING (continued)</b>						
<b>Payment-by-result workers†</b>						
Skilled	£ 67.98	£ 63.88	43.7	6.0	P 155.43	P 146.05
Semi-skilled	58.42	54.22	45.6	8.1	128.14	118.94
Labourers	57.33	52.17	46.6	8.8	122.97	111.89
All P-B-R workers	64.63	60.42	44.5	6.8	145.38	135.89
<b>All workers covered</b>						
Skilled	64.71	60.81	43.5	5.9	148.80	139.82
Semi-skilled	55.53	51.68	45.1	7.7	123.03	114.50
Labourers	55.84	50.64	46.7	8.7	119.60	108.46
All workers covered	61.44	57.44	44.2	6.6	138.96	129.90
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*</b>						
Timeworkers†	55.66	54.88	41.9	3.4	132.82	130.94
General workers	58.75	57.21	42.2	3.9	139.32	135.66
Craftsmen	56.44	55.46	42.0	3.5	134.47	132.13
All timeworkers	56.66	55.46	42.0	3.5	134.47	132.13
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
General workers	53.81	52.65	42.0	3.4	128.11	125.36
Craftsmen	60.10	57.75	42.6	4.7	141.09	135.57
All P-B-R workers	55.35	53.89	42.2	3.7	131.32	127.83
<b>All workers covered</b>						
General workers	55.35	54.50	41.9	3.4	132.02	130.00
Craftsmen	58.96	57.29	42.2	4.0	139.60	135.65
All workers covered	56.26	55.20	42.0	3.5	133.94	131.41

\*†† See footnotes below.

Table 6 Summary by skill for particular engineering industry groups\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>MECHANICAL ENGINEERING</b>						
Timeworkers†	£ 56.39	£ 53.57	43.3	4.6	P 130.10	P 123.61
Skilled	50.39	47.97	42.8	4.6	117.73	112.09
Semi-skilled	44.25	42.02	43.6	5.1	101.45	96.32
Labourers	44.25	42.02	43.6	5.1	101.45	96.32
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	57.57	55.64	41.9	3.5	137.49	132.90
Semi-skilled	51.56	49.93	41.4	3.5	124.51	120.60
Labourers	46.57	44.64	43.1	4.7	108.03	103.55
<b>ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>						
Timeworkers†	55.35	52.92	42.8	4.4	129.34	123.66
Skilled	46.86	45.00	41.9	3.7	111.89	107.47
Semi-skilled	41.13	39.14	42.6	4.6	96.53	91.86
Labourers	41.13	39.14	42.6	4.6	96.53	91.86
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	55.71	54.00	41.3	3.1	134.75	130.64
Semi-skilled	47.81	46.75	40.0	2.2	119.57	116.94
Labourers	42.20	40.70	41.6	2.9	101.54	97.93
<b>MOTOR VEHICLE MANUFACTURING</b>						
Timeworkers†	£ 60.87	£ 58.90	40.6	3.0	P 149.93	P 145.10
Skilled	59.27	56.59	40.6	3.6	145.88	139.26
Semi-skilled	49.39	47.45	41.8	4.1	118.22	113.56
Labourers	49.39	47.45	41.8	4.1	118.22	113.56
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	59.15	58.17	40.5	1.8	146.12	143.71
Semi-skilled	53.74	52.97	39.1	1.6	137.39	135.42
Labourers	47.37	45.90	41.9	3.4	112.94	109.45
<b>AEROSPACE EQUIPMENT MANUFACTURING AND REPAIRING</b>						
Timeworkers†	61.44	59.07	41.5	3.6	147.97	142.28
Skilled	52.36	49.82	42.3	4.6	123.75	117.75
Semi-skilled	47.07	44.59	43.4	5.3	108.37	102.63
Labourers	47.07	44.59	43.4	5.3	108.37	102.63
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	60.14	58.57	41.1	3.0	146.17	142.36
Semi-skilled	52.65	51.17	41.5	3.4	126.85	123.31
Labourers	45.29	43.40	43.6	5.0	103.88	99.55

\* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:  
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.  
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1.  
 Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.

Mechanical engineering: 331-349; 390.  
 Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.  
 Motor vehicle manufacturing: 380-382.  
 Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing: 383.  
 † Includes lieu workers.  
 ‡ Includes, pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

Table 7 Regional analysis by skill: all engineering industries covered\*

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>						
Timeworkers†	£ 57.22	£ 54.46	43.0	4.6	P 133.08	P 126.67
Skilled	56.01	53.03	41.3	4.4	135.50	128.27
Semi-skilled	45.20	42.92	43.1	5.0	104.94	99.66
Labourers	45.20	42.92	43.1	5.0	104.94	99.66
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	58.17	56.40	41.8	3.5	139.17	134.96
Semi-skilled	50.03	48.85	41.1	2.7	121.87	119.00
Labourers	44.25	43.10	41.1	2.9	107.58	104.76
<b>EAST ANGLIA</b>						
Timeworkers†	67.76	63.04	44.3	5.4	153.08	142.42
Skilled	63.05	59.60	44.0	5.4	143.16	135.31
Semi-skilled	48.46	45.43	44.4	5.6	109.20	102.38
Labourers	48.46	45.43	44.4	5.6	109.20	102.38
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	53.75	52.04	42.3	3.7	127.11	123.08
Semi-skilled	45.83	44.17	42.8	4.2	107.04	103.17
Labourers	39.95	38.64	42.8	3.7	93.28	90.22
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>						
Timeworkers†	56.28	54.27	41.9	3.4	134.21	129.40
Skilled	46.53	45.21	40.5	2.5	114.93	111.65
Semi-skilled	41.17	39.77	41.9	3.2	98.25	94.90
Labourers	41.17	39.77	41.9	3.2	98.25	94.90
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	57.72	55.92	41.2	3.1	140.28	135.88
Semi-skilled	50.30	48.82	41.7	3.2	120.66	117.10
Labourers	43.39	42.09	41.9	3.0	103.66	100.53
<b>WEST MIDLANDS</b>						
Timeworkers†	56.39	54.85	41.1	2.9	137.28	133.51
Skilled	51.21	49.84	41.0	3.0	124.89	121.53
Semi-skilled	39.41	38.11	39.5	3.6	99.74	96.45
Labourers	39.41	38.11	39.5	3.6	99.74	96.45
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	56.85	55.92	40.2	1.8	141.38	139.07
Semi-skilled	51.41	50.60	38.8	1.8	132.52	130.41
Labourers	42.70	41.28	42.0	3.7	101.59	98.19
<b>EAST MIDLANDS</b>						
Timeworkers†	55.77	53.88	40.9	3.4	136.39	131.76
Skilled	50.05	47.81	42.5	4.7	117.91	112.60
Semi-skilled	40.46	38.75	42.2	4.4	95.99	91.95
Labourers	40.46	38.75	42.2	4.4	95.99	91.95
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	56.35	54.82	41.5	3.2	135.63	131.96
Semi-skilled	48.31	47.00	41.5	3.1	116.38	113.20
Labourers	43.67	42.35	42.5	3.5	102.76	99.63
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>						
Timeworkers†	£ 53.92	£ 51.35	43.5	4.9	P 124.07	P 118.15
Skilled	48.17	45.78	43.4	5.5	110.93	105.41
Semi-skilled	41.22	39.14	43.7	5.1	94.28	89.53
Labourers	41.22	39.14	43.7	5.1	94.28	89.53
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	56.22	54.59	41.6	3.3	135.10	131.18
Semi-skilled	52.70	51.17	41.4	3.5	127.28	123.58
Labourers	49.70	47.75	43.1	5.1	115.37	110.82
<b>NORTH WEST</b>						
Timeworkers†	56.30	54.14	42.3	3.7	133.09	127.97
Skilled	53.38	50.97	41.4	3.7	128.83	123.02
Semi-skilled	43.60	41.60	42.4	4.2	102.83	98.10
Labourers	43.60	41.60	42.4	4.2	102.83	98.10
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	58.30	56.35	41.6	3.5	140.08	135.37
Semi-skilled	48.33	46.96	40.7	2.8	118.88	115.48
Labourers	42.64	41.02	42.0	3.8	101.54	97.66
<b>NORTH</b>						
Timeworkers†	59.51	56.71	43.5	5.0	136.71	130.26
Skilled	49.59	47.34	42.6	4.4	116.51	111.22
Semi-skilled	45.10	42.72	43.6	5.4	103.50	98.06
Labourers	45.10	42.72	43.6	5.4	103.50	98.06
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	61.05	59.21	41.5	3.4	147.10	142.64
Semi-skilled	50.26	48.84	41.4	3.0	121.42	117.97
Labourers	45.96	44.07	42.8	4.3	107.42	103.01
<b>WALES</b>						
Timeworkers†	52.97	50.88	41.5	3.4	127.57	122.50
Skilled	50.63	48.72	40.3	2.9	125.76	121.03
Semi-skilled	45.64	43.95	40.7	3.0	112.03	107.87
Labourers	45.64	43.95	40.7	3.0	112.03	107.87
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>						
Skilled	60.32	58.75	40.6	2.1	148.72	144.88
Semi-skilled	52.70	51.89	39.6	1.4	133.10	131.06
Labourers	49.32	47.84	42.1	3.6	117.14	113.63
<b>SCOTLAND</b>						
Timeworkers†	65.07	60.78	44.5	5.8	146.14	136.50
Skilled	56.50	53.57	43.5	4.6	129.82	123.10
Semi-skilled	54.66	50.85	45.9	7.2	119.03	110.72
Labourers	54.66	50.85	45.9	7.2	119.03	110.72



Table 8 Regional analysis by skill: shipbuilding and ship repairing\*

JUNE 1975

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		P	P
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
<b>SOUTH EAST</b>								
<b>Timeworkers</b>	£	£			P	P		
Skilled	52.41	48.54	44.4	7.2	118.09	109.37		
Semi-skilled	43.82	40.60	44.9	8.4	97.62	90.44		
Labourers	51.85	46.26	49.3	10.2	105.08	93.76		
<b>Payment-by-result workers†</b>								
Skilled	64.92	60.15	45.2	7.7	143.75	133.18		
Semi-skilled	52.22	49.15	45.1	8.5	115.80	109.00		
Labourers	57.62	51.79	48.2	10.1	119.53	107.43		
<b>SOUTH WEST</b>								
<b>Timeworkers</b>								
Skilled	49.73	46.66	42.3	5.3	117.50	110.25		
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>Payment-by-result workers†</b>								
Skilled	55.93	51.75	42.4	5.6	131.95	122.07		
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE</b>								
<b>Timeworkers</b>								
Skilled	60.22	57.92	42.5	3.9	141.76	136.36		
Semi-skilled	50.68	47.17	45.0	6.8	112.56	104.75		
Labourers	49.46	46.12	45.4	6.9	108.89	101.54		
<b>Payment-by-result workers†</b>								
Skilled	72.77	68.07	46.0	8.0	158.36	148.14		
Semi-skilled	60.48	54.66	48.9	10.3	123.74	111.82		
Labourers	54.42	49.98	46.5	8.6	117.16	107.61		
<b>NORTH WEST‡</b>								
<b>Timeworkers</b>								
Skilled	64.25	61.01	41.4	4.5	155.10	147.30		
Semi-skilled	52.03	49.76	44.1	4.7	117.98	112.83		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>Payment-by-result workers†</b>								
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>NORTH‡</b>								
<b>Timeworkers</b>								
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>Payment-by-result workers†</b>								
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>WALES‡</b>								
<b>Timeworkers</b>								
Skilled	54.91	50.64	42.0	6.1	130.75	120.57		
Semi-skilled	54.26	50.11	43.9	6.6	123.65	114.19		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>Payment-by-result workers†</b>								
Skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Semi-skilled	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Labourers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>								
<b>Timeworkers</b>								
Skilled	52.18	50.00	43.0	4.0	121.25	116.16		
Semi-skilled	50.31	47.55	43.5	6.4	115.64	109.28		
Labourers	44.88	42.13	45.1	5.3	99.44	93.34		
<b>Payment-by-result workers†</b>								
Skilled	64.51	60.53	41.7	5.4	154.66	145.11		
Semi-skilled	57.67	53.87	43.3	6.6	133.33	124.55		
Labourers	48.52	45.55	41.1	5.3	117.99	110.76		

\*† See footnotes to table 6.

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

Table 9 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture\*

JUNE 1975

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		P	P
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
<b>SOUTH EAST†</b>								
<b>Timeworkers†</b>	£	£			P	P		
General workers	54.92	53.09	43.2	4.5	127.06	122.81		
Craftsmen	56.36	53.50	42.2	4.7	133.52	126.75		
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>								
General workers	50.66	50.25	41.4	1.7	122.46	121.45		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>WEST MIDLANDS†</b>								
<b>Timeworkers†</b>								
General workers	52.14	51.60	42.3	4.5	123.14	121.84		
Craftsmen	55.28	53.35	44.0	5.2	125.69	121.31		
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>								
General workers	50.26	49.70	39.2	2.0	128.25	126.79		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE†</b>								
<b>Timeworkers†</b>								
General workers	55.80	54.59	42.3	3.5	131.90	129.02		
Craftsmen	58.95	56.75	43.0	4.3	137.10	132.00		
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>								
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>NORTH WEST</b>								
<b>Timeworkers†</b>								
General workers	57.51	57.00	41.2	2.2	139.73	138.47		
Craftsmen	59.29	58.10	41.9	3.3	141.43	138.61		
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>								
General workers	48.83	48.24	41.0	2.6	118.98	117.53		
Craftsmen	54.92	53.27	41.9	3.8	131.07	127.11		
<b>NORTH‡</b>								
<b>Timeworkers†</b>								
General workers	55.54	55.28	40.7	3.3	136.40	135.72		
Craftsmen	59.98	59.07	40.9	3.6	146.50	144.30		
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>								
General workers	55.59	53.95	42.9	4.8	129.65	125.81		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>WALES†</b>								
<b>Timeworkers†</b>								
General workers	55.03	54.53	40.7	1.7	135.32	134.11		
Craftsmen	59.63	58.25	42.0	3.2	141.91	138.61		
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>								
General workers	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Craftsmen	—	—	—	—	—	—		
<b>SCOTLAND</b>								
<b>Timeworkers†</b>								
General workers	56.95	56.03	41.6	2.4	136.75	134.55		
Craftsmen	61.32	60.42	42.1	2.7	145.77	143.64		
<b>Payment-by-result workers</b>								
General workers	54.54	54.22	41.8	1.9	130.43	129.66		
Craftsmen	60.81	58.74	42.6	3.8	142.82	137.94		

\*† See footnotes to table 6.

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

Table 10 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

JUNE 1975

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings		
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	
<b>All engineering industries covered†</b>														
		£	£		P	P		£	£		P	P		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	44,700	56.88	54.25	43.0	4.4	132.36	126.23	40,790	57.08	55.57	41.4	3.0	137.89	134.25
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	41,260	55.90	53.89	41.7	3.3	134.12	129.29	49,440	57.60	56.21	40.9	2.6	140.92	137.53
(b) rated below fitters' rate	14,380	52.30	50.32	41.8	3.5	125.05	120.31	35,330	51.13	50.14	39.2	2.0	130.46	127.92
Toolroom fitters and turners	34,470	58.05	56.20	41.4	3.0	140.35	135.88	7,170	60.99	58.68	41.8	3.6	145.85	140.34
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	19,130	62.13	58.39	44.6	6.1	139.18	130.82	4,040	63.53	60.17	44.1	5.6	143.96	136.36
Skilled maintenance electricians	12,470	64.41	60.29	44.5	6.3	144.81	135.55	2,520	64.69	61.17	44.2	5.7	146.52	138.53
Other skilled maintenance classes	10,580	62.21	58.28	44.1	6.1	141.17	132.22	2,380	59.96	56.65	43.9	5.6	136.49	128.94
Patternmakers	2,530	56.00	54.25	41.2	2.9	136.09	131.82	1,120	56.06	54.93	41.9	2.8	133.81	131.14
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	9,150	54.94	52.60	42.4	3.8	129.49	123.96	8,010	57.37	56.29	40.7	2.2	141.03	138.36
Moulders														
(loose pattern—skilled)	850	48.64	47.46	41.0	2.4	118.77	115.88	2,610	55.39	54.46	40.7	2.0	136.14	133.87
Platers, riveters and caulkers	6,030	61.15	57.49	44.6	5.8	137.07	128.86	5,810	60.23	58.06	41.7	3.5	144.57	139.34
All other adult skilled grades	100,850	56.07	53.95	41.9	3.7	133.75	128.66	69,710	57.31	55.67	41.3	3.1	138.77	134.79
All other adult semi-skilled grades	241,150	53.69	51.22	41.7	4.1	128.85	122.94	162,340	50.87	49.56	40.9	2.9	124.40	121.18
Labourers	52,600	43.63	41.60	42.3	4.6	103.21	98.40	14,630	45.21	43.56	42.3	3.9	106.97	103.07
<b>(a) Firms with 25–99 employees†</b>														
		£	£		P	P		£	£		P	P		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	10,860	53.00	50.28	43.8	4.8	121.03	114.84	6,080	53.65	51.92	43.3	3.8	123.81	119.80
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	11,940	52.30	49.97	43.0	3.9	121.65	116.23	8,180	53.81	52.40	41.5	3.0	129.72	126



Table 10 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain JUNE 1975

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium						including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				
<b>(c) Firms with 500 or more employees†</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	19,680	£ 60.56	£ 57.85	42.3	4.3	143.08	136.68	24,620	£ 58.17	£ 56.77	40.8	2.7	142.55	139.12
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	17,350	59.45	57.71	40.4	2.7	147.06	142.75	26,500	59.02	57.75	40.5	2.3	145.83	142.72
(b) rated below fitters' rate	6,860	56.59	55.20	40.8	2.3	138.84	135.42	24,560	51.44	50.53	38.7	1.9	132.83	130.48
Toolroom fitters and turners	18,760	59.72	58.22	40.4	2.3	147.71	144.00	4,170	59.28	57.89	40.6	2.6	146.13	142.75
Maintenance men (skilled)	10,070	63.52	60.25	43.5	5.3	145.93	138.41	2,140	64.20	60.74	43.9	5.6	146.21	138.32
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	7,010	67.28	62.95	43.7	6.3	154.12	144.18	1,320	65.89	62.14	44.3	6.1	148.66	140.19
Other skilled maintenance classes	7,020	65.23	61.07	43.5	6.1	149.80	140.25	1,570	59.78	56.78	43.0	4.9	139.02	132.03
Patternmakers	1,310	60.52	58.35	41.5	3.3	145.82	140.58	600	57.56	56.54	40.9	2.3	140.89	138.42
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,210	58.67	57.14	40.5	2.6	144.86	141.05	3,650	57.71	56.82	40.5	1.9	142.50	140.27
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	230	55.67	54.03	41.2	3.4	135.25	131.26	1,010	56.35	55.46	40.5	2.0	139.24	137.02
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,700	66.10	62.57	43.5	5.3	152.04	143.89	2,040	61.20	59.03	41.7	3.8	146.64	141.44
All other adult skilled grades	50,830	58.12	56.35	41.0	2.9	141.93	137.62	36,890	58.13	56.61	41.0	2.8	141.67	137.97
All other adult semi-skilled grades	159,500	56.41	53.85	41.2	3.9	137.02	130.81	93,660	50.98	49.67	40.7	2.8	125.35	122.13
Labourers	20,840	47.39	45.32	42.2	4.5	112.30	107.38	6,470	45.43	43.71	42.1	3.7	107.89	103.79
<b>Shipbuilding and ship repairing††</b>														
Platers								5,000	£ 71.65	£ 68.00	43.0	5.1	P 166.66	P 158.18
Welders								5,400	72.04	68.37	43.3	5.2	166.50	158.00
Other boilermakers (riveters, burners, caulkers, etc)								4,310	72.54	67.92	44.3	6.7	163.58	153.15
Shipwrights								3,140	64.39	60.80	42.5	5.4	151.40	142.96
Joiners								2,340	61.61	58.91	42.4	4.3	145.20	138.81
Plumbers								1,970	65.85	61.76	43.7	5.9	150.85	141.48
Electricians								2,940	69.44	64.33	44.9	7.4	154.59	143.21
Fitters								3,080	69.09	63.64	45.8	7.8	150.86	138.96
Turners								360	67.46	61.71	46.0	7.5	146.77	134.26
<b>Chemical manufacture†</b>														
General workers engaged in production														
Day workers	15,140	£ 48.07	£ 46.35	43.1	4.9	111.50	107.52	3,820	£ 49.21	£ 47.34	42.2	4.4	116.75	112.29
Continuous 3-shift workers	26,490	60.31	59.88	40.9	2.3	147.45	146.38	3,360	58.30	57.92	41.8	2.2	139.35	138.41
Non-continuous 3-shift workers	4,560	55.10	53.39	42.0	3.4	131.19	127.13	1,860	52.51	51.25	40.9	2.4	128.25	125.15
2-shift workers	2,630	53.52	52.56	43.5	4.5	122.99	120.78	980	59.14	57.40	44.0	5.2	134.34	130.40
Others including night workers	1,570	55.47	54.00	44.2	5.5	125.57	122.23	170	51.53	50.02	41.7	5.0	123.64	120.00
Craftsmen														
Fitters	8,500	58.75	57.07	42.2	4.2	139.38	135.39	1,510	60.82	58.85	42.4	4.6	143.46	138.83
Other engineering craftsmen	4,420	59.16	57.96	41.9	3.4	141.30	138.45	780	57.82	55.21	42.3	3.9	136.53	130.36
Electricians	2,570	60.73	59.03	42.8	4.3	142.01	138.04	610	62.35	59.39	42.7	5.1	145.96	139.00
Building craftsmen	1,630	54.46	52.97	42.1	3.2	129.35	125.83	410	58.43	56.14	43.6	5.5	133.88	128.62

\* Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.  
 † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:  
 All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370.2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.  
 Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370.1.  
 Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.  
 †† Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

Table 11 Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain JUNE 1975

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium						including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				
<b>Mechanical engineering†</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	22,560	£ 54.35	£ 51.78	43.5	4.6	124.95	119.03	17,760	£ 57.19	£ 55.40	41.9	3.5	136.37	132.12
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	21,130	53.32	51.18	42.3	3.5	125.99	120.93	28,730	56.85	55.36	41.2	2.9	137.97	134.37
(b) rated below fitters' rate	7,440	49.73	47.35	42.5	4.2	117.13	111.50	19,800	50.82	49.53	40.2	2.5	126.40	123.18
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,780	57.54	55.18	42.4	3.8	135.73	130.15	3,460	63.14	59.88	42.8	4.6	147.64	139.98
Maintenance men (skilled)	6,320	63.19	58.67	45.7	7.0	138.19	128.28	2,110	62.14	59.00	44.4	5.6	140.03	132.96
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	3,890	62.96	58.82	45.5	6.7	138.51	129.37	1,470	61.31	58.39	43.9	5.4	139.51	132.88
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,830	59.21	55.63	45.1	6.0	131.26	123.32	1,220	59.32	55.95	44.0	5.9	134.95	127.27
Patternmakers	1,220	52.14	50.90	40.6	2.4	128.48	125.44	670	53.72	52.65	41.9	2.8	128.24	125.68
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	3,610	56.82	53.45	43.8	5.0	129.67	121.96	2,350	57.96	56.09	42.0	3.9	137.94	133.45
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	680	47.41	46.39	40.7	2.1	116.60	114.06	1,750	55.69	54.75	40.6	2.1	137.12	134.80
Platers, riveters and caulkers	4,470	59.64	56.18	44.3	5.3	134.64	126.84	4,880	61.14	58.78	41.9	3.7	145.75	140.13
All other adult skilled grades	34,550	56.89	53.95	43.3	4.7	131.32	124.52	27,460	56.78	54.68	42.1	3.8	134.95	129.98
All other adult semi-skilled grades	65,340	50.46	48.04	42.8	4.6	117.80	112.16	61,760	51.79	50.07	41.8	3.8	123.93	119.80
Labourers	21,450	44.25	42.02	43.6	5.1	101.45	96.32	6,930	46.57	44.64	43.1	4.7	108.03	103.55
<b>Electrical engineering††</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	5,920	£ 58.06	£ 54.65	44.3	5.6	131.17	123.48	5,320	£ 54.32	£ 52.67	41.4	3.2	131.21	127.25
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,590	54.74	52.65	41.3	3.7	132.60	127.55	5,120	53.54	51.99	40.8	2.8	131.39	127.57
(b) rated below fitters' rate	640	50.64	47.86	43.1	5.3	117.64	111.18	3,900	47.86	46.84	38.1	2.2	125.50	122.79
Toolroom fitters and turners	5,540	57.03	55.49	41.6	2.7	137.09	133.37	1,140	55.49	54.10	40.1	2.7	138.35	134.87
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	3,570	58.37	55.10	44.2	5.5	132.09	124.66	780	67.89	64.32	42.9	5.0	158.33	150.00
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,700	61.07	57.43	44.8	5.9	136.32	128.18	430	76.01	70.28	45.0	6.9	168.80	156.07
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,860	58.06	54.65	44.1	5.6	131.80	124.08	380	58.60	55.10	44.1	5.8	132.82	124.88
Patternmakers	150	55.72	54.54	42.5	2.9	131.03	128.25	100	54.21	53.38	40.4	2.2	134.12	132.05
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,340	51.60	49.13	43.2	4.5	119.57	113.82	780	53.42	52.17	41.8	2.7	127.96	124.93
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	170	50.92	50.07	41.0	2.3	124.18	122.10
Platers, riveters and caulkers	110	52.96	50.45	42.2	4.4	125.53	119.57	160	45.48	44.88	39.6	1.2	114.95	113.42
All other adult skilled grades	18,900	52.78	50.75	42.4	4.1	124.60	119.78	9,330	56.10	54.60	41.4	3.0	135.59	131.93
All other adult semi-skilled grades	31,750	46.78	44.96	41.9	3.7	111.78	107.39	36,290	47.80	46.75	40.2	2.2	118.96	116.34
Labourers	7,380	41.13	39.14	42.6	4.6	96.53	91.86	1,770	42.20	40.70	41.6	2.9	101.54	97.93
<b>Marine engineering††</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	1,300	£ 63.67	£ 60.81	44.0	5.5	144.66	138.14	1,050	£ 63.02	£ 60.43	43.0	4.5	146.71	140.70
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,040	56.44	54.43	43.0	3.8	131.36	126.69	1,300	62.34	59.67	42.4	4.2	146.98	140.66
(b) rated below fitters' rate	310	51.82	50.27	43.9	3.5	117.98	114.42	160						







Table 12 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

JUNE 1975

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium						including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				
<b>West Midlands</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool-room and maintenance)	8,480	£ 56.93	£ 55.17	41.5	3.0	p 137.32	p 133.10	8,050	£ 55.61	£ 55.00	40.2	1.3	p 138.29	p 136.79
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	7,840	55.53	54.13	40.5	2.5	137.10	133.65	11,370	56.74	56.10	39.7	1.4	142.83	141.22
(b) rated below fitters' rate	4,690	57.36	56.17	40.4	2.0	142.09	139.13	9,570	51.03	50.45	36.5	1.2	139.98	138.36
Toolroom fitters and turners	10,890	57.33	56.10	40.6	2.2	141.18	138.15	1,020	58.88	58.10	40.4	1.7	145.79	143.85
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,190	60.71	57.92	44.3	5.5	137.07	130.76	690	58.13	55.60	42.2	4.3	137.62	131.62
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,780	61.93	59.28	43.8	5.1	141.42	135.34	390	59.91	57.32	42.2	4.5	141.97	135.82
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,380	61.66	58.53	44.2	5.7	139.57	132.50	380	58.60	55.86	42.3	4.5	138.44	131.95
Patternmakers	560	51.18	50.64	37.9	1.2	135.02	133.60	110	57.13	56.45	40.9	1.8	139.80	138.12
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,190	54.24	53.50	40.2	1.6	134.79	132.97	2,190	56.42	55.92	39.9	1.1	141.38	140.11
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	150	50.72	49.49	41.4	2.1	122.55	119.54	400	54.42	53.85	39.3	1.5	138.35	136.92
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,090	57.90	55.00	44.8	5.5	129.22	122.73	770	57.31	55.50	42.6	3.6	134.67	130.43
All other adult skilled grades	26,320	54.52	53.32	40.2	2.4	135.64	132.64	19,920	57.25	56.13	40.3	2.1	142.10	139.31
All other adult semi-skilled grades	38,630	50.47	49.07	41.1	3.1	122.83	119.43	39,230	51.50	50.64	39.4	2.0	130.84	128.62
Labourers	12,830	39.41	38.11	39.5	3.6	99.74	96.45	1,930	42.70	41.28	42.0	3.7	101.59	98.19
<b>East Midlands‡</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool-room and maintenance)	3,020	£ 56.39	£ 54.46	40.4	3.4	p 139.40	p 134.64	2,910	£ 56.65	£ 55.25	40.9	2.9	p 138.39	p 135.00
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	3,260	56.00	55.03	38.3	1.7	146.09	143.56	3,580	58.21	56.75	41.6	3.2	139.93	136.41
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,010	46.42	45.46	39.7	2.1	116.95	114.50	3,170	50.99	49.97	40.4	2.4	126.19	123.66
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,790	56.33	54.68	41.4	3.0	135.96	131.98	770	57.28	56.21	40.9	2.6	140.21	137.55
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,480	56.80	53.67	43.0	5.4	132.03	124.75	310	57.18	54.43	45.0	5.7	127.03	120.90
Skilled maintenance electricians	740	59.17	56.18	43.2	5.0	136.89	129.98	250	57.20	54.18	44.5	5.7	128.51	121.75
Other skilled maintenance classes	490	57.20	54.00	43.5	5.3	131.53	124.16	110	53.69	50.81	44.4	6.0	120.92	114.40
Patternmakers	150	58.58	56.85	42.7	3.3	137.35	133.30	490	55.03	53.84	40.1	2.6	137.10	134.10
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	840	52.01	50.67	39.5	2.6	131.54	128.16	230	59.85	58.31	43.2	4.2	138.67	135.07
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	560	59.64	58.21	42.1	2.9	141.67	138.25
Platers, riveters and caulkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,870	54.25	52.67	41.6	3.2	130.51	126.73
All other adult skilled grades	5,800	54.88	52.88	41.5	3.7	132.33	127.51	11,940	47.60	46.21	41.8	3.2	113.86	110.52
All other adult semi-skilled grades	10,570	50.39	48.03	42.7	4.9	118.00	112.43	11,940	47.60	46.21	41.8	3.2	113.86	110.52
Labourers	2,610	40.46	38.75	42.2	4.4	95.99	91.95	790	43.67	42.35	42.5	3.5	102.76	99.63
<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool-room and maintenance)	2,210	£ 49.56	£ 47.47	42.8	4.4	p 115.78	p 110.91	4,350	£ 54.28	£ 52.59	42.0	3.8	p 129.38	p 125.34
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) Rated at or above fitters' rate	2,990	51.30	49.46	41.7	3.5	122.96	118.58	8,050	56.39	54.89	41.4	3.0	136.12	132.50
(b) Rated below fitters' rate	680	53.11	50.67	41.1	5.3	129.10	123.17	6,410	52.71	51.79	39.9	2.3	131.99	129.66
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,170	56.37	53.74	44.2	5.2	127.46	121.50	690	57.65	56.06	41.9	3.2	137.66	133.83
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,540	60.27	56.77	45.0	6.5	134.09	126.28	600	63.65	59.85	44.9	6.5	141.66	133.18
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,060	61.34	57.28	45.5	6.7	134.92	125.98	390	61.25	57.86	45.2	6.7	135.55	128.05
Other skilled maintenance classes	820	54.50	51.84	43.8	4.9	124.46	118.39	380	59.64	56.18	44.2	5.7	135.08	127.25
Patternmakers	210	48.24	47.17	40.9	2.4	117.85	115.25	280	53.00	51.50	43.3	4.0	122.41	118.92
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	670	48.68	47.02	41.8	3.3	116.50	112.51	880	49.96	48.84	40.5	2.4	123.33	120.55
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	110	45.89	43.90	42.2	3.2	108.82	104.12	300	53.50	52.42	40.7	1.7	131.42	128.79
Platers, riveters and caulkers	350	48.97	45.32	45.7	6.7	107.13	99.11	1,030	59.85	57.82	40.7	2.9	147.09	142.08
All other adult skilled grades	5,730	54.17	51.49	43.7	5.2	123.97	117.82	7,880	56.45	55.03	41.3	3.0	136.83	133.40
All other adult semi-skilled grades	10,800	47.87	45.47	43.6	5.5	109.85	104.36	17,220	52.69	50.93	41.9	3.9	125.61	121.42
Labourers	5,330	41.22	39.14	43.7	5.1	94.28	89.53	2,160	49.70	47.75	43.1	5.1	115.37	110.82

\*†† See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

JUNE 1975

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium						including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				
<b>North West</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool-room and maintenance)	5,670	£ 55.07	£ 52.53	43.4	4.4	p 126.97	p 121.11	8,940	£ 57.36	£ 55.85	41.4	3.0	p 138.48	p 134.82
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,750	55.44	53.22	42.1	3.5	131.55	126.30	6,390	56.21	54.82	40.8	2.9	137.77	134.36
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,000	42.97	41.68	40.8	2.6	105.44	102.29	4,390	49.96	48.49	39.8	2.0	125.50	121.80
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,780	57.17	55.07	42.0	3.6	136.17	131.17	2,110	66.92	62.28	43.8	5.9	152.64	142.04
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	2,220	58.75	55.75	43.2	5.0	135.94	128.97	530	61.74	58.35	44.4	5.7	139.07	131.43
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,220	62.89	59.47	43.6	5.2	144.21	136.40	370	61.10	58.31	44.0	4.9	139.00	132.62
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,340	58.63	56.63	42.5	3.6	137.96	133.22	480	60.07	56.64	43.9	5.8	136.83	129.01
Patternmakers	270	54.69	52.74	42.9	3.3	127.35	122.78	220	56.56	55.96	40.1	1.4	141.02	139.51
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	670	52.78	51.14	41.5	2.6	127.07	123.15	1,340	60.70	58.93	42.2	3.6	143.71	139.54
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)	140	53.37	51.96	41.4	3.2	128.91	125.48	460	55.39	54.28	40.2	2.0	137.82	135.07
Platers, riveters and caulkers	950	64.37	61.07	43.8	5.4	146.93	139.40	720	56.64	55.03	40.8	2.5	138.82	134.87
All other adult skilled grades	10,390	55.10	53.50	41.4	2.9	133.07	129.23	9,520	58.26	56.15	41.6	3.8	140.10	135.04
All other adult semi-skilled grades	33,150	53.69	51.25	41.5	3.7	129.52	123.64	19,040	47.96	46.60	40.9	3.0	117.39	114.07
Labourers	7,240	43.60	41.60	42.4	4.2	102.83	98.10	3,060	42.64	41.02	42.0	3.8	101.54	97.66
<b>North‡</b>														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool-room and maintenance)	1,760	£ 63.17	£ 59.25	45.6	6.9	p 138.42	p 129.83	2,270	£ 60.01	£ 58.14	41.2	3.5	p 145.72	p 141.18
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	1,780	57.20	54.46	42.8	4.7	133.53	127.13	3,370	60.62	59.49	40.3	2.2	150.33	147.50
(b) rated below fitters' rate	440	59.50	57.09	42.9	4.4	138.55	132.93	1,550	51.56	50.28	42.4	3.1	121.64	118.62
Toolroom fitters and turners	720	51.11	49.67	41.1	2.5	124.50	120.98	530	62.32	60.60	41.9	3.2	148.64	144.51
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	700	60.44	56.96	44.5	5.8	135.80	127.98	430	62.40	60.07	42.8	3.9	145.85	



Table 12 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries\*

JUNE 1975

Classes of workers	Time workers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium	Numbers of adult males covered by the survey†	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium	Average weekly earnings excluding overtime premium	Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium
<b>Scotland‡</b>		£	£			p	p		£	£			p	p
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	5,290	62.29	58.22	44.3	5.7	140.55	131.39	2,710	61.53	58.72	42.8	4.4	143.65	137.10
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	4,310	62.64	59.35	43.0	4.4	145.70	138.07	4,130	60.96	58.61	42.1	3.7	144.95	139.35
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,800	61.75	56.89	44.8	6.2	137.98	127.11	2,100	52.97	52.00	40.4	1.9	131.07	128.65
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,360	61.22	58.52	42.7	3.9	143.45	137.08	450	64.60	61.67	43.5	4.4	148.52	141.78
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,500	73.19	67.21	47.2	8.2	155.07	142.39	300	66.77	62.75	45.4	6.1	147.20	138.33
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,160	69.92	64.50	47.1	8.2	148.53	137.01	200	67.11	63.14	45.2	6.1	148.46	139.69
Other skilled maintenance classes	730	65.30	60.53	46.0	7.1	141.89	131.52	150	63.55	58.93	46.0	6.8	138.24	128.19
Patternmakers	230	61.61	58.46	44.6	5.8	138.20	131.12	140	61.78	59.99	44.1	4.6	140.14	136.08
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,130	72.00	64.79	47.6	8.6	151.16	136.03	240	59.75	57.96	40.8	2.4	146.35	141.95
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled)								250	59.07	57.50	42.9	3.4	137.87	134.19
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,300	70.07	64.46	45.9	7.4	152.71	140.48	670	65.26	61.21	43.2	5.7	151.10	141.70
All other adult skilled grades	7,590	65.57	61.18	44.4	5.7	147.76	137.86	5,620	59.07	56.53	42.2	3.7	139.95	133.93
All other adult semi-skilled grades	19,510	56.01	53.27	43.4	4.5	129.04	122.72	17,800	55.00	52.97	41.7	3.7	131.75	126.90
Labourers	4,590	54.66	50.85	45.9	7.2	119.03	110.72	1,290	49.35	46.89	42.8	4.7	115.20	109.42

\* Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

† Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions.

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

# Labour costs in Great Britain, 1973

## Analyses for operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers

THIS article gives further results of the survey, made by the Department of Employment, of employers' labour costs in 1973. The first results were published in the September 1975 issue of the *Gazette* (pages 873-885). The analyses related to all employees covered by the inquiry and gave information about the amounts expended by employers on the various items of labour cost and the proportions which each item formed of total costs. A more detailed analysis was provided of the largest component, wages and salaries, while a further table expressed labour costs (other than wages and salaries for time worked) as percentage additions to wages and salaries for time worked. In most of the tables the costs were expressed in terms of pence per hour worked, but one table showed average costs per employee for the whole year. This article now gives all this information separately for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical workers. These categories are often described as "manual" and "non-manual". Average annual hours worked by these two categories were, however, shown in the previous article (table 7).

The article in the September 1975 issue described the background to the inquiry, its scope and the methods used, and also drew attention to certain factors that had a bearing on the interpretation of the figures. Reference should therefore be made to that article, as the information given there applies equally to the further analyses now provided. In particular, it needs to be borne in mind that not all employees would be affected by every type of labour cost. Also the averages for different industries will be affected by variations in the structure of the labour force, for example the proportion of male and female workers and of adults and young people (see table 9). Furthermore, the estimates of average costs per employee in the year (tables 16 and 17) will be influenced by differences in the proportions of part-timers, as these workers were treated as whole "units" in the calculations. Information about the numbers of part-timers was not sought in the labour costs inquiry, but is provided by the census of employment, although not separately for operatives and for administrative, technical and clerical workers. The census results for 1973 were published in

Table 9 Composition of employees in the survey: adults and young persons

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	OPERATIVES				ADMINISTRATIVE, TECHNICAL AND CLERICAL WORKERS (ATC)				ALL EMPLOYEES			
	Men aged 18 and over as % of total operatives (1)	Boys under 18 as % of total operatives (2)	Women aged 18 and over as % of total operatives (3)	Girls under 18 as % of total operatives (4)	Men aged 18 and over as % of total ATC (5)	Boys under 18 as % of total ATC (6)	Women aged 18 and over as % of total ATC (7)	Girls under 18 as % of total ATC (8)	Men aged 18 and over as % of total employees (9)	Boys under 18 as % of total employees (10)	Women aged 18 and over as % of total employees (11)	Girls under 18 as % of total employees (12)
All manufacturing industries	69.2	2.4	26.7	1.7	69.3	0.7	28.1	1.9	69.2	1.9	27.1	1.8
Food, drink and tobacco	57.0	1.9	38.9	2.2	62.5	0.5	35.0	2.0	58.5	1.5	37.8	2.2
Coal and petroleum products	94.4	1.5	4.0	0.1	75.3	0.3	19.7	4.7	85.4	1.0	11.4	2.2
Chemicals and allied industries	74.2	1.3	23.1	1.4	67.5	0.6	30.4	1.5	71.3	1.0	26.3	1.4
Metal manufacture	90.2	2.5	7.1	0.2	77.1	1.1	20.2	1.6	86.7	2.2	10.5	0.6
Mechanical engineering	86.2	3.6	10.0	0.2	71.7	0.8	25.4	2.1	81.2	2.7	15.3	0.8
Instrument engineering	57.4	2.3	38.6	1.7	68.8	0.4	29.3	1.5	61.9	1.6	34.9	1.6
Electrical engineering	56.4	2.3	39.8	1.5	73.0	0.5	25.2	1.3	62.8	1.6	34.1	1.5
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	93.0	5.1	1.9	—	79.2	1.0	18.3	1.5	90.1	4.3	5.3	0.3
Vehicles	90.1	1.6	7.9	0.4	80.7	0.4	18.0	0.9	87.3	1.3	10.9	0.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	66.0	2.7	30.3	1.0	63.9	1.0	32.5	2.6	65.5	2.3	30.8	1.4
Textiles	51.1	2.0	43.8	3.1	62.6	0.8	33.7	2.9	53.3	1.7	41.9	3.1
Leather, leather goods and fur	47.8	3.5	44.8	3.9	60.9	0.7	35.7	2.7	50.4	3.0	43.0	3.6
Clothing and footwear	20.0	1.7	69.7	8.6	46.8	1.1	48.2	3.9	24.2	1.6	66.3	7.9
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	76.8	2.4	19.8	1.0	68.4	1.1	27.6	2.9	74.8	2.0	21.7	1.5
Timber, furniture, etc	79.5	5.5	14.3	0.7	63.7	1.8	31.8	2.7	75.7	4.7	18.4	1.2
Paper, printing and publishing	71.4	2.1	24.2	2.3	60.8	1.1	35.5	2.6	68.1	1.8	27.7	2.4
Other manufacturing industries	63.9	1.5	33.0	1.6	66.4	0.8	30.6	2.2	64.6	1.3	32.3	1.8
Mining and quarrying†	96.5	2.3	1.2	—	74.9	1.2	22.8	1.1	94.0	2.2	3.7	0.1
Construction	94.4	4.7	0.9	—	75.7	1.8	20.6	1.9	89.8	4.0	5.7	0.5
Gas, electricity and water	92.4	2.0	5.6	—	65.6	0.7	32.2	1.5	79.7	1.4	18.2	0.7

† Including the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens.  
— Nil or negligible.



the May 1974 issue of the *Gazette* (pages 401-403). Also, as was mentioned in the earlier article, the returns from some organisations related to a financial and not the calendar year. Where financial years extended into 1974, the returns could reflect both changing earnings levels and also the period of three-day week working in the early part of that year. In particular, the annual costs per employee for mining and quarrying would be affected by the fact that the return for coalmining related to a financial year which included the period of the stoppage in early 1974.

The survey covered all manufacturing industries, together with mining and quarrying, construction, and gas, electricity and water undertakings. It was a sample inquiry conducted on an enterprise basis. Forms were sent to all enterprises with 500 or more employees and to 25 per cent and 10 per cent, respectively, of those with 100-499 and 50-99 employees. No inquiry forms were sent to firms with fewer than 50 employees. The results for the sampled sector are, of course, subject to sampling error. Averages in pence per hour have been shown to two places of decimals and those in £s per year to one place, not because this degree of precision is claimed, but only to show the relative size of the

various types of expenditure. In the tables each item has been rounded independently, and the sums of the components may differ from the totals.

In the survey employers were asked to provide information separately, in relation to operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers, for all items of labour cost. The two categories of worker were defined as follows:

● **Operatives**—all manual workers, including operatives on production, transport work, or employed in stores or warehouses; inspectors, viewers and similar workers; maintenance workers; canteen workers; foremen (other than works foremen). Workers doing work at home on material supplied by the employer were excluded.

● **Administrative, technical and clerical workers**—directors (except those paid by fee only); managers, superintendents and works or general foremen, ie foremen with other foremen under their control; professional, scientific and design employees; draughtsmen and tracers; sales representatives, office (including works office) employees. Managerial staff remunerated predominantly by a share of profits were excluded.

Table 10 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—operatives

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range**	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS			WAGES‡		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)		SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net)§		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)	
		Pence per hour (1)	Pence per hour (2)	As % of col. (1) (3)	Pence per hour (4)	As % of col. (1) (5)	Pence per hour (6)	As % of col. (1) (7)	Pence per hour (8)	As % of col. (1) (9)		
All manufacturing industries	1	79.06	72.77	92.1	4.57	5.8	-0.39	-0.5	0.17	0.2		
	2	80.70	74.34	92.1	4.59	5.7	-0.49	-0.6	0.22	0.3		
	3	84.99	77.85	91.6	4.71	5.5	-0.50	-0.6	0.22	0.3		
	4	90.36	82.51	91.3	4.91	5.4	-0.57	-0.6	0.32	0.4		
	5	105.59	95.98	90.9	5.36	5.1	-0.78	-0.7	0.32	0.3		
	Total	95.42	87.05	91.2	5.05	5.3	-0.64	-0.7	0.28	0.3		
Food, drink and tobacco	1	76.91	69.98	91.0	4.50	5.9	-0.49	-0.6	0.14	0.2		
	2	75.01	68.84	91.8	4.42	5.9	-0.64	-0.9	0.11	0.2		
	3	79.46	72.13	90.8	4.53	5.7	-0.56	-0.7	0.15	0.2		
	4	80.10	72.52	90.5	4.52	5.7	-0.78	-1.0	0.39	0.5		
	5	97.26	86.61	89.1	4.83	5.0	-0.44	-0.5	0.43	0.4		
	Total	90.47	81.08	89.6	4.71	5.2	-0.51	-0.6	0.35	0.4		
Coal and petroleum products††	Total	123.40	104.66	84.8	5.51	4.5	-1.23	-1.0	0.54	0.4		
Chemicals and allied industries	1	81.42	74.52	91.5	4.65	5.7	-0.65	-0.8	0.21	0.3		
	2	78.71	71.59	91.0	4.38	5.6	-0.46	-0.6	0.20	0.2		
	3	90.20	80.39	89.1	4.71	5.2	-0.65	-1.0	0.21	0.2		
	4	97.93	87.23	89.1	5.08	5.2	-0.96	-1.0	0.25	0.3		
	5	108.45	95.73	88.3	5.21	4.8	-1.25	-1.2	0.59	0.6		
	Total	101.73	90.26	88.7	5.05	5.0	-1.06	-1.0	0.46	0.5		
Metal manufacture	1	84.45	77.87	92.2	4.86	5.8	-0.48	-0.6	0.14	0.2		
	2	86.00	79.26	92.2	4.81	5.6	-0.62	-0.7	0.23	0.3		
	3	94.52	87.53	92.6	5.08	5.4	-1.06	-1.1	0.23	0.2		
	4	108.52	99.11	91.3	5.45	5.0	-0.62	-0.6	0.22	0.2		
	5	115.32	103.85	90.1	5.64	4.9	-1.21	-1.1	0.34	0.3		
	Total	109.16	98.90	90.6	5.48	5.0	-1.08	-1.0	0.30	0.3		
Mechanical engineering	1	89.51	82.55	92.2	4.94	5.5	-0.47	-0.5	0.15	0.2		
	2	89.95	83.29	92.6	4.91	5.5	-0.63	-0.7	0.22	0.3		
	3	94.65	86.65	91.6	5.05	5.3	-0.52	-0.6	0.34	0.4		
	4	95.67	87.67	91.6	5.14	5.4	-0.48	-0.5	0.41	0.4		
	5	104.57	96.23	92.0	5.42	5.2	-0.76	-0.7	0.25	0.2		
	Total	97.40	89.53	91.9	5.17	5.3	-0.61	-0.6	0.28	0.3		
Instrument engineering	1	89.04	80.76	90.7	4.76	5.3	-0.07	-0.1	0.28	0.3		
	2	75.80	68.78	90.7	4.37	5.8	-0.12	-0.2	0.22	0.3		
	3	77.15	70.68	91.6	4.56	5.9	-0.46	-0.6	0.17	0.2		
	4	97.18	87.89	90.4	5.39	5.5	-0.31	-0.3	0.35	0.4		
	5	113.48	99.56	87.7	5.45	4.8	-0.65	-0.6	0.45	0.4		
	Total	95.77	85.65	89.4	5.04	5.3	-0.46	-0.5	0.32	0.3		
Electrical engineering	1	73.45	68.01	92.6	4.22	5.7	-0.61	-0.8	0.14	0.2		
	2	71.58	64.98	90.8	4.09	5.7	-0.35	-0.5	0.42	0.6		
	3	82.42	74.93	90.9	4.62	5.6	-0.11	-0.1	0.17	0.2		
	4	89.49	81.20	90.7	4.94	5.5	-0.52	-0.6	0.27	0.3		
	5	92.14	84.25	91.4	5.03	5.5	-0.79	-0.9	0.27	0.3		
	Total	89.25	81.50	91.3	4.91	5.5	-0.64	-0.7	0.25	0.3		

As with the tables in the previous article for all employees combined, most of the analyses are presented in terms of pence per hour worked. For operatives the amounts have been calculated by dividing employers' total annual expenditure on this category of worker by the total hours *actually worked* by operatives during the year. The same procedure has been adopted to produce averages for administrative, technical and clerical workers, except that the total hours used as the divisor related to hours *normally worked*. These excluded hours corresponding to annual and public holidays, but included hours relating to other paid absences, such as sickness absence. For the purpose of this article the term "wages" has been used for the pay received by operatives, and "salaries" for the pay received by administrative, technical and clerical workers.

#### Detailed results

Analyses of employers' total labour costs relating to operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers are given in tables 10 and 11 respectively. Separate figures

are given for each industry order of the Standard Industrial Classification. An analysis by size-range within the orders is also provided for manufacturing industries and construction, except for coal and petroleum products and leather, leather goods and fur where the numbers of returns in some size-ranges were too few for this purpose.

For operatives, the highest labour costs were in mining and quarrying, with an average of 137.24 pence per hour worked. This industry also had the highest proportion of adult male operatives. Coal and petroleum products had the next highest costs at 123.40 pence per hour. For administrative, technical and clerical workers, the costs were also highest in these two industry groups, with the manufacture of coal and petroleum products having the highest average costs, at 196.42 pence per hour, followed by mining and quarrying with 182.47 pence per hour. The lowest costs for both operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers were in clothing and footwear, where the averages were 64.30 and 107.73 pence per hour respectively. It will be seen from table 9 that female workers formed a high percentage of the labour force in this industry.

Table 10 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—operatives continued

GREAT BRITAIN

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS	PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages for administration)		TRAINING‡† (excluding wage elements)		TRAINING‡† (including wages of trainees attending classes which are also included in col. (2))		Size range**	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		
		Pence per hour (14)	As % of col. (1) (15)	Pence per hour (16)	As % of col. (1) (17)	Pence per hour (18)	As % of col. (1) (19)	Pence per hour (20)	As % of col. (1) (21)				
0.31	0.4	0.84	1.1	0.05	0.1	0.44	0.6	0.30	0.4	1	All manufacturing industries		
0.31	0.4	0.77	1.0	0.04	—	0.60	0.7	0.32	0.4	2			
0.36	0.4	1.11	1.3	0.06	0.1	0.87	1.0	0.32	0.4	3			
0.38	0.4	1.31	1.5	0.03	—	1.08	1.2	0.37	0.4	4			
0.42	0.4	2.65	2.5	0.09	0.1	1.18	1.1	0.38	0.4	5			
	Total	1.88	2.0	0.07	0.1	0.99	1.0	0.36	0.4	1.0	Total		
0.23	0.3	1.40	1.8	0.31	0.4	0.69	0.9	0.15	0.2	0.20	0.2	1	Food, drink and tobacco
0.33	0.4	0.99	1.3	0.02	—	0.80	1.1	0.15	0.2	0.28	0.4	2	
0.24	0.3	1.49	1.9	0.13	0.2	1.22	1.5	0.12	0.2	0.20	0.2	3	
0.19	0.2	1.42	1.8	0.14	0.2	1.53	1.9	0.16	0.2	0.33	0.4	4	
0.22	0.2	3.20	3.3	0.34	0.4	1.83	1.9	0.23	0.2	0.74	0.8	5	
	Total	2.55	2.8	0.27	0.3	1.59	1.8	0.20	0.2	0.56	0.6	0.6	Total
0.43	0.4	8.00	6.5	1.75	1.4	2.97	2.4	0.77	0.6	3.10	2.5	Total	Coal and petroleum products††
0.46	0.6	1.29	1.6	—	—	0.74	0.9	0.21	0.3	0.29	0.3	1	Chemicals and allied industries
0.38	0.5	1.44	1.8	0.07	0.1	0.90	1.1	0.21	0.3	0.33	0.4	2	
0.54	0.6	2.59	2.9	0.07	0.1	2.12	2.4	0.22	0.2	0.54	0.6	3	
0.42	0.4	3.33	3.4	0.05	—	2.27	2.3	0.27	0.3	0.61	0.6	4	
0.41	0.4	5.23	4.8	0.07	0.1	2.06	1.9	0.38	0.4	1.41	1.3	5	
	Total	4.24	4.2	0.07	0.1	1.95	1.9	0.33	0.3	1.09	1.1	Total	
0.60	0.7	0.56	0.7	—	—	0.48	0.6	0.41	0.5	0.75	0.9	1	Metal manufacture
0.55	0.6	0.59	0.7	0.01	—	0.59	0.7	0.58	0.7	0.77	0.9	2	
0.74	0.8	0.82	0.9	0.01	—	0.83	0.9	0.34	0.4	0.60	0.6	3	
0.82	0.8	1.52	1.4	0.05	—	1.31	1.2	0.66	0.6	1.10	1.0	4	
0.95	0.8	4.01	3.5	—	—	0.81	0.7	0.91	0.8	2.05	1.8	5	
	Total	3.07	2.8	0.01	—	0.83	0.8	0.78	0.7	1.66	1.5	Total	
0.40	0.4	1.13	1.3	—	—	0.39	0.4	0.41	0.5	1.12	1.3	1	Mechanical engineering
0.44	0.5	0.78	0.9	—	—	0.55	0.6	0.39	0.4	1.11	1.2	2	
0.51	0.5	1.21	1.3	—	—	0.99	1.0	0.42	0.4	1.18	1.3	3	
0.43	0.5	1.15	1.2	0.02	—	1.00	1.0	0.34	0.4	1.40	1.5	4	
0.51	0.5	1.57	1.5	0.01	—	0.91	0.9	0.43	0.4	1.66	1.6	5	
	Total	1.29	1.3	0.01	—	0.85	0.9	0.41	0.4	1.38	1.4	Total	
0.17	0.2	1.55	1.7	0.03	—	1.41	1.6	0.15	0.2	0.46	0.5	1	Instrument engineering
0.11	0.1	1.22	1.6	—	—	0.66	0.9	0.57	0.7	0.77	1.0	2	
0.15	0.2	1.17	1.5	0.12	0.2	0.52	0.7	0.24	0.3	0.89	1.1	3	
0.18	0.2	1.84	1.9	0.02	—	1.17	1.2	0.66	0.7	1.08	1.1	4	
0.15	0.1	6.92	6.1	—	—	1.30	1.1	0.31	0.3	1.66	1.5	5	
	Total	3.68	3.8	0.04	—	1.01	1.1	0.34	0.4	1.19	1.2	Total	
0.22	0.3	0.33	0.5	0.05	0.1	0.61	0.8	0.49	0.7	0.94	1.3	1	Electrical engineering
0.26	0.4	0.74	1.0	0.03	—	1.02	1.4	0.39	0.5	0.60	0.8	2	
0.22	0.3	1.14	1.4	0.06	0.1	0.86	1.1	0.53	0.6	0.97	1.2	3	
0.25	0.3	1.54	1.7	0.03	—	1.23	1.4	0.55	0.6	1.25	1.4	4	
0.25	0.3	1.55	1.7	0.01	—	1.23	1.3	0.33	0.4	1.37	1.5	5	
	Total	1.43	1.6	0.02	—	1.15	1.3	0.39	0.4	1.27	1.4	Total	



Table 10 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—operatives continued  
GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range**	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS			WAGES‡		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)		SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net)§		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)	
		Pence per hour	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	91.84	84.41	91.9	5.10	5.6	-0.39	-0.4	0.59	0.6		
	2	89.97	83.18	92.5	4.86	5.4	-0.54	-0.6	0.18	0.2		
	3	98.59	92.36	93.7	5.57	5.7	-2.14	-2.2	0.27	0.3		
	4	102.93	96.08	93.4	5.37	5.2	-1.94	-1.9	0.48	0.5		
	5	102.47	96.84	94.5	5.46	5.3	-3.23	-3.2	0.29	0.3		
	Total	100.39	94.27	93.9	5.41	5.4	-2.48	-2.5	0.33	0.3		
Vehicles	1	88.69	80.97	91.3	4.90	5.5	-0.12	-0.1	0.19	0.2		
	2	94.60	87.16	92.1	5.21	5.5	-	-	0.20	0.2		
	3	93.42	86.16	92.2	4.97	5.3	-0.33	-0.4	0.36	0.4		
	4	99.55	91.57	92.0	5.23	5.3	-0.34	-0.3	0.55	0.6		
	5	122.19	112.36	92.0	6.06	5.0	-0.34	-0.3	0.24	0.2		
	Total	117.37	107.94	92.0	5.88	5.0	-0.33	-0.3	0.26	0.2		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	81.88	75.21	91.9	4.60	5.6	-0.27	-0.3	0.13	0.2		
	2	79.99	73.04	91.3	4.57	5.7	-0.21	-0.3	0.50	0.6		
	3	82.17	75.22	91.5	4.68	5.7	-0.48	-0.6	0.20	0.3		
	4	88.60	80.79	91.2	4.86	5.5	-0.45	-0.5	0.24	0.3		
	5	95.88	87.36	91.1	5.26	5.5	-0.48	-0.5	0.19	0.2		
	Total	87.08	79.56	91.4	4.86	5.6	-0.41	-0.5	0.23	0.3		
Textiles	1	66.91	61.60	92.1	4.24	6.3	-0.24	-0.4	0.15	0.2		
	2	71.32	65.89	92.4	4.30	6.0	-0.36	-0.5	0.16	0.2		
	3	73.29	67.49	92.1	4.33	5.9	-0.43	-0.6	0.16	0.2		
	4	74.45	68.76	92.4	4.42	5.9	-0.56	-0.8	0.21	0.3		
	5	87.07	80.29	92.2	4.91	5.6	-0.75	-0.9	0.25	0.3		
	Total	77.55	71.50	92.2	4.54	5.9	-0.53	-0.7	0.20	0.2		
Leather, leather goods and fur††	Total	68.98	63.67	92.3	4.14	6.0	-0.52	-0.8	0.16	0.2		
Clothing and footwear	1	61.60	57.12	92.7	3.92	6.4	-0.20	-0.3	0.15	0.2		
	2	63.00	58.24	92.4	4.02	6.4	-0.39	-0.6	0.10	0.2		
	3	61.62	57.05	92.6	3.88	6.3	-0.43	-0.7	0.14	0.2		
	4	64.52	59.44	92.1	4.05	6.3	-0.54	-0.8	0.11	0.2		
	5	69.45	64.44	92.8	4.06	5.9	-0.99	-1.4	0.12	0.2		
	Total	64.30	59.55	92.6	3.97	6.2	-0.56	-0.9	0.13	0.2		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1	81.06	74.85	92.3	4.66	5.8	-0.57	-0.7	0.13	0.2		
	2	83.26	76.89	92.4	4.76	5.7	-0.65	-0.8	0.15	0.2		
	3	88.52	81.33	91.9	4.95	5.6	-0.14	-0.2	0.15	0.2		
	4	86.36	79.70	92.3	4.72	5.5	-0.56	-0.7	0.25	0.3		
	5	105.20	96.68	91.9	5.62	5.3	-0.75	-0.7	0.31	0.3		
	Total	96.36	88.64	92.0	5.25	5.5	-0.59	-0.6	0.25	0.3		
Timber, furniture, etc	1	83.38	77.24	92.6	4.73	5.7	-0.33	-0.4	0.32	0.4		
	2	86.17	80.19	93.1	4.65	5.4	-0.72	-0.8	0.12	0.1		
	3	93.05	86.07	92.5	4.81	5.2	-0.51	-0.5	0.24	0.3		
	4	104.06	96.22	92.5	5.42	5.2	-0.15	-0.1	0.19	0.2		
	5	109.62	101.85	92.9	5.76	5.3	-1.25	-1.1	0.46	0.4		
	Total	93.42	86.57	92.7	4.97	5.3	-0.55	-0.6	0.26	0.3		
Paper, printing and publishing	1	83.45	76.90	92.2	4.71	5.6	-0.38	-0.5	0.12	0.1		
	2	89.80	82.31	91.7	4.85	5.4	-0.41	-0.5	0.17	0.2		
	3	95.95	87.55	91.2	4.88	5.1	-0.37	-0.4	0.23	0.2		
	4	103.22	93.19	90.3	5.20	5.0	-0.35	-0.3	0.49	0.5		
	5	125.70	114.26	90.9	5.55	4.4	-0.56	-0.4	0.36	0.3		
	Total	105.50	96.09	91.1	5.14	4.9	-0.44	-0.4	0.30	0.3		
Other manufacturing industries	1	67.59	62.40	92.3	4.36	6.5	-0.46	-0.7	0.14	0.2		
	2	79.08	73.57	93.0	4.58	5.8	-0.92	-1.2	0.24	0.3		
	3	76.43	69.96	91.5	4.56	6.0	-0.52	-0.7	0.14	0.2		
	4	83.27	75.87	91.1	4.72	5.7	-0.37	-0.5	0.28	0.3		
	5	101.17	92.12	91.1	5.22	5.2	-0.74	-0.7	0.23	0.2		
	Total	88.45	80.80	91.4	4.88	5.5	-0.62	-0.7	0.20	0.2		
Mining and quarrying†	Total	137.24	116.18	84.7	6.13	4.5	-0.14	-0.1	0.93	0.7		
Construction	1	88.59	81.62	92.1	4.94	5.6	0.32	0.4	0.16	0.2		
	2	89.85	82.78	92.1	4.78	5.3	0.28	0.3	0.17	0.2		
	3	96.07	88.47	92.1	4.94	5.1	0.25	0.3	0.19	0.2		
	4	100.82	93.10	92.3	5.00	5.0	0.09	0.1	0.18	0.2		
	5	106.94	98.21	91.8	5.34	5.0	0.26	0.2	0.24	0.2		
	Total	98.53	90.67	92.0	5.08	5.2	0.26	0.3	0.20	0.2		
Gas, electricity and water	Total	115.43	99.69	86.4	5.64	4.9	-	-	0.98	0.9		

\* The averages relate to all operatives taken together, namely males and females and full-time and part-time workers. Not all of these employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 9) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared.

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

‡ Wages paid to persons administering subsidised services and training and to trainees and trainees, including those attending classes, are included under "Wages" and not in the separate items for "Subsidised services" and "Training (excluding wage elements)". However, in tables 10 and 16 a further entry shows training costs including the wages of trainees attending training classes, this latter amount, of course, being also included in "Wages".

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

|| The net cost, namely, statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act, plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act.

Table 10 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—operatives continued  
GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range**	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE		PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding wages for administration)		TRAINING‡† (excluding wage elements)		TRAINING‡† (including wages of trainees attending classes which are also included in col. (2))	
		Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)	Pence per hour	As % of col. (1)
		(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	0.46	0.5	0.41	0.5	—	—	0.22	0.2	1.03	1.1	1.23	1.3
	2	0.30	0.3	0.96	1.1	0.01	—	0.19	0.2	0.83	0.9	2.14	2.4
	3	0.66	0.7	0.59	0.6	0.05	—	0.39	0.4	0.84	0.9	2.04	2.1
	4	1.04	1.0	0.55	0.5	—	—	0.41	0.4	0.94	0.9	2.23	2.2
	5	0.88	0.9	0.58	0.6	—	—	0.58	0.6	1.07	1.0	2.38	2.3
	Total	0.80	0.8	0.59	0.6	0.01	—	0.47	0.5	0.99	1.0	2.20	2.2
Vehicles	1	0.34	0.4	1.05	1.2	0.05	0.1	0.68	0.8	0.64	0.7	1.25	1.4
	2	0.25	0.3	0.59	0.6	0.08	0.1	0.57	0.6	0.55	0.6	0.88	0.9
	3	0.41	0.4	0.64	0.7	—	—	0.73	0.8	0.49	0.5	1.37	1.5
	4	0.30	0.3	0.84	0.8	0.02	—	0.79	0.8	0.59	0.6	1.22	1.2
	5	0.37	0.3	2.53	2.1	0.06	0.1	0.76	0.6	0.14	0.1	0.95	0.8
	Total	0.36	0.3	2.22	1.9	0.06	0.1	0.75	0.6	0.21	0.2	1.01	0.9
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	0.44	0.5	1.01	1.2	0.04	—	0.43	0.5	0.29	0.4	0.68	0.8
	2	0.28	0.4	0.83	1.0	0.09	0.1	0.51	0.6	0.38	0.5	0.60	0.8
	3	0.35	0.4	1.06	1.3	0.01	—	0.71	0.9	0.41	0.5	0.73	0.9
	4	0.53	0.6	1.24	1.4	0.02	—	0.95	1.1	0.43	0.5	0.85	1.0
	5	0.44	0.5	1.54	1.6	0.05	0.1	1.23	1.3	0.28	0.3	1.03	1.1
	Total	0.41	0.5	1.20	1.4	0.04	—	0.84	1.0	0.35	0.4	0.82	0.9
Textiles	1	0.18	0.3	0.41	0.6	0.01	—	0.30	0.4	0.25	0.4	0.27	0.4
	2	0.19	0.3	0.43	0.6	0.02	—	0.49	0.7	0.20	0.3	0.27	0.4
	3	0.28	0.4	0.50	0.7	—	—	0.72	1.0	0.24	0.3	0.31	0.4
	4	0.21	0.3	0.52	0.7	—	—	0.70	0.9	0.19	0.3	0.35	0.5
	5	0.26	0.3	1.03	1.2	0.01	—	0.89	1.0	0.15	0.2	0.51	0.6
	Total	0.25	0.3	0.68	0.9	0.01	—	0.72	0.9	0.20	0.3	0.38	0.5
Leather, leather goods and fur††	Total	0.29	0.4	0.58	0.8	0.01	—	0.47	0.7	0.18	0.3	0.33	0.5
Clothing and footwear	1	0.14	0.2	0.17	0.3	0.01	—	0.20	0.3	0.09	0.2	0.11	0.2
	2	0.12	0.2	0.27	0.4	—	—	0.55	0.9	0.08	0.1	0.22	0.4
	3	0.10	0.2	0.19	0.3	0.05	0.1	0.56	0.9	0.09	0.1	0.19	0.3
	4	0.11	0.2	0.51	0.8	0.04	0.1	0.73	1.1	0.06	0.1	0.36	0.6
	5	0.08	0.1	0.65	0.9	—	—	0.75	1.1	0.33	0.5	0.72	1.0
	Total	0.10	0.2	0.36	0.6	0.02	—	0.57	0.9	0.15	0.2	0.35	0.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1	0.35	0.4	0.64	0.8	0.03	—	0.78	1.0	0.20	0.2	0.28	0.3
	2	0.34	0.4	0.79	0.9	0.07	0.1	0.68	0.8	0.22	0.3	0.28	0.3



**Manufacturing**

Taking manufacturing industry as a whole, labour costs averaged 95.42 pence per hour for operatives and 135.71 pence per hour for administrative, technical and clerical workers. Operatives' wages, at 87.05 pence per hour, represented 91.2 per cent of total labour costs, whereas the salaries of administrative, technical and clerical workers averaged 118.79 pence per hour, representing 87.5 per cent of total costs. Statutory national insurance contributions accounted for 5.3 per cent of total costs for operatives and 4.3 per cent for administrative, technical and clerical workers.

On the other hand, employers' expenditure on private social welfare, mainly on the funding of occupational pensions, showed a wider difference. Average expenditure per operative represented 2 per cent of total labour costs, compared with 6.3 per cent for administrative, technical and clerical workers. The average cost of employers' liability insurance was, however, almost twice as high for the former category, representing 0.4 per cent of total costs compared with 0.1 per cent for the latter. The proportion of expenditure on subsidised services and training was not markedly different for either category of worker. The net effect of selective employment tax was to reduce employers' costs

**Table 11 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—administrative, technical and clerical workers**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range**	GREAT BRITAIN									
		TOTAL LABOUR COSTS		SALARIES‡		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)		SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net)§		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)¶	
		Pence per hour (1)	Pence per hour (2)	As % of col. (1) (3)	Pence per hour (4)	As % of col. (1) (5)	Pence per hour (6)	As % of col. (1) (7)	Pence per hour (8)	As % of col. (1) (9)	
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>135.71</b>	<b>118.79</b>	<b>87.5</b>	<b>5.86</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-0.52</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.54</b>	<b>0.4</b>	
Food, drink and tobacco	Total	132.62	113.30	85.4	5.70	4.3	-0.19	-0.2	0.58	0.4	
Coal and petroleum products††	Total	196.42	149.48	76.1	6.22	3.2	-0.53	-0.3	1.39	0.7	
Chemicals and allied industries	Total	154.25	130.17	84.4	5.97	3.9	-0.72	-0.5	1.42	0.9	
Metal manufacture	Total	149.49	132.18	88.4	6.11	4.1	-1.18	-0.8	0.35	0.2	
Mechanical engineering	Total	124.86	111.43	89.3	5.78	4.6	-0.52	-0.4	0.38	0.3	
Instrument engineering	Total	136.94	120.25	87.8	6.18	4.5	-0.32	-0.2	0.58	0.4	
Electrical engineering	Total	132.56	118.00	89.0	6.01	4.5	-0.44	-0.3	0.46	0.3	

by 0.7 per cent for operatives and by 0.4 per cent for administrative, technical and clerical workers.

**Other industries**

Among the non-manufacturing industries surveyed, wages and salaries for both categories of worker in construction formed a higher percentage of cost than in manufacturing industry as a whole, while expenditure on private social welfare formed a smaller proportion. The cost of employers' liability insurance for operatives in the construction industry, representing 0.8 per cent of total costs, was twice the manufacturing average. The net effect of

selective employment tax in this industry represented 0.3 per cent of total costs for both operatives and administrative, technical and clerical workers. For mining and quarrying and gas, electricity and water, expenditure on private social welfare formed a higher proportion of total costs than in manufacturing industry for both categories of worker. Expenditure on payments in kind was relatively high in mining and quarrying, representing 4.5 per cent of total costs for operatives and 1.5 per cent for administrative, technical and clerical workers. The proportion of expenditure on employers' liability insurance for operatives in this industry was similar to that in the construction industry, that is, 0.8 per cent of total costs.

**Table 11 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—administrative, technical and clerical workers continued**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range**	GREAT BRITAIN											
		EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE		PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding salaries for administration)		TRAINING‡† (excluding salary elements)		TRAINING‡† (including salaries of trainees attending classes which are also included in col. (2))	
		Pence per hour (10)	As % of col. (1) (11)	Pence per hour (12)	As % of col. (1) (13)	Pence per hour (14)	As % of col. (1) (15)	Pence per hour (16)	As % of col. (1) (17)	Pence per hour (18)	As % of col. (1) (19)	Pence per hour (20)	As % of col. (1) (21)
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.61</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Food, drink and tobacco	Total	0.23	0.2	9.70	7.3	0.49	0.4	2.11	1.6	0.77	0.6	1.52	1.2
Coal and petroleum products††	Total	0.20	0.1	33.04	16.8	0.72	0.4	4.45	2.3	1.45	0.7	2.89	1.5
Chemicals and allied industries	Total	0.25	0.2	13.39	8.7	0.21	0.1	2.78	1.8	0.77	0.5	1.74	1.1
Metal manufacture	Total	0.25	0.2	13.39	8.7	0.21	0.1	2.78	1.8	0.77	0.5	1.74	1.1
Mechanical engineering	Total	0.27	0.2	11.03	7.7	0.28	0.2	2.72	1.9	0.92	0.6	1.73	1.2
Instrument engineering	Total	0.12	0.1	8.11	5.9	0.04	—	1.54	1.1	0.45	0.3	1.34	1.0
Electrical engineering	Total	0.11	0.1	6.45	4.7	0.05	—	1.52	1.1	0.63	0.5	2.15	1.6



Table 11 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—administrative, technical and clerical workers *continued*

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range**	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS			SALARIES‡		STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)		SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net)§		PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)	
		Pence per hour (1)	Pence per hour (2)	As % of col. (1) (3)	Pence per hour (4)	As % of col. (1) (5)	Pence per hour (6)	As % of col. (1) (7)	Pence per hour (8)	As % of col. (1) (9)		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	105.14	91.82	87.3	5.57	5.3	-0.33	-0.3	0.32	0.3		
	2	126.18	114.70	90.9	5.05	4.0	-0.49	-0.4	0.12	0.1		
	3	119.53	108.07	90.4	5.52	4.6	-2.55	-2.1	0.24	0.2		
	4	132.26	117.19	88.6	5.97	4.5	-1.94	-1.5	0.68	0.5		
	5	146.01	127.81	87.5	6.28	4.3	-3.34	-2.3	0.40	0.3		
<b>Total</b>		<b>136.48</b>	<b>120.58</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>5.99</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>-2.73</b>	<b>-2.0</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.3</b>		
Vehicles	1	132.04	118.08	89.4	5.81	4.4	-0.02	—	0.39	0.3		
	2	131.20	119.45	91.1	5.94	4.5	—	—	0.31	0.2		
	3	121.69	108.39	89.1	5.69	4.7	-0.32	-0.3	0.43	0.4		
	4	123.03	109.77	89.2	5.60	4.6	-0.25	-0.2	0.56	0.4		
	5	152.09	132.48	87.1	6.25	4.1	-0.23	-0.2	0.37	0.2		
<b>Total</b>		<b>148.36</b>	<b>129.60</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.23</b>	<b>-0.2</b>	<b>0.38</b>	<b>0.2</b>		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	128.82	116.49	90.4	5.63	4.4	-0.10	-0.1	0.18	0.1		
	2	123.19	109.68	89.0	5.53	4.5	-0.34	-0.3	0.54	0.4		
	3	117.72	104.73	89.0	5.70	4.8	-0.56	-0.5	0.32	0.3		
	4	120.34	105.31	87.5	5.36	4.5	-0.49	-0.4	0.26	0.2		
	5	126.23	110.70	87.7	5.64	4.5	-0.24	-0.2	0.20	0.2		
<b>Total</b>		<b>123.22</b>	<b>108.94</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>5.58</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-0.35</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.27</b>	<b>0.2</b>		
Textiles	1	126.20	113.97	90.3	5.59	4.4	-0.12	-0.1	0.20	0.2		
	2	114.32	102.38	89.6	5.42	4.7	-0.31	-0.3	0.25	0.2		
	3	111.67	99.18	88.8	5.36	4.8	-0.54	-0.5	0.30	0.3		
	4	115.55	102.69	88.9	5.29	4.6	-0.45	-0.4	0.33	0.3		
	5	133.40	116.48	87.3	6.01	4.5	-0.62	-0.5	0.89	0.7		
<b>Total</b>		<b>121.94</b>	<b>107.81</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>5.62</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.4</b>		
Leather, leather goods and fur††	<b>Total</b>	<b>131.15</b>	<b>117.44</b>	<b>89.5</b>	<b>5.35</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.32</b>	<b>0.2</b>		
Clothing and footwear	1	109.44	100.35	91.7	5.34	4.9	-0.20	-0.2	0.70	0.6		
	2	106.07	97.12	91.6	5.10	4.8	-0.34	-0.3	0.14	0.1		
	3	105.02	95.60	91.0	4.87	4.6	-0.52	-0.5	0.14	0.1		
	4	109.86	99.93	91.0	4.99	4.5	-0.52	-0.5	0.13	0.1		
	5	109.42	97.50	89.1	5.08	4.6	-0.71	-0.7	0.32	0.3		
<b>Total</b>		<b>107.73</b>	<b>97.54</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>5.05</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.28</b>	<b>0.3</b>		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1	119.52	107.24	89.7	5.58	4.7	-0.49	-0.4	0.13	0.1		
	2	121.01	107.22	88.6	5.47	4.5	-0.31	-0.3	0.18	0.2		
	3	123.79	107.93	87.2	5.50	4.4	-0.12	-0.1	0.30	0.2		
	4	126.10	111.23	88.2	5.68	4.5	-0.19	-0.2	0.23	0.2		
	5	140.40	122.10	87.0	5.57	4.0	-0.86	-0.6	0.60	0.4		
<b>Total</b>		<b>133.17</b>	<b>116.44</b>	<b>87.4</b>	<b>5.56</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>-0.60</b>	<b>-0.5</b>	<b>0.44</b>	<b>0.3</b>		
Timber, furniture, etc	1	127.35	117.38	92.2	5.47	4.3	-0.06	-0.1	0.30	0.2		
	2	121.40	109.70	90.4	5.58	4.6	-0.97	-0.8	0.13	0.1		
	3	125.24	112.22	89.6	5.66	4.5	-0.46	-0.4	0.22	0.2		
	4	120.22	107.47	89.4	5.48	4.6	-0.26	-0.2	0.23	0.2		
	5	143.21	125.81	87.9	6.45	4.5	-1.04	-0.7	0.34	0.2		
<b>Total</b>		<b>126.55</b>	<b>113.84</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-0.51</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.2</b>		
Paper, printing and publishing	1	123.34	110.30	89.4	5.70	4.6	-0.51	-0.4	0.17	0.1		
	2	132.92	117.82	88.6	5.91	4.5	-0.21	-0.2	0.39	0.3		
	3	122.91	108.29	88.1	5.55	4.5	-0.37	-0.3	0.44	0.4		
	4	133.75	115.86	86.6	6.00	4.5	-0.25	-0.2	1.55	1.2		
	5	149.84	133.59	89.2	6.00	4.0	-0.49	-0.3	0.57	0.4		
<b>Total</b>		<b>135.90</b>	<b>120.32</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>5.84</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>-0.41</b>	<b>-0.3</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.5</b>		
Other manufacturing industries	1	109.10	100.46	92.1	5.15	4.7	-0.73	-0.7	0.14	0.1		
	2	106.51	96.80	90.9	5.39	5.1	-0.86	-0.8	0.26	0.2		
	3	122.16	109.25	89.4	5.46	4.5	-0.45	-0.4	0.26	0.2		
	4	125.62	111.47	88.7	5.63	4.5	-0.39	-0.3	0.31	0.2		
	5	130.41	114.63	87.9	5.91	4.5	-0.57	-0.4	0.26	0.2		
<b>Total</b>		<b>125.37</b>	<b>111.22</b>	<b>88.7</b>	<b>5.69</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>-0.54</b>	<b>-0.4</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.2</b>		
Mining and quarrying†	<b>Total</b>	<b>182.47</b>	<b>131.53</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>6.33</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>-0.07</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.92</b>	<b>0.5</b>		
Construction	1	127.14	115.89	91.2	5.63	4.4	0.35	0.3	0.18	0.1		
	2	144.26	129.88	90.0	6.06	4.2	0.36	0.3	0.33	0.2		
	3	134.14	119.56	89.1	5.91	4.4	0.28	0.2	0.26	0.2		
	4	144.18	126.80	88.0	6.53	4.5	0.20	0.1	0.28	0.2		
	5	148.39	129.44	87.2	6.43	4.3	0.42	0.3	0.26	0.2		
<b>Total</b>		<b>141.34</b>	<b>125.04</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.2</b>		
Gas, electricity and water	<b>Total</b>	<b>147.19</b>	<b>122.26</b>	<b>83.1</b>	<b>6.17</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>0.80</b>	<b>0.5</b>		

\* The averages relate to all administrative, technical and clerical workers taken together, namely males and females and full-time and part-time workers. Not all of these employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 9) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared.

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

‡ Salaries paid to persons administering subsidised services and training and to trainers and trainees, including those attending classes, are included under "Salaries" and not in the separate items for "Subsidised services" and "Training (excluding salary elements)". However, in tables 11 and 17 a further entry shows training costs including the salaries of trainees attending training classes, this latter amount, of course, being also included in "Salaries".

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

|| The net cost, namely statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act, plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates received under the Redundancy Payments Act.

Table 11 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—administrative, technical and clerical workers *continued*

GREAT BRITAIN

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range**	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE		PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAYMENTS		PAYMENTS IN KIND		SUBSIDISED SERVICES‡ (excluding salaries for administration)		TRAINING‡†† (excluding salary elements)		TRAINING‡†† (including salaries of trainees attending classes which are also included in col. (2))	
		Pence per hour (10)	As % of col. (1) (11)	Pence per hour (12)	As % of col. (1) (13)	Pence per hour (14)	As % of col. (1) (15)	Pence per hour (16)	As % of col. (1) (17)	Pence per hour (18)	As % of col. (1) (19)	Pence per hour (20)	As % of col. (1) (21)
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1	0.50	0.5	5.41	5.1	0.96	0.9	0.34	0.3	0.56	0.5	0.56	0.5
	2	0.12	0.1	6.00	4.8	—	—	0.24	0.2	0.45	0.4	0.81	0.6
	3	0.23	0.2	6.37	5.3	0.01	—	1.16	1.0	0.46	0.4	1.09	0.9
	4	0.43	0.3	7.77	5.9	0.16	0.1	1.35	1.0	0.66	0.5	1.37	1.0
	5	0.38	0.3	11.77	8.1	0.22	0.2	1.36	0.9	1.14	0.8	1.75	1.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.34</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>9.63</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>0.19</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.21</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>1.48</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Vehicles	1	0.26	0.2	6.05	4.6	0.02	—	0.27	0.2	1.19	0.9	2.21	1.7
	2	0.17	0.1	4.64	3.5	0.10	0.1	0.47	0.4	0.12	0.1	0.17	0.1
	3	0.21	0.2	5.79	4.8	0.04	—	0.85	0.7	0.62	0.5	1.61	1.3
	4	0.25	0.2	5.29	4.3	0.06	0.1	1.12	0.9	0.62	0.5	1.09	0.9
	5	0.15	0.1	11.00	7.2	0.71	0.5	1.00	0.7	0.36	0.2	1.79	1.2
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>0.62</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.74</b>	<b>1.2</b>
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1	0.40	0.3	5.24	4.1	0.15	0.1	0.61	0.5	0.24	0.2	0.58	0.5
	2	0.28	0.2	5.85	4.8	0.22	0.2	0.91	0.7	0.51	0.4	1.13	0.9
	3	0.26	0.2	6.01	5.1	0.02	—	0.73	0.6	0.52	0.4	0.88	0.8
	4	0.28	0.2	7.64	6.3	0.07	0.1	1.63	1.4	0.28	0.2	0.96	0.8
	5	0.17	0.1	7.28	5.8	0.29	0.2	1.70	1.4	0.49	0.4	1.22	1.0
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>6.68</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.16</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.43</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.8</b>
Textiles	1	0.18	0.2	5.97	4.7	0.01	—	0.38	0.3	0.02	—	0.12	0.1
	2	0.16	0.1	5.54	4.8	0.26	0.2	0.46	0.4	0.17	0.2	0.36	0.3
	3	0.16	0.1	6.01	5.4	0.09	0.1	0.83	0.7	0.28	0.3	0.49	0.4
	4	0.18	0.2	6.21	5.4	0.06	—	0.90	0.8	0.34	0.3	0.68	0.6
	5	0.19	0.1	8.62	6.5	0.07	0.1	1.46	1.1	0.29	0.2	0.75	0.6
<b>Total</b>		<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>6.97</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>0.08</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.01</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.57</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Leather, leather goods and fur††	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.18</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>7.02</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>0.11</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.39</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.5</b>
Clothing and footwear	1	0.13	0.1	2.59	2.4	0.01	—	0.40	0.				



**Wages and salaries**

The largest category of labour cost, wages and salaries, is analysed in table 12 for operatives and table 13 for administrative, technical and clerical workers. Details are given of wages and salaries paid for holidays, other time off with pay, absence due to sickness and injury and attendance at training classes. The tables also show expenditure on bonuses paid at irregular intervals such as Christmas and year-end bonuses and production and profit-sharing bonuses paid only periodically. Costs per hour worked are shown for each item, and also the percentages they constituted of both total wages or salaries and total labour costs.

For manufacturing industry as a whole, the average expenditure on wages for operatives was 87.05 pence per hour and on salaries for administrative, technical and clerical workers 118.79 pence per hour. Payments for holidays, other time off with pay, absence due to sickness and injury and attendance at training classes totalled 8.33 pence per hour for operatives—representing 9.6 per cent of total wages and 8.9 per cent of total labour costs—and 13.10 pence per hour for administrative, technical and clerical workers—representing 11.0 per cent of total salaries and 9.6 per cent of total labour costs. Holiday payments accounted for 8.1 per cent of wages in the case of operatives and 8.5 per cent of salaries in the case of administrative, technical and clerical workers. Payments of wages to operatives absent from work because of sickness and injury constituted 0.6 per cent of total wages, and to trainees attending classes 0.7 per cent. Other time off with pay formed 0.2 per cent of total wages. Salaries paid to administrative, technical and clerical workers while absent from work because of sickness and injury, to trainees at training classes and for other time off with pay accounted for 1.5 per cent, 0.7 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively of total salaries.

In manufacturing industry as a whole payments of bonuses not on a regular basis in each pay period accounted for 0.6 per cent of total wages in the case of operatives and for 1.9 per cent of total salaries in the case of administrative, technical and clerical workers.

Among individual industries, operatives' wages were highest in mining and quarrying, averaging 116.18 pence per hour worked. The proportion that holiday payments

formed of total wages was also the highest at 13 per cent. Vehicles had the second highest wage costs with an average of 107.94 pence per hour. Salaries for administrative, technical and clerical workers were highest in coal and petroleum products with an average of 149.48 pence per hour, followed by metal manufacture with an average of 132.18 pence per hour. However, as mentioned earlier, variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 9) have to be borne in mind when comparisons are made between industries.

**Costs as an addition to pay for time worked**

Tables 14 (operatives) and 15 (administrative, technical and clerical workers) are comparable to table 6 (all employees) which appeared in the September 1975 *Gazette*. Wages or salaries for time worked have been taken as the base, and other categories of cost are shown as percentage additions. In manufacturing industry as a whole, total additional costs added a further 21.2 per cent to the wages bill for operatives and 28.4 per cent for administrative, technical and clerical workers. For both categories, holidays formed the largest additional item of cost, followed, in the case of operatives, by statutory national insurance contributions and private social welfare payments. For administrative, technical and clerical workers, the relative positions of these two items were reversed. For mining and quarrying, the pattern for operatives was different insofar as payments in kind, with an addition of 6.32 per cent to the wages bill, formed the second highest additional of cost, with statutory national insurance contributions third at 6.30 per cent.

**Costs as average annual amounts per employee**

Tables have also been compiled giving the results in terms of average annual amounts per employee. The averages for operatives are given in table 16 and those for administrative, technical and clerical workers in table 17. These figures have been compiled by dividing total labour costs in the year by the average numbers employed in the year, part-time workers being treated as full "units" in the calculations. As mentioned earlier in this article, the figures for different industries can be affected by variations in the composition of the labour force and also by differences in the 12 month periods covered by the returns.

**Table 12 Analysis of wages in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—operatives GREAT BRITAIN**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL WAGES pence per hour (1)	WAGES (INCLUDED IN COL. (1)) PAID FOR														
		Holidays†				Other time off with pay‡			Absence due to sickness and injury			Attendance at training classes			Periodic bonuses§	
		pence per hour (2)	% of col. (1) (3)	% of total labour costs (4)	pence per hour (5)	% of col. (1) (6)	% of total labour costs (7)	pence per hour (8)	% of col. (1) (9)	% of total labour costs (10)	pence per hour (11)	% of col. (1) (12)	% of total labour costs (13)	pence per hour (14)	% of col. (1) (15)	% of total labour costs (16)
All manufacturing industries	87.05	7.01	8.1	7.4	0.17	0.2	0.2	0.53	0.6	0.6	0.62	0.7	0.7	0.49	0.6	0.5
Food, drink and tobacco	81.08	5.98	7.4	6.6	0.10	0.1	0.1	1.16	1.4	1.3	0.36	0.5	0.4	0.95	1.2	1.1
Coal and petroleum products	104.66	10.14	9.7	8.2	0.14	0.1	0.1	1.72	1.6	1.4	2.33	2.2	1.9	0.21	0.2	0.2
Chemicals and allied industries	90.26	7.14	7.9	7.0	0.25	0.3	0.3	2.10	2.3	2.1	0.76	0.8	0.8	1.44	1.6	1.4
Metal manufacture	98.90	7.83	7.9	7.2	0.03	—	—	0.21	0.2	0.2	0.88	0.9	0.8	0.19	0.2	0.2
Mechanical engineering	89.53	7.37	8.2	7.6	0.12	0.1	0.1	0.28	0.3	0.3	0.97	1.1	1.0	0.33	0.4	0.3
Instrument engineering	85.65	7.70	9.0	8.0	0.30	0.4	0.3	1.18	1.4	1.2	0.85	1.0	0.9	1.59	1.9	1.7
Electrical engineering	81.50	7.41	9.1	8.3	0.23	0.3	0.3	0.67	0.8	0.8	0.88	1.1	1.0	0.19	0.2	0.2
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	94.27	6.56	7.0	6.5	0.17	0.2	0.2	0.08	0.1	0.1	1.21	1.3	1.2	0.56	0.6	0.6
Vehicles	107.94	8.65	8.0	7.4	0.66	0.6	0.6	0.28	0.3	0.2	0.80	0.7	0.7	0.19	0.2	0.2
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	79.56	6.43	8.1	7.4	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.30	0.4	0.4	0.47	0.6	0.5	0.35	0.4	0.4
Textiles	71.50	6.03	8.4	7.8	0.04	0.1	0.1	0.28	0.4	0.4	0.17	0.2	0.2	0.31	0.4	0.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	63.67	5.01	7.9	7.3	0.02	—	—	0.13	0.2	0.2	0.14	0.2	0.2	0.29	0.5	0.4
Clothing and footwear	59.55	4.88	8.2	7.6	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.09	0.2	0.1	0.19	0.3	0.3	0.15	0.3	0.2
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	88.64	6.57	7.4	6.8	0.08	0.1	0.1	0.27	0.3	0.3	0.31	0.4	0.3	0.45	0.5	0.5
Timber, furniture, etc.	86.57	6.17	7.1	6.6	0.09	0.1	0.1	0.33	0.4	0.4	0.31	0.4	0.3	0.85	1.0	0.9
Paper, printing and publishing	76.09	7.78	8.1	7.4	0.04	0.1	—	0.51	0.5	0.5	0.37	0.4	0.4	1.00	1.0	1.0
Other manufacturing industries	80.80	6.56	8.1	7.4	0.12	0.2	0.1	0.27	0.3	0.3	0.45	0.6	0.5	0.23	0.3	0.3
Mining and quarrying	116.18	15.12	13.0	11.0	0.07	0.1	0.1	2.43	2.1	1.8	1.26	1.1	0.9	0.17	0.2	0.1
Construction	90.67	5.36	5.9	5.4	0.04	0.1	—	0.23	0.3	0.2	0.39	0.4	0.4	0.24	0.3	0.2
Gas, electricity and water	99.69	8.36	8.4	7.2	0.22	0.2	0.2	2.74	2.8	2.4	2.74	2.8	2.4	0.02	—	—

\* The averages relate to all operatives taken together, namely males and females and full-time and part-time workers. Not all of these employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 9) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared.

† Includes holiday bonuses.

‡ Includes wages paid in lieu of notice.

§ Bonuses which are not paid regularly in each pay period, but are paid at longer intervals, for example, Christmas and year-end bonuses, production and profit-sharing bonuses paid only periodically.

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

— Nil or negligible.

**Table 13 Analysis of salaries in 1973 (average hourly amount per employee\*)—administrative, technical and clerical workers GREAT BRITAIN**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	TOTAL SALARIES pence per hour (1)	SALARIES (INCLUDED IN COL. (1)) PAID FOR														
		Holidays†				Other time off with pay‡			Absence due to sickness and injury			Attendance at training classes			Periodic bonuses§	
		pence per hour (2)	% of col. (1) (3)	% of total labour costs (4)	pence per hour (5)	% of col. (1) (6)	% of total labour costs (7)	pence per hour (8)	% of col. (1) (9)	% of total labour costs (10)	pence per hour (11)	% of col. (1) (12)	% of total labour costs (13)	pence per hour (14)	% of col. (1) (15)	% of total labour costs (16)
All manufacturing industries	118.79	10.13	8.5	7.5	0.31	0.3	0.2	1.80	1.5	1.3	0.86	0.7	0.6	2.31	1.9	1.7
Food, drink and tobacco	113.30	9.50	8.4	7.2	0.31	0.3	0.2	1.69	1.5	1.3	0.75	0.7	0.6	3.34	3.0	2.5
Coal and petroleum products	149.48	13.63	9.1	6.9	0.36	0.2	0.2	1.87	1.2	0.9	1.44	1.0	0.7	0.63	0.4	0.3
Chemicals and allied industries	130.17	11.27	8.7	7.3	0.43	0.3	0.3	2.45	1.9	1.6	0.98	0.8	0.6	5.28	4.1	3.4
Metal manufacture	132.18	11.12	8.4	7.4	0.13	0.1	0.1	2.33	1.8	1.6	1.14	0.9	0.8	1.01	0.8	0.7
Mechanical engineering	111.43	9.43	8.5	7.6	0.27	0.2	0.2	1.42	1.3	1.1	0.71	0.6	0.6	1.48	1.3	1.2
Instrument engineering	120.25	9.90	8.2	7.2	0.22	0.2	0.2	1.80	1.5	1.3	0.89	0.7	0.7	3.67	3.1	2.7
Electrical engineering	118.00	10.23	8.7	7.7	0.37	0.3	0.3	2.00	1.7	1.5	1.30	1.1	1.0	1.12	1.0	0.9
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	120.58	10.63	8.8	7.8	0.27	0.2	0.2	1.59	1.3	1.2	0.59	0.5	0.4	1.75	1.5	1.3
Vehicles	129.60	11.58	8.9	7.8	0.66	0.5	0.4	2.79	2.2	1.9	1.34	1.0	0.9	0.80	0.6	0.5
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	108.94	9.06	8.3	7.4	0.17	0.2	0.1	1.26	1.2	1.0	0.58	0.5	0.5	2.30	2.1	1.9
Textiles	107.81	8.92	8.3	7.3	0.14	0.1	0.1	1.20	1.1	1.0	0.31	0.3	0.3	2.88	2.7	2.4
Leather, leather goods and fur	117.43	8.93	7.6	6.8	0.21	0.2	0.2	1.03	0.9	0.8	0.27	0.2	0.2	10.52	9.0	8.0
Clothing and footwear	97.54	7.52	7.7	7.0	0.13	0.1	0.1	0.84	0.9	0.8	0.20	0.2	0.2	2.65	2.7	2.5
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	116.44	9.36	8.0	7.0	0.18	0.2	0.1	1.33	1.1	1.0	0.69	0.6	0.5	4.16	3.6	3.1
Timber, furniture, etc.	113.84	9.02	7.9	7.1	0.20	0.2	0.2	0.88	0.8	0.7	0.21	0.2	0.2	5.50	4.8	4.4
Paper, printing and publishing	120.32	10.46	8.7	7.7	0.21	0.2	0.2	1.38	1.1	1.0	0.55	0.5	0.4	2.21	1.8	1.6
Other manufacturing industries	111.22	9.28	8.3	7.4	0.23	0.2	0.2	1.31	1.2	1.0	0.44	0.4	0.4	2.05	1.9	1.6
Mining and quarrying	131.53	11.30	8.6	6.2	0.95	0.7	0.5	2.49	1.9	1.4	1.02	0.8	0.6	0.81	0.6	0.4
Construction	125.04	10.14	8.1	7.2	0.30	0.2	0.2	1.19	1.0	0.8	0.67	0.5	0.5	4.82	3.9	3.4
Gas, electricity and water	122.26	11.58	9.5	7.9	0.09	0.1	0.1	2.71	2.2	1.8	1.40	1.1	1.0	0.15	0.1	0.1

\* The averages relate to all administrative, technical and clerical workers taken together, namely males and females and full-time and part-time workers. Not all of these employees, however, would have been affected by every type of expenditure. The variations in the composition of the labour force (see table 9) must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared.

† Includes holiday bonuses.

‡ Includes salaries paid in lieu of notice.

§ Bonuses which are not paid regularly in each pay period, but are paid at longer intervals, for example, Christmas and year-end bonuses, production and profit-sharing bonuses paid only periodically.

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



Table 14 Labour costs (other than wages for time worked) expressed as a percentage addition to wages for time worked\*—operatives

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						
	WAGES FOR			STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)	SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net)§	PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE
	Holidays†	Other time off with pay‡	Absence due to sickness and injury				
per cent (1)	per cent (2)	per cent (3)	per cent (4)	per cent (5)	per cent (6)	per cent (7)	
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>8.91</b>	<b>0.21</b>	<b>0.67</b>	<b>6.41</b>	<b>-0.81</b>	<b>0.35</b>	<b>0.49</b>
Food, drink and tobacco	8.14	0.14	1.58	6.41	-0.69	0.48	0.30
Coal and petroleum products	11.23	0.16	1.90	6.10	-1.36	0.59	0.48
Chemicals and allied industries	8.93	0.31	2.62	6.32	-1.33	0.58	0.54
Metal manufacture	8.70	0.03	0.23	6.09	-1.20	0.34	0.98
Mechanical engineering	9.12	0.15	0.35	6.40	-0.75	0.35	0.59
Instrument engineering	10.18	0.39	1.56	6.67	-0.61	0.42	0.34
Electrical engineering	10.24	0.32	0.93	6.79	-0.88	0.35	0.20
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7.60	0.19	0.09	6.27	-2.88	0.38	0.93
Vehicles	8.87	0.68	0.29	6.03	-0.33	0.27	0.37
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	8.89	0.07	0.42	6.72	-0.57	0.31	0.57
Textiles	9.28	0.06	0.44	6.98	-0.82	0.30	0.38
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.58	0.03	0.21	7.10	-0.89	0.28	0.50
Clothing and footwear	8.97	0.08	0.16	7.31	-1.02	0.24	0.19
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	8.07	0.09	0.33	6.45	-0.72	0.31	0.44
Timber, furniture, etc	7.74	0.11	0.41	6.24	-0.69	0.33	0.46
Paper, printing and publishing	8.90	0.05	0.59	5.88	-0.50	0.34	0.42
Other manufacturing industries	8.94	0.16	0.37	6.65	-0.85	0.28	0.57
Mining and quarrying**	15.54	0.07	2.50	6.30	-0.15	0.95	1.12
Construction	6.33	0.05	0.28	6.00	0.30	0.23	0.96
Gas, electricity and water	9.76	0.26	3.20	6.58	—	1.15	0.28

Note: The calculations have been made on the basis of average costs per hour—see note marked with an asterisk (\*) to table 10.  
 \* Payment for time worked includes overtime, bonuses (whether paid regularly or at infrequent intervals) and payments made under guaranteed week arrangements. It excludes payments for holidays (including holiday bonuses), other time off with pay,

payments made during sickness absence, etc, wages paid to trainees while attending training classes and payments in lieu of notice.  
 † Includes holiday bonuses.  
 ‡ Includes wages paid in lieu of notice.

Table 15 Labour costs (other than salaries for time worked) expressed as a percentage addition to salaries for time worked\*—administrative, technical and clerical workers

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN						
	SALARIES FOR			STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS (excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)	SELECTIVE EMPLOYMENT TAX (net)§	PROVISION FOR REDUNDANCY (net)	EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY INSURANCE
	Holidays†	Other time off with pay‡	Absence due to sickness and injury				
per cent (1)	per cent (2)	per cent (3)	per cent (4)	per cent (5)	per cent (6)	per cent (7)	
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>9.59</b>	<b>0.30</b>	<b>1.70</b>	<b>5.55</b>	<b>-0.49</b>	<b>0.51</b>	<b>0.20</b>
Food, drink and tobacco	9.40	0.31	1.67	5.64	-0.27	0.58	0.23
Coal and petroleum products	10.31	0.28	1.41	4.71	-0.40	1.06	0.15
Chemicals and allied industries	9.80	0.38	2.13	5.19	-0.62	1.24	0.22
Metal manufacture	9.46	0.11	1.99	5.20	-1.01	0.30	0.31
Mechanical engineering	9.47	0.27	1.43	5.81	-0.52	0.38	0.25
Instrument engineering	9.21	0.21	1.67	5.75	-0.30	0.54	0.11
Electrical engineering	9.83	0.35	1.92	5.77	-0.42	0.44	0.11
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	9.89	0.25	1.48	5.57	-2.54	0.36	0.32
Vehicles	10.23	0.58	2.46	5.45	-0.21	0.33	0.14
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	9.26	0.17	1.29	5.70	-0.36	0.28	0.26
Textiles	9.17	0.14	1.24	5.78	-0.51	0.53	0.18
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.35	0.19	0.96	5.00	-0.56	0.30	0.17
Clothing and footwear	8.60	0.15	0.96	5.77	-0.59	0.32	0.13
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	8.92	0.18	1.27	5.31	-0.57	0.42	0.18
Timber, furniture, etc	8.72	0.20	0.85	5.49	-0.49	0.23	0.26
Paper, printing and publishing	9.71	0.20	1.28	5.42	-0.38	0.57	0.18
Other manufacturing industries	9.28	0.23	1.31	5.70	-0.54	0.26	0.24
Mining and quarrying**	9.77	0.82	2.15	5.47	-0.06	0.80	0.27
Construction	9.00	0.27	1.06	5.48	0.31	0.23	0.34
Gas, electricity and water	10.87	0.09	2.55	5.80	—	0.75	0.19

Note: The calculations have been made on the basis of average costs per hour—see note marked with an asterisk (\*) to table 11.  
 \* Payment for time worked includes overtime, bonuses (whether paid regularly or at infrequent intervals) and payments made under guaranteed week arrangements. It excludes payments for holidays (including holiday bonuses), other time off with pay,

payments made during sickness absence, etc, salaries paid to trainees while attending training classes and payments in lieu of notice.  
 † Includes holiday bonuses.  
 ‡ Includes salaries paid in lieu of notice.

Table 14 Labour costs (other than wages for time worked) expressed as a percentage addition to wages for time worked\*—operatives continued

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN										
	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE					PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES	TRAINING†	TOTAL ADDITIONAL COSTS	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	
	Super-annuation and private pension funds	Provision for sickness and industrial accidents	Direct pensions, lump sum payments, ex-gratia payments, etc	Other voluntary payments (eg Provident Funds)	Total private social welfare						
per cent (8)	per cent (9)	per cent (10)	per cent (11)	per cent (12)	per cent (13)	per cent (14)	per cent (15)	per cent (16)	per cent (17)		
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>2.11</b>	<b>0.07</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>2.39</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>1.24</b>	<b>21.21</b>	<b>All manufacturing industries</b>
Food, drink and tobacco	2.95	0.03	0.49	—	3.46	0.37	2.16	0.02	0.76	23.11	Food, drink and tobacco
Coal and petroleum products	7.78	0.01	1.05	0.02	8.86	1.94	3.29	0.20	3.44	36.63	Coal and petroleum products
Chemicals and allied industries	4.87	0.02	0.39	0.02	5.30	0.08	2.44	0.04	1.36	27.15	Chemicals and allied industries
Metal manufacture	3.10	0.20	0.11	0.01	3.41	0.01	0.92	0.02	1.85	21.36	Metal manufacture
Mechanical engineering	1.40	0.06	0.13	0.01	1.59	0.01	1.05	0.01	1.70	20.56	Mechanical engineering
Instrument engineering	4.56	0.03	0.26	0.01	4.86	0.05	1.34	—	1.57	26.63	Instrument engineering
Electrical engineering	1.81	0.05	0.10	0.01	1.98	0.03	1.59	—	1.75	23.44	Electrical engineering
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	0.54	0.04	0.09	0.01	0.68	0.01	0.55	—	2.56	16.38	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Vehicles	2.00	0.18	0.08	0.03	2.28	0.06	0.77	0.01	1.03	20.32	Vehicles
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1.42	0.02	0.19	0.03	1.66	0.05	1.16	—	1.13	20.41	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
Textiles	0.83	0.02	0.19	—	1.04	0.01	1.10	0.01	0.58	19.35	Textiles
Leather, leather goods and fur	0.74	0.02	0.22	0.01	0.99	0.01	0.80	0.01	0.56	18.17	Leather, leather goods and fur
Clothing and footwear	0.52	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.66	0.04	1.05	0.01	0.64	18.32	Clothing and footwear
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	1.21	0.04	0.14	0.02	1.41	0.03	1.16	0.01	0.79	18.36	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Timber, furniture, etc	0.71	0.03	0.12	—	0.87	0.01	0.91	0.01	0.86	17.25	Timber, furniture, etc
Paper, printing and publishing	2.83	0.05	0.27	0.01	3.16	0.06	1.02	0.03	0.81	20.73	Paper, printing and publishing
Other manufacturing industries	1.47	0.05	0.19	0.01	1.72	0.11	1.42	—	1.18	20.55	Other manufacturing industries
Mining and quarrying**	3.78	0.23	0.04	—	4.06	6.32	2.71	0.82	1.62	41.04	Mining and quarrying**
Construction	0.33	0.05	0.04	—	0.42	—	0.94	0.01	0.89	16.40	Construction
Gas, electricity and water	6.00	—	1.67	—	7.68	0.07	1.52	0.12	4.30	34.80	Gas, electricity and water

§ The net cost after allowance has been made for refunds, regional payments and/or regional employment premiums. SET was abolished with effect from April 2, 1973 but manufacturing industries in development areas still continued to receive regional employment premium.  
 ¶ The net cost, namely, statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act, plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates

received under the Redundancy Payments Act.  
 † Figures for training include levies paid to less grants received from industrial training boards.  
 \*\* Includes the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens.  
 — Nil or negligible.

Table 15 Labour costs (other than salaries for time worked) expressed as a percentage addition to salaries for time worked\*—administrative, technical and clerical workers continued

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	GREAT BRITAIN										
	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE					PAYMENTS IN KIND	SUBSIDISED SERVICES	TRAINING†	TOTAL ADDITIONAL COSTS	Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	
	Super-annuation and private pension funds	Provision for sickness and industrial accidents	Direct pensions, lump sum payments, ex-gratia payments, etc	Other voluntary payments (eg Provident Funds)	Total private social welfare						
per cent (8)	per cent (9)	per cent (10)	per cent (11)	per cent (12)	per cent (13)	per cent (14)	per cent (15)	per cent (16)	per cent (17)		
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>7.32</b>	<b>0.03</b>	<b>0.66</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>8.07</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>1.40</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>1.39</b>	<b>28.42</b>	<b>All manufacturing industries</b>
Food, drink and tobacco	8.30	0.06	1.19	0.04	9.59	0.49	2.08	0.11	1.50	31.22	Food, drink and tobacco
Coal and petroleum products	19.79	0.01	5.04	0.16	24.99	0.55	3.37	0.79	2.19	48.62	Coal and petroleum products
Chemicals and allied industries	10.32	0.03	1.24	0.05	11.64	0.19	2.41	0.32	1.52	34.10	Chemicals and allied industries
Metal manufacture	7.27	0.02	0.36	0.04	7.68	0.03	1.28	0.06	1.91	27.26	Metal manufacture
Mechanical engineering	5.59	0.03	0.32	0.02	5.95	0.06	1.02	0.04	1.24	25.36	Mechanical engineering
Instrument engineering	7.16	0.02	0.36	0.02	7.55	0.03	1.43	0.04	1.25	27.45	Instrument engineering
Electrical engineering	5.75	0.01	0.14	0.04	5.94	0.06	1.45	0.04	1.88	27.33	Electrical engineering
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	7.16	—	1.78	0.02	8.96	0.17	1.13	0.09	1.37	26.96	Shipbuilding and marine engineering
Vehicles	8.60	0.02	0.24	0.22	9.07	0.55	0.87	0.03	1.54	31.01	Vehicles
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	6.03	0.03	0.70	0.07	6.82	0.17	1.29	0.05	1.03	25.91	Metal goods not elsewhere specified
Textiles	6.57	0.03	0.54	0.03	7.17	0.08	1.03	0.11	0.59	25.40	Textiles
Leather, leather goods and fur	5.84	0.18	0.50	0.04	6.56	0.11	0.88	0.03	0.62	22.58	Leather, leather goods and fur
Clothing and footwear	4.44	0.04	0.41	0.03	4.91	0.09	0.79	0.03	0.44	21.57	Clothing and footwear
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	8.00	0.02	0.59	0.04	8.65	0.10	1.29	0.11	1.23	26.98	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Timber, furniture, etc	5.02	0.07	0.35	0.03	5.47	0.06	0.76	0.01	0.70	22.25	Timber, furniture, etc
Paper, printing and publishing	6.07	0.03	0.79	0.03	6.93	0.18	1.10	0.09	0.97	26.16	Paper, printing and publishing
Other manufacturing industries	5.92	0.05	0.48	0.04	6.48	0.14	1.27	0.07	1.06	25.43	Other manufacturing industries
Mining and quarrying**	26.90	0.02	5.10	0.01	32.03	2.31	2.69	0.14	1.38	57.63	Mining and quarrying**
Construction	5.69	0.05	0.38	0.03	6.15	0.11	1.07	0.04	1.36	25.38	Construction
Gas, electricity and water	12.45	—	1.63	0.01	14.09	0.09	1.67	0.14	2.15	38.25	Gas, electricity and water

§ The net cost after allowance has been made for refunds, regional payments and/or regional employment premiums. SET was abolished with effect from April 2, 1973 but manufacturing industries in development areas still continued to receive regional employment premium.  
 ¶ The net cost, namely, statutory contributions under the Redundancy Payments Act, plus statutory and voluntary payments made to redundant employees less rebates

received under the Redundancy Payments Act.  
 † Figures for training include levies paid to less grants received from industrial training boards.  
 \*\* Includes the ancillary activities of the National Coal Board, excepting coke ovens.  
 — Nil or negligible.



Table 16 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average annual amount per employee\*)—operatives

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range **	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES †	STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	SELEC-TIVE EMPLOY-MENT TAX (net) §	PRO-VISION FOR REDUN-DANCY (net)	EM-PLOYERS' LIABILITY INSUR-ANCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAY-MENTS	PAY-MENTS IN KIND	SUBSI-DISED SERVICES ‡	TRAIN-ING ††	TRAIN-ING ††	GREAT BRITAIN	
													(excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)	(excluding wages for adminis-tration)
		£ (1)	£ (2)	£ (3)	£ (4)	£ (5)	£ (6)	£ (7)	£ (8)	£ (9)	£ (10)	£ (11)		
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,818.9</b>	<b>1,659.4</b>	<b>96.2</b>	<b>-12.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>19.0</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>18.6</b>		
Food, drink and tobacco	Total	1,711.5	1,533.9	89.2	-9.6	6.7	4.2	48.1	5.2	30.1	3.8	10.6		
Coal and petroleum products ††	Total	2,453.6	2,080.9	109.5	-24.4	10.7	8.6	159.1	34.8	59.1	15.4	61.7		
Chemicals and allied industries	Total	1,982.3	1,758.7	98.5	-20.7	9.0	8.4	82.6	1.3	38.0	6.4	21.2		
Metal manufacture	Total	2,119.8	1,920.6	106.3	-21.0	5.9	17.0	59.6	0.1	16.1	15.1	32.3		
Mechanical engineering	Total	1,930.3	1,774.3	102.5	-12.1	5.6	9.4	25.5	0.2	16.8	8.1	27.3		
Instrument engineering	Total	1,720.4	1,538.6	90.6	-8.3	5.8	2.7	66.1	0.8	18.2	6.0	21.4		
Electrical engineering	Total	1,628.4	1,486.9	89.6	-11.7	4.6	4.5	26.1	0.4	20.9	7.1	23.1		
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Total	1,953.2	1,834.2	105.2	-48.3	6.4	15.6	11.5	0.2	9.2	19.3	42.9		
Vehicles	Total	2,237.7	2,057.9	112.2	-6.2	5.0	6.9	42.4	1.1	14.3	4.1	19.2		
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Total	1,658.8	1,515.5	92.6	-7.8	4.3	7.9	22.9	0.7	16.0	6.7	15.6		
Textiles	Total	1,442.8	1,330.3	84.4	-10.0	3.7	4.6	12.6	0.2	13.3	3.7	7.0		
Leather, leather goods and furs ††	Total	1,280.5	1,181.9	76.9	-9.6	3.0	5.4	10.7	0.1	8.7	3.4	6.1		
Clothing and footwear	Total	1,083.2	1,003.1	66.9	-9.4	2.2	1.8	6.0	0.4	9.6	2.6	5.8		

Table 16 Analysis of total labour costs in 1973 (average annual amount per employee\*)—operatives continued

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Size range **	TOTAL LABOUR COSTS	WAGES †	STATUTORY NATIONAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS	SELEC-TIVE EMPLOY-MENT TAX (net) §	PRO-VISION FOR REDUN-DANCY (net)	EM-PLOYERS' LIABILITY INSUR-ANCE	PRIVATE SOCIAL WELFARE PAY-MENTS	PAY-MENTS IN KIND	SUBSI-DISED SERVICES ‡	TRAIN-ING ††	TRAIN-ING ††	GREAT BRITAIN	
													(excluding selective employment tax and Redundancy Fund contributions)	(excluding wages for adminis-tration)
		£ (1)	£ (2)	£ (3)	£ (4)	£ (5)	£ (6)	£ (7)	£ (8)	£ (9)	£ (10)	£ (11)		
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Total	1,952.5	1,796.2	106.4	-12.0	5.0	7.3	23.2	0.5	19.1	6.8	13.0		
Timber, furniture, etc	Total	1,876.5	1,739.0	99.9	-11.1	5.3	7.3	13.9	0.1	14.6	7.5	13.7		
Paper, printing and publishing	Total	2,091.3	1,904.9	101.9	-8.7	5.9	7.2	54.7	1.0	17.7	6.7	14.1		
Other manufacturing industries	Total	1,671.1	1,526.6	92.2	-11.8	3.9	7.9	23.9	1.0	19.7	7.8	16.3		
Mining and quarrying †	Total	1,966.4	1,664.7	87.9	-2.1	13.3	15.6	56.6	88.1	37.8	4.5	22.6		
Construction	Total	2,256.0	2,076.0	116.3	5.9	4.5	18.7	8.1	0.1	18.2	8.3	17.3		
Gas, electricity and water	Total	2,296.5	1,983.4	112.1	-	19.5	4.7	130.8	1.3	25.9	18.8	73.2		

\* Average annual figures were calculated by dividing employers' expenditure in respect of operatives for the year by the average number of operatives on the payrolls during the year. The employees included both males and females, and full-time and part-time workers, the latter treated as full "units". Thus variations in the composition of the labour force must be borne in mind when figures for different industries are compared. Information on the proportions of men, boys, women and girls are shown in table 9. The annual census of employment results for June 1973 (see May 1974 issue of the Gazette, pages 401-403) give information about the numbers of full-time and part-time workers but not separately for operatives. It should be also noted that not all of these employees would be affected by every type of expenditure.

See footnotes to table 10.







# New estimates of employment on a continuous basis: United Kingdom

## Employees in employment by industry 1959-1974

A NEW series showing the numbers of employees in employment on a consistent basis for Great Britain was published in the March 1975 issue of this *Gazette*, together with a full description of the method used to remove the discontinuities which appeared in the earlier series.

A similar series for Northern Ireland has been prepared by the Department of Manpower Services. In the tables that follow the Northern Ireland series has been combined with that for Great Britain to obtain a new series for the United Kingdom.

**Table 1 Continuous employment estimates: all-industry summary**

Employees in employment: United Kingdom THOUSANDS

	All industries and services			Index of Production industries			Manufacturing industries		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1959	14,102	7,315	21,417	7,975	2,690	10,664	5,505	2,566	8,071
1960	14,314	7,579	21,894	8,170	2,815	10,985	5,731	2,688	8,418
1961	14,482	7,745	22,228	8,285	2,849	11,134	5,822	2,714	8,535
1962	14,590	7,858	22,447	8,270	2,804	11,074	5,792	2,664	8,456
1963	14,613	7,892	22,505	8,198	2,751	10,949	5,713	2,609	8,322
1964	14,746	8,066	22,812	8,298	2,796	11,094	5,798	2,652	8,450
1965	14,856	8,223	23,080	8,405	2,813	11,218	5,901	2,660	8,561
1966	14,843	8,410	23,253	8,391	2,838	11,230	5,905	2,679	8,584
1967	14,504	8,303	22,808	8,145	2,709	10,854	5,766	2,552	8,319
1968	14,306	8,344	22,650	7,972	2,690	10,662	5,709	2,531	8,240
1969	14,184	8,436	22,619	7,938	2,717	10,655	5,797	2,556	8,353
1970	14,002	8,470	22,472	7,792	2,683	10,475	5,815	2,524	8,339
1971	13,714	8,408	22,122	7,527	2,564	10,090	5,651	2,405	8,056
1972	13,608	8,512	22,120	7,335	2,478	9,812	5,463	2,315	7,778
1973	13,771	8,891	22,662	7,382	2,533	9,915	5,466	2,363	7,828
1974	13,659	9,131	22,790	7,305	2,590	9,895	5,456	2,415	7,871

**Notes to table 2**

For Northern Ireland, and therefore for the United Kingdom as a whole, only combined figures are available for certain industries. The details are:  
 1 "Other mining and quarrying" includes "Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction" in 1973 and 1974.  
 2 "Other drink industries" includes "Soft drinks" from 1959 to 1972 inclusive.  
 3 "Other chemical industries" includes "Dye stuffs and pigments" from 1959 to 1973 inclusive.  
 4 "Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc" includes "Hand tools and implements" from 1959 to 1973 inclusive.  
 5 "Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified" includes "Paper and board", and, for 1973 only, "Manufactured stationery".  
 6 "Miscellaneous manufacturing industries" includes (a) "Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc" from 1959 to 1970 inclusive, and (b) "Brushes and brooms" for 1971 and 1972 only.

**Table 2 Continuous employment estimates: individual industries**

Employees in employment: United Kingdom THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	M	623	599	571	548	547	520	476	454	419	397	373	354	329	327	319	310
	F	145	144	141	139	144	137	129	128	122	122	119	114	105	102	116	108
	T	768	743	712	687	691	657	605	582	542	519	492	468	434	429	434	417
Agriculture and horticulture	M	588	565	538	515	515	489	446	424	389	370	347	328	304	302	294	286
	F	143	142	139	137	142	136	128	126	121	120	117	112	103	100	114	106
	T	731	707	677	653	657	624	573	550	510	491	465	440	407	403	408	392
Forestry	M	20	20	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	16	15	15	14	14	13	13
	F	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	T	22	21	21	21	20	19	19	19	19	17	16	17	16	15	15	15
Fishing	M	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	10
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	15	15	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	12	11	11	11	11	12	10
Mining and quarrying	M	803	740	707	685	657	630	597	550	526	463	421	395	381	365	349	335
	F	21	20	20	20	19	19	20	20	19	18	17	15	15	15	14	14
	T	824	760	727	705	676	649	617	569	545	481	437	410	396	379	363	349
Coal mining	M	742	679	647	626	599	572	540	494	470	411	369	346	335	319	305	290
	F	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	13	12	11	11	11	11	10	10
	T	759	696	663	642	614	588	556	509	485	425	381	357	346	330	315	300
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	M	27	27	27	26	26	26	26	25	24	21	20	20	18	17	17	18
	F	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	T	28	28	28	27	27	28	28	26	26	23	22	22	20	19	19	20
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction*	M	18	18	19	19	19	19	19	19	20	20	20	19	19	18	18	19
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	T	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	21	22	22	22	21	20	20	20	21
Petroleum and natural gas	M	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
	T	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Other mining and quarrying*	M	14	13	13	12	11	10	10	10	10	9	11	9	8	8	8	8
	F	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	2	2
	T	15	14	13	12	12	11	11	10	10	10	12	9	9	9	10	10
Food, drink and tobacco	M	451	453	462	472	470	468	474	473	470	458	465	472	465	458	450	452
	F	321	325	331	331	324	322	321	324	318	314	317	320	305	297	303	314
	T	771	779	793	802	793	790	795	797	788	772	782	792	770	756	754	766
Grain milling	M	28	28	28	29	28	28	27	27	26	25	24	23	20	20	19	18
	F	7	6	6	7	7	7	6	7	6	6	6	6	5	6	5	5
	T	34	34	35	35	35	34	33	34	32	31	29	28	25	25	24	23
Bread and flour confectionery	M	87	89	91	97	97	98	98	96	95	92	92	89	85	81	78	74
	F	40	42	44	46	46	46	48	48	47	47	47	48	49	45	45	42
	T	127	131	135	143	142	143	146	144	143	138	139	136	134	126	123	116
Biscuits	M	19	18	19	18	17	17	17	17	18	18	19	18	18	17	17	16
	F	37	35	36	36	33	32	31	31	31	31	30	30	29	27	28	28
	T	56	53	54	54	50	48	48	48	49	49	49	48	46	44	44	44
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	M	37	37	39	42	43	43	46	47	47	47	47	47	48	50	61	61
	F	69	71	76	80	81	83	87	88	89	89	96	103	108	113	115	118
	T	106	108	115	122	124	126	133	135	136	136	143	151	156	163	176	179
Milk and milk products	M	42	44	44	42	41	40	41	42	41	39	40	46	48	48	47	47
	F	60	61	63	60	59	57	58	60	59	57	58	63	65	65	64	66
	T	102	105	107	102	100	99	99	101	100	97	103	111	113	113	111	113
Sugar	M	13	12	12	12	12	11	12	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	9
	F	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
	T	17	16	16	16	15	15	15	14	14	13	13	13	13	13	13	12
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	M	40	40	41	41	40	39	39	40	40	37	38	36	34	34	34	33
	F	59	60	61	58	54	50	52	50	47	48	45	39	39	41	42	42
	T	99	101	102	99	94	93	91	90	87	85	83	75	73	75	76	75
Fruit and vegetable products	M	27	27	27	28	29	30	29	29	29	31	32	31	28	26	27	29
	F	43	43	41	40	40	39	36	36	34	36	36	31	29	32	35	35
	T	70	70	69	69	70	69	65	65	63	66	68	67	57	59	62	64
Animal and poultry foods	M	18	18	18	19	19	19	19	20	19	20	20	24	25	24	24	24
	F	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	6	6	6	5	5	5
	T	22	21	22	23	24	24	24	24	24	25	26	30	31	30	29	29
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	M	9	8	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	7
	F	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
	T	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8
Food industries not elsewhere specified	M	19	18	19	20	20	20	24	21	21	22	23	23	20	20	18	20
	F	15	15	15	16	16	16	19	17	17	17	18	18	15	15	14	15
	T	33	33	35	36	36	37	42	38	39	39	41	41	36	34	32	35
Brewing and malting	M	60	61	62	63	63	62	62	60	56	56	56	56	58	57	56	58
	F	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	12	14	13	13	13	13
	T	73	74	77	77	76	76	76	74	74	74	70	70	71	70	69	71
Soft drinks*	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	T	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other drink industries*	M	35	36	36	36	36	37	38	39	38	37	37	38	37	37	37	30
	F	22	23	23	23	22	22										







Table 2 Employees in employment: United Kingdom (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	THOUSANDS																
	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	
<b>Textiles—(continued)</b>																	
Lace	M 3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	
	F 5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	T 8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
Carpets	M 19	21	21	22	24	24	25	26	26	28	30	29	27	29	29	29	
	F 17	17	17	18	18	18	19	18	18	18	18	16	17	16	16	16	
	T 35	38	38	40	41	42	43	44	44	46	48	46	44	45	45	45	
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	M 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	F 11	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10	9	9	8	8	8	
	T 17	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	16	16	15	14	14	14	14	15	
Made-up textiles	M 10	10	11	11	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	9	10	9	9	8	
	F 30	29	31	29	27	26	25	23	23	22	20	19	18	18	18	18	
	T 57	57	41	40	37	36	35	33	33	32	29	29	27	27	27	27	
Textile finishing	M 24	24	23	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	
	F 81	80	77	74	73	70	67	66	62	62	63	59	54	54	54	53	
	T 19	18	19	19	18	18	18	19	19	20	21	17	17	17	18	18	
Other textile industries	M 27	27	28	27	27	27	26	27	26	26	27	29	24	23	23	24	
	F 34	34	33	33	33	33	32	31	29	29	29	27	27	26	25	24	
	T 58	58	58	57	57	57	56	55	52	52	49	47	46	45	43	43	
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	M 23	23	23	22	22	22	20	19	19	18	17	17	17	16	15	15	
	F 7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	
Leather goods	M 30	29	29	28	28	28	26	25	24	23	23	22	21	21	20	19	
	F 7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
	T 14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	13	13	12	12	13	13	
Fur	M 21	22	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	21	21	20	19	19	20	20	
	F 4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	2	
	T 8	7	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	5	5	
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	M 137	140	143	138	134	133	131	129	122	118	120	113	112	111	106	102	
	F 392	409	410	406	392	383	379	358	356	360	343	343	339	334	325	325	
	T 529	549	553	544	526	521	514	508	480	474	480	455	455	450	440	427	
Weatherproof outerwear	M 20	20	21	21	21	21	20	21	19	18	18	17	16	16	14	15	
	F 27	26	28	27	27	27	26	27	24	24	23	22	20	20	19	19	
	T 89	92	93	93	87	85	84	84	81	78	73	72	70	68	68	68	
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	M 115	119	121	120	113	110	108	108	105	101	96	95	95	92	88	88	
	F 17	18	19	18	18	18	16	16	15	14	14	14	14	14	12	12	
	T 45	44	46	44	45	43	44	41	39	37	36	35	36	36	33	33	
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	M 62	62	65	62	63	61	61	58	55	55	55	50	49	49	45	45	
	F 7	8	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	6	6	6	
	T 47	50	48	47	45	44	44	40	40	41	40	42	44	42	41	41	
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	M 55	58	56	54	52	50	50	47	47	48	47	48	51	48	48	48	
	F 12	13	14	14	13	13	14	15	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
	T 91	97	95	96	93	90	92	90	86	89	94	88	91	90	88	88	
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	M 103	110	108	110	106	103	106	105	99	103	108	101	105	105	103	102	
	F 4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	
	T 10	10	9	9	9	9	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	6	6	6	
Hats, caps and millinery	M 14	14	13	13	13	12	11	11	10	9	8	8	7	7	7	6	
	F 9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	6	6	
	T 32	34	34	35	34	33	33	33	32	30	31	29	28	27	27	27	
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	M 40	43	43	44	42	42	41	40	38	39	37	36	35	34	33	33	
	F 54	55	56	54	51	53	51	49	46	44	42	40	40	38	37	37	
	T 59	62	63	61	59	62	60	55	54	55	53	50	49	49	49	49	
Footwear	M 113	117	119	115	110	111	109	100	98	99	95	93	90	88	86	86	
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	M 242	252	257	261	255	266	269	262	253	258	257	250	242	237	240	233	
	F 71	73	75	76	71	73	73	73	71	68	69	68	66	64	65	68	
	T 313	324	332	336	326	339	342	335	324	327	325	318	307	301	305	301	
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	M 62	64	65	64	61	62	61	58	55	54	52	48	45	45	45	43	
	F 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	T 68	70	71	70	67	68	67	63	61	59	57	53	50	49	48	48	
Pottery	M 28	28	28	29	28	28	29	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	28	29	
	F 36	35	36	36	33	34	33	32	30	30	29	28	28	29	31	31	
	T 63	63	64	65	61	62	61	58	56	57	56	54	54	57	60	60	
Glass	M 56	56	57	58	58	58	59	57	57	59	59	58	56	57	56	56	
	F 17	18	18	19	18	18	19	18	18	19	19	18	17	17	17	17	
	T 73	74	75	76	74	76	77	78	75	78	78	76	73	74	73	73	
Cement	M 13	13	14	13	14	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
	F 1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
	T 14	14	15	15	15	15	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
Abrasives and building materials, etc not elsewhere specified	M 83	90	93	97	96	104	107	103	100	107	103	102	98	96	97	91	
	F 12	13	13	14	13	14	14	15	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
	T 95	103	106	111	109	118	121	118	114	121	117	115	112	110	111	106	
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	M 224	231	229	229	227	232	239	234	224	240	231	221	219	224	236	229	
	F 54	55	55	53	51	53	55	54	52	54	51	50	50	51	56	54	
	T 278	286	284	281	278	286	293	288	276	294	282	271	270	275	292	283	
Timber	M 11	12	12	12	11	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	12	13	13	13	
	F 94	96	97	97	98	101	105	102	100	107	101	97	95	95	100	99	
	T 78	81	77	76	73	77	77	71	76	71	67	69	73	78	73	73	
Furniture and upholstery	M 20	21	19	18	18	19	19	18	18	17	16	16	17	19	18	18	
	F 98	102	96	94	91	96	96	89	88	83	85	90	91	97	91	91	
	T 10	10	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	10	10	11	11	12	11	11	
Bedding, etc	M 20	19	19	19	18	17	17	17	18	19	19	21	22	23	22	22	
	F 3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
	T 23	26	29	29	30	31	32	31	34	34	31	31	32	34	34	34	
Shop and office fitting	M 17	16	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14	
	F 6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
	T 22	22	22	22	21	21	22	21	20	20	20	19	18	18	18	18	
Wooden containers and baskets	M 16	17	16	16	16	16	16	15	16	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
	F 5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
	T 21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	20	20	19	19	19	20	19	19	
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	M 361	380	390	396	401	401	409	413	409	412	416	419	402	392	387	394	
	F 192	201	207	209	204	204	207	210	203	202	204	207	194	187	188	195	
	T 553	581	597	605	604	605	616	623	612	613	620	626	596	579	574	589	
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	M 361	380	390	396	401	401	409	413	409	412	416	419	402	392	387	394	
	F 192	201	207	209	204	204	207	210	203	202	204	207	194	187	188	195	
	T 553	581	597	605	604	605	616	623	612	613	620	626	596	579	574	589	
Paper and board*	M 35	39	40	42	44												



Table 2 Employees in employment: United Kingdom (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>362</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>389</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>415</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>423</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>449</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>486</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>536</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>294</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>343</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>396</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>444</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>580</b>
	<b>T</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>716</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>782</b>	<b>803</b>	<b>819</b>	<b>827</b>	<b>858</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>956</b>	<b>976</b>	<b>996</b>	<b>1,058</b>	<b>1,116</b>
Insurance	M	139	140	144	147	152	156	158	160	161	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
	F	83	87	91	96	101	105	108	110	111	112	119	114	113	115	115	118
	T	223	227	235	243	253	261	266	271	278	289	289	289	289	289	289	289
Banking and bill discounting	M	95	96	99	101	104	107	109	108	108	111	114	120	120	126	131	140
	F	83	87	91	95	100	104	107	109	113	116	121	137	142	145	153	169
	T	178	183	189	196	205	211	216	217	226	235	235	257	267	270	285	309
Other financial institutions	M	34	35	36	36	38	39	39	39	39	40	41	44	45	51	55	53
	F	29	30	32	33	35	36	38	38	39	40	42	45	47	52	56	53
	T	63	65	67	69	73	75	77	77	78	80	83	89	92	103	111	106
Property owning and managing, etc	M	23	24	25	26	28	29	30	30	31	32	33	35	35	37	41	49
	F	55	56	58	60	62	64	66	66	67	69	71	74	76	79	88	89
	T	78	80	83	86	90	93	96	96	97	101	104	109	111	116	129	138
Advertising and market research	M	11	12	12	13	14	14	14	15	15	16	16	18	17	17	18	18
	F	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
	T	18	19	20	21	22	22	22	23	23	24	24	26	25	25	26	26
Other business services	M	28	29	30	33	33	35	36	38	39	40	41	42	45	47	52	62
	F	44	48	51	56	57	68	73	79	79	85	92	101	105	108	124	140
	T	72	77	81	89	90	103	108	117	116	126	133	143	150	155	176	202
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	M	22	23	24	26	27	28	29	31	30	33	33	38	42	45	48	48
	F	10	11	11	12	13	15	16	17	17	18	20	23	26	27	28	31
	T	32	34	35	38	40	43	45	48	47	51	53	62	68	73	76	79
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>691</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>736</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>796</b>	<b>825</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>888</b>	<b>922</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>951</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>1,035</b>	<b>1,081</b>	<b>1,111</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>1,288</b>	<b>1,335</b>	<b>1,387</b>	<b>1,447</b>	<b>1,493</b>	<b>1,554</b>	<b>1,618</b>	<b>1,702</b>	<b>1,782</b>	<b>1,836</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>1,922</b>	<b>1,987</b>	<b>2,072</b>	<b>2,169</b>	<b>2,263</b>
	<b>T</b>	<b>1,979</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,123</b>	<b>2,217</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>2,379</b>	<b>2,478</b>	<b>2,590</b>	<b>2,704</b>	<b>2,774</b>	<b>2,849</b>	<b>2,897</b>	<b>2,988</b>	<b>3,106</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>3,374</b>
Accountancy services	M	38	39	40	42	43	44	45	45	44	46	45	45	46	48	48	47
	F	25	25	26	27	28	29	29	29	30	29	31	31	32	33	34	36
	T	63	64	67	69	70	73	74	74	75	75	76	76	77	78	81	83
Educational services	M	297	310	324	340	357	374	392	414	443	457	464	476	500	519	546	564
	F	601	625	656	684	713	750	787	831	877	917	955	971	1,010	1,056	1,115	1,176
	T	898	936	979	1,024	1,070	1,124	1,179	1,244	1,321	1,374	1,420	1,447	1,510	1,575	1,662	1,740
Legal services	M	27	27	28	29	29	30	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	32	33	33
	F	50	52	54	57	59	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
	T	77	79	82	86	88	93	94	94	94	94	94	94	94	95	96	96
Medical and dental services	M	202	203	209	217	221	230	234	241	245	244	248	256	262	272	276	278
	F	549	570	588	614	628	654	673	712	742	750	772	778	801	833	859	889
	T	752	773	797	831	849	883	907	953	986	994	1,020	1,034	1,063	1,105	1,135	1,167
Religious organisations	M	23	22	20	22	22	22	23	21	23	20	19	19	17	17	19	18
	F	12	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	13	12	11	12	12	12	13	13
	T	35	33	32	34	34	34	34	33	35	33	31	30	29	29	32	30
Research and development services	M	46	46	50	52	54	55	59	59	59	60	62	64	67	68	71	79
	F	17	17	17	18	17	18	18	19	19	19	20	22	22	22	24	27
	T	63	63	67	70	72	72	77	78	79	79	81	84	89	90	95	106
Other professional and scientific services	M	58	58	64	67	70	71	77	77	77	79	81	84	78	79	88	93
	F	34	34	35	36	36	34	37	38	39	40	42	43	41	42	47	48
	T	92	92	99	103	106	105	113	114	116	119	123	127	119	122	134	140
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>787</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>927</b>	<b>946</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>926</b>	<b>925</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>901</b>	<b>893</b>	<b>924</b>	<b>960</b>	<b>936</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>989</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>1,034</b>	<b>1,028</b>	<b>1,078</b>	<b>1,100</b>	<b>1,103</b>	<b>1,074</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,047</b>	<b>1,053</b>	<b>1,116</b>	<b>1,193</b>	<b>1,189</b>
	<b>T</b>	<b>1,766</b>	<b>1,790</b>	<b>1,821</b>	<b>1,897</b>	<b>1,915</b>	<b>2,005</b>	<b>2,046</b>	<b>2,067</b>	<b>1,999</b>	<b>1,986</b>	<b>1,994</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1,946</b>	<b>2,040</b>	<b>2,153</b>	<b>2,125</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio,	M	63	60	63	62	63	63	63	64	62	60	62	60	58	57	55	44
	F	63	59	58	60	60	55	54	51	53	50	51	47	47	47	44	44
	T	126	119	121	122	123	118	117	114	114	110	113	107	105	102	101	88
Sport and other recreations	M	42	42	42	43	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
	F	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
	T	64	64	64	65	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
Betting and gambling	M	20	20	24	29	31	36	39	41	40	37	35	34	35	36	36	36
	F	34	35	36	36	34	36	40	43	45	45	45	47	47	52	56	56
	T	54	56	60	65	65	71	79	84	85	82	80	81	82	88	92	92
Hotels and other residential establishments	M	82	83	82	89	91	96	96	97	92	92	92	94	92	96	100	103
	F	157	155	153	158	151	160	160	158	153	148	151	134	130	138	148	153
	T	239	238	235	247	242	256	256	255	244	240	243	228	222	234	251	256
Restaurants, cafes and snack bars	M	45	45	45	49	50	52	53	53	50	50	55	54	52	55	59	58
	F	110	109	107	111	106	112	113	111	107	104	106	103	101	106	112	107
	T	155	154	152	160	156	164	164	164	157	154	161	157	153	161	171	165
Public houses	M	54	54	54	58	60	63	63	63	60	60	66	68	69	77	78	78
	F	96	95	94	97	93	98	98	97	94	91	92	98	110	122	141	146
	T	150	149	148	155	153	161	161	160	154	151	158	167	177	191	218	224
Clubs	M	31	31	31	34	34	36	36	35	35	38	38	34	36	39	38	38
	F	45	44	43	45	43	46	46	45	43	42	43	47	48	52	57	58
	T	76	75	74	79	77	82	81	80	78	77	81	81	83	87	95	96
Catering contractors	M	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	11	11	12	13	13	15	15	16	16



Quarterly employment statistics: historical series

Table 2 Males; unadjusted for seasonal variations

UNITED KINGDOM: THOUSANDS

Quarter	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (1)	Em- ployers and self- em- ployed (2)	H.M. Forces (3)	Em- ployed labour force (4)	Unem- ployed (5)	Work- ing popu- lation (6)	Total em- ployees (7)	Quarter	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (1)	Em- ployers and self- em- ployed (2)	H.M. Forces (3)	Em- ployed labour force (4)	Unem- ployed (5)	Work- ing popu- lation (6)	Total em- ployees (7)
1959 June	14,102	1,438	554	16,094	303	16,397	14,405	1967 March	14,386	1,386	403	16,175	449	16,624	14,835
1959 September	14,176	1,435	537	16,148	308	16,456	14,484	1967 June	14,504	1,408	401	16,313	404	16,717	14,908
1959 December	14,216	1,435	521	16,172	324	16,496	14,540	1967 September	14,552	1,412	397	16,361	450	16,811	15,002
1960 March	14,219	1,435	511	16,165	313	16,478	14,532	1967 December	14,440	1,417	396	16,253	488	16,741	14,928
1960 June	14,314	1,434	503	16,251	236	16,487	14,550	1968 March	14,234	1,421	391	16,046	503	16,549	14,737
1960 September	14,317	1,433	498	16,248	233	16,481	14,550	1968 June	14,306	1,425	385	16,116	456	16,572	14,762
1960 December	14,450	1,433	488	16,371	259	16,630	14,709	1968 September	14,335	1,444	380	16,159	475	16,634	14,810
1961 March	14,437	1,432	469	16,338	256	16,594	14,693	1968 December	14,320	1,464	376	16,160	486	16,646	14,806
1961 June	14,482	1,424	459	16,365	208	16,573	14,690	1969 March	14,173	1,484	370	16,027	514	16,541	14,687
1961 September	14,522	1,419	448	16,389	236	16,625	14,758	1969 June	14,184	1,504	366	16,054	442	16,496	14,626
1961 December	14,484	1,414	438	16,336	288	16,624	14,772	1969 September	14,195	1,509	363	16,067	482	16,549	14,677
1962 March	14,519	1,410	429	16,358	332	16,690	14,851	1969 December	14,146	1,513	362	16,021	511	16,532	14,657
1962 June	14,590	1,405	425	16,420	301	16,721	14,891	1970 March	14,044	1,518	360	15,922	545	16,467	14,589
1962 September	14,593	1,399	419	16,411	348	16,759	14,941	1970 June	14,002	1,522	358	15,882	475	16,357	14,477
1962 December	14,541	1,394	415	16,350	425	16,775	14,966	1970 September	14,001	1,526	356	15,883	515	16,398	14,516
1963 March	14,388	1,389	413	16,190	528	16,718	14,916	1970 December	13,986	1,529	356	15,871	541	16,412	14,527
1963 June	14,613	1,384	410	16,407	372	16,779	14,985	1971 March	13,743	1,533	354	15,630	620	16,250	14,363
1963 September	14,611	1,379	407	16,397	372	16,769	14,983	1971 June	13,714	1,535	353	15,602	618	16,220	14,331
1963 December	14,694	1,373	406	16,473	365	16,838	15,059	1971 September	13,584	1,542	353	15,479	710	16,189	14,294
1964 March	14,611	1,369	408	16,388	340	16,728	14,951	1971 December	13,617	1,549	357	15,523	765	16,288	14,382
1964 June	14,746	1,363	408	16,517	264	16,781	15,010	1972 March	13,530	1,555	356	15,441	813	16,254	14,343
1964 September	14,797	1,358	407	16,562	269	16,831	15,066	1972 June	13,608	1,562	356	15,526	677	16,203	14,283
1964 December	14,840	1,352	409	16,601	274	16,875	15,114	1972 September	13,636	1,573	359	15,568	729	16,297	14,365
1965 March	14,721	1,348	408	16,477	283	16,760	15,004	1972 December	13,726	1,584	357	15,667	647	16,314	14,373
1965 June	14,856	1,342	407	16,605	228	16,833	15,084	1973 March	13,722	1,594	352	15,668	594	16,262	14,316
1965 September	14,814	1,335	406	16,555	251	16,806	15,065	1973 June	13,771	1,605	346	15,722	484	16,206	14,255
1965 December	14,879	1,329	405	16,613	270	16,883	15,149	1973 September	13,850	1,604*	344	15,798	475	16,273	14,325
1966 March	14,769	1,322	403	16,494	260	16,754	15,029	1973 December	13,819	1,604*	339	15,762	433	16,195	14,252
1966 June	14,843	1,321	402	16,566	221	16,787	15,064	1974 March	13,620	1,604*	335	15,559	523	16,082	14,143
1966 September	14,809	1,343	401	16,553	274	16,827	15,083	1974 June	13,659	1,603*	331	15,593	461	16,054	14,120
1966 December	14,638	1,365	403	16,406	399	16,805	15,037								

Table 3 Females; unadjusted for seasonal variations

UNITED KINGDOM: THOUSANDS

Quarter	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (1)	Em- ployers and self- em- ployed (2)	H.M. Forces (3)	Em- ployed labour force (4)	Unem- ployed (5)	Work- ing popu- lation (6)	Total em- ployees (7)	Quarter	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (1)	Em- ployers and self- em- ployed (2)	H.M. Forces (3)	Em- ployed labour force (4)	Unem- ployed (5)	Work- ing popu- lation (6)	Total em- ployees (7)
1959 June	7,315	332	15	7,662	117	7,779	7,432	1967 March	8,311	367	16	8,694	115	8,809	8,426
1959 September	7,423	331	15	7,769	118	7,887	7,541	1967 June	8,303	368	16	8,687	99	8,786	8,402
1959 December	7,408	331	15	7,754	119	7,873	7,527	1967 September	8,344	368	16	8,728	113	8,841	8,457
1960 March	7,553	331	15	7,899	124	8,023	7,677	1967 December	8,289	369	16	8,674	108	8,782	8,397
1960 June	7,579	331	15	7,925	90	8,015	7,669	1968 March	8,327	369	16	8,712	105	8,817	8,432
1960 September	7,681	333	15	8,029	92	8,121	7,773	1968 June	8,344	370	15	8,729	86	8,815	8,430
1960 December	7,665	332	15	8,012	97	8,109	7,762	1968 September	8,383	370	15	8,768	95	8,863	8,478
1961 March	7,770	332	16	8,118	101	8,219	7,871	1968 December	8,338	371	14	8,723	92	8,815	8,430
1961 June	7,745	334	15	8,094	78	8,172	7,823	1969 March	8,357	371	14	8,742	90	8,832	8,447
1961 September	7,827	336	16	8,179	89	8,268	7,916	1969 June	8,436	371	14	8,821	76	8,897	8,512
1961 December	7,749	337	16	8,102	103	8,205	7,852	1969 September	8,458	372	14	8,844	94	8,938	8,552
1962 March	7,825	339	17	8,181	117	8,298	7,942	1969 December	8,418	372	14	8,804	91	8,895	8,509
1962 June	7,858	341	17	8,216	104	8,320	7,962	1970 March	8,438	373	14	8,825	92	8,917	8,530
1962 September	7,893	341	17	8,251	124	8,375	8,017	1970 June	8,470	373	14	8,857	80	8,937	8,550
1962 December	7,833	343	18	8,194	135	8,329	7,968	1970 September	8,481	374	14	8,869	101	8,970	8,582
1963 March	7,843	345	18	8,206	151	8,357	7,994	1970 December	8,418	374	15	8,807	100	8,907	8,518
1963 June	7,892	346	17	8,255	125	8,380	8,017	1971 March	8,307	375	15	8,697	118	8,815	8,425
1963 September	7,968	348	17	8,333	130	8,463	8,098	1971 June	8,408	375	15	8,798	106	8,904	8,514
1963 December	7,977	350	17	8,344	121	8,465	8,098	1971 September	8,401	375*	15	8,791	145	8,936	8,546
1964 March	8,016	351	16	8,383	112	8,495	8,128	1971 December	8,330	375*	15	8,720	146	8,866	8,476
1964 June	8,066	353	16	8,435	85	8,520	8,151	1972 March	8,500	375*	15	8,890	154	9,044	8,654
1964 September	8,179	355	16	8,550	95	8,645	8,274	1972 June	8,512	375*	15	8,902	129	9,031	8,641
1964 December	8,164	357	16	8,537	93	8,630	8,257	1972 September	8,617	375*	15	9,007	161	9,168	8,778
1965 March	8,223	358	16	8,597	93	8,690	8,316	1972 December	8,661	375*	15	9,051	135	9,186	8,796
1965 June	8,223	360	16	8,599	70	8,669	8,293	1973 March	8,861	375*	15	9,251	123	9,374	8,984
1965 September	8,335	362	15	8,712	81	8,793	8,416	1973 June	8,891	374*	15	9,280	92	9,372	8,983
1965 December	8,342	364	15	8,721	80	8,801	8,422	1973 September	8,902	374*	14	9,290	103	9,393	9,005
1966 March	8,373	365	15	8,753	75	8,828	8,448	1973 December	8,953	374*	15	9,342	81	9,423	9,034
1966 June	8,410	366	15	8,791	61	8,852	8,471	1974 March	8,997	374*	14	9,385	95	9,480	9,092
1966 September	8,482	366	15	8,863	79	8,942	8,561	1974 June	9,131	374*	14	9,519	82	9,601	9,214
1966 December	8,344	367	16	8,727	103	8,830	8,447								

\* Estimates for Great Britain are assumed unchanged until later data become available. Notes to tables 1-3; The relationships between the columns are: (4) = (1) + (2) + (3), (6) = (4) + (5), (7) = (1) + (5)

Quarterly employment statistics: historical series

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

UNITED KINGDOM: THOUSANDS

Quarter	MALES				FEMALES				TOTAL			
	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (1)	Em- ployed labour force (2)	Work- ing popu- lation (3)	Total em- ployees (4)	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (5)	Em- ployed labour force (6)	Work- ing popu- lation (7)	Total em- ployees (8)	Em- ployees in em- ploy- ment (9)	Em- ployed labour force (10)	Work- ing popu- lation (11)	Total em- ployees (12)
1959 June	14,093	16,085	16,419	14,427	7,330	7,677	7,806	7,459	21,423	23,762	24,225	21,886
1959 September	14,158	16,130	16,458	14,486	7,382	7,728	7,849	7,503	21,540	23,858	24,307	21,989
1959 December	14,205	16,161	16,469	14,513	7,448	7,794	7,909	7,563	21,653	23,956	24,379	22,076
1960 March	14,260	16,206	16,482	14,536	7,540	7,886	7,999	7,653	21,800	24,092	24,481	22,189
1960 June	14,302	16,239	16,507	14,570	7,592	7,938	8,040	7,694	21,894	24,178		



## Accidents at work—second quarter 1975

BETWEEN April 1 and June 30 this year 62,618 accidents at work, of which 87 were fatal, were notified to HM Factory Inspectorate. These included 52,259 (41 fatal) involving persons engaged in factory processes, 9,141 (44 fatal) to persons engaged on building operations and works of engineering construction, 915 (2 fatal) in work at docks, wharves and quays other than shipbuilding, and 303 (none fatal) in inland warehouses.

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

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

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

## Analysis by division of inspectorate

Division	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
Area North East	12	6,053
Area South	6	2,492
West Riding and North Lincolnshire	8	8,755
Midlands (Birmingham)	7	4,848
Midlands (Nottingham)	4	5,516
London and Home Counties (North)	6	4,156
London and Home Counties (East)	10	4,356
London and Home Counties (West)	1	2,278
South Western	1	2,418
Wales	4	4,318
North Western (Liverpool)	8	6,045
North Western (Manchester)	2	4,214
Scotland	18	7,169
<b>Total</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>62,618</b>

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

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Textile and connected processes</b>		
Cotton spinning processes		426
Cotton weaving processes		310
Weaving of narrow fabrics		69
Woollen spinning processes		268
Worsted spinning processes		243
Weaving of woollen and worsted cloths		77
Flax, hemp and jute processing		125
Hosiery, knitted goods and lace manufacture		257
Carpet manufacture		271
Rope, twine and net making		44
Other textile manufacturing processes		172
Textile, bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing		334
Job dyeing, cleaning and other finishing		26
Laundries		122
<b>Total</b>		<b>2,744</b>
<b>Clay, minerals, etc</b>		
Bricks, pipes and tiles	2	394
Pottery		426
Other clay products	1	202
Stone and other minerals		168
Lime		205
Cement		91
Asphalt and bitumen products		18
Boiler insulation materials		18
Tile slabbing		1
Articles of cast concrete and cement, etc	1	297
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,820</b>

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Metal processes</b>		
Iron extraction and refining	1	406
Iron conversion	1	809
Aluminium extraction and refining		161
Magnesium extraction and refining		7
Other metals, extraction and refining	1	272
Metal rolling:		
Iron and steel		993
Non-ferrous metals		141
Tin and terne plate, etc manufacture		118
Metal forging		583
Metal drawing and extrusion		474
Iron founding	1	1,717
Steel founding	1	352
Die casting		206
Non-ferrous metal casting		274
Metal plating		68
Galvanising, tinning, etc		110
Enamelling and other metal finishing		168
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6,859</b>
<b>General engineering</b>		
Locomotive building and repairing		251
Railway and tramway plant manufacture and repair	1	439
Engine building and repairing		644
Boiler making and similar work		545
Constructional engineering	1	1,056
Motor vehicle manufacture		1,728
Non-power vehicle manufacture		291
Vehicle repairing	4	1,884
Shipbuilding and shipbreaking:		
Work in shipyards and dry docks	4	1,452
Work in wet docks or harbours		143
Aircraft building and repairing		369
Machine tool manufacture		429
Miscellaneous machine making		2,277
Tools and implements		553
Miscellaneous machine repairing and jobbing engineering	1	1,292
Industrial appliances manufacture		776
Sheet metal working		904
Metal pressing		560
Other metal machining	1	926
Miscellaneous metal processes (not otherwise specified)	5	1,155
Miscellaneous metal manufacture (not otherwise specified)		927
Railway running sheds		18
Cutlery		26
Silverware and stainless substitution for silver		14
Iron and steel wire manufacture		209
Wire rope manufacture		98
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>18,968</b>
<b>Electrical engineering</b>		
Electric motor, generator, transformer and switchgear manufacture and repair		751
Electrical accumulator and battery manufacture and repair		156
Radio and electronic equipment and electrical instrument manufacture and repair		696
Radio, electronic and electrical component manufacture		354
Cable manufacture		319
Electric light bulb and radio valve manufacture and repair		182
Other electrical equipment manufacture and repair	1	586
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3,044</b>
<b>Wood and cork working processes</b>		
Saw milling for home grown timbers	1	335
Saw milling for imported timbers		53
Plywood manufacture		25
Chip and other building board manufacture		43
Wooden Box and packing case making		139
Coopering		36
Wooden furniture manufacture and repair	1	383
Spraying and polishing of wooden furniture		13
Engineers pattern making		48
Joinery	1	715
Other wood and cork manufacture and repair		227
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,017</b>
<b>Chemical industries</b>		
Heavy chemicals	1	385
Fine and pharmaceutical chemicals	1	399
Other chemicals	1	400
Synthetic dyestuffs		89
Oil refining		206
Explosives		108
Plastic material and man-made fibre production		373
Soap, etc		125
Paint and varnish		157
Coal gas		65
Coke oven operation		256
Gas and coke oven works by-product separation		50
Patent fuel manufacture		54
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2,667</b>

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

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Wearing apparel</b>		
Tailoring		246
Other clothing		347
Hatmaking and millinery		11
Footwear manufacture		168
Footwear repair		2
<b>Total</b>		<b>774</b>
<b>Paper and printing trades</b>		
Paper making	2	717
Paper staining and coating		157
Cardboard, paper box and fibre container manufacture		374
Bag making and stationery		256
Printing and bookbinding		755
Engraving		13
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2,272</b>
<b>Food and allied trades</b>		
Flour milling		97
Coarse milling		116
Other milling		31
Bread, flour confectionery and biscuits		1,093
Sugar confectionery	1	452
Food preserving		906
Milk processing		393
Edible oils and fats		102
Sugar refining		108
Slaughter houses		332
Other food processing		1,573
Alcoholic drink		918
Non-alcoholic drink		209
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6,330</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
Electrical stations	1	650
Plant using atomic reactors		40
Other use of radioactive materials		10
Tobacco		139
Tanning		149
Manufacture and repair of articles made from leather (not otherwise specified)		36
Manufacture and repair of articles mainly of textile materials (not otherwise specified)		78
Rubber		924
Linoleum		29
Cloth coating		38
Manufacture of articles from plastics (not otherwise specified)	3	791
Glass		705
Fine instruments, jewellery, clocks and watches, other than high precision work		198
Upholstery, making up of carpets and of household textiles		164
Abrasives and synthetic industrial jewels		62
General assembly and packing (not otherwise specified)		201
Processes associated with agriculture		53
Match and firelighter manufacture		12
Water purification		27
Factory processes not otherwise specified	1	458
<b>Total</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4,764</b>
<b>Total, all factory processes</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>52,259</b>

Process	Fatal accidents	Total accidents
<b>Construction processes under section 127 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
<b>Building operations</b>		
Industrial building:		
Construction	10	1,229
Maintenance		214
Demolition	1	53
Commercial and public building:		
Construction	4	1,942
Maintenance	2	353
Demolition		47
Blocks of flats:		
Construction	1	187
Maintenance		78
Demolition		3
Dwelling houses:		
Construction	8	1,590
Maintenance		793
Demolition		25
Other building operations:		
Construction	4	375
Maintenance		168
Demolition		19
<b>Total</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7,076</b>
<b>Wages of engineering construction operations at:</b>		
Tunnelling, shaft construction etc	2	131
Dams and reservoirs (other than tunnelling)		41
Bridges, viaducts and aqueducts (other than tunnelling)	1	94
Pipe lines and sewers (other than tunnelling)	6	434
Docks, harbours and inland navigations	1	39
Waterworks and sewage works (other than tunnelling)	1	118
Work on steel and reinforced concrete structures		8
Sea defence and river works		24
Work on roads or airfields	2	755
Other works	1	421
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,065</b>
<b>Total, all construction processes</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>9,141</b>
<b>Processes under section 125 of Factories Act 1961</b>		
Work at docks, wharves and quays (other than shipbuilding)	2	915
Work at inland warehouses		303
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1,218</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>62,618</b>

## 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. Orders are valid for a maximum of one year, although exemptions may be continued by further orders granted in response to renewed applications. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on August 31, 1975, according to the type of employment permitted\* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	27,522	1,190	2,009	30,721
Double day shifts‡	42,647	2,725	2,493	47,865
Long spells	13,254	339	1,262	14,855
Night shifts	48,998	1,619	—	50,617
Part-time work§	20,764	24	69	20,857
Saturday afternoon work	6,886	327	437	7,650
Sunday work	46,614	1,364	1,871	49,849
Miscellaneous	4,408	424	284	5,116
<b>Total</b>	<b>211,093</b>	<b>8,012</b>	<b>8,425</b>	<b>227,530</b>

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

‡ Includes 17,132 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.



### Unemployed minority group workers

The table below gives the figures, and location by region, of unemployed minority group workers who are registered at employment offices and careers offices in Great Britain. The basis of the count was explained in the July 1971 issue of this *Gazette* when, for the first time, comprehensive figures were available.

The count on August 11, 1975 showed an increase of 14,614 compared with the figures for May 12, 1975, and represented 3.5 per cent of all persons unemployed.

**Table 1 Unemployed persons born in, or whose parent or parents were born in, certain countries of the Commonwealth and Pakistan: August 11, 1975**

	South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorks and Humber-side	North West§	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain§
<b>Total (all listed countries):</b>	<b>18,596</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>685</b>	<b>11,488</b>	<b>4,266</b>	<b>2,911</b>	<b>3,321</b>	<b>283</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>42,187</b>
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	7.0	1.0	0.8	8.7	6.0	2.7	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.2	3.5
<b>Area of origin</b>											
East Africa*											
Males	2,169	41	40	743	1,195	123	241	19	22	29	4,622
Females	709	20	12	335	712	16	78	7	3	8	1,900
Other Africa*											
Males	1,515	4	15	301	103	93	320	8	17	14	2,390
Females	405	3	10	175	33	20	31	—	1	3	681
West Indies†											
Males	5,803	65	284	2,939	506	459	643	18	26	47	10,790
Females	1,912	21	99	1,604	169	144	81	6	3	2	4,041
India											
Males	2,271	31	78	2,078	887	499	656	51	7	64	6,622
Females	729	16	22	1,077	333	99	143	19	4	9	2,451
Pakistan											
Males	1,202	53	63	1,480	203	1,178	794	102	28	12	5,115
Females	120	2	11	116	14	68	53	8	6	2	400
Bangladesh											
Males	344	6	3	410	39	115	104	11	4	16	1,052
Females	24	—	—	15	6	9	2	3	—	1	60
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Males	1,132	3	38	142	56	76	154	27	31	11	1,670
Females	261	—	10	73	10	12	21	4	1	1	393
<b>Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)</b>											
Males	727	22	76	660	102	90	235	21	14	13	1,960
Females	347	5	48	400	40	49	39	10	5	2	945
<b>TOTAL (all listed countries)</b>											
May 12, 1975	12,207	204	489	6,679	3,394	1,675	2,391	162	158	214	27,573
February 10, 1975	9,633	154	432	5,042	2,275	1,472	1,875	138	113	188	21,322
November 11, 1974¶	7,146	138	352	4,684	1,684	1,082	1,511	113	131	185	16,011
August 12, 1974	6,792	111	287	3,632	1,603	1,107	1,348	143	105	207	15,335
May 13, 1974	5,762	91	218	2,684	1,149	780	1,125	104	54	194	12,161

\* The figures for East Africa relate to Kenya, Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar) and Uganda.

† The other Commonwealth countries in Africa (shown as Other Africa) include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St. Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland and Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia).

‡ The Commonwealth Countries in West Indies include: Bahamas; Barbados; Bermuda; British Honduras; British Virgin Islands; Cayman Islands; Guyana; Jamaica; Leeward Islands (Antigua (including Barbuda) and Montserrat); St. Christopher (St. Kitts)—Nevis and Anguilla; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands and Windward Islands (Dominica; Grenada; St. Lucia and St. Vincent).

§ Other Commonwealth territories include: British Antarctic Territory; British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Brunei; Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon); Christmas Island (Indian Ocean); Cocos (Keeling) Island; Cook Islands; Falkland Islands; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellice Islands (including Canton and Enderbury Islands); Hong Kong; Line Islands (Central and Southern); Malaysia; Nauru; New Guinea; New Hebrides Condominium; Niue Islands; Norfolk Islands; Papua; Persian Gulf States (Bahrain; Qatar and Trucial States); Pitcairn Islands; Singapore; Tokelau Islands and Tonga.

¶ Excludes figures for unemployed young persons in Liverpool which are not available. ¶ Returns were not received from a number of offices in the West Midlands region in November 1974, and estimates were included in order to compile a total for Great Britain.

### 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 1107.

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

1970 = 100

Year	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1969	86.1	86.4	86.7	86.8	86.5	86.8	87.6	89.0	90.3	91.1	91.9	92.9
1970	94.1	95.6	96.7	98.1	99.1	99.9	100.7	101.6	102.3	103.2	104.0	104.9
1971	105.7	107.3	107.8	107.6	106.9	107.5	108.3	109.0	109.9	110.6	110.8	110.7
1972	111.1	*	113.0	113.5	113.9	114.5	115.3	116.3	116.8	117.3	116.7	116.0
1973	114.9	114.9	116.1	117.9	119.4	120.2	120.8	122.0	123.2	125.1	128.3	130.3
1974	130.6	131.6	132.2	134.9	137.0	141.3	145.0	149.3	154.1	160.0	166.1	168.8
1975	170.3	172.0	176.4	181.1	184.2	187.8						

\* 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.

### Unemployment: entitlement to benefit

OF the 1,195,448 unemployed persons in Great Britain on August 11, 1975, it is estimated that about 367,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 115,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 429,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 284,000 who were registered as unemployed received no payment.

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

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

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

Details are given in the table below.

Entitlement to benefit	THOUSANDS		
	Males	Females	Total
Receiving unemployment benefit only	288	78	367
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	102	11	115
Total receiving unemployment benefit	390	90	482
Receiving supplementary allowance only	322	108	429
Others registered for work	196	90	284
	<b>908</b>	<b>287</b>	<b>1,195</b>

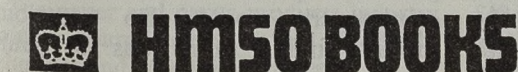
Note—Because the figures have been rounded independently some totals may differ from the sum of the rounded components.

### British Labour statistics: Historical Abstract 1886—1968

This unique standard work of reference brings together all the main series of official statistics compiled by the Department of Employment and its predecessors since 1886, plus some for even earlier years. It contains 389 pages of tables and 50 pages of text and the subjects covered are wage rates, earnings, hours of work, retail prices, employment, unemployment, vacancies, family expenditure, industrial accidents, and disputes, membership of trade unions, labour costs and output per head. This will be a most valuable source-book for everyone concerned with the study and formulation of economic policies. £7 net

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## News and notes

# Government measures to save jobs and help young people to find them

MEASURES to save jobs during the coming winter and beyond, and particularly to help school-leavers to find jobs and train for them, were announced by the government on September 24. Money is also being made available to support industrial investment, which will create new jobs in the future.

The government expects that, provided industry takes full advantage of the schemes, the maximum number of jobs involved could be of the order of 100,000 over the next 18 months. The gross cost of all the measures is expected to be about £175 million, but there should be substantial savings (in unemployment benefit, for instance) resulting from the short-term measures.

The first five measures are designed to have an early effect, without entailing continuing additions to public expenditure in later years. They are as follows:

- The **Temporary Employment Subsidy** is being extended to apply to the whole of Great Britain. The subsidy, which offers incentives to firms to avoid redundancies, was first introduced on August 10, to help firms with good long-term prospects, in the assisted areas only. The scheme is being extended because there are now many other parts of Britain suffering from heavy unemployment.

- A £30 million grant is to be paid for a **scheme to create some 15,000 jobs**, by providing labour-intensive projects, particularly for young people, in areas of high unemployment. Where possible, these temporary jobs will provide career training and be linked to forms of further education.

Job creation schemes to help local communities can be sponsored by local authorities, other public bodies like nationalised industries or health

authorities, by private firms, voluntary bodies, charities, community or other groups. They will be reimbursed for approved costs of the schemes, covering wages and employers' national insurance contributions. In addition, an amount of up to 10 per cent of labour costs may also be paid for materials, equipment or administrative costs where these cannot be found from other sources.

Normally no more than £50,000 will be given to any single project, but projects seeking a larger grant will not be automatically excluded. Normally projects should seek to provide at least 30 "man-months" of work—12 weeks' work for 10 people, for instance.

- A new **recruitment subsidy** scheme will help school-leavers. Under this, firms which recruit young people who have not had a full-time job since leaving school will be paid £5 a week per head for the first 26 weeks in which the boys or girls are employed.

The scheme came into operation on October 13, and continues until February 29, 1976. The subsidy will be paid for the first 26 weeks' work, provided that the employer has not deliberately created a vacancy by dismissing another employee. Eligible young people are those under the age of 20 who had left full-time education before October 13, are unemployed and registered for work. They must not have had more than six weeks' continuous work since leaving full-time education. Leaflets and further details are available from local authority careers offices, employment offices and jobcentres.

- An additional £20 million is being allocated to further expansion of the **training programmes** organised by the Training Services Agency (TSA), with particular emphasis on schemes for

young people. Training allowances will be increased on certain courses at a cost of £5 million.

- To encourage unemployed workers to move to areas where jobs are available, a further £3 million has been made available under the **Employment Transfer Scheme**.

These five measures will help to alleviate the immediate problems in the months ahead. The others form part of a medium-term programme of support for industrial investment and aim to help create new jobs in the future. These are:

- An extra £20 million is being allocated to the building of **advance factories** and the modernisation of existing factories on industrial estates.

- In addition to the £100 million allocated for **capital projects** in the last budget, a further £80 million is to be made available. In some cases the money will be spent on encouraging businesses to bring forward projects which might otherwise have been delayed or have gone elsewhere, but the bulk of the money will be spent on restructuring industries which are of vital importance to the economy.

- Extra help is to be given to the **construction industry**, where the unemployment situation is particularly acute.

Mr. Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, speaking at the press conference when the measures were announced, said that the problem of unemployed school-leavers was very serious. Besides the measures introduced specifically to help school-leavers, he emphasised that all the more general steps taken to alleviate unemployment would also contribute towards finding more jobs for young people.

## ILO conventions—government decisions

The government's decisions on two ILO conventions and recommendations, dealing with the prevention and control of occupational cancer hazards and with paid educational leave, were announced in a White Paper\* on September 24. It sets out the texts of the two conventions and two Recommendations adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1974.

### Cancer hazards

Convention 139 and recommendation 147 concern the prevention and control of occupational cancer hazards. Countries which ratify will have to take steps to protect workers against the risks of exposure to carcinogenic substances or agents, and to ensure that all workers likely to be exposed are given information on the dangers involved and are subject to the necessary health checks during and after their period of employment.

\*International Labour Conference—proposed action by Her Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on two Conventions and Recommendations adopted at the 59th (1974) Session of the International Labour Conference. (Cmnd. 6236 HMSO Price 32p.)

The recommendation proposed that member states should establish a system for the prevention and control of occupational cancer, which should include the keeping of records and the dissemination of information.

The government has agreed with the Health and Safety Commission (HSC), which has responsibility for UK legislation in this field, that the objectives of the convention should be supported. Existing law and practice are not at present in full conformity with its requirements, but the HSC is assessing how the necessary changes could be made. The government sees no major obstacles to accepting the recommendation and acting on its precepts in due course.

### Educational leave

Convention 140 and recommendation 148 concern paid educational leave. The objective of the convention is to enable workers to be granted leave for educational or training purposes for a specified period during working hours, and with adequate financial entitlements. Ratifying governments must formulate a policy which

promotes paid educational leave in consultation with other interested organisations and bodies.

### Ratification

The government proposes to ratify the convention, the principles of which are already being applied in the United Kingdom. The emphasis has been on voluntary agreement and collective bargaining between the two sides of industry, with specific or general encouragement from both central government and from the action of outside bodies or groups. The government believes that these are the methods most appropriate at the present time for applying the principles of the convention to national conditions and practice in the United Kingdom.

The recommendation re-states the principles of the convention and stresses that paid educational leave is not a substitute for education and training in early life. It recommends measures for the promotion and granting of such leave. The government proposes to accept the recommendation, stressing the importance of close co-operation and consultation among interested parties.

## Training developments

### New chairman

The third trade unionist to be appointed this year as the chairman of a major industrial training board has just been announced.

He is Mr Albert Powell, who is to be chairman of the paper and paper products industry training board. He succeeds Dr Neville Whitehurst.

Mr Powell, who has been a member of the board since it was set up in 1968, was the leader of the workers' panel of the paper box wages council until it was abolished in June this year. He is also the general president of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades, a justice of the peace and a fellow of the Institute of Practitioners in Work Study Organisation and Methods.

Mr Hugh Scanlon was appointed chairman of the engineering industry training board in March and Mr John Phillips was appointed chairman of the distributive industry training board in August.

The paper and paper products industry training board covers about 1,750 establishments and 200,000 employees.

### New levies

Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment, has approved proposals of the Furniture and Timber Industry Training Board for a levy on employers within the board's scope equal to 0.7 per cent of two-thirds of their payroll in the year ended April 5, 1975.

This is the effect of an order which came into force on October 6. Employers with fewer than 15 employees are excluded.

The levy will finance training approved by the board, and those employers who meet the board's training criteria will have their levy progressively reduced. Those who meet the board's training requirements in full will be exempt from levy.

Mr Foot has also approved a proposed levy by the Road Transport Industry Training Board equal to one per cent of the payroll on employers in the year ended April 5, 1975. An order to this effect came into operation on September 5, 1975. It excludes employers whose emoluments are £12,000 or less (£15,000 or less in the agricultural machinery sector, and £36,000 or less in the passenger transport sectors).

### Interest-free loans

A new scheme has been introduced by the Cotton and Allied Textiles Industry Training Board for interest-free loans to help pay the wages of trainees in firms suffering from the effects of inflation. It will give cash aid of up to £960 a year for each trainee. This will assist firms to employ long-term trainees whom they could not otherwise afford to take on or keep in employment. The board says that the services of these trainees will be greatly needed as soon as trade picks up.

### Unemployment benefit

For the period of 13 weeks ending August 29, 1975 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £96,329,000. During the 13 weeks ended May 30, 1975 the corresponding figure was £82,449,000 and during the 13 weeks ended August 30, 1974 it was £41,436,000.



## News and notes

**Still too many accidents in building**

Fatal accidents in construction dropped from 230 in 1973 to 161 in 1974. But this was no cause for complacency, said Mr Bill Simpson, Chairman of the Health and Safety Commission, opening a construction safety conference in London during October.

"The incidence of fatal accidents for every 100,000 men employed on construction dropped from 22.7 in 1973 to 16.4 in 1974," Mr Simpson said. "But it would be foolish, in view of the appalling record of fatal and other accidents in the industry in the last 10 years, to regard the 1974 improvement as even starting a trend towards a safer building industry."

**Grim toll**

The problem areas in construction accidents were well-known, he said, including roofing work, scaffolding, steel erection, hoists, excavations, falsework, ladders, dumper trucks and demolition. "All these operations have reaped their grim toll of accidents again in 1974. Simple accidents keep occurring with horrific regularity."

Ladder accidents alone account for 20 deaths and 2,000 serious accidents each year. Excavations, not timbered because they were only to be open for two hours,

too often brought death or injury when the sides caved in. "Both these types of accidents are redolent of the 'take a chance' philosophy, which has no place in a well run, well managed industry."

**Employers' duties**

Employers had wide duties imposed on them by the new Act on health and safety at work. They had to shoulder these responsibilities in a complex industry, with changing work situations and a changing labour force.

Mr Simpson stressed that reducing accidents meant moving people and organisations into action.

He added: "Some managements respond only to sanctions and the new powers in the Act are being used as extensively in construction as elsewhere. For instance, 209 enforcement notices were issued in construction in the first six months: 177 prohibition notices and 32 improvement notices."

But enforcement was not the "be all and end all" of reducing accidents. The greatest improvement would come from a united effort of management and workers on sites to work more safely and stop taking chances.

**Employment service developments**

In spite of a fall, in present conditions, of the number of vacancies being notified to it, Professional and Executive Recruitment (PER) is succeeding in placing more executive and managerial job seekers in new positions than it was a year ago.

PER's earnings for September 1975 exceeded £200,000 for the first time in any month since it was set up in 1973 as the executive recruitment arm of the government's Employment Service Agency (ESA). The proportion of jobs found worth over £4,000 a year has risen by 15 per cent since last March.

PER now has a network of 40 offices in the main centres of industry and commerce. Details of current vacancies are stored on a central computer. Interviewing and national or local advertising is also carried out on behalf of client employers, who are charged a fee when they engage a candidate.

The ESA has recently also introduced an advertising service known as CentreAd, designed to complement its existing services to employers and job seekers.

It has been launched by three jobcentres, at Guildford, Derby and Chester. They are buying local press advertising space in

which employers collectively can place their vacancies under a jobcentre "mast-head". Firms can put their own trademarks and so on beside their own entries, if desired.

Employers pay the jobcentres the cost of the advertising space, but receive the centres' services in interviewing and short-listing applicants, in dealing with application forms, providing interview rooms and other back-up services without charge.

If the new scheme proves successful, the service may be offered by other jobcentres to employers in their areas.

**Milkmen's wages council to be abolished**

Government proposals to abolish the Milk Distributive Wages Council (England and Wales) were published in September.

This was in response to an application made by the national joint negotiating council for the milk product manufacturing, processing and distributive industry in England and Wales.

The council represents a substantial proportion of both employers and workers in the milk distributive industry. The grounds of the application were that the existing

**Race relations research**

The Department of Employment has commissioned a research project for developing management training in race relations. Studies will be undertaken so that basic materials and aids can be prepared for incorporation into standard courses for members of employing organisations and also as a contribution to the design and content of special courses for personnel, industrial relations and training managers, and for use, if they wish, by trade union training courses.

The project derives from an initiative by the Community Relations Commission and the London Business School and is being carried out by a team of case study writers and supervisors from the London Business School and other academic institutions under the direction of Professor A. T. M. Wilson.

**Careers guide, 1975**

The 1975 edition of the Careers Guide\*, prepared by the Employment Service Agency's Careers and Occupational Information Centre, has now been published.

This annually revised paperback encyclopaedia contains over 100 articles on professional and technical careers open to school-leavers and others who have achieved at least O-level GCE or Ordinary level SCE.

Each article deals with a career or a group of related careers and gives basic information on the work performed, opportunities and prospects, and educational and training needs. Every care is taken to ensure that the information is accurate and up-to-date, and several hundred industrial and other experts have been consulted on the details.

\* HMSO, price £1.85 net.

machinery provided by the council is adequate for the effective regulation of pay and conditions of employment for workers in the industry, and therefore there is no further need for statutory wage regulation.

**Voluntary system**

The Price and Incomes Board reported in 1970 that the setting up of voluntary negotiating machinery should be encouraged. When this was functioning fully, it should then be possible, the board said, to wind up the wages council.

## News and notes

**Factory inspectorate—new structure**

Twenty-one area offices, new staff structures and the setting up of specialist groups of inspectors are among details of an agreement on the reorganisation of local offices and outstationed staff of HM Factory Inspectorate.

The Health and Safety Commission agreed in principle to reorganise the Factory Inspectorate in the field earlier this year, following the recommendations of the Robens report. The agreement is the result of negotiations between the Health and Safety Executive and the associations representing the staff concerned.

The main points of the reorganisation are:

- There will be 21 area offices, (instead of the present 11 divisional offices), 18 of them headed by an area director with the rank of superintendent inspector, and three of them—in London, the West Midlands and East of Scotland—to have senior area directors.

- Each area director will be backed up by administrative staff, including a senior executive officer and higher executive officer, as well as a staff of inspectors.

- Inspectors in each area will work in an industry group specialising in a particular

industry or group of industries. A total of 150 industry groups is planned.

- The inspectorate is to be streamlined throughout the country, working from a total of 40 offices, including local offices where necessary.

- There will be six outstationed groups of specialists headed by a superintending specialist inspector.

It is hoped that the reorganisation of the Factory Inspectorate will be complete in about 18 months.

To test the validity of the reorganisation concept, two trial operational schemes were set up last year, one in the North East, based on Newcastle upon Tyne and the other in the South, based on Slough, both backed by a group of chemical, mechanical and civil engineering inspectors working from Watford. The trial schemes, monitored by a joint working party, proved extremely useful in identifying both the advantages of the new method of working and also the operational problems that need to be solved. The lessons learnt will be taken into account in reorganising other areas. It was in the light of discussions after the trial schemes that it was decided that reorganisation should be in 21 areas instead of 18 originally envisaged.

**Selection tests for young trainees**

Selection test results can often give a better indication of how a school-leaver is likely to get on in training for a job than such things as school records, biographical details, examination results and notes of interviews, taken on their own.

But this other evidence is useful in helping those doing the selection to pick out any unusual circumstances affecting particular young people, which may call for special care in interpreting the test results.

These are among the main points made in a training information paper\* recently published by the Training Services Agency.

**Suitable tests**

It recommends that of the many tests that might be used in selection, the following are likely to include those most useful with the younger trainee—tests of: general ability, or intelligence (verbal and non-verbal); specific attainments, especially in arithmetic/mathematics and in vocabulary; mechanical ability; and perceptual ability.

Tests of practical ability or manual dexterity and "personality" tests are not recommended for general use with young people.

The paper is designed to give people needing to select young trainees a basis for setting up selection procedures, and stresses the need for an effective recruitment programme as part of the selection process. Such a programme takes time and trouble to set up if it is to succeed in getting a lot of good applicants, but the trouble pays off by making later selection efforts largely unnecessary.

As well as dealing with the basis for selection and assessing selection procedures, the paper gives details of three typical selection studies—for trainee aircraft maintenance engineers, engineering draughtsmen and student nurses. It also gives sources of further information and an example of a selection flow chart.

\* *Selecting the Younger Trainee*, Training Information Paper No 8, HMSO price 52p net.

**Deaths and diseases****June**

In June, 30 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 32 in May. This total included 14 arising from factory processes, 16 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 nine in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended June 28, compared with nine in the five weeks ended May 31. These nine included nine underground coal mine workers and none in quarries, compared with three and three a month earlier.

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

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

In June, eight cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised four of chrome ulceration, two of aniline poisoning and two of compressed air illness.

**July**

In July, 43 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 30 in June. This total included 21 arising from factory processes, 22 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 five in mines and quarries reported in the four weeks ended July 26, compared with nine in the four weeks ended June 28. These five included three underground coal mine workers and two in quarries, compared with nine and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there were five fatal accidents in July and four in the previous month.

In July, four seamen employed in ships registered in the United Kingdom were fatally injured, compared with three in June.

In July, nine cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised three cases of lead poisoning, one of aniline poisoning, one of compressed air illness, one of epitheliomatous ulceration and three of chrome ulceration.



## News and notes

## Purging dust from the lungs...

## ... in the coal mines ...

A new effort to suppress and control the dust in coal mines which can cause pneumoconiosis has been launched by the Health and Safety Commission. New regulations,\* the first of their kind in Britain's coal mining industry, came into force on September 30.

In preparing the regulations, the Health and Safety Commission has held full consultation with interested parties, including the National Coal Board and the trade unions in the mining industry. The National Coal Board has prepared in advance to operate the regulations.

Pneumoconiosis, a lung disease, has long been one of the main causes of ill health among miners. Strenuous efforts have been made over the years to keep down harmful dust in mines and lessen its effects on coal miners.

\* *The Coal Mines (Respirable Dust) Regulations 1975* SI 1433 HMSO, price 20p.

## ... in the potteries ...

A survey\* of respiratory diseases in the pottery industry, undertaken by the Employment Medical Advisory Service and HM Factory Inspectorate's industrial hygiene unit, is summarised in a recently published report by the Health and Safety Executive.

The survey shows that 1.6 per cent of the people working in the industry are suffering from 'simple pneumoconiosis'. The survey also shows that 1.9 per cent of pottery workers have chronic bronchitis, and 9.2 per cent have impaired breathing.

Of these conditions, the report concludes, the simple pneumoconiosis is the only one caused by exposure to dust. The level of chronic bronchitis was not higher than for other industrial groups not exposed to a dust hazard, although in certain areas it is high enough to cause concern. Smoking was associated with a marked increase in respiratory symptoms and impairment of breathing.

## Former miners

Although the report estimates that about 800 people have simple pneumoconiosis, the disease may not in all these cases be caused by exposure to pottery dust. More than 11 per cent of the men studied had, at some time, worked in the coal industry

\* A survey of respiratory disease in the pottery industry, by HMSO, price 35p.

It has been made possible now to make regulations because research has established relationships between dust in the working atmosphere and the incidence and progress of coalminers' pneumoconiosis with sufficient precision, and satisfactory dust sampling methods and instrumentation have been developed.

## Sampling schemes

The regulations require the mine owner to provide a dust sampling scheme for areas underground where harmful dust is likely to occur; the mine manager to set up a dust suppression scheme in his pit; and the owner to provide a scheme for the medical supervision of people at risk from dust underground.

It is laid down that the breathable dust in the air at work-places underground must be sampled over specified periods by pre-

scribed methods and the samples evaluated at approved laboratories. "Permitted" dust levels are prescribed in relation to various types of location underground in a mine. Prescribed arrangements for sampling are intended to ensure that working places underground where dust concentrations approach the "permitted" levels will be closely monitored, and other appropriate action taken. The records of dust content in the samples are required to be displayed for the workpeople to see. Dust respirators of approved types have to be made available so that those who wish to can wear them. The regulations provide for the control or prohibition of operations below ground wherever the breathable dust content in the air is excessive.

The "permitted" levels have been determined, after extensive research, as likely to reduce significantly the health risks to miners from dust and to be generally capable of attainment with present-day equipment and knowledge. These permitted levels will be kept under review and reduced as further advances in dust control techniques make this possible.

The "permitted" levels have been determined, after extensive research, as likely to reduce significantly the health risks to miners from dust and to be generally capable of attainment with present-day equipment and knowledge. These permitted levels will be kept under review and reduced as further advances in dust control techniques make this possible.

## ... and everywhere

Mr Bryan Harvey, deputy director-general of the Health and Safety Executive, suggested, at a recent conference in Edinburgh, a 20 year co-ordinated national effort by all concerned to do away with the problems of dust in industry.

Mr Harvey said, "The benefits of success would be, for many of our fellow citizens, a significant increase in their expectation of life. Of all the things which we could do which would have measurable results in reducing sickness and ill-health caused by working conditions, I would think that the conquest of industrial dust would be at the top of the list".

and these men were found to have a higher incidence of respiratory symptoms and pneumoconiosis than did men who had only worked in the pottery industry.

The survey, the latest in a series, is the result of examinations into a representative sample of 6,192 of the 50,000 people working in the industry. Previous reports have included one on foundrymen published in 1971. Further studies are being conducted on cotton and asbestos workers.

## First major measures

The regulations apply to every coal mine where more than 30 people are employed underground—in effect, to all mines owned by the National Coal Board. It is considered not yet practicable to apply the regulations to smaller coal mines, but preliminary results from an examination of the dust problem in these smaller mines indicate that the dust levels at most of them are well within the requirements of the regulations. This examination is continuing.

The new regulations are the first prescribing major new health and safety measures in industry to be proposed by the Commission.

## Asbestos precautions

The latest\* in a series of booklets, *Health and Safety at Work*, published by the Health and Safety Executive, has been produced on asbestos and the precautions needed when working with it.

The series is designed to give up-to-date facts and advice about the best practices in health and safety in industrial and other employment.

\* *Asbestos: Health precautions in industry*, HMSO, price 20p.

## Family Expenditure Survey

## Report for 1974

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

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# Monthly Statistics

## Summary

### Employment in Production Industries

The estimated total number of employees in employment in industries covered by the index of industrial production in Great Britain at mid-August 1975 was 9,284,200 (6,934,000 males and 2,350,200 females). The total included 7,350,400 (5,176,500 males and 2,174,000 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,236,000 (1,141,400 males and 94,600 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 4,200 lower than that for July 1975 and 464,600 lower than in August 1974. The total in manufacturing industries was 7,600 lower than in July 1975 and 423,600 lower than in August 1975. The number in construction was 3,200 higher than in July 1975 and 51,200 lower than in August 1975. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av 1970 = 100) was 90.2 (90.4 at mid-July) and for manufacturing industries 89.5 (89.8 at mid-July).

### Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on September 8, 1975 was 979,030. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 997,200, representing 4.4 per cent of all employees, compared with 967,100 in August 1975. In addition, there were 117,872 unemployed school-leavers and 97,399 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 1,194,301, a fall of 1,147 since August 11. This total represents 5.2 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in September 1975, 485,467 (40.0 per cent) had been recorded for up to 8 weeks, 258,266 (21.3 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 155,649 (12.8 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

### Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 3, 1975 was 140,786; 5,018 higher than on August 6, 1975. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 134,800, compared with 134,000 in August. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 3 1975 was 26,807; 411 lower than on August 6, 1975. The figures relate only to vacancies notified to employment offices and careers offices and are not a measure of total vacancies.

### Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on September 8, 1975 was 56,326, a fall of 4,421 since August 11, 1975.

### Overtime and short-time

In the week ended August 16, 1975 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries, was 1,396,800. This is about 26.0 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 8.4 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 12.44 millions (13.12 millions in July).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 125,000 or about 2.3 per cent of all operatives, each losing 14.3 hours on average.

### Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At September 30, 1975, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 184.5 and 185.6, compared with 184.1 and 185.2 at August 31.

### Index of retail prices

At September 16, 1975, the official retail prices index was 140.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 139.3 at August 12. The index for food was 137.3, compared with 136.3 at August 12.

### Stoppages of work

The number of stoppages of work due to industrial disputes in the United Kingdom beginning in September which came to the notice of the Department of Employment was 118, involving approximately 29,700 workers. During the month approximately 53,400 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 372,000 working days were lost, including 271,000 lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

## Industrial analysis of employees in employment

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

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

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

### Employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	August 1974*			June 1975*			July 1975*			August 1975*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, Index of Production industries†</b>		<b>7,198.5</b>	<b>2,550.3</b>	<b>9,748.8</b>	<b>6,940.7</b>	<b>2,362.6</b>	<b>9,310.2</b>	<b>6,937.4</b>	<b>2,351.0</b>	<b>9,288.4</b>	<b>6,934.0</b>	<b>2,350.2</b>	<b>9,284.2</b>
<b>Total, all manufacturing industries‡</b>		<b>5,395.8</b>	<b>2,378.1</b>	<b>7,774.0</b>	<b>5,192.1</b>	<b>2,186.4</b>	<b>7,378.6</b>	<b>5,183.2</b>	<b>2,174.8</b>	<b>7,358.0</b>	<b>5,176.5</b>	<b>2,174.0</b>	<b>7,350.4</b>
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>333.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>347.5</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>338.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>352.2</b>	<b>338.3</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>352.4</b>
Coal mining	101	290.4	9.9	300.3	296.4	10.0	306.4	295.0	10.0	305.0	295.2	10.0	305.2
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>443.9</b>	<b>310.6</b>	<b>754.5</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>714.0</b>	<b>436.9</b>	<b>291.4</b>	<b>728.3</b>	<b>438.1</b>	<b>291.3</b>	<b>729.4</b>
Grain milling	211	17.5	4.8	22.3	17.0	4.7	21.7	17.0	4.8	21.8	17.0	4.8	21.7
Bread and flour confectionery	212	72.0	42.4	114.4	68.7	39.8	108.5	70.2	40.0	110.2	70.5	39.6	110.1
Biscuits	213	16.1	27.9	44.0	16.8	25.9	42.6	16.9	26.3	43.2	17.0	26.4	43.4
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	214	59.2	54.6	113.9	57.1	49.8	106.9	58.2	50.5	108.7	58.6	50.5	109.1
Milk and milk products	215	45.1	17.6	62.7	44.9	17.3	62.1	45.8	17.6	63.5	45.9	17.5	63.4
Sugar	216	9.3	2.9	12.1	8.9	2.6	11.5	9.0	2.6	11.6	9.0	2.6	11.7
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	217	33.8	43.5	77.3	31.8	36.6	68.4	32.2	37.2	69.4	32.2	37.4	69.6
Fruit and vegetable products	218	30.4	36.1	66.5	28.0	32.5	60.5	30.3	35.1	65.4	29.8	35.1	64.9
Animal and poultry foods	219	21.3	4.7	26.0	20.7	4.5	25.2	20.8	4.5	25.3	20.7	4.5	25.2
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	221	6.4	1.7	8.1	6.3	1.7	8.0	6.3	1.7	8.0	6.2	1.7	7.9
Food industries not elsewhere specified	229	19.9	15.7	35.6	19.5	14.6	34.1	19.6	14.8	34.5	19.7	15.1	34.8
Brewing and malting	231	58.8	13.4	72.2	57.4	13.3	70.7	57.9	13.3	71.2	58.1	13.4	71.4
Soft drinks	232	19.4	11.3	30.7	17.7	10.2	27.9	18.7	11.0	29.7	19.3	10.9	30.2
Other drink industries	239	20.0	14.1	34.1	19.7	13.2	32.9	19.8	13.2	33.0	19.8	13.3	33.2
Tobacco	240	14.7	19.9	34.6	14.2	18.7	32.9	14.2	18.6	32.9	14.2	18.5	32.8
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>35.5</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>40.0</b>	<b>35.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>40.1</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	261	11.3	§	11.8	11.5	§	12.0	11.6	§	12.2	11.7	§	12.3
Mineral oil refining	262	18.0	2.3	20.3	18.1	2.3	20.4	18.1	2.3	20.4	18.1	2.3	20.4
Lubricating oils and greases	263	5.9	1.7	7.6	5.7	1.7	7.4	5.7	1.7	7.4	5.7	1.7	7.4
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>308.4</b>	<b>131.8</b>	<b>440.2</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>122.0</b>	<b>425.3</b>	<b>304.0</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>427.2</b>	<b>304.1</b>	<b>123.7</b>	<b>427.8</b>
General chemicals	271	112.4	22.5	134.9	112.4	22.5	134.9	112.4	22.5	134.9	112.2	22.5	134.7
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	272	41.7	36.5	78.2	40.8	33.5	74.3	41.3	34.3	75.6	41.4	34.2	75.7
Toilet preparations	273	9.5	18.8	28.2	9.1	14.9	24.0	9.2	15.0	24.2	9.3	15.1	24.4
Paint	274	20.0	8.0	28.0	19.6	7.7	27.3	19.7	7.8	27.5	19.8	7.8	27.6
Soap and detergents	275	9.9	6.3	16.2	9.6	5.3	14.9	9.7	5.5	15.2	9.7	6.3	16.1
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	276	42.5	7.8	50.2	40.2	7.3	47.5	40.1	7.3	47.5	40.1	7.3	47.4
Dyestuffs and pigments	277	20.2	3.8	24.0	19.5	3.7	23.2	19.5	3.7	23.1	19.4	3.6	23.1
Fertilisers	278	10.0	1.7	11.7	10.0	1.7	11.7	10.0	1.8	11.8	10.0	1.7	11.8
Other chemical industries	279	42.3	26.4	68.8	42.1	25.5	67.6	42.0	25.4	67.4	42.2	25.1	67.2
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>451.8</b>	<b>59.1</b>	<b>510.9</b>	<b>444.6</b>	<b>55.7</b>	<b>500.3</b>	<b>441.5</b>	<b>55.3</b>	<b>496.9</b>	<b>439.9</b>	<b>55.1</b>	<b>495.1</b>
Iron and steel (general)	311	225.6	21.0	246.6	227.3	21.5	248.8	225.2	21.4	246.6	224.9	21.3	246.2
Steel tubes	312	44.5	7.2	51.7	45.0	6.9	52.0	44.9	6.9	51.8	44.8	6.9	51.7
Iron castings, etc	313	78.3	8.1	86.4	75.9	7.8	83.7	75.6	7.7	83.2	75.1	7.5	82.6
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	321	45.8	8.6	54.5	41.8	6.8	48.6	41.6	6.7	48.3	41.3	6.8	48.1
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	322	38.8	9.5	48.3	35.8	8.5	44.3	35.6	8.5	44.1	35.3	8.5	43.8
Other base metals	323	18.7	4.7	23.4	18.7	4.2	22.9	18.6	4.2	22.8	18.5	4.2	22.6
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>816.3</b>	<b>157.4</b>	<b>973.7</b>	<b>799.8</b>	<b>149.5</b>	<b>949.3</b>	<b>796.9</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>945.4</b>	<b>795.5</b>	<b>147.8</b>	<b>943.3</b>
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	331	25.6	3.9	29.5	25.4	3.9	29.3	25.5	3.9	29.4	25.6	3.9	29.5
Metal-working machine tools	332	57.6	9.8	67.4	56.8	9.4	66.3	56.1	9.3	65.4	56.0	9.3	65.3
Pumps, valves and compressors	333	70.2	16.3	86.5	67.7	14.6	82.3	67.7	14.3	82.1	67.5	14.4	81.9
Industrial engines	334	21.6	3.8	25.4	22.6	3.9	26.4	22.6	3.9	26.4	22.6	3.9	26.5
Textile machinery and accessories	335	29.9	4.5	35.3	28.1	4.9	33.0	27.7	4.8	32.5	27.5	4.8	32.3
Construction and earth-moving equipment	336	35.4	5.4	39.9	35.0	4.6	39.5	35.0	4.6	39.6	35.1	4.6	39.7
Mechanical handling equipment	337	55.9	8.0	63.9	55.4	7.8	63.2	55.4	7.7	63.1	55.3	7.6	62.9
Office machinery	338	21.3	8.9	30.2	20.2	8.2	28.3	20.0	8.1	28.1	18.7	7.8	26.5
Other machinery	339	192.2	39.6	231.8	185.7	36.6	222.4	184.4	36.5	220.9	184.3	36.3	220.6
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	341	145.1	17.4	162.5	143.3	17.5	160.9	144.0	17.6	161.6	143.9	17.5	161.4
Ordnance and small arms	342	16.2	4.2	20.4	16.9	4.5	21.5	17.0	4.5	21.5	17.0	4.6	21.6
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	349	145.2	35.7	180.9	142.7	33.5	176.2	141.5	33.2	174.8	141.8	33.2	175.0
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>99.5</b>	<b>60.0</b>	<b>159.6</b>	<b>96.9</b>	<b>54.9</b>	<b>151.8</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>54.2</b>	<b>150.8</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>150.4</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	351	9.2	3.5	12.7	8.8	3.4	12.3	8.8	3.4	12.2	8.8	3.4	12.2
Watches and clocks	352	6.2	8.8	15.0	6.3	8.2	14.5	6.2	7.9	14.2	6.0	7.8	13.8
Surgical instruments and appliances	353	16.6	12.7	29.3	16.2	12.2	28.4	16.1	12.3	28.3	16.0	12.2	28.1
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	354	67.5	35.0	102.5	65.6	31.0	96.6	65.6	30.6	96.2	65.7	30.5	96.2
<b>Electrical engineering</b>	<b>IX</b>	<b>497.5</b>	<b>341.2</b>	<b>838.7</b>	<b>475.8</b>	<b>294.6</b>	<b>770.4</b>	<b>473.3</b>	<b>286.1</b>	<b>759.4</b>	<b>473.1</b>	<b>287.5</b>	<b>760.6</b>
Electrical machinery	361	106.0	39.1	145.1	106.8	34.8	141.6	106.8	34.1	140.9	107.2	34.0	141.2
Insulated wires and cables	362	33.7	12.4	46.1	32.5	11.7	44.2	32.4	11.4	43.8	32.0	11.5	43.6
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	363	50.0	37.0	87.0	48.4	34.4	82.8						



Employees in employment: Great Britain (continued)

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	August 1974*			June 1975*			July 1975*			August 1975*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Shipbuilding and marine engineering</b>	<b>X</b>	<b>164.1</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>164.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>176.6</b>	<b>163.6</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>163.7</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>175.8</b>
<b>Vehicles</b>	<b>XI</b>	<b>685.9</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>785.1</b>	<b>657.5</b>	<b>93.2</b>	<b>750.7</b>	<b>651.4</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>743.1</b>	<b>650.7</b>	<b>91.7</b>	<b>742.4</b>
Wheeled tractors manufacturing	380	28.5	2.5	31.0	29.9	2.6	32.5	29.9	2.6	32.5	30.1	2.6	32.7
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	431.3	62.7	494.0	400.3	56.4	456.7	394.6	54.9	449.5	393.3	54.8	448.0
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	382	10.8	3.8	14.5	10.6	3.6	14.2	10.6	3.4	14.0	10.2	3.4	13.6
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	176.7	28.0	204.7	176.8	28.4	205.2	176.7	28.6	205.2	176.8	28.7	205.4
Locomotives and railway track equipment	384	15.4	1.0	16.3	15.7	1.0	16.6	15.6	1.0	16.6	16.0	1.0	17.0
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	385	23.3	1.3	24.5	24.1	1.2	25.3	24.1	1.2	25.3	24.4	1.2	25.7
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>XII</b>	<b>407.6</b>	<b>172.9</b>	<b>580.5</b>	<b>387.9</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>542.3</b>	<b>386.1</b>	<b>153.3</b>	<b>539.4</b>	<b>384.5</b>	<b>152.3</b>	<b>536.8</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	390	53.6	13.7	67.3	52.4	13.1	65.5	51.8	12.9	64.7	51.7	12.8	64.5
Hand tools and implements	391	13.9	7.6	21.5	13.4	6.9	20.3	13.4	6.9	20.3	13.3	6.9	20.2
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	392	8.1	6.3	14.4	7.9	5.8	13.7	7.8	5.8	13.6	7.9	5.6	13.5
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	393	26.7	12.5	39.2	25.7	11.2	36.9	25.2	11.1	36.3	24.7	11.0	35.7
Wire and wire manufactures	394	31.0	9.1	40.0	30.1	8.0	38.1	29.7	7.9	37.6	29.5	7.8	37.3
Cans and metal boxes	395	16.6	15.2	31.8	16.4	13.4	29.8	16.5	13.5	30.0	16.6	13.4	30.0
Jewellery and precious metals	396	14.8	8.0	22.8	15.3	7.9	23.2	15.2	7.8	23.0	15.4	7.8	23.2
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	399	242.8	100.6	343.5	226.7	88.1	314.8	226.4	87.4	313.8	225.5	86.9	312.3
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>XIII</b>	<b>297.1</b>	<b>251.5</b>	<b>548.6</b>	<b>272.5</b>	<b>231.3</b>	<b>503.8</b>	<b>273.1</b>	<b>229.3</b>	<b>502.4</b>	<b>272.3</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>501.9</b>
Production of man-made fibres	411	33.1	5.7	38.8	29.8	4.9	34.7	29.9	4.9	34.8	29.5	4.9	34.4
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	412	32.8	27.2	60.0	29.0	24.2	53.2	29.2	24.0	53.2	29.4	24.0	53.4
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	413	27.3	20.4	47.7	25.8	19.3	45.0	25.9	19.1	45.0	25.9	19.1	45.1
Woolen and worsted	414	55.5	45.3	100.8	51.9	41.5	93.4	51.9	41.0	93.0	51.5	40.8	92.3
Jute	415	5.9	3.3	9.2	5.4	3.1	8.5	5.4	3.0	8.4	5.4	2.9	8.3
Rope, twine and net	416	3.4	3.6	7.1	3.3	3.6	6.8	3.4	3.5	6.9	3.3	3.5	6.8
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	42.1	84.0	126.1	37.8	77.3	115.0	37.5	76.4	113.9	37.5	76.6	114.1
Lace	418	2.4	2.6	5.0	2.4	2.6	5.0	2.4	2.6	5.0	2.4	2.7	5.0
Carpets	419	27.3	15.4	42.7	24.9	14.0	38.9	24.8	13.9	38.8	24.8	13.9	38.7
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	421	6.1	8.0	14.1	5.8	7.6	13.4	5.8	7.5	13.2	5.8	7.4	13.2
Made-up textiles	422	7.9	14.9	22.8	7.4	14.3	21.7	7.5	14.3	21.8	7.5	14.2	21.7
Textile finishing	423	35.0	15.0	50.0	32.3	13.7	46.0	32.6	13.8	46.4	32.8	14.2	47.0
Other textile industries	429	18.2	6.1	24.2	16.8	5.4	22.2	16.7	5.4	22.1	16.6	5.4	22.0
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>XIV</b>	<b>23.6</b>	<b>18.5</b>	<b>42.2</b>	<b>23.1</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>41.1</b>	<b>23.5</b>	<b>18.0</b>	<b>41.5</b>	<b>23.7</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>41.7</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	431	14.5	4.0	18.6	14.2	3.8	18.0	14.4	3.8	18.2	14.5	3.9	18.4
Leather goods	432	6.8	12.3	19.1	6.6	12.0	18.6	6.8	12.0	18.8	6.8	12.0	18.8
Fur	433	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.2	4.5	2.3	2.2	4.5
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>XV</b>	<b>99.1</b>	<b>306.4</b>	<b>405.6</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>294.2</b>	<b>389.4</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>292.6</b>	<b>387.5</b>	<b>94.9</b>	<b>292.8</b>	<b>387.7</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	441	3.9	14.7	18.6	3.8	15.3	19.1	3.8	15.3	19.1	3.8	15.2	18.9
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	442	19.8	65.9	85.7	19.4	64.7	84.0	19.3	64.2	83.5	19.2	63.9	83.0
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	443	12.3	31.8	44.1	12.7	30.8	43.5	12.6	30.8	43.3	12.6	31.0	43.6
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	444	5.5	32.4	37.9	5.3	31.0	36.3	5.3	30.7	36.0	5.4	31.2	36.6
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	445	13.5	84.4	97.9	12.7	80.2	92.9	12.6	80.3	92.9	12.6	80.3	92.9
Hats, caps and millinery	446	1.7	3.9	5.6	1.8	3.9	5.6	1.7	3.9	5.5	1.7	3.9	5.6
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	449	6.2	25.8	32.0	5.8	24.3	30.1	5.8	23.7	29.5	5.8	23.6	29.3
Footwear	450	36.2	47.5	83.7	33.9	44.0	77.9	33.9	43.8	77.6	33.9	43.9	77.8
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.</b>	<b>XVI</b>	<b>229.7</b>	<b>68.4</b>	<b>298.1</b>	<b>213.8</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>277.8</b>	<b>213.9</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>213.1</b>	<b>63.1</b>	<b>276.3</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	461	42.4	4.6	47.0	39.2	4.4	43.5	39.4	4.4	43.8	39.5	4.4	43.9
Pottery	462	29.3	31.8	61.1	28.6	30.6	59.2	28.7	30.3	58.9	28.9	30.4	59.3
Glass	463	56.2	16.9	73.1	52.2	15.7	67.9	51.6	15.4	67.0	51.0	15.3	66.3
Cement	464	13.7	1.2	14.9	12.9	1.1	14.0	13.0	1.2	14.1	13.0	1.2	14.2
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	469	88.1	13.9	102.0	80.9	12.2	93.2	81.2	12.1	93.3	80.7	11.9	92.6
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>XVII</b>	<b>223.1</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>276.1</b>	<b>210.7</b>	<b>50.8</b>	<b>261.5</b>	<b>210.5</b>	<b>50.6</b>	<b>261.1</b>	<b>210.4</b>	<b>50.4</b>	<b>260.8</b>
Timber	471	83.1	13.1	96.1	75.2	11.7	86.9	75.4	11.6	87.0	75.3	11.7	86.9
Furniture and upholstery	472	71.1	17.3	88.4	71.3	17.8	89.0	70.8	17.8	88.6	71.1	17.7	88.8
Bedding, etc	473	11.0	9.9	20.9	10.4	9.4	19.8	10.4	9.1	19.6	10.4	8.9	19.3
Shop and office fitting	474	29.5	4.2	33.7	27.5	3.9	31.4	27.5	3.9	31.4	27.3	3.9	31.1
Wooden containers and baskets	475	13.8	4.1	17.9	12.6	3.8	16.4	12.7	3.9	16.6	12.6	3.9	16.5
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	479	14.7	4.4	19.1	13.7	4.2	18.0	13.7	4.2	18.0	13.8	4.3	18.1
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>XVIII</b>	<b>392.3</b>	<b>194.8</b>	<b>587.1</b>	<b>378.7</b>	<b>183.2</b>	<b>561.9</b>	<b>377.6</b>	<b>182.7</b>	<b>560.3</b>	<b>377.0</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>559.0</b>
Paper and board	481	56.7	12.4	69.1	54.4	11.3	65.6	54.2	11.1	65.3	54.1	11.1	65.1
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	482	53.7	36.7	90.4	49.7	31.2	81.0	49.5	31.1	80.6	49.5	31.1	80.6
Manufactured stationery	483	21.9	19.8	41.7	21.6	19.2	40.8	21.6	18.8	40.5	21.5	18.8	40.3
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	484	16.6	11.9	28.5	15.8	10.8	26.6	15.8	10.8	26.6	15.8	10.9	26.7
Printing, publishing of newspapers	485	110.6	37.2	147.9	107.4	36.4	143.8	107.2	36.3	143.5	107.2	36.2	143.3
Printing, publishing of periodicals	486	11.0	3.7	14.7	10.4	3.4	13.8	10.2	3.3	13.5	10.2	3.2	13.3
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	489	132.7	76.8	209.5	129.8	74.3	204.0	129.3	74.5	203.8	129.0	74.0	203.0
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>XIX</b>	<b>220.5</b>	<b>136.7</b>	<b>357.3</b>	<b>203.6</b>	<b>118.7</b>	<b>322.3</b>	<b>203.8</b>	<b>118.1</b>	<b>321.9</b>	<b>203.4</b>	<b>118.0</b>	<b>321.4</b>
Rubber	491	90.2	29.5	119.6	84.8	26.4	111.2	84.2	25.3	109.6	83.7	24.9	108.6
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leather, etc	492	13.3	2.9	16.3	11.6	2.4	14.0	11.6	2.4	14.0	11.7	2.4	14.0
Brushes and brooms	493	4.7	5.7	10.4	4.5	5.1	9.6	4.5	5.2	9.6	4.4	5.1	9.6
Toys, games, children's carriages and sports equipment	494	17.9	30.0	47.9	16.7	25.3	42.0	16.9	25.7	42.6	17.1	26.1	43.2
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	495	4.3	5.3	9.7	4.3	5.1	9.5	4.3	5.3	9.6	4.3	5.4	9.7
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	496	78.6	51.7	130.3	70.7	43.3	114.0	71.0	43.0	114.0	71.0	42.8	113.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	499	11.6	11.6	23.2	11.0	11.1	22.1	11.2	11.2	22.4	11.1	11.3	22.4
<b>Construction</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>1,192.6</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1,287.2</b>	<b>1,138.0</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1,232.6</b>	<b>1,138.2</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1,232.8</b>	<b>1,141.4</b>	<b>94.6</b>	<b>1,236.0</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>XXI</b>	<b>277.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>340.1</b>	<b>272.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>340.4</b>	<b>277.9</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>340.4</b>	<b>277.8</b>	<b>67.5</b>	<b>340.4</b>
Gas	601	79.8	75.0	154.8	76.7	76.4	153.1	76.7	76.4	153.1	76.6	76.4	153.0
Electricity	602	153.4	33.2	186.6	154.3	35.1	189.5	154.3	35.1	189.5	154.3	35.1	189.5



**Unemployment on September 8, 1975**

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on September 8, 1975, was 979,030, 35,249 more than on August 11, 1975. The seasonally adjusted figure was 997,200 (4.4 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 30,100 between the August and September counts, and by an average of 44,500 per month between June and September.

Between August and September the number unemployed fell by 1,147. This change included a fall of 40,331 school-leavers, and a rise of 3,935 adult students seeking vocational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on September 8, 1975, had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 12.8 per cent, 21.3 per cent, and 40.0 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in August were 12.9 per cent, 29.2 per cent, and 47.8 per cent respectively.

**Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: September 8, 1975.**

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
<b>Unemployed excluding school-leavers and adult students</b>														
Actual	226,323	109,290	24,489	75,869	104,211	58,433	85,576	153,821	78,248	59,932	112,128	979,030	42,310	1,021,340
Seasonally adjusted														
Number	230,900	—	25,800	78,900	103,800	59,300	86,800	154,900	79,300	61,000	115,600	997,200	42,900	1,040,100
Percentage rates*	3.1	—	3.8	5.1	4.5	3.9	4.3	5.6	6.1	6.0	5.3	4.4	8.2	4.5
<b>School-leavers (included in unemployed)†</b>														
Males	12,540	5,080	1,280	4,364	8,339	3,541	6,185	11,536	7,264	5,009	5,471	65,529	3,447	68,976
Females	8,778	3,512	1,001	3,067	8,026	3,121	5,836	8,862	5,719	4,125	3,808	52,343	2,834	55,177
<b>Adult students (included in unemployed)†</b>														
Males	12,759	5,731	891	3,744	7,067	3,441	6,338	9,838	4,244	4,074	5,153	57,549	3,188	60,737
Females	7,172	2,985	544	2,542	5,642	2,587	4,612	6,895	3,499	3,356	3,001	39,850	3,198	43,048
<b>Unemployed</b>														
Total	267,572	126,598	28,205	89,586	133,285	71,123	108,547	190,952	98,974	76,496	129,561	1,194,301	54,977	1,249,278
Males	209,470	100,829	21,827	69,196	96,813	53,059	82,139	147,028	74,026	57,089	96,777	907,424	36,618	944,042
Females	58,102	25,769	6,378	20,390	36,472	18,064	26,408	43,924	24,948	19,407	32,784	286,877	18,359	305,236
Married females‡	10,994	3,891	1,967	5,012	8,907	4,357	5,181	10,665	6,047	4,362	12,932	70,424	7,010	77,434
<b>Percentage rates*</b>														
Total	3.6	3.2	4.2	5.8	5.8	4.7	5.3	6.9	7.6	7.5	6.0	5.2	10.6	5.4
Males	4.7	4.3	5.3	7.3	6.9	5.7	6.5	8.8	9.1	8.8	7.5	6.6	11.6	6.7
Females	1.9	1.7	2.4	3.3	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.9	5.1	5.2	3.8	3.2	9.0	3.3
<b>Length of time on register</b>														
<b>Males</b>														
Up to 2 weeks	31,279	15,032	3,299	8,115	10,279	6,217	10,027	14,241	7,814	6,505	10,247	108,023	3,959	111,982
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	19,521	9,736	1,915	5,201	6,839	4,192	6,291	10,274	4,896	3,998	8,940	72,067	2,830	74,897
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	39,481	18,960	3,850	11,700	17,714	8,786	14,818	23,396	12,440	10,033	12,625	154,843	5,336	160,179
Over 8 weeks	123,228	58,776	13,355	45,156	63,296	34,652	51,759	99,843	50,174	37,060	66,667	585,190	25,131	610,321
Total (unadjusted)†	213,509	102,504	22,419	70,172	98,128	53,847	82,895	147,754	75,324	57,596	98,479	920,123	37,256	957,379
<b>Females</b>														
Up to 2 weeks	12,259	5,325	1,246	3,606	4,706	3,195	4,418	6,613	3,755	3,176	4,652	47,626	2,714	50,340
Over 2 and up to 4 weeks	7,252	3,482	802	2,159	3,335	1,939	2,669	4,551	2,170	1,683	3,990	30,550	2,056	32,606
Over 4 and up to 8 weeks	14,902	6,638	1,615	5,004	10,430	4,463	7,916	11,454	6,420	4,840	5,314	72,358	3,623	75,981
Over 8 weeks	24,847	10,943	2,926	9,949	18,610	8,855	11,734	21,991	13,037	10,056	19,569	141,574	10,416	151,990
Total (unadjusted)†	59,260	26,388	6,589	20,718	37,081	18,452	26,737	44,609	25,382	19,755	33,525	292,108	18,809	310,917

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

**Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain\*: duration analysis: September 8, 1975**

Duration in weeks*	Males	Females	Total
One or less	47,155	22,009	69,164
Over 1, up to 2	60,868	25,617	86,485
Over 2, up to 3	31,388	13,518	44,906
Over 3, up to 4	40,679	17,032	57,711
Over 4, up to 5	38,240	15,975	54,215
Over 5, up to 8	116,603	56,383	172,986
Over 8	585,190	141,574	726,764
Total, unadjusted	920,123	292,108	1,212,231
Total, adjusted	907,424	286,877	1,194,301

\* See footnote † below.

**Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at September 8, 1975**

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)</b>	<b>907,424</b>	<b>286,877</b>	<b>1,194,301</b>	<b>944,042</b>	<b>305,236</b>	<b>1,249,278</b>
<b>Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)</b>	<b>920,123</b>	<b>292,108</b>	<b>1,212,231</b>	<b>957,379</b>	<b>310,917</b>	<b>1,268,296</b>
<b>Total, Index of Production industries</b>	<b>432,437</b>	<b>65,151</b>	<b>497,588</b>	<b>449,669</b>	<b>70,650</b>	<b>520,319</b>
<b>Total, manufacturing industries</b>	<b>242,570</b>	<b>62,410</b>	<b>304,980</b>	<b>248,864</b>	<b>67,722</b>	<b>316,586</b>
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing</b>	<b>16,540</b>	<b>1,775</b>	<b>18,315</b>	<b>18,685</b>	<b>1,863</b>	<b>20,548</b>
Agriculture and horticulture	12,637	1,738	14,375	14,673	1,821	16,494
Forestry	674	24	698	710	24	734
Fishing	3,229	13	3,242	3,302	18	3,320
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>16,063</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>16,235</b>	<b>16,217</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>16,399</b>
Coal mining	14,274	114	14,388	14,278	114	14,392
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	622	21	643	738	27	765
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	332	7	339	356	8	364
Petroleum and natural gas	375	18	393	378	18	396
Other mining and quarrying	460	12	472	467	15	482
<b>Food, drink and tobacco</b>	<b>24,840</b>	<b>8,072</b>	<b>32,912</b>	<b>25,958</b>	<b>8,752</b>	<b>34,710</b>
Grain milling	585	76	661	625	87	712
Bread and flour confectionery	6,070	1,359	7,429	6,393	1,432	7,825
Biscuits	818	524	1,342	829	532	1,361
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	4,067	1,620	5,687	4,333	1,718	6,051
Milk and milk products	1,621	422	2,043	1,752	486	2,238
Sugar	606	113	719	606	114	720
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,505	746	2,251	1,518	755	2,273
Fruit and vegetable products	1,694	1,078	2,772	1,739	1,153	2,892
Animal and poultry foods	1,486	175	1,661	1,604	196	1,800
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	378	37	415	381	38	419
Food industries not elsewhere specified	917	400	1,317	922	416	1,338
Brewing and malting	1,845	224	2,069	1,873	236	2,109
Soft drinks	1,865	468	2,333	1,919	493	2,412
Other drink industries	671	477	1,148	686	481	1,167
Tobacco	712	353	1,065	758	615	1,373
<b>Coal and petroleum products</b>	<b>1,503</b>	<b>148</b>	<b>1,651</b>	<b>1,523</b>	<b>151</b>	<b>1,674</b>
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	264	10	274	255	10	265
Mineral oil refining	1,102	122	1,224	1,121	125	1,246
Lubricating oils and greases	147	16	163	147	16	163
<b>Chemicals and allied industries</b>	<b>10,895</b>	<b>2,733</b>	<b>13,628</b>	<b>11,056</b>	<b>2,773</b>	<b>13,829</b>
General chemicals	3,871	558	4,429	3,915	565	4,480
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	1,064	539	1,603	1,081	548	1,629
Toilet preparations	487	428	915	491	434	925
Paint	966	138	1,104	985	139	1,124
Soap and detergents	543	180	723	543	180	723
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	2,009	337	2,346	2,028	343	2,371
Dyestuffs and pigments	348	43	391	351	44	395
Fertilisers	285	39	324	329	43	372
Other chemical industries	1,322	471	1,793	1,333	477	1,810
<b>Metal manufacture</b>	<b>20,408</b>	<b>1,297</b>	<b>21,705</b>	<b>20,552</b>	<b>1,312</b>	<b>21,864</b>
Iron and steel (general)	9,933	392	10,325	9,981	396	10,377
Steel tubes	1,436	108	1,544	1,442	109	1,551
Iron castings, etc.	3,933	277	4,210	3,998	280	4,278
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	2,305	226	2,531	2,313	227	2,540
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	1,619	163	1,782	1,629	167	1,796
Other base metals	1,182	131	1,313	1,189	133	1,322
<b>Mechanical engineering</b>	<b>33,637</b>	<b>4,049</b>	<b>37,686</b>	<b>34,354</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>38,552</b>
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	991	70	1,061	1,005	75	1,080
Metal-working machine tools	1,971	220	2,191	1,988	226	2,214
Pumps, valves and compressors	1,902	275	2,177	1,920	278	2,198
Industrial engines	657	68	725	663	68	731
Textile machinery and accessories	1,261	107	1,368	1,484	134	1,618
Construction and earth-moving equipment	754	64	818	818	66	884
Mechanical handling equipment	1,778	162	1,940	1,802	163	1,965
Office machinery	1,891	577	2,468	1,959	625	2,584
Other machinery	9,918	1,208	11,126	10,117	1,235	11,352
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	5,332	289	5,621	5,398	302	5,700
Ordnance and small arms	372	51	423	374	51	425
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	6,810	958	7,768	6,871	975	7,846
<b>Instrument engineering</b>	<b>2,730</b>	<b>1,334</b>	<b>4,064</b>	<b>2,777</b>	<b>1,384</b>	<b>4,161</b>
Photographic and document copying equipment	450	103	553	452	103	555
Watches and clocks						



Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at September 8, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Metal goods not elsewhere specified</b>	<b>27,878</b>	<b>5,919</b>	<b>33,797</b>	<b>28,155</b>	<b>6,032</b>	<b>34,187</b>
Engineers' small tools and gauges	1,845	264	2,109	1,880	267	2,147
Hand tools and implements	802	175	977	808	182	990
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	455	188	643	460	196	656
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	1,443	390	1,833	1,451	392	1,843
Wire and wire manufactures	1,552	248	1,800	1,562	251	1,813
Cans and metal boxes	655	299	954	660	308	968
Jewellery and precious metals	690	242	932	691	243	934
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	20,436	4,113	24,549	20,643	4,193	24,836
<b>Textiles</b>	<b>17,530</b>	<b>7,285</b>	<b>24,815</b>	<b>18,754</b>	<b>8,419</b>	<b>27,173</b>
Production of man-made fibres	1,036	167	1,203	1,179	214	1,393
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	2,235	655	2,890	2,613	938	3,551
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	1,507	488	1,995	1,748	644	2,392
Woolen and worsted	3,666	1,361	5,027	3,734	1,436	5,170
Jute	650	193	843	652	197	849
Rope, twine and net	310	130	440	330	149	479
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,916	1,988	3,904	2,095	2,273	4,368
Lace	181	88	269	183	100	283
Carpets	1,290	421	1,711	1,348	449	1,797
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	618	266	884	633	284	917
Made-up textiles	841	622	1,463	862	751	1,613
Textile finishing	2,325	719	3,044	2,417	793	3,210
Other textile industries	955	187	1,142	960	191	1,151
<b>Leather, leather goods and fur</b>	<b>1,920</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>2,552</b>	<b>1,954</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>2,602</b>
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	1,186	150	1,336	1,207	156	1,363
Leather goods	599	434	1,033	610	444	1,054
Fur	135	48	183	137	48	185
<b>Clothing and footwear</b>	<b>5,192</b>	<b>9,449</b>	<b>14,641</b>	<b>5,458</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>16,958</b>
Weatherproof outerwear	261	346	607	272	351	623
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	1,017	1,772	2,789	1,050	1,978	3,028
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	681	1,095	1,776	682	1,106	1,788
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	291	1,190	1,481	375	2,275	2,650
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	888	2,940	3,828	915	3,218	4,133
Hats, caps and millinery	87	97	184	102	134	236
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	287	690	977	297	802	1,099
Footwear	1,680	1,319	2,999	1,765	1,636	3,401
<b>Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc</b>	<b>11,480</b>	<b>1,538</b>	<b>13,018</b>	<b>11,802</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>13,386</b>
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	2,956	166	3,122	3,077	174	3,251
Pottery	1,495	578	2,073	1,513	595	2,108
Glass	3,505	545	4,050	3,535	556	4,091
Cement	352	27	379	356	28	384
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	3,172	222	3,394	3,321	231	3,552
<b>Timber, furniture, etc</b>	<b>11,234</b>	<b>1,448</b>	<b>12,682</b>	<b>11,488</b>	<b>1,546</b>	<b>13,034</b>
Timber	3,347	246	3,593	3,431	315	3,746
Furniture and upholstery	4,342	436	4,778	4,466	450	4,916
Bedding, etc	896	412	1,308	901	417	1,318
Shop and office fitting	996	117	1,113	1,015	120	1,135
Wooden containers and baskets	856	101	957	860	102	962
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	797	136	933	815	142	957
<b>Paper, printing and publishing</b>	<b>12,785</b>	<b>4,180</b>	<b>16,965</b>	<b>12,993</b>	<b>4,353</b>	<b>17,346</b>
Paper and board	2,478	428	2,906	2,505	436	2,941
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,692	890	2,582	1,764	962	2,726
Manufactured stationery	443	250	693	450	258	708
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	657	280	937	660	281	941
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,659	372	2,031	1,705	407	2,112
Printing, publishing of periodicals	1,561	420	1,981	1,573	425	1,998
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	4,295	1,540	5,835	4,336	1,584	5,920
<b>Other manufacturing industries</b>	<b>12,043</b>	<b>3,647</b>	<b>15,690</b>	<b>12,476</b>	<b>3,779</b>	<b>16,255</b>
Rubber	3,576	558	4,134	3,865	601	4,466
Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc	552	82	634	557	82	639
Brushes and brooms	213	143	356	223	151	374
Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment	1,274	1,010	2,284	1,279	1,014	2,293
Miscellaneous stationers' goods	241	154	395	243	154	397
Plastics products not elsewhere specified	5,129	1,281	6,410	5,240	1,349	6,589
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1,058	419	1,477	1,069	428	1,497
<b>Construction</b>	<b>167,500</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>169,409</b>	<b>178,190</b>	<b>2,041</b>	<b>180,231</b>
<b>Gas, electricity and water</b>	<b>6,304</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>6,964</b>	<b>6,398</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>7,103</b>
Gas	2,651	284	2,935	2,673	292	2,965
Electricity	2,920	327	3,247	2,981	364	3,345
Water supply	733	49	782	744	49	793
<b>Transport and communication</b>	<b>46,605</b>	<b>3,804</b>	<b>50,409</b>	<b>48,080</b>	<b>3,956</b>	<b>52,036</b>
Railways	4,593	333	4,926	4,664	338	5,002
Road passenger transport	6,743	606	7,349	7,073	615	7,688
Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward	13,152	401	13,553	13,549	425	13,974
Other road haulage	1,092	70	1,162	1,136	73	1,209
Sea transport	5,108	251	5,359	5,344	257	5,601
Port and inland water transport	3,535	74	3,609	3,646	77	3,723
Air transport	1,519	222	1,741	1,542	227	1,769
Postal services and telecommunications	7,307	1,068	8,375	7,526	1,137	8,663
Miscellaneous transport services and storage	3,556	779	4,335	3,600	807	4,407
<b>Distributive trades</b>	<b>66,941</b>	<b>32,859</b>	<b>99,800</b>	<b>69,052</b>	<b>34,596</b>	<b>103,648</b>
Wholesale distribution of food and drink	9,847	1,842	11,689	10,333	2,015	12,348
Wholesale distribution of petroleum products	656	86	742	665	93	758
Other wholesale distribution	8,527	2,664	11,191	8,755	2,798	11,553
Retail distribution of food and drink	14,001	9,060	23,061	14,396	9,503	23,899
Other retail distribution	21,923	18,068	39,991	22,427	18,966	41,393
Dealing coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies	4,376	470	4,846	4,620	511	5,131
Dealing other industrial materials and machinery	7,611	669	8,280	7,856	710	8,566

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at September 8, 1975 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
<b>Insurance, banking, finance and business services</b>	<b>17,393</b>	<b>6,838</b>	<b>24,231</b>	<b>17,660</b>	<b>7,093</b>	<b>24,753</b>
Insurance	4,949	1,537	6,486	5,015	1,624	6,639
Banking and bill discounting	3,380	1,132	4,512	3,420	1,189	4,609
Other financial institutions	1,346	590	1,936	1,359	634	1,993
Property owning and managing, etc	1,903	614	2,517	1,962	631	2,593
Advertising and market research	958	351	1,309	962	359	1,321
Other business services	4,674	2,558	7,232	4,745	2,597	7,342
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	183	56	239	197	59	256
<b>Professional and scientific services</b>	<b>20,452</b>	<b>15,678</b>	<b>36,130</b>	<b>21,174</b>	<b>17,083</b>	<b>38,257</b>
Accountancy services	806	453	1,259	822	478	1,300
Educational services	9,697	5,643	15,340	10,142	6,198	16,340
Legal services	628	996	1,624	635	1,043	1,678
Medical and dental services	6,306	7,588	13,894	6,502	8,318	14,820
Religious organisations	317	96	413	333	109	442
Research and development services	716	175	891	717	178	895
Other professional and scientific services	1,982	727	2,709	2,023	759	2,782
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>	<b>67,707</b>	<b>29,825</b>	<b>97,532</b>	<b>69,424</b>	<b>31,067</b>	<b>100,491</b>
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	5,177	1,741	6,918	5,250	1,761	7,011
Sport and other recreations	3,098	849	3,947	3,158	864	4,022
Betting and gambling	2,513	1,089	3,602	2,631	1,114	3,745
Hotels and other residential establishments	17,167	8,790	25,957	17,455	9,075	26,530
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	4,274	3,370	7,644	4,319	3,507	7,826
Public houses	3,614	1,412	5,026	3,848	1,477	5,325
Clubs	2,096	702	2,798	2,141	710	2,851
Catering contractors	1,057	805	1,862	1,070	829	1,899
Hairdressing and manicure	946	2,211	3,157	959	2,291	3,250
Private domestic service	848	1,800	2,648	876	2,016	2,892
Laundries	1,641	1,428	3,069	1,690	1,490	3,180
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	448	404	852	459	428	887
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	14,803	2,412	17,215	15,285	2,504	17,789
Repair of boots and shoes	225	47	272	232	47	279
Other services	9,800	2,765	12,565	10,051	2,954	13,005
<b>Public administration and defence</b>	<b>39,985</b>	<b>8,274</b>	<b>48,259</b>	<b>41,805</b>	<b>8,842</b>	<b>50,647</b>
National government service	16,856	4,094	20,950	17,812	4,496	22,308
Local government service	23,129	4,180	27,309	3,993	4,346	28,339
<b>Ex-service personnel not classified by industry</b>	<b>2,406</b>	<b>401</b>	<b>2,807</b>	<b>2,457</b>	<b>407</b>	<b>2,864</b>
<b>Other persons not classified by industry</b>	<b>209,657</b>	<b>127,503</b>	<b>337,160</b>	<b>219,373</b>	<b>135,360</b>	<b>354,733</b>



Area statistics of unemployment

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

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, and certain local areas at September 8, 1975

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
<b>DEVELOPMENT AREAS AND SPECIAL DEVELOPMENT AREAS†</b>									
South Western DA	10,116	2,310	12,426	8.1	*Newport (IOW)	1,650	313	1,963	5.3
Merseyside SDA	60,331	18,606	78,937	10.5	*Oxford	6,186	2,243	8,429	4.8
North Yorkshire DA	2,448	814	3,262	4.7	*Portsmouth	8,288	2,577	10,865	5.9
Northern DA	74,026	24,948	98,974	7.6	*Ramsgate	1,294	247	1,541	5.2
North East SDA	52,466	15,718	68,184	8.5	*Reading	3,964	1,343	5,307	3.6
West Cumberland SDA	2,797	1,763	4,560	7.9	*Slough	2,429	605	3,034	2.6
Scottish DA	96,777	32,784	129,561	6.0	*Southampton	5,820	1,854	7,674	4.4
West Central Scotland SDA	50,449	17,445	67,894	7.2	*Southend-on-Sea	9,233	3,025	12,258	6.7
Girvan SDA	281	72	353	8.4	*St. Albans	1,236	463	1,700	2.5
Leven and Methil SDA	881	377	1,258	6.2	*Stevenage	1,569	489	2,058	2.3
Glenrothes SDA	651	291	942	6.7	*Tunbridge Wells	1,946	463	2,409	3.2
Livingston SDA	432	155	587	6.7	*Watford	2,437	627	3,064	2.5
Welsh DA	47,795	16,346	64,141	7.5	*Weybridge	1,977	601	2,578	2.9
South Wales SDA	14,268	5,662	19,930	9.0	*Worthing	1,720	304	2,024	3.7
North West Wales SDA	4,142	1,102	5,244	11.0	<b>East Anglia</b>				
Total all Development Areas	291,493	95,808	387,301	7.3	Cambridge	1,573	519	2,092	2.7
Total, all Special Development Areas	186,698	61,191	247,889	8.6	Great Yarmouth	1,167	175	1,342	4.0
Northern Ireland	36,618	18,359	54,977	10.6	*Ipswich	2,823	695	3,518	3.8
<b>INTERMEDIATE AREAS‡</b>									
South Western	6,095	2,326	8,421	7.0	Lowestoft	1,012	246	1,258	4.5
Oswestry	610	206	816	6.4	*Norwich	3,936	1,013	4,949	4.1
High Peak	1,000	356	1,356	3.5	Peterborough	1,699	815	2,514	4.1
North Lincolnshire	1,837	624	2,461	6.6	<b>South West</b>				
North Midlands	7,137	2,251	9,388	5.5	Bath	2,058	596	2,654	6.3
Yorks and Humberside	79,691	25,594	105,285	5.4	*Bournemouth	6,185	1,314	7,499	6.2
North West	86,697	25,318	112,015	5.5	*Bristol	13,266	3,498	16,764	5.3
North Wales	4,541	1,385	5,926	7.7	Cheltenham	2,383	862	3,245	5.8
South East Wales	4,753	1,676	6,429	6.7	*Exeter	2,541	916	3,457	5.1
Total all Intermediate Areas	192,361	59,736	252,097	5.5	Gloucester	1,946	804	2,750	4.1
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by Region)</b>									
<b>South East</b>					<b>West Midlands</b>				
*Aldershot	968	320	1,288	2.9	*Birmingham	36,379	11,102	47,481	7.0
*Aylesbury	750	232	982	2.5	Burton-on-Trent	1,155	558	1,713	4.8
*Basingstoke	990	267	1,257	3.2	Cannock	1,457	559	2,016	7.1
*Braintree	975	366	1,341	4.1	*Coventry	11,674	5,836	17,510	7.9
*Brighton	5,889	1,008	6,897	5.1	*Dudley	4,794	2,013	6,807	4.3
*Canterbury	1,406	352	1,758	4.6	Hereford	1,134	384	1,518	4.3
*Chatham	3,008	1,095	4,103	5.1	*Kidderminster	1,241	442	1,683	4.1
*Chelmsford	1,721	471	2,192	3.3	Leamington	1,874	734	2,608	5.4
*Chichester	1,538	286	1,824	4.1	*Oakengates	2,211	1,179	3,390	7.5
*Colchester	1,705	540	2,245	4.1	Rugby	1,127	463	1,590	5.2
*Crawley	2,310	617	2,927	2.1	Shrewsbury	880	551	1,431	4.6
*Eastbourne	1,064	209	1,273	3.4	*Stafford	1,291	461	1,752	4.5
*Gravesend	2,311	686	2,997	4.5	*Stoke-on-Trent	1,390	668	2,058	4.1
*Greater London	100,829	25,769	126,598	3.2	*Tamworth	6,111	1,945	8,056	3.9
*Guildford	1,486	549	2,035	3.3	*Walsall	1,690	797	2,487	7.5
*Harlow	1,676	545	2,221	3.5	*West Bromwich	5,073	1,898	6,971	5.5
*Hastings	1,719	363	2,082	5.0	*Wolverhampton	4,379	1,602	5,981	4.4
*Hertford	484	186	670	1.8	Worcester	6,159	2,739	8,898	6.4
*High Wycombe	1,545	633	2,178	2.5	<b>East Midlands</b>				
*Letchworth	1,057	348	1,405	3.2	*Chesterfield	3,452	1,163	4,615	5.9
*Luton	4,644	1,667	6,311	4.8	Coalville	481	219	700	2.2
*Maidstone	1,878	537	2,415	3.2	Corby	1,127	479	1,606	5.3
					Derby	3,698	1,386	5,084	4.1
					Kettering	710	239	949	3.2
					Leicester	9,715	3,303	13,018	5.8
					Lincoln	2,179	984	3,163	5.4
					Loughborough	1,027	477	1,504	3.6
					*Mansfield	2,086	715	2,801	4.5
					*Northampton	2,335	575	2,910	3.4
					*Nottingham	11,473	2,895	14,368	5.0
					Sutton-in-Ashfield	1,094	245	1,339	4.5
					<b>Yorkshire and Humberside</b>				
					*Barnsley	3,641	1,261	4,902	6.5
					*Bradford	7,664	2,241	9,905	6.0
					*Castleford	2,747	752	3,499	5.9
					*Dewsbury	2,283	552	2,835	4.2
					*Doncaster	5,254	2,285	7,539	7.3
					Grimsby	3,759	835	4,594	6.4
					*Halifax	1,706	483	2,189	3.6
					Harrrogate	841	321	1,162	3.6
					Huddersfield	2,643	1,311	3,954	4.3
					*Hull	11,447	2,597	14,044	7.8
					Keighley	1,248	444	1,692	5.9
					*Leeds	11,782	2,953	14,735	4.9
					*Mexborough	1,845	909	2,754	8.9
					Rotherham	2,608	1,315	3,923	7.3
					*Scunthorpe	1,602	967	2,569	4.2
					*Sheffield	8,864	2,987	11,851	4.2
					Wakefield	1,642	567	2,209	4.1
					York	2,612	939	3,551	4.4
					<b>North West</b>				
					*Accrington	1,134	410	1,544	5.2
					*Ashton-under-Lyne	3,786	1,048	4,834	5.2

Unemployment in development areas, special development areas, intermediate areas, and certain local areas at September 8, 1975 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate					
<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>														
*Blackburn	3,092	1,118	4,210	6.3	<b>LOCAL AREAS (by region)—continued</b>									
*Blackpool	4,557	1,032	5,589	5.6	*Pontypool	2,493	963	3,456	7.5					
*Bolton	4,423	1,267	5,690	5.3	*Pontypridd	3,991	1,374	5,365	8.2					
*Burnley	1,873	663	2,538	5.5	*Port Talbot	3,329	1,455	4,784	6.2					
*Bury	2,120	616	2,736	4.5	*Shotton	2,210	953	3,163	7.8					
*Chester	2,538	943	3,481	6.7	*Swansea	4,034	17,10	5,744	6.2					
*Crewe	1,543	716	2,259	4.5	*Wrexham	3,493	1,105	4,598	11.0					
*Lancaster	2,494	832	3,326	7.2	<b>Scotland</b>									
*Leigh	1,762	630	2,392	5.5	*Aberdeen	2,179	347	2,526	2.2					
*Liverpool	53,423	15,969	69,392	10.7	*Ayr	1,993	689	2,682	6.2					
*Manchester	31,455	6,961	38,416	5.4	*Bathgate	2,015	880	2,895	6.7					
*Nelson	976	400	1,376	5.4	*Dumbarton	1,592	662	2,254	7.7					
*Northwich	1,469	463	1,932	5.3	*Dumfries	1,287	377	1,664	5.4					
*Oldham	3,204	868	4,072	4.3	Dundee	4,636	1,600	6,236	6.6					
*Preston	5,502	1,865	7,367	5.0	*Dunfermline	1,866	904	2,770	5.5					
*Rochdale	2,145	668	2,813	9.2	*Edinburgh	10,961	2,361	13,322	4.9					
Southport	4,031	1,390	5,421	9.4	Falkirk	2,290	1,285	3,575	5.5					
St. Helens	2,115	668	2,783	9.2	*Glasgow	30,723	6,654	37,377	6.8					
*Warrington	2,772	1,255	4,027	5.1	*Greenock	2,213	1,129	3,342	7.1					
*Widnes	2,877	1,247	4,124	8.0	*Hawick	460	165	625	4.0					
*Wigan	3,740	1,368	5,108	7.1	*Highlands and Islands	5,086	1,103	6,189	6.3					
<b>North</b>														
*Bishop Auckland	2,917	834	3,751	7.8	*Irvine	2,266	913	3,179	8.5					
*Carlisle	1,760	719	2,479	5.0	*Kilmarnock	1,506	685	2,191	6.1					
*Chester-le-Street	2,392	681	3,073	7.8	*Kirkcaldy	2,622	1,125	3,747	6.2					
*Consett	2,128	663	2,791	9.3	*North Lanarkshire	8,836	5,882	14,718	8.3					
*Darlington	1,624	601	2,225	6.4	*Paisley	3,168	1,323	4,491	5.3					
Durham	1,443	828	2,271	5.2	*Perth	877	204	1,081	2.9					
*Furness	2,619	942	3,561	8.4	*Stirling	1,948	661	2,609	5.7					
*Hartlepool	1,814	644	2,458	9.9	<b>Northern Ireland</b>									
*Peterlee	9,595	2,782	12,377	10.5	Armagh	1,135	454	1,589	15.2					
*Sunderland	10,774	4,021	14,795	7.0	‡Ballymena	2,336	1,796	4,132	9.3					
*Teesside	26,083	7,595	33,678	8.1	‡Belfast	14,033	7,168	21,201	7.3					
*Workington	1,396	898	2,294	7.5	‡Coleraine	2,228	974	3,202	14.5					
<b>Wales</b>														
*Bargoed	2,137	907	3,044	12.3	Cookstown	2,163	1,201	3,364	8.4					
*Cardiff	9,429	2,185	11,614	5.9	‡Craigavon	1,091	682	1,773	12.6					
*Ebbw Vale	2,338	838	3,176	10.5	‡Downpatrick	1,571	786	2,357	24.0					
*Llanelli	1,373	609	1,982	6.4	Dungannon	1,767	836	2,603						



**Temporarily stopped**

The number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits in Great Britain on September 8, 1975 was 56,326.

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 September 8, 1975: Regional analysis**

Region	Males	Females	Total
South East	2,536	347	2,883
Greater London	703	137	840
East Anglia	226	138	364
South West	1,129	309	1,438
West Midlands	20,464	2,928	23,392
East Midlands	2,115	751	2,866
Yorkshire and Humberside	3,229	1,746	4,975
North West	7,713	4,052	11,765
North	2,040	395	2,435
Wales	1,298	495	1,793
Scotland	3,563	852	4,415
Great Britain	44,313	12,013	56,326

**Number of temporarily stopped workers claiming benefits on September 8, 1975: Industrial analysis**

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on September 8, 1975			Industry order (Standard industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers recorded on September 8, 1975		
	Males	Females	Total		Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	44,313	12,013	56,326	Textiles	7,169	4,238	11,407
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	45,805	11,957	57,762	Leather, leather goods and fur	63	56	119
Total, index of production industries	43,952	11,745	55,697	Clothing and footwear	1,178	1,901	3,079
Total, all manufacturing industries	43,509	11,736	55,245	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	450	206	656
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,321	47	1,368	Timber, furniture, etc	791	180	971
Mining and quarrying	19	—	19	Paper, printing and publishing	847	224	1,071
Food, drink and tobacco	80	117	197	Other manufacturing industries	1,276	979	2,255
Coal and petroleum products	2	—	2	Construction	418	9	427
Chemicals and allied industries	731	303	1,034	Gas, electricity and water	6	—	6
Metal manufacture	9,023	219	9,242	Transport and communication	164	14	178
Mechanical engineering	3,566	299	3,865	Distributive trades	194	71	265
Instrument engineering	22	9	31	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	21	16	37
Electrical engineering	1,183	1,257	2,440	Professional and scientific services	20	18	38
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	54	1	55	Miscellaneous services	118	42	160
Vehicles	9,826	554	10,380	Public administration	15	4	19
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	7,248	1,193	8,441				

\* 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 September 3, 1975, was 140,786; 5,018 higher than on August 6, 1975.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on September 3, 1975, was 134,800; 800 higher than that for August 6, 1975, and 6,500 lower than on June 4, 1975.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on September 3, 1975, was 26,807; 411 lower than on August 6, 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 September 3, 1975, and are not a measure of total vacancies. Nevertheless, comparison of the figures for various dates provides some indication of the change in the demand for labour.

**Table 1**

Region	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on September 3 1975,					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East	34,730	22,481	57,211	5,138	5,211	10,349
Greater London	16,284	11,888	28,172	2,696	2,821	5,517
East Anglia	2,635	1,941	4,576	490	493	983
South West	5,701	4,585	10,286	1,016	1,093	2,109
West Midlands	4,463	2,569	7,032	1,654	711	2,365
East Midlands	4,878	2,946	7,824	833	772	1,605
Yorkshire and Humberside	5,530	3,853	9,383	1,227	1,005	2,232
North West	6,826	5,844	12,670	1,115	1,357	2,472
North	5,854	3,919	9,773	780	578	1,358
Wales	2,828	2,302	5,130	551	449	1,000
Scotland	8,624	8,277	16,901	1,064	1,270	2,334
Great Britain	82,069	58,717	140,786	13,868	12,939	26,807

† See footnote \* to table 119.

**Table 2**

Industry group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on September 3, 1975					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	82,069	58,717	140,786	13,868	12,939	26,807
Total, Index of Production industries	45,176	17,607	62,783	5,855	4,931	10,786
Total, all manufacturing industries	33,878	16,513	50,391	4,670	4,708	9,378
Agriculture, forestry fishing	791	315	1,106	372	96	468
Mining and quarrying	1,018	31	1,049	53	15	68
Coal mining	838	9	847	34	9	43
Food, drink and tobacco	2,451	1,938	4,389	324	407	731
Coal and petroleum products	100	17	117	13	6	19
Chemicals and allied industries	1,557	606	2,163	238	228	466
Metal manufacture	1,321	154	1,475	276	41	317
Mechanical engineering	7,496	956	8,452	720	178	898
Instrument engineering	1,086	389	1,475	137	87	224
Electrical engineering	4,540	1,644	6,184	474	348	822
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	1,582	51	1,633	162	9	171
Vehicles	3,144	310	3,454	233	30	263
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	3,034	722	3,756	555	172	727
Textiles	1,219	1,525	2,744	249	548	797
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	305	245	550	28	49	77
Woollen and worsted	146	115	261	58	75	133
Leather, leather goods and fur	179	300	479	84	189	273
Clothing and footwear	1,302	5,629	6,931	268	1,748	2,016
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	720	310	1,030	123	63	186
Timber, furniture, etc	1,701	466	2,167	298	144	442
Paper, printing and publishing	1,169	622	1,791	297	278	575
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	534	203	737	102	81	183
Printing and publishing	635	419	1,054	195	197	392
Other manufacturing industries	1,277	874	2,151	219	232	451
Construction	9,898	747	10,645	1,019	169	1,188
Gas, electricity and water	382	316	698	113	39	152
Transport and communication	4,084	793	4,877	308	182	490
Distributive trades	7,887	7,928	15,815	3,121	2,578	5,699
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	4,421	1,953	6,374	652	614	1,266
Professional and scientific services	3,788	8,525	12,313	1,081	1,016	2,097
Miscellaneous services	11,134	18,569	29,703	1,746	3,045	4,791
Entertainment, sports, etc	651	1,036	1,687	113	119	232
Catering (MLH 884-888)	5,567	10,842	16,409	546	779	1,325
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc	215	593	808	74	210	284
Public administration	4,788	3,027	7,815	733	477	1,210
National government service	2,174	1,687	3,861	344	281	625
Local government service	2,614	1,340	3,954	389	196	585

† See footnote\* to table 119.



### Stoppages of work

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

The number of stoppages beginning in September\* which came to the notice of the department, was 118. In addition, 49 stoppages which began before September 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 53,400, consisting of 29,700 involved in stoppages which began in September and 23,700 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figure includes 1,100 workers involved for the first time in September in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 29,700 workers involved in stoppages which began in September 22,300 were directly involved and 7,400 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 372,000 working days lost in September includes 271,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

### Prominent stoppages of work during September

Production was halted for 14 weeks at a large Northern textiles factory when 1,300 dyers and bleachers were laid off as a result of a stoppage by 180 maintenance fitters in support of a demand for an 11 per cent pay increase. Work was resumed on September 28 pending further negotiations.

The suspension on September 14 of a blastfurnaceman who, on union instructions, refused to operate a new high-productivity furnace at a South Wales steel plant, brought to a head a seven months' dispute over manning rates. Within two days nearly 800 workers at the Llanwern plant walked out in protest, and 3,800 steel workers at Scunthorpe and Cleveland withdrew their labour in sympathy. A threatened national stoppage over the issue was averted by agreement reached under the auspices of ACAS to refer the dispute to a court of inquiry, to be held in public, pending the outcome of which the commissioning of the new furnace would be delayed. Normal working was resumed at the plants affected on September 20.

A seven week stoppage by engineering workers employed by a Kirkby envelope and paper manufacturer ended on September 4. The engineers, members of a union traditionally linked with a printing union whose members had negotiated a pay increase from June 1975 wished to be linked with a settlement concluded by another printing union for whom a pay award was operative two months earlier. The ensuing stoppage in support of the demand, which had started on July 16, caused 700 production workers to be laid off throughout the period. Work was resumed to allow negotiations to proceed.

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

Industry Group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to September 1975			January to September 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	100	†	3	800	17,000
Coal mining	165	21,400	44,000	119	296,500	5,604,000
All other mining and quarrying	3	300	2,000	7	600	2,000
Food, drink and tobacco	77	16,700	116,000	96	40,700	169,000
Coal and petroleum products	5	1,100	14,000	5	3,400	43,000
Chemicals, and allied industries	47	31,200	245,000	53	11,200	62,000
Metal manufacture	124	56,800	275,000	176	79,600	623,000
Engineering	429	147,500	1,635,000	446	182,000	1,272,000
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	56	30,500	488,000	53	27,100	207,000
Motor vehicles	125	136,500	735,000	160	207,500	1,207,000
Aerospace equipment	31	12,100	111,000	25	9,500	32,000
All other vehicles	12	8,800	170,000	12	4,500	14,000
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	113	22,700	173,000	121	23,100	175,000
Textiles	60	18,900	176,000	71	19,800	150,000
Clothing and footwear	32	7,600	37,000	22	5,400	15,000
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	42	7,300	43,000	54	15,600	91,000
Timber, furniture, etc	21	3,600	21,000	25	3,500	16,000
Paper, printing and publishing	35	10,400	89,000	55	42,500	233,000
All other manufacturing industries	47	15,400	133,000	60	20,800	182,000
Construction	159	20,000	189,000	165	17,600	179,000
Gas, electricity and water	12	4,100	10,000	13	2,500	27,000
Port and inland water transport	54	33,700	293,000	84	44,800	105,000
Other transport and communication	88	37,700	78,000	116	46,700	173,000
Distributive trades	43	5,800	63,000	49	8,400	58,000
Administrative, financial and professional services	79	19,400	154,000	79	62,800	192,000
Miscellaneous services	29	7,800	43,000	33	3,700	24,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,882‡</b>	<b>677,500</b>	<b>5,337,000</b>	<b>2,099‡</b>	<b>1,180,700</b>	<b>10,874,000</b>

### Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in September 1975		Beginning in the first nine 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	53	11,200	1,114	289,600
Duration and pattern of hours worked	2	100	24	4,100
Redundancy questions	8	1,600	80	35,000
Trade union matters	8	2,100	101	29,400
Working conditions and supervision	8	600	114	41,000
Manning and work allocation	14	2,200	198	23,600
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	22	4,200	207	35,500
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>118§</b>	<b>22,300</b>	<b>1,882</b>	<b>472,700</b>

### Duration of stoppages ending in August 1975

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	22	3,400	4,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	16	1,800	4,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	19	3,900	12,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	27	9,100	42,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	20	1,800	15,000
Over 12 days	26	7,800	498,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>27,700</b>	<b>576,000</b>

\* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 1014 of this Gazette. The figures have been rounded to the nearest 100 workers and 1,000 working days; in the tables the sums of the constituent items may not, therefore, agree with the totals shown.

† Less than 500 working days.

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

§ Includes one stoppage involving "sympathetic" action.

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

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

### Indices

At September 30, 1975, the indices of change in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

### ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100			Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1975					
April 30	169.1	99.4	170.1	32.8	32.9
May 31	175.4	99.4	176.4	33.5	33.5
June 30	181.3	99.4	182.4	33.2	33.3
July 31	183.3	99.4	184.4	31.7	31.8
August 31	184.1	99.4	185.2	27.1	27.2
September 30	184.5	99.4	185.6	26.7	26.7

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

### Principal changes reported in September

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

**Footwear manufacture—UK (except East Lancashire and the Fylde Coast):** Increase in minimum day wage rates of £3.50 a week for men, of £4 for women, (thus giving parity with male rates) (First pay day in September).  
**Glass container manufacture—GB:** Introduction of a flat supplement of £6 a week to adult workers (First full pay week following September 12).  
**Furniture manufacture—GB:** Further cost-of-living payments of varying amounts to be added to the hourly allowances (First full pay week in September).  
**Post Office—UK:** (Postmen, postmen higher grade, telegraphists, telephonists and postal officers) A further non-enhanceable cost-of-living supplement of 1 per cent of national basic rates (First full pay week following September 12).

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 September indicate that the basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements of some 745,000 workers were increased by a total of £1,775,000 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 September with operative effect from earlier months (45,000 workers, and £270,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £1,775,000 about £760,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £440,000 from provisions linked to the Retail Prices Index,

£290,000 from arrangements made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, and £285,000 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 September 1975, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes over the most recent period of thirteen months.

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

Table (a)

	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	320,000	1,550,000	—	—
Mining and quarrying	290,000	2,625,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	190,000	780,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	5,000	60,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	195,000	1,565,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering	2,530,000	16,600,000	—	—
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering				
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	250,000	1,125,000	—	—
Textiles	30,000	170,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	410,000	2,200,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	125,000	545,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	130,000	825,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc.	145,000	1,210,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	110,000	380,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	1,250,000	9,985,000	65,000	65,000
Construction	155,000	1,060,000	—	—
Gas, electricity and water	660,000	4,815,000	—	—
Transport and communication	700,000	3,795,000	90,000	175,000
Distributive trades	1,005,000	2,760,000	—	—
Public administration and professional services	775,000	2,570,000	185,000	265,000
Miscellaneous services				
<b>Totals—January-September 1975</b>	<b>9,275,000</b>	<b>54,620,000</b>	<b>340,000</b>	<b>505,000</b>
<b>Totals—January-September 1974</b>	<b>11,265,000</b>	<b>51,795,000</b>	<b>684,000</b>	<b>1,127,000</b>

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1974				
September	830	2,410	—	—
October	7,340	5,330	19	19
November	7,525	13,040	—	—
December	1,495	6,215	—	—
1975				
January	1,525	5,130	110	160
February	1,585	4,250	—	—
March	3,410	12,775	—	—
April*	800	2,935	—	—
May	2,600	9,280	—	—
June*	2,960	12,155	230	345
July*	1,480	5,285	—	—
August*	710	1,305	—	—
September	700	1,505	—	—

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



## Retail prices, September 16, 1975

At September 16, 1975 the general\* retail prices index was 140.5 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100) compared with 139.3 at August 12 and with 111.0 at September 17, 1974. The index for September 1975 was published on October 17.

The rise in the index during the month was due to rises in the average levels of prices of clothing, second-hand cars, meals bought and consumed outside the home, green vegetables and some other goods and services which were only partly offset by a fall in the average price of apples.

The index for items of food whose prices show significant seasonal variations, namely home-killed lamb, fresh and smoked fish, eggs, fresh vegetables and fresh fruit, was 133.8, and that for all other items of food was 138.3. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 140.9.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

**Food:** Rises in the average prices of green vegetables, eggs, beef, pork, some other meat and fish were partly offset by falls in the average prices of apples and sugar. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 137.3 compared with 136.3 in August. The index for goods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by about 1½ per cent to 133.8, compared with 131.7 in August.

**Tobacco:** Rises in the average levels of prices of cigarettes and tobacco caused the group index to rise by about one per cent to 160.5, compared with 158.8 in August.

**Housing:** Rises in the average levels of mortgage interest payments and in costs of repair and maintenance of dwellings were largely responsible for the rise of one-half of one per cent in the group index which was 131.1, compared with 130.5 in August.

**Fuel and light:** The rise of nearly one-half of one per cent in the group index was due mainly to higher prices for electricity in most areas. The group index was 155.6, compared with 155.0 in August.

**Durable household goods:** There were rises in the average levels of prices of many items included in this group and the group index rose by rather less than one per cent to 136.3, compared with 135.2 in August.

**Clothing and footwear:** Higher prices for many articles of clothing and footwear caused the group index to rise by rather less than 1½ per cent to 129.3, compared with 127.6 in August.

**Transport and vehicles:** Rises in the average levels of prices of second-hand cars and rail fares were partly offset by a fall in the average level of prices of petrol. The group index rose by about one per cent to 149.8, compared with 148.2 in August.

**Miscellaneous goods:** There were rises in the average levels of prices of many items included in this group and the group index rose by rather less than one per cent to 143.5, compared with 142.4 in August.

**Services:** Higher charges for admission to football matches and cinemas and for services such as hairdressing and laundering caused the group index to rise by rather less than 1½ per cent to 139.6, compared with 137.8 in August.

**Meals bought and consumed outside the home:** There was a rise of nearly 2 per cent in the group index which was 139.2, compared with 136.6 in August.

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

Group and sub-group	Index figure
<b>I Food: Total</b>	<b>137.3</b>
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	138
Meat and bacon	120
Fish	111
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	143
Milk, cheese and eggs	117
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	145
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	193
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	171
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	139
Other food	153
<b>II Alcoholic drink</b>	<b>143.8</b>
<b>III Tobacco</b>	<b>160.5</b>
<b>IV Housing: Total</b>	<b>131.1</b>
Rent	113
Owner-occupiers' mortgage interest	105†
Rates and water charges	159
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	158
<b>V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)</b>	<b>155.6</b>
Coal and coke	143
Gas	119
Electricity	185
<b>VI Durable household goods: Total</b>	<b>136.3</b>
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	133
Radio, television and other household appliances	139
Pottery, glassware and hardware	139
<b>VII Clothing and footwear: Total</b>	<b>129.3</b>
Men's outer clothing	131
Men's underclothing	143
Women's outer clothing	128
Women's underclothing	136
Children's clothing	134
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	124
Footwear	123
<b>VIII Transport and vehicles: Total</b>	<b>149.8</b>
Motoring and cycling	150
Fares	151
<b>IX Miscellaneous goods: Total</b>	<b>143.5</b>
Books, newspapers and periodicals	158
Medicines, surgical, etc goods and toilet requisites	133
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	158
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	135
<b>X Services: Total</b>	<b>139.6</b>
Postage and telephones	159
Entertainment	123
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	144
<b>XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home</b>	<b>139.2</b>
<b>All Items</b>	<b>140.5</b>

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

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

## Average retail prices of items of food

Average retail prices on September 16, 1975 for a number of important items of food, derived from prices collected for the purposes of the General Index of Retail Prices in 200 areas in the United Kingdom, are given below.

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

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

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

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

Item	Number of quotations September 16, 1975	Average price September 16, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations September 16, 1975	Average price September 16, 1975	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		P	P			P	P
<b>Beef: Home-killed</b>				<b>Fresh vegetables—continued</b>			
Chuck	738	61.4	54 - 68	Potatoes, new, loose	—	—	—
Sirloin (without bone)	707	98.1	80 - 120	Tomatoes	696	16.2	12 - 20
Silverside (without bone)*	762	83.1	76 - 90	Cabbage, greens	434	9.8	7 - 13
Back ribs (with bone)*	536	58.0	48 - 70	Cabbage, hearted	502	9.2	6 - 12
Fore ribs (with bone)	619	55.5	46 - 66	Cauliflower or broccoli	484	15.0	8 - 20
Brisket (with bone)	674	55.1	45 - 66	Brussels sprouts	199	16.5	14 - 20
Rump steak*	766	116.0	91 - 135	Carrots	677	7.7	6 - 10
<b>Beef: Imported, chilled</b>				Onions	727	9.7	8 - 12
Chuck	30	59.4	50 - 68	Mushrooms, per ¼ lb	653	10.5	8 - 13
Silverside (without bone)*	36	77.3	66 - 88	<b>Fresh fruit</b>			
Rump steak*	44	93.8	70 - 120	Apples, cooking	677	13.0	10 - 16
<b>Lamb: Home-killed</b>				Apples, dessert	726	14.6	10 - 20
Loin (with bone)	694	70.0	60 - 80	Pears, dessert	653	16.4	12 - 20
Breast*	681	20.3	14 - 30	Oranges	628	13.7	10 - 18
Best end of neck	623	52.5	31 - 68	Bananas	717	16.0	14 - 18
Shoulder (with bone)	679	45.8	38 - 56	<b>Bacon</b>			
Leg (with bone)	698	65.9	58 - 75	Collar*	477	55.5	46 - 64
<b>Lamb: Imported</b>				Gammon*	525	77.6	68 - 86
Loin (with bone)	426	54.6	48 - 62	Middle cut,* smoked	363	69.1	60 - 80
Breast*	427	15.0	10 - 20	Back, smoked	337	76.5	62 - 84
Best end of neck	410	44.8	32 - 54	Back, unsmoked	385	74.2	62 - 85
Shoulder (with bone)	444	37.8	32 - 42	Streaky, smoked	312	56.5	48 - 66
Leg (with bone)	442	58.7	56 - 62	<b>Ham (not shoulder)</b>	639	101.2	80 - 120
<b>Pork: Home-killed</b>				<b>Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can</b>	579	25.9	20 - 30
Leg (foot off)	728	59.2	50 - 70	<b>Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can</b>	587	54.8	49 - 60
Belly*	719	42.4	36 - 49	<b>Milk, ordinary, per pint</b>	—	7.0	—
Loin (with bone)	754	73.4	65 - 80	<b>Butter</b>			
<b>Pork sausages</b>	739	35.3	30 - 40	Home produced	554	33.0	30 - 37
<b>Beef sausages</b>	613	30.9	26 - 36	New Zealand	614	29.7	28 - 32
<b>Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)</b>	598	31.7	29 - 34	Danish	682	33.5	31 - 36
<b>Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready</b>	383	35.4	30 - 40	<b>Margarine, standard quality, per ½ lb</b>	155	11.6	11 - 13
<b>Fresh and smoked fish</b>				<b>Margarine, lower prices, per ½ lb</b>	118	10.7	10 - 12
Cod fillets	467	54.0	46 - 64	<b>Lard</b>	759	19.6	16 - 24
Haddock fillets	469	58.9	48 - 70	<b>Cheese, cheddar type</b>	756	44.5	39 - 49
Haddock, smoked, whole	378	55.9	46 - 65	<b>Eggs, large, per doz</b>	673	43.8	40 - 48
Plaice fillets	425	71.9	60 - 85	<b>Eggs, standard, per doz</b>	668	36.8	33 - 40
Halibut cuts	129	96.8	74 - 120	<b>Eggs, medium, per doz</b>	324	30.9	28 - 34
Herrings	361	27.7	20 - 36	<b>Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb</b>	768	25.2	23 - 28
Kippers, with bone	485	37.9	30 - 45	<b>Coffee, instant, per 4 oz</b>	732	39.5	35 - 45
<b>Bread</b>				<b>Tea, per ½ lb</b>			
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	701	16.0	15 - 17	Higher priced	298	12.6	12 - 13
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	512	16.4	15½ - 18	Medium priced	1,783	10.4	9½ - 11½
White, 14 oz loaf	549	10.6	9½ - 11½	Lower priced	624	9.5	9 - 10
Brown, 14 oz loaf	618	11.5	11 - 12				
<b>Flour</b>							
Self-raising, per 3 lb	711	20.0	17 - 24				
<b>Fresh vegetables</b>							
Potatoes, old, loose							
White	509	6.8	6 - 8				
Red	234	7.4	6 - 9				

\* Or Scottish equivalent.



# Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## EMPLOYMENT working population THOUSANDS

TABLE 101

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

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

† Estimates of the registered unemployed are not available for December 1974. See the footnote to Table 104.

‡ Employment estimates after June 1974 are provisional.

## employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

THOUSANDS

TABLE 102

Standard Region:	South East*	East Anglia	South West*	West Midlands	East Midlands*	Yorks-Humber*	North West*	North*	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
1971 June	7,353	607	1,325	2,207	1,352	1,893	2,719	1,229	962	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
1974 June	7,368	665	1,519	2,247	1,483	1,991	2,702	1,245	992	2,084	22,297

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







**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		
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)		Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent	
1955	1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	..	1.0	
1956	1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	..	1.0	
1957	1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	..	1.3	
1958	1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	..	1.9	
1959	2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	..	2.0	
1960	1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	..	1.5	
1961	1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	..	1.3	
1962	1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	..	1.8	
1963	2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	..	2.2	
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6	
1965	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	..	1.3	
1966	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4	
1967	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2	
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3	
1969	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3	
1970	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5	
1971	3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.3	
1972	3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.6	
1973	2.6	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	..	2.6	
1974†	2.6	599.7	13.7	14.5	571.5	..	2.5	
Monthly averages								
1971	October 11	3.7	819.3	19.3	799.2	808.5	3.6	
	November 8	3.8	851.2	11.9	839.3	834.4	3.7	
	December 6	3.9	867.8	8.6	859.0	847.7	3.8	
1972	January 10	4.1	928.6	10.1	916.6	860.5	3.8	
	February 14	4.1	925.2	8.4	916.7	870.7	3.9	
	March 13	4.1	924.8	7.1	917.6	876.2	3.9	
	April 10	4.1	928.2	16.5	895.4	868.1	3.9	
	May 8	3.7	832.0	10.1	821.8	838.0	3.7	
	June 12	3.4	767.3	8.4	757.1	808.1	3.6	
	July 10	3.6	803.7	19.2	755.9	804.6	3.6	
	August 14	3.9	863.8	60.9	772.5	799.9	3.6	
	September 11	3.8	848.0	42.0	781.0	803.3	3.6	
	October 9	3.5	792.1	23.2	766.3	775.7	3.5	
	November 13	3.4	770.4	13.4	757.1	755.6	3.4	
	December 11	3.3	744.9	9.7	733.4	729.5	3.3	
1973	January 8	3.5	785.0	9.1	760.4	704.9	3.1	
	February 12	3.2	717.5	6.6	710.9	665.8	2.9	
	March 12	3.0	682.6	5.0	677.6	636.3	2.8	
	April 9	3.0	691.9	4.2	643.6	615.6	2.7	
	May 14	2.6	591.0	3.3	587.7	604.8	2.7	
	June 11	2.4	545.9	3.6	541.4	593.7	2.6	
	July 9	2.4	555.2	7.7	527.7	576.3	2.5	
	August 13	2.5	570.7	21.6	530.0	555.0	2.4	
	September 10	2.4	545.4	13.0	513.9	533.8	2.3	
	October 8	2.2	509.6	5.1	501.6	511.3	2.2	
	November 12	2.2	493.6	2.3	491.2	490.3	2.2	
	December 10	2.1	486.2	1.8	482.5	479.7	2.1	
1974	January 14	2.7	605.6	4.5	593.1	538.0	2.4	
	February 11	2.6	599.2	3.1	596.1	551.6	2.4	
	March 11	2.6	590.1	2.0	588.1	546.9	2.4	
	April 8	2.8	646.8	5.6	643.2	546.1	2.4	
	May 13	2.3	535.4	4.9	530.4	548.1	2.4	
	June 10	2.3	515.8	5.4	509.2	562.4	2.5	
	July 8	2.5	566.8	14.4	528.1	576.8	2.5	
	August 12	2.9	656.3	56.0	572.7	596.5	2.6	
	September 9	2.8	647.1	33.4	584.4	603.2	2.6	
	October 14‡	2.7	612.5	13.4	596.8	606.5	2.7	
	November 11‡	2.7	621.4	8.0	613.4	612.8	2.7	
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1975	January 20‡	3.3	742.0	8.0	731.0	678.0	3.0	
	February 10	3.3	757.1	8.4	748.7	704.5	3.1	
	March 10	3.4	768.4	5.8	762.6	721.5	3.2	
	April 14	3.9	899.7	19.9	788.3	759.9	3.3	
	May 12	3.6	813.1	14.3	798.8	816.7	3.6	
	June 9	3.6	831.3	18.4	810.1	863.7	3.8	
	July 14	4.5	1,036.3	55.3	889.1	937.8	4.1	
	August 11	5.2	1,195.4	158.2	943.8	967.1	4.2	
	September 8	5.2	1,194.3	117.9	979.0	997.2	4.4	

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

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**males: Great Britain**

TABLE 105

	UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	..	1.0	
1956	1.1	151.0	2.0	..	148.9	..	1.1	
1957	1.4	204.3	3.0	..	201.3	..	1.4	
1958	2.1	293.8	5.0	..	288.8	..	2.0	
1959	2.3	322.6	7.5	..	315.1	..	2.2	
1960	1.7	248.3	5.4	..	242.9	..	1.7	
1961	1.6	226.3	4.3	..	222.0	..	1.5	
1962	2.2	321.9	7.9	..	314.0	..	2.1	
1963	2.7	393.9	11.1	..	382.8	..	2.6	
1964	1.9	279.6	6.4	..	273.2	..	1.8	
1965	1.6	240.6	5.1	..	235.5	..	1.6	
1966	1.7	259.6	4.5	..	255.1	..	1.7	
1967	2.9	420.7	5.7	1.7	413.4	..	2.8	
1968	3.2	460.7	5.5	2.0	453.1	..	3.1	
1969	3.2	461.9	5.6	3.4	452.9	..	3.1	
1970	3.5	495.3	5.7	4.1	485.4	..	3.4	
1971	4.6	639.8	9.5	5.0	625.3	..	4.5	
1972	5.0	705.1	12.4	6.5	686.2	..	4.9	
1973	3.6	499.4	4.5	7.0	487.9	..	3.5	
1974†	3.6	500.9	8.5	9.3	483.1	..	3.5	
Monthly averages								
1971	October 11	4.9	684.4	12.3	671.4	684.3	4.9	
	November 8	5.1	712.9	7.8	705.1	706.0	5.0	
	December 6	5.2	731.6	5.7	725.8	717.3	5.1	
1972	January 10	5.6	783.7	6.4	775.8	726.6	5.2	
	February 14	5.6	781.3	5.5	775.7	736.7	5.3	
	March 13	5.6	780.3	4.7	775.5	740.6	5.3	
	April 10	5.6	779.0	10.9	755.8	732.2	5.2	
	May 8	5.0	699.8	7.0	692.5	704.9	5.0	
	June 12	4.6	648.2	5.8	641.0	680.1	4.9	
	July 10	4.8	670.2	12.1	637.6	675.4	4.8	
	August 14	5.1	707.2	38.9	647.1	670.1	4.8	
	September 11	5.0	699.3	26.8	655.0	675.6	4.8	
	October 9	4.7	654.9	15.2	637.5	649.9	4.7	
	November 13	4.6	637.2	8.9	628.3	631.5	4.5	
	December 11	4.4	620.2	6.5	612.4	609.8	4.4	
1973	January 8	4.7	651.7	6.0	634.4	585.8	4.2	
	February 12	4.3	596.7	4.3	592.4	554.4	4.0	
	March 12	4.1	568.9	3.3	565.6	531.0	3.8	
	April 9	4.1	569.4	2.8	537.4	513.3	3.7	
	May 14	3.6	497.2	2.2	495.0	507.8	3.6	
	June 11	3.3	461.8	2.4	458.6	498.7	3.6	
	July 9	3.3	464.7	5.0	445.8	483.8	3.5	
	August 13	3.4	473.1	14.2	445.9	467.1	3.4	
	September 10	3.2	452.8	8.1	432.4	451.1	3.2	
	October 8	3.1	427.4	3.2	422.0	434.1	3.1	
	November 12	3.0	416.1	1.4	414.6	418.1	3.0	
	December 10	3.0	412.7	1.1	410.3	408.5	2.9	
1974	January 14	3.7	511.1	2.8	502.5	454.4	3.3	
	February 11	3.7	507.1	1.9	505.2	467.7	3.4	
	March 11	3.6	501.9	1.2	500.7	466.3	3.4	
	April 8	3.9	532.1	3.3	486.3	462.1	3.3	
	May 13	3.3	455.6	3.2	452.5	465.5	3.4	
	June 10	3.2	440.3	3.6	435.8	476.5	3.5	
	July 8	3.4	474.7	9.6	448.8	486.9	3.5	
	August 12	3.9	535.2	35.5	482.0	502.4	3.6	
	September 9	3.8	527.4	20.2	489.1	506.8	3.7	
	October 14‡	3.7	508.6	8.0	499.1	510.9	3.7	
	November 11‡	3.7	516.3	4.7	511.6	515.3	3.7	
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	
1975	January 20‡	4.4	613.0	5.0	605.0	560.0	4.1	
	February 10	4.5	624.6	5.0	619.6	582.4	4.2	
	March 10	4.6	632.8	3.5	629.3	595.0	4.3	
	April 14	5.2	718.7	12.5	650.7	626.4	4.5	
	May 12	4.8	667.0	8.7	658.2	671.4	4.9	
	June 9	4.9	681.6	11.2	668.4	709.4	5.1	
	July 14	5.9	809.7	32.3	720.8	758.9	5.5	
	August 11	6.6	907.4	91.9	759.6	779.6	5.6	
	September 8	6.6	907.4	65.5	784.3	801.5	5.8	

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

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

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



## UNEMPLOYMENT

### Great Britain: females

TABLE 106

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(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	October 11	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	1.5
	November 8	1.7	138.4	4.2	—	134.2	1.5
	December 6	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	1.6
1972	January 10	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	1.6
	February 14	1.7	143.9	2.8	—	141.1	1.6
	March 13	1.7	144.5	2.4	—	142.1	1.6
	April 10	1.8	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	1.6
	May 8	1.6	132.2	3.0	—	129.2	1.6
	June 12	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.2	1.5
	July 10	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	1.5
	August 14	1.9	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	1.5
	September 11	1.8	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	1.5
	October 9	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	1.5
	November 13	1.6	133.3	4.5	—	128.8	1.5
	December 11	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	1.4
1973	January 8	1.5	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	1.4
	February 12	1.4	120.8	2.3	—	118.5	1.3
	March 12	1.3	113.8	1.8	—	112.0	1.2
	April 9	1.4	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	1.2
	May 14	1.1	93.8	1.1	—	92.7	1.1
	June 11	1.0	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	1.1
	July 9	1.0	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	1.1
	August 13	1.1	97.7	7.4	6.1	84.1	1.0
	September 10	1.1	92.6	4.9	6.2	81.4	0.9
	October 8	0.9	82.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	0.9
	November 12	0.9	77.5	0.9	—	76.6	0.8
	December 10	0.8	73.6	0.7	0.6	72.2	0.8
1974	January 14	1.0	94.5	1.7	2.2	90.6	0.9
	February 11	1.0	92.1	1.2	—	90.9	0.9
	March 11	1.0	88.2	0.8	—	87.4	0.9
	April 8	1.3	114.7	2.3	24.4	88.0	0.9
	May 13	0.9	79.7	1.8	—	78.0	0.9
	June 10	0.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.4	1.0
	July 8	1.0	92.2	4.8	8.1	79.3	1.0
	August 12	1.3	121.1	20.5	10.0	90.6	1.0
	September 9	1.3	119.7	13.2	11.2	95.3	1.1
	October 14‡	1.2	103.9	5.5	0.7	97.8	1.1
	November 11‡	1.2	105.1	3.3	—	101.8	1.1
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	1.4	130.0	3.0	1.0	126.0	1.3
	February 10	1.5	132.5	3.3	—	129.1	1.4
	March 10	1.5	135.6	2.4	—	133.3	1.4
	April 14	2.0	181.0	7.4	36.1	137.6	1.5
	May 12	1.6	146.2	5.6	—	140.6	1.6
	June 9	1.7	149.7	7.2	0.8	141.8	1.7
	July 14	2.5	226.7	23.0	35.3	168.3	2.0
	August 11	3.2	288.0	66.3	37.6	184.2	2.1
	September 8	3.2	286.9	52.3	39.9	194.7	2.2

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

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

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

## UNEMPLOYMENT

### males and females: South East Region

TABLE 107

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
per cent	(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	2.2	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	2.2
	November 8	2.3	170.8	1.3	—	169.5	2.2
	December 6	2.3	172.2	0.8	—	171.4	2.3
1972	January 10	2.5	185.9	0.9	—	185.1	2.3
	February 14	2.5	185.9	0.7	—	185.2	2.3
	March 13	2.5	185.9	0.6	—	185.3	2.3
	April 10	2.4	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	2.3
	May 8	2.2	162.9	0.9	—	162.0	2.2
	June 12	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	2.1
	July 10	2.0	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	2.1
	August 14	2.1	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	2.1
	September 11	2.1	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	2.1
	October 9	2.0	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	2.0
	November 13	2.0	148.9	0.9	—	147.9	2.0
	December 11	1.9	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	1.9
1973	January 8	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	1.8
	February 12	1.8	139.5	0.5	—	138.9	1.7
	March 12	1.7	132.3	0.4	—	131.9	1.6
	April 9	1.7	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	1.6
	May 14	1.5	114.1	0.3	—	113.8	1.5
	June 11	1.4	104.0	0.3	—	103.7	1.5
	July 9	1.4	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	1.5
	August 13	1.4	104.3	2.0	1.8	100.6	1.4
	September 10	1.3	101.4	1.6	1.3	98.5	1.4
	October 8	1.3	99.4	0.8	0.5	98.2	1.3
	November 12	1.3	96.0	0.3	—	95.8	1.3
	December 10	1.2	92.8	0.2	0.1	92.5	1.2
1974	January 14	1.6	123.5	0.3	1.2	122.0	1.4
	February 11	1.6	123.8	0.2	—	123.6	1.5
	March 11	1.6	120.7	0.2	—	120.5	1.4
	April 8 (a)	1.7	125.8	0.8	6.8	118.1	1.5
	April 8 (b)	1.6	122.7	0.8	6.7	115.1	1.4
	May 13	1.4	105.8	0.8	—	105.1	1.4
	June 10	1.4	101.8	0.8	—	101.0	1.5
	July 8	1.4	106.7	0.8	1.9	104.0	1.6
	August 12	1.6	121.2	4.6	3.2	113.4	1.6
	September 9	1.7	124.4	3.5	3.0	118.0	1.6
	October 14	1.7	123.8	1.5	0.8	121.5	1.7
	November 11	1.7	124.8	0.8	—	124.0	1.7
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.1	155.0	..	..	154.0	1.9
	February 10	2.2	161.1	0.8	—	160.3	2.0
	March 10	2.2	164.6	0.6	—	164.0	2.1
	April 14	2.6	192.3	3.0	14.9	174.4	2.2
	May 12	2.4	177.4	2.1	—	175.2	2.4
	June 9	2.4	182.5	2.2	0.2	180.1	2.6
	July 14	3.0	224.9	4.6	19.0	201.2	2.9
	August 11	3.5	263.9	27.1	19.4	217.4	3.0
	September 8	3.6	267.6	21.3	19.9	226.3	3.1

Notes:

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

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

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

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



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

TABLE 108

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	..	5.4	0.1	..	5.3	..	..	
1956	..	6.0	0.1	..	5.9	..	..	
1957	..	8.9	0.2	..	8.7	..	..	
1958	..	11.1	0.2	..	10.9	..	..	
1959	..	9.9	0.4	..	9.6	..	..	
1960	..	7.9	0.3	..	7.6	..	..	
1961	..	7.3	0.2	..	7.1	..	..	
1962	..	9.6	0.4	..	9.2	..	..	
1963	..	11.0	0.4	..	10.5	..	..	
1964	..	8.5	0.2	..	8.3	..	..	
1965	1.3	7.8	0.2	..	7.6	1.3	..	
1966	1.4	8.6	0.2	..	8.4	1.4	..	
1967	2.0	12.4	0.2	0.1	12.1	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†	1.9	13.1	0.1	0.2	12.8	1.9	..	
1971	October 11	3.3	20.4	0.3	—	20.1	20.9	3.3
	November 8	3.4	21.1	0.2	—	20.9	21.1	3.4
	December 6	3.5	21.6	0.1	—	21.4	20.9	3.3
1972	January 10	3.6	23.3	0.2	—	23.1	21.3	3.3
	February 14	3.6	23.0	0.1	—	22.9	20.7	3.2
	March 13	3.5	22.6	0.1	—	22.5	20.5	3.2
	April 10	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.9	3.1
	May 8	3.0	19.2	0.2	—	19.0	18.7	2.9
	June 12	2.5	16.2	0.1	—	16.1	17.7	2.8
	July 10	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	17.7	2.8
	August 14	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	17.3	2.7
	September 11	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.1	2.7
	October 9	2.5	15.8	0.2	—	15.5	16.2	2.5
	November 13	2.5	16.2	0.2	—	16.0	16.1	2.5
	December 11	2.5	16.0	0.1	—	15.8	15.6	2.4
1973	January 8	2.5	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.5	2.2
	February 12	2.4	16.0	0.1	—	15.9	13.8	2.1
	March 12	2.3	15.2	0.1	—	15.1	13.1	2.0
	April 9	2.2	14.8	—	0.6	14.2	12.5	1.9
	May 14	1.9	12.7	—	—	12.7	12.4	1.9
	June 11	1.7	11.0	—	—	10.9	12.8	1.9
	July 9	1.6	10.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	12.6	1.9
	August 13	1.6	10.9	0.2	0.2	10.4	12.3	1.9
	September 10	1.6	10.5	0.2	0.1	10.3	11.5	1.7
	October 8	1.6	10.5	0.1	—	10.4	11.3	1.7
	November 12	1.5	10.2	—	—	10.2	10.4	1.6
	December 10	1.6	10.5	—	—	10.4	10.3	1.6
1974	January 14	1.9	13.0	—	0.1	12.8	11.0	1.6
	February 11	1.9	13.1	—	—	13.0	11.0	1.6
	March 11	2.0	13.4	—	—	13.4	11.4	1.7
	April 8	2.1	14.4	0.2	1.0	13.2	11.4	1.7
	May 13	1.8	12.1	0.1	—	12.1	11.9	1.8
	June 10	1.7	11.4	—	—	11.4	13.3	2.0
	July 8	1.7	11.7	0.1	0.3	11.3	13.4	2.0
	August 12	1.9	13.1	0.5	0.3	12.3	13.9	2.1
	September	2.0	13.4	0.3	0.2	12.9	14.2	2.1
	October 14	2.1	13.9	0.2	—	13.7	14.5	2.1
	November 11	2.2	14.6	0.1	—	14.5	14.7	2.2
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	2.8	19.0	..	..	19.0	17.0	2.5
	February 10	3.0	20.4	0.1	—	20.3	18.3	2.7
	March 10	3.1	20.8	0.1	—	20.7	18.7	2.8
	April 14	3.5	23.8	0.4	2.0	21.4	19.6	2.9
	May 12	3.2	21.8	0.3	—	21.5	21.4	3.2
	June 9	3.2	21.4	0.3	—	21.0	22.9	3.4
	July 14	3.5	24.0	0.5	1.5	21.9	24.0	3.6
	August 11	4.0	27.2	2.7	1.4	23.2	24.9	3.7
	September 8	4.2	28.2	2.3	1.4	24.5	25.8	3.8

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

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

† The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.

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

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

TABLE 109

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.1	13.2	0.1	..	13.1	..	1.1	
1956	1.2	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	..	1.2	
1957	1.7	20.9	0.3	..	20.6	..	1.7	
1958	2.2	26.3	0.4	..	26.0	..	2.2	
1959	2.1	25.7	0.5	..	25.2	..	2.1	
1960	1.6	20.3	0.3	..	20.0	..	1.6	
1961	1.4	17.5	0.3	..	17.2	..	1.3	
1962	1.7	22.2	0.4	..	21.8	..	1.7	
1963	1.9	25.3	0.5	..	24.8	..	1.9	
1964	1.5	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	..	1.5	
1965	1.5	20.6	0.3	..	20.3	..	1.5	
1966	1.7	23.6	0.3	..	23.4	..	1.7	
1967	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.1	32.8	..	2.4	
1968	2.5	33.2	0.3	0.2	32.8	..	2.3	
1969	2.7	35.5	0.3	0.2	35.0	..	2.6	
1970	2.8	37.7	0.3	0.3	37.1	..	2.8	
1971	3.3	45.5	0.5	0.4	44.7	..	3.3	
1972	3.4	47.2	0.5	0.4	46.3	..	3.3	
1973	2.4	34.5	0.2	0.4	33.8	..	2.4	
1974†	2.7	41.3	0.4	0.7	40.2	..	2.6	
1971	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	—	55.5	50.5	3.6
	March 13	3.9	54.5	0.2	—	54.3	50.8	3.7
	April 10	3.8	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.9	3.6
	May 8	3.3	46.1	0.3	—	45.8	47.7	3.4
	June 12	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.3	3.3
	July 10	3.0	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.0	46.2	3.3
	August 14	3.2	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.0	3.2
	September 11	3.1	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	43.8	3.2
	October 9	3.1	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.1
	November 13	3.2	44.9	0.4	—	44.5	41.2	3.0
	December 11	3.1	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	40.4	2.9
1973	January 8	3.2	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	39.2	2.7
	February 12	2.9	42.0	0.2	—	41.8	37.1	2.6
	March 12	2.8	39.5	0.1	—	39.3	35.8	2.5
	April 9	2.8	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	35.0	2.5
	May 14	2.3	33.1	0.1	—	33.0	34.9	2.4
	June 11	2.1	29.4	0.1	—	29.2	35.1	2.5
	July 9	2.1	29.9	0.2	1.1	28.6	34.2	2.4
	August 13	2.2	31.1	0.4	0.9	29.8	33.3	2.3
	September 10	2.1	30.6	0.2	0.5	29.8	32.7	2.3
	October 8	2.2	30.8	0.1	0.1	30.6	31.0	2.2
	November 12	2.2	31.5	0.1	—	31.4	29.2	2.0
	December 10	2.2	30.9	0.1	—	30.8	28.4	2.0
1974	January 14	2.7	38.7	0.1	0.3	38.2	33.1	2.3
	February 11	2.7	38.1	0.1	—	38.0	33.4	2.3
	March 11	2.6	37.4	0.1	—	37.3	33.8	2.4
	April 8 (a)	2.8	40.3	0.2	3.7	36.4	34.2	2.4
	April 8 (b)	2.6	43.4	0.2	3.8	39.4	36.9	2.4
	May 13	2.3	36.4	0.1	—	36.2	38.4	2.5
	June 10	2.2	33.8	0.2	—	33.6	40.0	2.6
	July 8	2.3	36.4	0.3	0.8	35.3	41.3	2.7
	August 12	2.7	42.3	1.5	1.4	39.4	43.2	2.8
	September 9	2.8	43.3	0.8	1.1	41.4	44.4	2.9
	October 14	2.9	44.9	0.4	0.2	44.4	45.1	2.9
	November 11	3.2	49.2	0.3	—	48.9	46.5	3.0
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	3.9	61.0	..	..	60.0	55.0	3.5
	February 10	4.0	62.4	0.4	—	62.1	57.2	3.7
	March 10	4.2	64.7	0.2	—	64.5	60.6	3.9
	April 14	4.6	72.0	1.0	5.7	65.3	62.8	4.0
	May 12	4.2	65.4	0.8	—	64.6	66.8	4.3
	June 9	4.1	64.2	1.0	—	63.2	69.6	4.5
	July 14	5.0	77.9	2.5	6.8	68.6	74.7	4.8
	August 11	5.7	88.2	8.7	6.4	73.1	76.9	5.0
	September 8	5.8	89.6	7.4	6.3	75.9	78.9	5.1

Notes:

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

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates.

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

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



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

TABLE 110

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
Year	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*			
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	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	0.1	44.7	..	1.8
1969	1.8	40.8	0.8	0.2	39.5	..	1.7
1970	2.0	45.1	0.9	0.5	43.8	..	1.9
1971	3.0	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	..	2.9
1972	3.6	81.3	1.8	0.8	78.6	..	3.5
1973	2.2	50.4	0.7	1.0	48.6	..	2.1
1974†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monthly averages							
1971	3.4	77.1	1.6	..	75.4	75.3	3.3
1971	3.5	80.5	0.9	..	79.5	79.7	3.5
1971	3.7	82.9	0.7	0.1	82.1	82.0	3.6
1972	3.9	87.3	0.7	0.1	86.5	83.5	3.7
1972	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	85.5	3.8
1972	4.0	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	87.0	3.9
1972	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	86.1	3.8
1972	3.7	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	82.6	3.7
1972	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	79.3	3.5
1972	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	78.1	3.5
1972	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	76.5	3.4
1972	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	76.1	3.4
1973	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	72.9	3.2
1973	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	69.7	3.1
1973	3.0	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	66.3	2.9
1973	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	63.4	2.8
1973	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	59.0	2.6
1973	2.5	58.0	0.4	..	57.7	55.0	2.4
1973	2.5	57.5	0.3	3.5	53.9	51.9	2.3
1973	2.2	49.5	0.2	..	49.2	50.2	2.2
1973	2.0	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	49.0	2.1
1973	2.1	47.0	0.6	2.3	44.1	47.5	2.1
1973	2.2	50.6	3.1	2.7	44.8	45.6	2.0
1973	2.1	47.8	1.9	2.3	43.5	43.1	1.9
1973	1.8	41.3	0.5	0.2	40.7	40.8	1.8
1973	1.7	39.0	0.2	..	38.8	39.3	1.7
1973	1.7	38.1	0.1	0.2	37.8	38.5	1.7
1974	2.1	48.9	0.2	1.0	47.8	44.7	2.0
1974	2.1	48.4	0.2	..	48.2	46.1	2.0
1974	2.1	48.4	0.1	..	48.3	45.5	2.0
1974	2.4	54.5	0.2	6.3	47.9	45.9	2.0
1974	2.0	45.1	0.5	..	44.5	45.4	2.0
1974	1.9	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.6	46.5	2.0
1974	2.1	47.7	0.2	3.4	44.0	47.5	2.1
1974	2.6	58.6	6.0	3.6	48.9	49.8	2.2
1974	2.5	57.4	4.3	3.8	49.4	49.0	2.1
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	2.7	62.0	..	..	60.0	58.0	2.5
1975	2.8	64.3	0.4	..	63.9	61.8	2.7
1975	3.0	67.7	0.3	..	67.4	64.6	2.8
1975	3.7	84.7	2.2	10.2	72.3	70.2	3.1
1975	3.4	78.1	1.4	..	76.7	77.6	3.4
1975	3.6	82.7	1.0	0.2	81.4	85.3	3.7
1975	4.7	107.8	4.2	12.2	91.5	95.0	4.1
1975	5.8	132.5	20.8	12.3	99.5	100.3	4.4
1975	5.8	133.3	16.4	12.7	104.2	103.8	4.5

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

\* The monthly averages up to 1971 include estimates

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

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

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

TABLE 111

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
Year	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*			
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..
1956	..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..
1958	..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..
1959	..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..
1960	..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..
1961	..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..
1962	..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..
1963	..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..
1964	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..
1965	..	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	..	0.8
1966	0.9	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	..	1.0
1967	1.6	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	..	1.6
1968	1.8	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	..	1.8
1969	1.9	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	..	1.9
1970	2.2	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	..	2.2
1971	2.9	40.7	0.7	0.3	39.7	..	2.9
1972	3.1	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	..	3.0
1973	2.1	29.8	0.3	0.5	29.1	..	2.0
1974†	2.2	33.8	0.5	0.8	32.4	..	2.2
Monthly averages							
1971	3.1	42.5	0.9	..	41.6	42.6	3.1
1971	3.1	43.2	0.6	..	42.6	43.3	3.1
1971	3.2	44.7	0.4	..	44.3	44.5	3.2
1972	3.4	48.0	0.4	..	47.7	45.3	3.2
1972	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	45.4	3.2
1972	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	45.8	3.3
1972	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.7	3.2
1972	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	42.7	3.0
1972	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	41.2	2.9
1972	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.2	2.9
1972	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	40.6	2.9
1972	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	40.6	2.9
1973	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	39.5	2.8
1973	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	38.5	2.7
1973	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.9	2.6
1973	2.7	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.5	2.5
1973	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	33.2	2.3
1973	2.3	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	31.4	2.2
1973	2.4	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	30.0	2.1
1973	2.1	29.6	0.1	..	29.4	30.0	2.1
1973	1.9	27.6	0.1	..	27.5	29.6	2.1
1973	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	28.7	2.0
1973	2.0	28.5	0.7	1.0	26.8	27.6	1.9
1973	1.9	27.5	0.5	0.7	26.3	26.8	1.9
1973	1.8	25.4	0.2	0.1	25.2	26.2	1.8
1973	1.7	24.3	0.1	..	24.2	25.1	1.7
1973	1.7	24.1	0.1	..	24.0	24.6	1.7
1974	2.1	30.7	0.1	0.2	30.4	28.0	1.9
1974	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.4	2.0
1974	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.4	2.0
1974	2.4	34.6	0.3	4.2	30.1	28.1	2.0
1974	2.3	37.1	0.3	4.3	32.4	30.2	2.0
1974	2.0	30.4	0.2	..	30.2	31.0	2.1
1974	2.0	29.5	0.2	..	29.3	32.0	2.1
1974	2.1	32.1	0.3	1.4	30.4	32.8	2.2
1974	2.4	36.6	2.1	1.6	33.0	34.3	2.3
1974	2.4	36.7	1.7	1.4	33.6	34.5	2.3
1974	2.3	34.7	0.6	0.1	34.0	34.9	2.3
1974	2.3	35.3	0.3	..	34.9	35.5	2.3
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	2.8	42.0	..	..	42.0	39.0	2.6
1975	2.9	44.5	0.2	..	44.3	41.9	2.8
1975	3.0	45.4	0.2	..	45.3	42.9	2.8
1975	3.5	53.5	0.9	5.7	47.0	44.8	3.0
1975	3.2	48.2	0.6	..	47.5	48.3	3.2
1975	3.2	48.9	1.0	0.1	47.8	50.6	3.3
1975	4.1	62.4	3.7	4.9	53.7	56.2	3.7
1975	4.7	70.9	9.3	5.9	55.7	57.0	3.8
1975	4.7	71.1	6.7	6.0	58.4	59.3	3.9

Notes:

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

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



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

TABLE 112

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			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	1.0	..	29.2	..	..
1963	..	37.2	1.1	..	35.5	..	..
1964	..	25.8	1.6	..	24.8	..	..
1965	1.1	22.2	0.8	..	21.4	1.0	..
1966	1.1	23.4	0.8	..	22.6	1.1	..
1967	1.9	39.9	0.9	0.5	38.5	1.9	..
1968	2.5	51.5	1.1	0.5	49.8	2.4	..
1969	2.6	52.6	1.1	0.7	50.8	2.5	..
1970	2.9	57.9	1.1	0.9	55.9	2.8	..
1971	3.9	76.1	1.8	1.0	73.3	3.7	..
1972	4.2	83.3	2.1	1.3	79.9	4.1	..
1973	2.9	57.0	0.6	1.5	54.9	2.8	..
1974†	2.7	55.7	1.4	2.1	52.3	2.6	..
1971							
October 11	4.3	83.6	2.6	—	81.0	81.6	4.2
November 8	4.4	85.6	1.5	—	84.1	83.4	4.2
December 6	4.4	87.3	1.0	—	86.3	84.8	4.3
1972							
January 10	4.6	91.4	0.8	0.4	90.1	85.5	4.3
February 14	4.6	91.4	0.6	—	90.8	86.9	4.4
March 13	4.6	91.0	0.6	—	90.5	87.0	4.4
April 10	4.7	93.2	2.1	2.5	88.6	86.0	4.4
May 8	4.2	82.7	1.2	0.1	81.4	82.7	4.2
June 12	3.8	75.3	0.9	—	74.4	78.9	4.0
July 10	4.0	78.8	1.6	4.1	73.1	77.7	4.0
August 14	4.5	87.8	7.7	4.3	75.8	78.6	4.0
September 11	4.3	84.7	5.2	3.6	75.8	77.7	4.0
October 9	4.0	77.8	2.5	0.4	74.9	75.5	3.8
November 13	3.8	74.0	1.2	—	72.8	72.4	3.7
December 11	3.6	71.4	0.9	0.2	70.4	69.6	3.5
1973							
January 8	3.8	75.4	0.8	2.7	71.9	67.3	3.4
February 12	3.4	67.8	0.5	—	67.3	63.6	3.2
March 12	3.2	64.1	0.3	—	63.8	60.4	3.0
April 9	3.4	67.0	0.3	6.0	60.8	58.2	2.9
May 14	2.8	55.8	0.2	—	55.6	56.9	2.9
June 11	2.6	51.7	0.3	—	51.4	56.0	2.8
July 9	2.7	53.2	0.5	2.8	49.9	54.6	2.7
August 13	2.8	55.5	2.4	2.7	50.3	52.9	2.7
September 10	2.7	53.0	1.3	2.8	48.8	50.3	2.5
October 8	2.4	48.0	0.5	0.6	46.9	47.5	2.4
November 12	2.3	46.6	0.2	—	46.4	46.2	2.3
December 10	2.3	46.0	0.2	0.2	45.6	44.9	2.3
1974							
January 14	2.8	56.3	0.2	1.4	54.7	50.1	2.5
February 11	2.8	55.6	0.1	—	55.4	51.7	2.6
March 11	2.7	54.8	0.1	—	54.7	51.3	2.6
April 8 (a)	3.1	62.4	0.8	8.9	52.7	50.1	2.5
April 8 (b)	3.1	63.0	0.8	9.0	53.2	50.7	2.5
May 13	2.4	49.3	0.5	—	48.7	50.2	2.5
June 10	2.3	47.2	0.6	—	46.6	51.5	2.5
July 8	2.5	51.9	0.9	3.9	47.1	52.0	2.6
August 12	3.0	61.9	6.6	4.3	51.0	53.1	2.6
September 9	2.9	60.1	3.4	4.2	52.5	53.8	2.6
October 14	2.7	55.2	1.1	—	54.1	54.5	2.7
November 11	2.7	56.0	0.6	—	55.4	55.1	2.7
December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975							
January 20‡	3.2	66.0	..	..	65.0	61.0	3.0
February 10	3.2	65.5	0.3	—	65.2	61.4	3.0
March 10	3.3	67.2	0.3	—	66.9	63.5	3.1
April 14	4.0	82.5	1.9	12.1	68.5	66.0	3.2
May 12	3.4	69.8	1.2	—	68.6	70.1	3.4
June 9	3.5	71.0	1.6	—	69.3	74.3	3.6
July 14	4.3	88.7	3.7	10.1	74.9	79.9	3.9
August 11	5.3	108.0	17.3	10.1	80.7	82.8	4.1
September 8	5.3	108.5	12.0	11.0	85.6	86.8	4.3

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

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

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

TABLE 113

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	
			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	1.7	..	83.1	..	2.7
1964	2.0	61.1	1.2	..	59.4	..	2.0
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	..	46.1	..	1.5
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	..	42.9	..	1.4
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	0.3	67.8	..	2.3
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	0.4	70.2	..	2.4
1969	2.4	71.6	1.2	0.7	69.9	..	2.4
1970	2.7	78.9	1.0	1.0	76.9	..	2.6
1971	3.9	111.1	2.0	1.1	108.0	..	3.8
1972	4.9	137.3	3.3	1.6	132.5	..	4.7
1973	3.6	102.4	1.4	1.8	99.3	..	3.5
1974†	3.5	98.8	2.7	2.5	93.6	..	3.4
1971							
October 11	4.4	125.1	2.9	0.2	122.0	122.8	4.4
November 8	4.6	129.0	1.7	—	127.3	127.6	4.5
December 6	4.7	131.3	1.2	—	130.1	130.5	4.6
1972							
January 10	5.0	140.4	1.1	—	139.3	133.2	4.7
February 14	5.0	141.4	0.9	—	140.5	135.8	4.8
March 13	5.1	142.9	0.8	—	142.1	137.5	4.9
April 10	5.2	147.0	2.7	2.3	142.0	138.5	4.9
May 8	4.8	135.9	1.7	—	134.2	135.0	4.8
June 12	4.5	127.7	1.5	0.3	125.9	131.2	4.6
July 10	4.8	135.5	2.8	5.1	127.6	132.6	4.7
August 14	5.2	146.8	10.9	5.8	130.1	132.7	4.7
September 11	5.1	144.2	7.7	4.5	132.0	133.7	4.7
October 9	4.7	133.4	4.6	0.6	128.2	129.3	4.6
November 13	4.5	128.1	2.6	—	125.4	126.3	4.5
December 11	4.4	124.8	2.0	0.2	122.5	123.9	4.4
1973							
January 8	4.7	132.5	1.8	2.8	127.9	121.7	4.3
February 12	4.3	122.0	1.3	—	120.7	116.0	4.1
March 12	4.1	117.9	1.0	—	116.8	111.9	3.9
April 9	4.2	119.5	0.9	7.2	111.4	107.7	3.8
May 14	3.6	102.6	0.7	—	101.9	103.1	3.6
June 11	3.3	95.3	0.9	—	94.5	100.2	3.5
July 9	3.4	96.7	1.4	3.5	91.8	96.9	3.4
August 13	3.5	98.5	4.1	3.5	90.9	93.3	3.3
September 10	3.3	94.8	2.6	3.5	88.8	90.2	3.2
October 8	3.0	86.7	1.0	0.4	85.3	86.5	3.0
November 12	2.9	82.2	0.4	—	81.8	82.9	2.9
December 10	2.8	79.9	0.3	0.2	79.4	80.9	2.8
1974							
January 14	3.4	98.2	0.3	1.4	96.5	90.3	3.2
February 11	3.4	97.3	0.3	—	97.0	92.3	3.2
March 11	3.4	95.7	0.3	—	95.5	90.4	3.2
April 8 (a)	3.8	106.9	0.9	11.5	94.4	90.7	3.2
April 8 (b)	3.8	105.1	0.9	11.3	92.9	89.4	3.2
May 13	3.2	88.3	1.0	—	87.3	88.5	3.2
June 10	3.0	84.6	0.9	0.1	83.6	89.4	3.2
July 8	3.4	94.3	2.0	4.2	88.1	93.1	3.3
August 12	4.0	111.7	11.0	5.0	95.6	97.9	3.5
September 9	3.9	109.7	7.2	5.3	97.2	98.5	3.5
October 14†	3.7	102.4	3.4	0.4	98.6	100.0	3.6
November 11	3.7	103.9	2.1	—	101.8	102.9	3.7
December 9†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975							
January 20‡	4.3	119.0	..	..	117.0	111.0	4.0
February 10	4.4	121.9	1.3	—	120.6	115.8	4.2
March 10	4.4	123.5	0.9	—	122.6	117.6	4.2
April 14	5.3	147.7	4.2	16.0	127.5	124.0	4.5
May 12	4.8	134.0	3.2	—	130.8	132.0	4.7
June 9	4.9	136.2	4.1	0.2	131.9	137.8	4.9
July 14	6.1	168.6	9.8	15.8	143.1	148.1	5.3
August 11	6.9	191.5	26.5	16.8	148.2	150.5	5.4
September 8	6.9	191.0	20.4	16.7	153.8	154.9	5.6

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

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



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

TABLE 114

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955	1.7	21.3	0.6	..	20.7	..	1.4	
1956	1.5	18.9	0.4	..	18.5	..	1.6	
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	..	2.4	
1968	4.6	60.6	1.4	0.4	58.8	..	3.8	
1969	4.8	62.6	1.5	0.7	60.4	..	4.5	
1970	4.7	61.9	1.6	0.7	59.6	..	4.6	
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	
1971	October 11	6.2	80.0	3.1	0.1	76.7	77.3	6.0
	November 8	6.4	82.9	2.1	—	80.8	79.9	6.2
	December 6	6.5	84.6	1.5	—	83.0	81.1	6.3
1972	January 10	6.9	90.1	1.4	0.6	88.2	82.6	6.3
	February 14	6.8	88.4	1.1	—	87.3	83.5	6.4
	March 13	6.7	87.3	0.9	0.1	86.3	83.5	6.4
	April 10	6.9	89.6	2.7	2.8	84.1	82.5	6.3
	May 8	6.1	79.7	1.8	—	77.9	79.7	6.1
	June 12	5.7	74.6	1.4	—	73.2	77.6	6.0
	July 10	6.0	78.0	2.1	3.3	72.6	76.9	5.9
	August 14	6.9	89.5	10.9	3.6	75.0	77.4	5.9
	September 11	6.7	87.7	6.9	3.5	77.3	79.2	6.1
	October 9	6.1	79.5	4.0	0.3	75.2	75.9	5.8
	November 13	5.9	77.2	2.4	—	74.8	74.2	5.7
	December 11	5.8	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.3	72.0	5.5
1973	January 8	5.9	79.1	1.6	2.7	74.8	69.3	5.2
	February 12	5.3	70.9	1.1	—	69.8	66.1	5.0
	March 12	5.1	67.9	0.8	—	67.0	64.2	4.8
	April 9	5.3	70.5	0.7	5.0	64.8	63.1	4.7
	May 14	4.6	60.8	0.5	—	60.3	62.2	4.7
	June 11	4.3	57.1	0.6	—	56.5	61.1	4.6
	July 9	4.4	58.6	1.1	2.5	55.0	59.3	4.5
	August 13	4.7	62.2	4.6	2.5	55.1	57.4	4.3
	September 10	4.4	58.6	2.0	2.9	53.6	55.4	4.2
	October 8	4.1	54.0	0.8	0.3	52.9	53.5	4.0
	November 12	3.9	52.5	0.3	—	52.2	51.6	3.9
	December 10	4.0	52.7	0.3	0.4	52.0	50.8	3.8
1974	January 14	4.6	61.7	0.3	0.9	60.5	55.0	4.1
	February 11	4.6	60.8	0.2	—	60.6	56.9	4.3
	March 11	4.5	60.4	0.2	—	60.2	57.5	4.3
	April 8 (a)	5.0	66.7	1.1	7.3	58.3	56.6	4.3
	April 8 (b)	5.1	65.4	1.1	7.3	57.0	55.4	4.3
	May 13	4.2	54.4	0.8	—	53.6	55.4	4.3
	June 10	4.1	53.4	1.2	0.1	52.1	56.3	4.3
	July 8	4.6	59.9	2.3	—	54.4	58.1	4.5
	August 12	5.7	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	4.8	61.8	2.0	0.1	59.8	60.5	4.7
	November 11	4.8	61.8	1.3	—	60.5	60.5	4.7
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	5.2	68.0	..	..	67.0	62.0	4.8
	February 10	5.3	68.2	0.6	—	67.6	64.5	5.0
	March 10	5.2	67.9	0.5	—	67.4	65.0	5.0
	April 14	6.1	78.7	2.6	8.6	67.5	65.9	5.1
	May 12	5.4	70.2	1.8	—	68.4	70.2	5.4
	June 9	5.5	72.0	3.1	0.1	68.8	72.9	5.6
	July 14	6.7	87.3	6.7	7.4	73.2	76.9	5.9
	August 11	7.9	102.4	19.4	6.7	76.3	77.7	6.0
	September 8	7.6	99.0	13.0	7.7	78.2	79.3	6.1

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

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

**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
**Wales: males and females**

TABLE 115

UNEMPLOYED					UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	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	..	2.4	
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	1.0	0.5	35.0	..	3.4	
1974†	3.9	39.5	1.3	1.3	36.9	..	3.6	
1971	October 11	4.8	47.9	1.5	0.1	46.4	46.7	4.7
	November 8	5.0	49.7	1.1	—	48.7	47.9	4.8
	December 6	5.0	50.5	0.8	—	49.7	48.1	4.8
1972	January 10	5.5	55.7	0.8	0.4	54.5	50.4	5.0
	February 14	5.4	54.8	0.6	—	54.2	51.0	5.0
	March 13	5.3	54.1	0.6	—	53.5	51.1	5.0
	April 10	5.4	55.1	1.3	2.5	51.3	50.4	5.0
	May 8	4.7	48.0	0.9	—	47.2	48.2	4.7
	June 12	4.3	43.8	0.6	0.1	43.1	47.2	4.6
	July 10	4.7	47.4	1.1	2.5	43.9	47.3	4.7
	August 14	5.1	51.5	4.1	2.5	44.9	47.0	4.6
	September 11	5.0	51.0	3.1	2.5	45.4	46.8	4.6
	October 9	4.6	47.1	1.7	0.2	45.3	45.6	4.5
	November 13	4.5	46.1	1.0	—	45.1	44.6	4.4
	December 11	4.5	45.4	0.7	0.4	44.4	43.3	4.3
1973	January 8	4.6	47.9	0.7	2.1	45.1	41.0	4.0
	February 12	4.1	42.2	0.6	—	41.6	38.5	3.7
	March 12	3.9	40.2	0.4	—	39.8	37.3	3.6
	April 9	4.1	42.4	0.3	4.6	37.5	36.6	3.5
	May 14	3.4	34.7	0.3	—	34.5	35.6	3.4
	June 11	3.1	32.0	0.2	—	31.7	35.8	3.5
	July 9	3.2	33.3	0.3	1.5	31.4	34.9	3.4
	August 13	3.4	35.0	1.7	1.2	32.0	33.8	3.3
	September 10	3.3	34.0	1.0	1.5	31.4	32.6	3.2
	October 8	3.1	32.0	0.4	—	31.6	31.8	3.1
	November 12	3.1	31.6	0.2	—	31.4	31.0	3.0
	December 10	3.1	32.0	0.2	0.4	31.4	30.4	2.9
1974	January 14	3.8	39.0	0.2	0.9	37.9	33.7	3.3
	February 11	3.7	38.4	0.2	—	38.3	35.1	3.4
	March 11	3.8	39.0	0.1	—	38.8	36.4	3.6
	April 8	4.3	44.2	0.2	6.2	37.8	36.9	3.6
	May 13	3.4	35.3	0.7	—	34.6	35.7	3.5
	June 10	3.2	32.9	0.3	—	32.6	36.6	3.6
	July 8	3.5	36.4	0.7	2.0	33.6	37.1	3.6
	August 12	4.4	44.8	6.1	2.0	36.7	38.5	3.8
	September 9	4.3	44.5	3.8	2.6	38.1	39.2	3.8
	October 14	3.9	40.4	1.5	—	38.9	39.1	3.8
	November 11	3.9	40.1	1.0	—	39.1	38.8	3.8
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 20‡	4.7	48.0	..	..	46.0	42.0	4.1
	February 10	4.6	47.6	0.7	—	46.9	43.8	4.3
	March 10	4.7	47.9	0.5	—	47.4	44.9	4.4
	April 14	5.8	59.6	2.2	8.5	48.9	48.0	4.7
	May 12	5.0	51.3	1.6	—	49.8	51.1	5.0
	June 9	5.0	50.8	1.2	—	49.6	53.6	5.2
	July 14	6.3	65.0	3.5	7.2	54.3	57.8	5.6
	August 11	7.4	76.3	11.6	7.1	59.4	59.4	5.8
	September 8	7.5	76.5	9.1	7.4	59.9	61.0	6.0

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

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



**UNEMPLOYMENT**  
males and females: Scotland

TABLE 116

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	2.3	48.4	0.8	..	47.6	..	2.2
1956	2.2	47.8	0.6	..	47.2	..	2.2
1957	2.5	53.2	0.7	..	52.5	..	2.4
1958	3.5	74.4	1.3	..	73.2	..	3.4
1959	4.1	88.6	2.1	..	86.5	..	4.0
1960	3.4	74.8	1.4	..	73.4	..	3.4
1961	3.0	64.6	1.1	..	63.4	..	2.9
1962	3.6	78.0	1.9	..	76.1	..	3.5
1963	4.5	98.2	2.5	..	95.7	..	4.4
1964	3.6	78.1	1.8	..	76.3	..	3.5
1965	2.9	63.4	1.2	..	62.2	..	2.8
1966	2.7	59.9	1.0	..	58.8	..	2.7
1967	3.7	80.8	1.3	0.2	79.3	..	3.6
1968	3.7	80.7	1.2	0.3	79.3	..	3.7
1969	3.7	79.3	1.2	0.6	77.6	..	3.6
1970	4.2	90.9	1.5	0.6	88.9	..	4.1
1971	5.9	124.8	2.8	0.9	121.0	..	5.7
1972	6.5	137.5	4.1	1.5	131.9	..	6.2
1973	4.6	98.9	1.3	1.8	95.8	..	4.5
1974†	4.1	88.4	2.2	2.0	84.2	..	3.9
<b>Monthly averages</b>							
1971	6.3	132.6	3.2	0.2	129.3	131.4	6.2
1971	6.4	136.0	2.3	..	133.8	134.0	6.3
1971	6.6	138.9	1.8	..	137.1	135.5	6.4
1972	7.1	150.2	3.7	0.5	146.0	137.3	6.5
1972	7.0	148.8	3.3	..	145.5	138.7	6.6
1972	7.0	148.2	2.7	..	145.6	140.2	6.6
1972	7.0	148.2	2.6	3.8	141.7	139.6	6.6
1972	6.3	132.5	1.8	0.1	130.6	133.5	6.3
1972	6.0	126.6	1.7	1.0	123.9	130.9	6.2
1972	6.5	136.5	8.2	4.1	124.2	129.3	6.1
1972	6.6	138.9	8.6	4.1	126.2	128.6	6.1
1972	6.6	139.0	6.7	4.1	128.2	132.0	6.2
1972	6.1	130.1	4.5	0.6	124.9	127.3	6.0
1972	6.0	126.8	3.0	..	123.8	124.3	5.9
1972	5.9	124.3	2.2	0.2	121.9	121.2	5.7
1973	6.1	129.8	2.1	2.3	125.4	116.6	5.4
1973	5.6	120.1	1.6	..	118.5	111.6	5.2
1973	5.3	113.8	1.2	..	112.6	107.0	5.0
1973	5.4	115.5	1.2	8.4	106.0	103.7	4.8
1973	4.6	98.1	0.8	..	97.3	100.2	4.7
1973	4.3	92.3	0.9	0.9	90.5	97.8	4.6
1973	4.4	95.2	2.8	3.2	89.2	94.4	4.4
1973	4.4	94.2	2.4	2.6	89.2	91.4	4.3
1973	4.1	87.4	1.5	2.9	83.0	86.6	4.0
1973	3.8	81.4	0.7	0.8	79.9	82.4	3.8
1973	3.7	79.6	0.4	..	79.2	79.7	3.7
1973	3.7	79.3	0.3	0.3	78.7	77.8	3.6
1974	4.4	95.6	2.8	0.5	92.3	83.6	3.9
1974	4.3	93.1	1.7	..	91.5	84.5	3.9
1974	4.1	89.7	0.8	..	88.8	83.1	3.8
1974	4.5	97.1	0.8	11.0	85.4	83.1	3.8
1974	3.6	78.4	0.3	..	78.1	81.0	3.7
1974	3.6	77.9	0.9	0.7	76.3	83.6	3.9
1974	4.2	89.8	6.8	3.1	79.9	85.2	3.9
1974	4.3	92.6	5.5	2.9	84.2	86.3	4.0
1974	4.1	88.8	2.8	3.7	82.3	85.8	4.0
1974	3.9	84.0	1.2	0.5	82.3	84.8	3.9
1974	4.0	85.5	0.8	..	84.7	85.2	3.9
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	4.8	103.0	..	..	100.0	92.0	4.3
1975	4.7	101.3	3.7	..	97.6	90.7	4.2
1975	4.6	98.8	2.2	..	96.5	90.8	4.2
1975	4.9	104.9	1.6	7.8	95.6	93.3	4.3
1975	4.5	97.0	1.2	..	95.7	98.7	4.6
1975	4.7	101.6	2.7	1.8	97.1	104.6	4.8
1975	6.0	129.8	16.0	7.1	106.8	112.1	5.2
1975	6.2	134.4	14.8	7.4	112.2	114.2	5.3
1975	6.0	129.6	9.3	8.2	112.1	115.6	5.3

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

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

**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
	All	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	10	24	37	19	87
1967	510	262	152	96	13	34	57	26	118
1968	538	280	152	102	13	35	57	25	128
<b>Monthly averages</b>									
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
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
1974	593	292	158	110	13	38	56	29	179
1974	596	297	160	113	12	37	56	28	172
1974	588	295	159	113	12	37	56	27	168
1974	574	283	155	105	11	36	54	24	173
1974	530	264	146	96	10	33	50	20	162
1974	509	255	141	93	9	31	47	18	157
1974	528	259	145	94	9	31	47	19	170
1974	573	281	158	101	10	32	53	22	187
1974	584	285	160	104	11	33	54	23	189
1974	597	290	161	107	11	34	55	30	188
1974	613	299	166	112	12	36	56	34	183
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	731	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	749	383	217	144	16	44	74	37	203
1975	763	393	228	143	16	44	76	36	207
1975	788	413	243	149	16	45	80	35	220
1975	799	419	248	149	15	45	81	34	217
1975	810	429	257	150	15	45	82	32	218
1975	889	454	274	157	15	46	88	37	256
1975	944	481	293	164	17	49	95	41	279
1975	979	498	305	169	18	50	100	43	289
Number adjusted for normal seasonal variations									
1974	538	263	147	92	10	34	52	24	168
1974	552	275	152	99	10	33	51	24	166
1974	547	273	148	101	10	34	51	24	165
1974	546	264	144	98	11	33	51	23	169
1974	548	264	145	98	10	33	50	24	169
1974	562	275	150	103	11	34	52	26	174
1974	577	281	154	105	11	35	52	26	180
1974	597	292	161	109	12	35	54	27	188
1974	603	297	164	111	12	36	55	27	187
1974	607	301	167	113	12	36	56	27	184
1974	613	308	172	116	12	36	57	28	179
1974	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	678	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	705	361	209	131	14	40	69	33	198
1975	722	370	217	132	14	40	71	33	203
1975	760	395	231	143	15	43	76	34	216
1975	817	419	247	151	15	45	81	37	224
1975	864	449	266	160	17	48	87	40	236
1975	938	476	284	168	18	50	93	44	266
1975	967	492	296	172	19	52	96	46	280
1975	997	509	309	177	20	53	101	47	287

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

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



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

TABLE 118

MALES AND FEMALES											
MALES											
	Total	2 weeks or less		Over 2 weeks and up to 4 weeks		Over 4 weeks and up to 8 weeks		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	
	(000's)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	
1964	366.8	71.3	19.4	39.9	10.9	49.6	13.5				
1965	313.0	68.6	21.9	34.8	11.1	43.5	13.9				
1966	327.4	76.1	23.2	38.7	11.8	49.1	15.0				
1967	516.8	95.0	18.4	54.2	10.5	77.3	15.0				
1968	545.8	93.3	17.1	56.1	10.3	77.1	14.1				
1969	541.1	95.8	17.7	57.9	10.7	76.3	14.1				
1970	579.7	101.7	17.5	59.7	10.3	83.5	14.4				
1971	753.3	117.8	15.6	76.1	10.1	111.3	14.7				
1972	922.8	113.3	12.3	77.3	8.4	123.2	13.3				
1973	802.8	108.6	13.4	70.9	8.8	104.9	13.0				
1974†	597.9	86.8	14.3	52.3	8.6	72.0	11.9				
1974‡	599.7	..	..	..	..	..	..				
1971	October 11	816.0	132.2	16.2	88.6	10.9	118.9	14.6	238.1	108.1	129.9
	November 8	847.6	120.9	14.3	86.2	10.2	133.2	15.7			
	December 6	864.1	105.4	12.2	78.8	9.1	130.3	15.1			
1972	January 10	924.5	130.3	14.1	65.3	7.1	137.6	14.9	311.8	137.5	142.0
	February 14	921.4	110.5	12.0	79.2	8.6	121.0	13.1			
	March 13	921.0	97.5	10.6	75.9	8.2	118.9	12.9			
	April 10	924.5	115.1	12.4	88.8	9.6	115.1	12.5	282.1	166.2	157.2
	May 8*	832.0	93.5	11.1	65.2	7.8	96.8	11.5			
	June 12	767.3	94.2	12.2	51.9	6.7	89.6	11.6			
	July 10	803.7	137.2	16.9	73.8	9.1	92.1	11.4	204.3	139.3	164.0
	August 14	863.8	122.6	14.1	101.5	11.6	127.7	14.7			
	September 11	848.0	123.8	14.5	71.7	8.4	125.9	14.7			
	October 9	792.1	115.6	14.4	73.8	9.2	103.4	12.9	212.9	116.5	177.6
	November 13	770.4	97.9	12.6	69.1	8.9	107.1	13.8			
	December 11	744.9	84.0	11.2	60.4	8.1	96.7	12.9			
1973	January 8	785.0	108.2	13.6	68.6	8.6	102.9	12.9	228.7	110.7	176.9
	February 12	717.5	85.9	11.8	59.2	8.2	82.0	11.3			
	March 12	682.6	78.6	11.4	53.4	7.7	80.6	11.7			
	April 9	691.9	114.9	16.4	66.4	9.5	74.0	10.6	170.7	105.3	168.3
	May 14	591.0	72.5	12.1	43.7	7.3	69.5	11.6			
	June 11	545.9	72.6	13.1	38.4	7.0	57.8	10.5			
	July 9	555.2	101.5	18.1	49.9	8.9	59.1	10.5	121.0	78.8	150.9
	August 13	570.7	85.0	14.7	64.3	11.1	78.8	13.6			
	September 10	545.4	91.6	16.6	43.8	7.9	68.7	12.4			
	October 8	509.6	86.0	16.7	49.6	9.6	63.1	12.2	112.9	62.1	142.6
	November 12	493.6	73.7	14.8	46.3	9.3	66.8	13.4			
	December 10	486.2	70.6	14.4	43.8	8.9	61.1	12.4			
1974	January 14†	605.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 11†	599.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	March 11†	590.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	April 8	646.8	136.1	20.8	79.2	12.1	74.1	11.3	160.9	71.5	131.9
	May 13	535.4	74.7	13.8	51.9	9.6	63.1	11.6			
	June 10	515.8	79.5	15.2	41.2	7.9	65.0	12.4			
	July 8	566.8	123.0	21.4	60.0	10.5	68.5	11.9	128.8	69.4	123.9
	August 12	656.3	112.1	16.8	100.9	15.1	102.4	15.4			
	September 9	647.1	115.9	17.6	62.1	9.4	105.4	16.0			
	October 14‡	612.5	105.1	16.9	69.7	11.2	88.8	14.3	159.3	72.0	127.7
	November 11‡	621.4	93.5	14.9	69.2	11.0	95.0	15.1			
	December 9‡	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
1975	January 20‡	742.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 10	757.1	100.8	13.2	83.3	10.9	102.4	13.4			
	March 10	768.4	95.3	12.3	76.1	9.8	117.3	15.1			
	April 14	899.7	140.9	15.3	141.9	15.4	132.4	14.4	256.3	113.3	135.6
	May 12	813.1	96.4	11.7	79.7	9.7	118.2	14.4			
	June 9	831.3	108.5	12.9	70.1	8.3	118.5	14.1			
	July 14	1,036.3	197.6	19.0	148.7	14.3	140.1	13.4	280.3	132.5	143.0
	August 11	1,195.4	155.5	12.9	197.3	16.3	225.4	18.6			
	September 8	1,194.3	155.6	12.8	102.6	8.5	227.2	18.7			

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

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

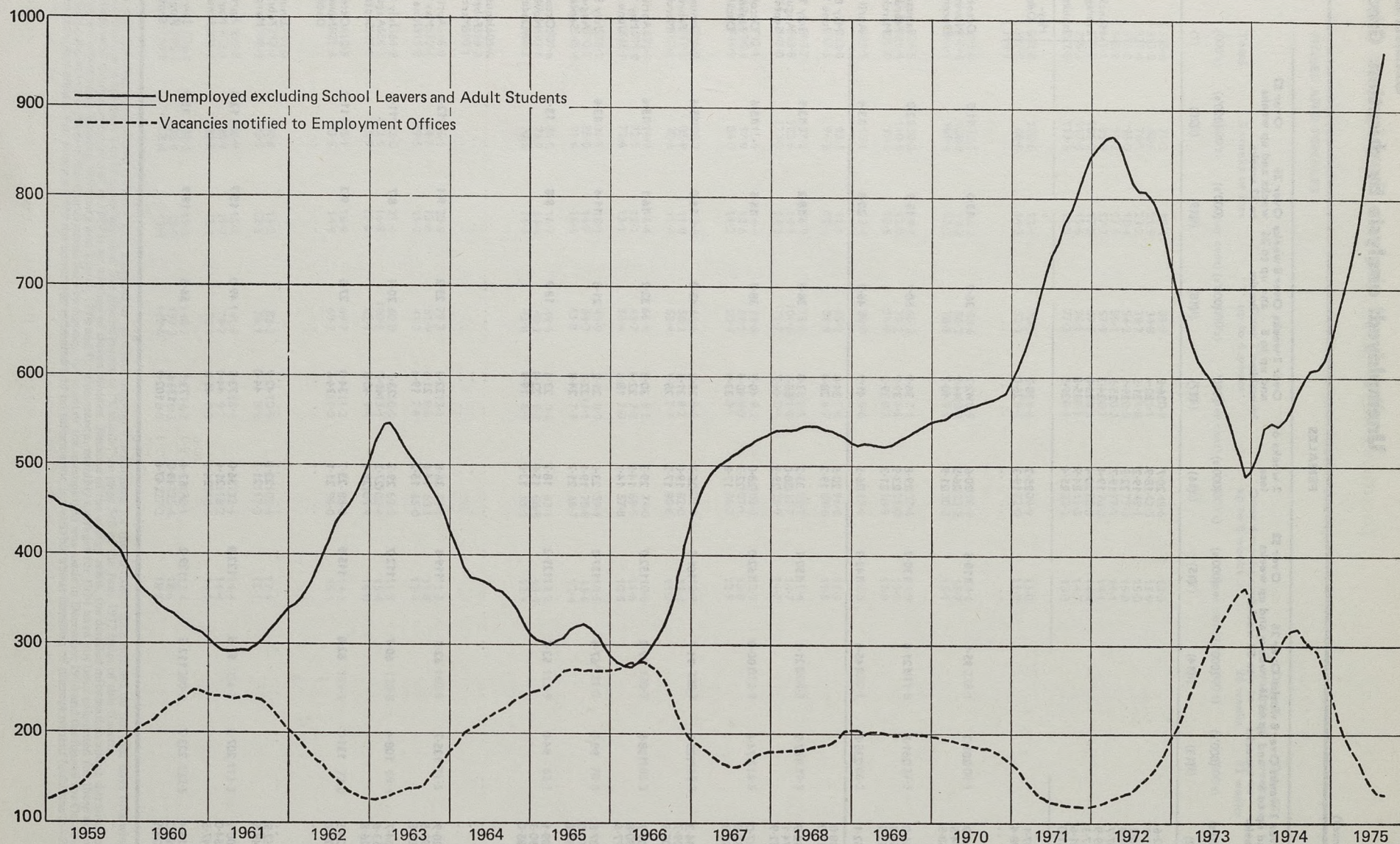
TABLE 118 (continued)

MALES											FEMALES									
2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks						
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)						
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)						
50.6	62.6				20.7	26.8				50.6	62.6									
49.6	55.9				18.9	22.4				49.6	55.9									
36.9	66.3				19.2	21.5				36.9	66.3									
72.5	102.4				22.5	29.1				72.5	102.4									
73.6	107.7				19.7	25.5				73.6	107.7									
76.4	109.9				19.4	24.3				76.4	109.9									
81.3	117.3				20.4	26.0				81.3	117.3									
92.8	151.6				24.9	35.8				92.8	151.6									
88.0	161.0				25.4	39.5				88.0	161.0									
83.4	137.1				25.2	38.7				83.4	137.1									
67.5	98.4				19.3	26.0				67.5	98.4									
101.7	164.9	201.2	95.1	118.5	30.6	42.7	36.9	13.0	11.5	101.7	164.9	201.2	95.1	118.5						
94.5	174.5				26.5	44.9				94.5	174.5									
83.4	168.5				21.9	40.7				83.4	168.5									
100.5	166.0	261.8	121.6	130.0	29.8	36.9	50.1	15.9	12.0	100.5	166.0	261.8	121.6	130.0						
86.7	160.3				23.9	39.9				86.7	160.3									
76.2	155.5				21.3	39.3				76.2	155.5									
88.6	162.1	235.8	145.4	143.8	26.5	41.9	46.3	20.8	13.4	88.6	162.1	235.8	145.4	143.8						
72.9	128.0				20.5	34.0				72.9	128.0									
75.0	113.0				19.2	28.4				75.0	113.0									
104.0	132.9	167.9	121.1	150.1	33.2	33.0	36.4	18.2	13.9	104.0	132.9	167.9	121.1	150.1						
92.7	174.1				30.0	55.1				92.7	174.1									
94.0	152.9				29.9	44.7				94.0	152.9									
87.6	137.0	174.6	100.0	162.0	28.0	40.2	38.4	16.5	15.6	87.6	137.0	174.6	100.0	162.0						
75.3	135.8				22.7	40.4				75.3	135.8									
66.2	123.3				17.8	33.9				66.2	123.3									
82.4	136.3	185.7	94.7	161.5	25.7	35.2	43.0	16.0	15.4	82.4	136.3	185.7	94.7	161.5						
86.9	109.7				19.0	31.5				86.9	109.7									
61.4	105.3				17.2	28.7				61.4	105.3									
85.6	109.7	138.5	89.2	152.7	29.3	30.8	32.2	16.1	15.6	85.6	109.7	138.5	89.2	152.7						
57.5	90.8				14.9	22.4				57.5	90.8									
58.5	77.6				14.1	18.6				58.5	77.6									
78.0	87.8	99.3	67.4	137.3	23.6	21.2	21.8	11.4	13.6	78.0	87.8	99.3	67.4	137.3						
65.8																				



# Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted  
THOUSANDS



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



## NOTIFIED VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

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

		Notified to employment offices*						Notified to careers offices*
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	
1974‡	Monthly averages	181.9	116.9	298.8				94.6
1974	April 3	181.9	116.1	298.0	181.4	116.6	298.0	100.9
	May 8	196.6	127.0	323.6	192.9	122.4	315.3	106.2
	June 5	201.5	134.9	336.4	193.7	125.0	318.7	111.1
	July 3	199.1	131.1	330.2	193.6	122.9	316.5	121.8
	August 7	185.4	117.4	302.7	185.0	115.8	300.8	103.9
	September 4	186.9	120.3	307.2	185.6	115.5	301.1	91.7
	October 9†	182.9	116.1	299.1	180.1	113.4	293.5	76.5
	November 6†	167.6	103.3	270.9	165.4	107.1	272.5	65.8
	December 4†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1975	January 8†	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	February 5†	111.6	69.0	180.6	116.8	75.6	192.4	41.2
	March 5	108.2	69.9	178.0	111.2	75.0	186.1	42.9
	April 9	104.0	69.4	173.4	103.4	69.9	173.3	40.9
	May 7	96.7	67.4	164.1	92.9	62.7	155.6	37.5
	June 4	92.4	66.6	159.0	84.5	56.8	141.3	34.8
	July 9	84.8	58.0	142.7	79.2	49.7	128.8	37.0
	August 6	81.7	54.1	135.8	81.4	52.6	134.0	27.2
	September 3	82.1	58.7	140.8	80.9	53.9	134.8	26.8

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

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

‡ The figures for 1974 are averages of eleven months.



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

TABLE 120

Week ended	OPERATIVES													
	WORKING OVERTIME						ON SHORT-TIME							
	Hours of overtime worked		Stood off for whole week†				Working part of week				Total			
	Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Average per operative working overtime	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of operatives (000's)	Hours lost		Number of operatives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	Hours lost	
Total (000's)									Average per operative working part of the week	Total (000's)			Average per operative on short-time	
1971 July 17	1,531.3	29.0	8.3	12.75	12.76	7	315	55	522	9.6	63	1.2	838	13.4
August 14	1,395.9	26.5	8.2	11.39	12.61	9	392	60	537	9.0	69	1.3	928	13.4
September 18	1,540.4	29.3	8.3	12.73	12.57	9	375	80	812	10.2	89	1.7	1,185	13.4
October 16	1,549.1	29.7	8.2	12.64	12.02	6	214	106	969	9.2	112	2.1	1,182	10.6
November 13	1,546.5	29.8	8.1	12.58	11.65	8	327	111	1,058	9.6	119	2.3	1,367	11.7
December 11	1,571.2	30.3	8.1	12.78	12.06	9	357	90	812	9.1	99	1.9	1,169	11.8
1972 January 15	1,392.1	27.1	8.0	11.07	11.79	5	181	78	675	8.7	83	1.5	856	10.4
February 19	1,173.1	22.9	8.0	9.35	9.79	46	1,857	995	13,838	13.9	1,041	20.4	15,694	15.1
March 18	1,474.8	29.0	8.1	11.91	12.42	9	363	114	1,229	10.7	123	2.4	1,591	12.9
April 15	1,469.5	28.9	8.0	11.79	12.02	14	563	68	583	8.6	82	1.6	1,146	14.0
May 13	1,560.9	30.7	8.1	12.66	12.41	5	200	65	628	9.6	70	1.4	828	11.8
June 17	1,566.8	30.8	8.2	12.88	12.61	3	135	38	317	8.4	41	0.8	452	11.0
July 15	1,502.6	29.5	8.4	12.64	12.59	3	113	29	239	8.3	32	0.6	352	11.1
August 19	1,484.7	29.1	8.2	12.15	13.14	5	182	28	241	8.6	33	0.6	424	12.9
September 16	1,577.5	30.8	8.2	12.99	12.74	5	200	26	218	8.5	31	0.6	418	13.6
October 14	1,659.9	32.4	8.3	13.72	13.10	4	150	25	222	8.9	29	0.6	372	12.9
November 18	1,742.4	33.9	8.3	14.39	13.44	1	56	20	156	7.7	22	0.4	212	9.8
December 9	1,732.3	33.7	8.4	14.61	13.90	1	41	16	138	8.5	17	0.3	179	10.4
1973 January 13	1,643.4	32.1	8.2	13.41	14.26	4	176	27	207	7.7	31	0.6	384	12.3
February 17	1,753.7	34.2	8.3	14.55	15.11	6	253	17	160	9.5	23	0.5	412	17.9
March 17	1,757.3	34.3	8.3	14.61	15.22	8	308	25	350	13.8	33	0.6	657	19.9
April 14	1,771.8	34.5	8.4	14.80	15.05	4	142	20	155	7.7	24	0.5	297	12.6
May 19	1,827.4	35.5	8.5	15.60	15.35	5	185	13	117	8.9	18	0.3	302	16.9
June 16	1,830.3	35.6	8.5	15.50	15.21	3	103	13	112	8.8	15	0.3	215	14.0
July 14	1,759.6	34.0	8.8	15.48	15.37	1	46	13	116	9.0	14	0.3	162	11.6
August 18	1,716.6	33.1	8.5	14.62	15.42	1	47	11	82	7.6	12	0.2	129	10.8
September 15	1,823.0	35.2	8.6	15.76	15.47	14	571	9	97	10.4	24	0.5	668	28.3
October 13	1,884.9	36.3	8.7	16.32	15.72	1	32	10	90	9.4	10	0.2	121	11.7
November 17	1,939.9	37.2	8.6	16.73	15.79	3	109	21	211	10.3	23	0.4	320	13.8
December 15	1,968.5	37.6	8.9	17.43	16.73	1	35	9	71	7.9	10	0.2	105	10.7
1974 January 19	1,263.7	24.4	7.8	9.81	10.74	8	309	1,130	15,543	13.8	1,137	22.2	15,852	13.9
February 16	1,396.7	27.1	7.7	10.79	11.42	8	317	941	12,430	13.2	949	18.5	12,747	13.4
March 16	1,585.6	30.8	8.1	12.89	13.55	8	319	227	2,725	12.0	235	4.6	3,044	13.0
April 6	1,735.0	33.7	8.4	14.53	14.78	3	110	33	360	11.0	35	0.7	470	13.2
May 18	1,769.3	34.3	8.5	15.13	14.87	6	221	28	244	8.6	34	0.6	465	13.7
June 15 (a) *	1,741.6	33.9	8.6	14.84	14.54	3	107	23	245	10.6	25	0.5	352	13.7
June 15 (b) *	2,066.0	36.7	8.6	17.71	17.34	3	115	25	260	10.6	27	0.5	375	13.7
July 13†	1,995.1	35.2	8.8	17.61	17.45	3	104	24	273	11.2	27	0.5	377	14.0
August 17†	1,882.1	33.1	8.8	16.48	17.31	4	140	31	306	9.9	34	0.6	446	13.0
September 14†	1,992.3	35.1	8.7	17.33	16.98	6	226	58	723	12.5	63	1.1	949	15.0
October 19†	2,015.1	35.5	8.5	17.04	16.32	23	929	59	770	13.1	82	1.4	1,699	20.7
November 16†	2,021.9	35.6	8.5	17.11	15.99	19	742	65	634	9.7	84	1.5	1,376	16.4
December 14†	2,008.5	35.7	8.6	17.24	16.41	8	322	64	688	10.7	72	1.3	1,011	13.9
1975 January 18†	1,790.8	32.1	8.3	14.94	16.11	6	223	124	1,265	10.2	130	2.3	1,488	11.5
February 15†	1,764.5	31.9	8.2	14.51	15.30	11	451	172	1,769	10.3	183	3.3	2,219	12.1
March 15†	1,737.1	31.6	8.2	14.21	15.04	17	668	207	2,085	10.1	223	4.1	2,752	12.3
April 19†	1,691.3	31.0	8.1	13.78	14.05	11	446	229	2,261	9.9	240	4.4	2,708	11.3
May 17†	1,618.4	29.8	8.3	13.42	13.08	17	685	222	2,304	10.3	239	4.4	2,989	12.5
June 14†	1,569.7	29.1	8.2	12.94	12.56	14	573	195	1,876	9.6	209	3.9	2,449	11.7
July 19†	1,517.3	28.2	8.8	13.29	13.12	21	850	112	1,165	10.4	133	2.5	2,016	15.1
August 16††	1,396.8	26.0	8.4	11.67	12.44	17	688	108	1,096	10.2	125	2.3	1,784	14.3

\* In June 1974 a new sampling system was introduced for the monthly employment returns (see page 736 of the August 1974 issue of this Gazette). At the same time revisions were made in the method of calculating overtime and short-time. Figures for June 1974 have been calculated on both the old and new basis. Thus, up to and including June 1974 (a) the figures related to operatives at establishments with over 10 employees in all manufacturing industries except shipbuilding and ship-repairing but excluded overtime worked by maintenance workers. The new series from June 1974 (b) relates to all operatives in manufacturing industries including shipbuilding and ship-repairing and overtime worked by maintenance workers is included.

† Operatives stood off for the whole week are assumed to have been on short-time to the extent of 40 hours each.

‡ In February 1972 and again in January, February and March 1974, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by an energy crisis.

§ Figures after June 1974 are provisional and are subject to revision to take account of the results of the 1975 Census of Employment.

\*\* See page 1053 for detailed analysis.

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

1962 AVERAGE = 100

TABLE 121

Week ended	INDEX OF TOTAL WEEKLY HOURS WORKED BY ALL OPERATIVES*						INDEX OF AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS WORKED PER OPERATIVE*						
	All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles		All manufacturing Industries		Engineering, shipbuilding, electrical goods, metal goods		Vehicles		
	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
	Food, drink, tobacco		Textiles, leather, clothing		Food, drink, tobacco		Textiles, leather, clothing		Food, drink, tobacco		Textiles, leather, clothing		
1956	104.6	104.6	98.6	106.9	119.0	100.1	103.7	103.7	103.7	104.1	104.3	102.8	
1957	103.9	103.9	98.6	104.6	117.7	99.5	103.6	103.6	103.5	104.5	104.5	102.7	
1958	100.4	100.4	96.5	101.6	108.3	100.1	102.5	102.5	102.4	103.2	103.0	102.5	
1959	100.9	100.9	96.3	104.9	108.6	99.1	103.3	103.3	102.8	104.9	104.5	102.0	
1960	102.9	102.9	99.4	107.9	110.1	100.1	102.4	102.4	101.7	101.7	104.8	101.7	
1961	100.0	100.0	101.9	102.9	110.1	100.1	101.0	101.0	101.3	100.6	101.1	100.4	
1962	98.4	98.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	
1963	98.4	98.4	97.6	99.1	98.2	98.4	99.9	99.9	99.6	100.2	100.5	99.9	
1964	100.7	100.7	101.7	99.1	98.8	97.3	100.7	100.7	100.7	100.8	101.4	99.9	
1965	99.8	99.8	101.9	96.2	95.6	96.6	99.4	99.4	98.8	98.4	100.3	99.0	
1966	97.3	97.3	101.0	91.5	91.7	95.2	97.8	97.8	97.4	95.7	98.5	98.1	
1967	92.4	92.4	96.8	86.1	84.4	92.8	97.1	97.1	96.6	95.7	97.3	98.0	
1968	91.5	91.5	94.6	87.0	83.3	90.4	97.9	97.9	96.8	96.9	98.3	98.4	
1969	92.4	92.4	96.1	88.3	83.6	90.8	98.0	98.0	96.3	95.4	96.9	97.5	
1970	90.2	90.2	94.3	86.7	78.0	89.3	97.0	97.0	95.1	93.2	96.3	96.6	
1971	84.4	84.4	87.2	82.1	74.3	85.9	95.1	95.1	92.6	92.8	95.6	96.7	
1972	81.3	81.3	82.7	79.8	71.7	84.5	94.7	94.7	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6	
1973	83.2	83.2	85.8	82.6	71.2	85.4	96.5	96.5	94.9	95.1	96.7	97.6	
1974	81.0	81.0	84.7	79.3	66.4	87.4	93.9	93.9	92.4	91.8	94.1	96.8	
1971	October 16	84.9	82.5	87.0	81.8	75.9	87.7	94.7	94.6	92.9	92.0	96.2	96.4
November 13	84.5	82.0	86.1	81.1	75.6	87.3	94.7	94.4	92.8	92.1	96.3	96.6	



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

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

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1972 Oct.	£ 37.25	£ 34.06	£ 41.21	£ 35.10	£ 36.20	£ 35.12	£ 36.59	£ 35.29	£ 37.97	£ 29.53	£ 26.93	£ 35.82
1973 Oct.	42.59	39.36	48.69	40.11	41.52	39.86	41.41	39.78	43.31	34.21	31.32	40.92
1974 Oct.	50.40	45.61	54.96	48.23	49.12	48.46	48.75	47.71	52.06	41.68	37.87	48.63
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1972 Oct.	46.5	45.0	44.7	44.4	44.1	49.0	47.0	43.1	48.5	43.6	43.5	45.0
1973 Oct.	47.1	45.1	45.1	44.9	44.7	48.8	47.2	43.8	49.6	44.1	43.9	45.6
1974 Oct.	46.1	43.8	43.9	43.9	44.0	48.0	46.8	44.0	49.5	43.8	43.7	45.1
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1972 Oct.	p 80.11	p 75.69	p 92.19	p 79.05	p 82.09	p 71.67	p 77.85	p 81.88	p 78.29	p 67.73	p 61.91	p 79.60
1973 Oct.	90.42	87.27	107.96	89.33	92.89	81.68	87.73	90.82	87.32	77.57	71.34	89.74
1974 Oct.	109.33	104.13	125.19	109.86	111.64	100.96	104.17	108.43	105.17	95.16	86.66	107.83

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

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

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	All manufacturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication*	Certain miscellaneous services†	Public administration	All industries covered
<b>Average weekly earnings</b>												
1972 Oct.	£ 18.32	£ 19.68	£ 19.86	£ 17.19	£ 18.34	—	£ 15.20	£ 19.59	£ 24.95	£ 14.31	£ 18.52	£ 18.30
1973 Oct.	21.16	22.93	22.79	20.02	21.15	—	18.96	23.04	28.84	16.79	23.37	21.16
1974 Oct.	27.54	28.86	30.09	26.27	27.05	—	23.92	29.89	34.58	21.73	29.18	27.01
<b>Average hours worked</b>												
1972 Oct.	36.8	38.1	38.9	37.8	37.7	—	36.8	37.1	42.8	38.5	40.0	37.9
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38.6	37.7	37.5	—	37.2	37.3	43.0	38.4	40.3	37.7
1974 Oct.	36.3	37.7	38.7	37.5	37.2	—	38.1	36.7	42.4	38.7	39.5	37.4
<b>Average hourly earnings</b>												
1972 Oct.	p 49.78	p 51.65	p 51.05	p 45.48	p 48.65	—	p 41.30	p 52.80	p 58.29	p 37.17	p 46.30	p 48.28
1973 Oct.	57.97	61.15	59.04	53.10	56.40	—	50.97	61.77	67.07	43.72	57.99	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
<b>All manufacturing industries</b>									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	36.20	44.1	82.09	41.52	44.7	92.89	49.12	44.0	111.64
Full-time women (18 years and over)*	18.34	37.7	48.65	21.15	37.5	56.40	27.05	37.2	72.72
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9.84	21.7	45.35	11.30	21.6	52.31	14.56	21.4	68.04
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17.73	40.7	43.56	21.60	40.9	52.81	26.31	40.3	65.29
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11.83	38.4	30.81	15.21	38.1	39.92	19.31	37.8	51.08
<b>All industries covered†</b>									
Full-time men (21 years and over)	35.82	45.0	79.60	40.92	45.6	89.74	48.63	45.1	107.83
Full-time women (18 years and over)*	18.30	37.9	48.28	21.16	37.7	56.13	27.01	37.4	72.22
Part-time women (18 years and over)*	9.65	21.5	44.88	11.11	21.4	51.92	14.28	21.2	67.36
Full-time boys (under 21 years)	17.55	41.4	42.39	21.02	41.7	50.41	26.00	41.2	63.11
Full-time girls (under 18 years)	11.76	38.4	30.63	15.13	38.1	39.71	19.23	37.8	50.87

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

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

TABLE 124  
 Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

	ALL INDUSTRIES			ALL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES		
	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 October	52.7	52.5	52.6	53.0	53.0	53.0
1960 October	55.9	55.2	55.6	56.0	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	61.2	61.2
1963 October	65.1	65.1	65.1	64.5	64.0	64.0
1964 October	68.8	68.5	68.7	68.9	68.3	68.3
1965 October	74.7	74.6	74.6	74.3	74.1	73.7
1966 October	78.0	77.5	77.9	77.6	77.7	77.3
1967 October	81.6	81.0	81.4	81.3	80.2	81.1
1968 October	87.1	85.7	86.6	87.0	85.6	86.8
1969 October	93.8	92.7	93.4	93.8	92.2	93.5
1970 April	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1971 April	105.6	106.6	105.9	105.7	107.1	106.0
1972 April	112.4	112.4	112.4	111.6	112.9	111.7
1973 April	125.5	125.3	125.4	124.0	126.2	124.4
1974 April	138.5	139.1	138.7	137.7	142.5	138.6
Weights	515	485	1,000	648	{ 49 part-time 303 full-time	1,000

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

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

TABLE 125

	Average weekly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961 April	+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
1962 October	+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1963 April	+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
1964 October	+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	+ 0.2
1965 April	+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0	+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1966 October	+ 5.3	+ 4.1	+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
1967 April	+ 9.1	+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
1968 October	+ 8.3	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
1969 April	+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
1970 October	+ 8.5	+ 10.1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
1971 April	+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
1972 October	+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
1973 April	+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
1974 October	+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
1968 April	+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
1969 October	+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
1970 April	+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
1971 October	+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
1972 April	+ 13.5	+ 15.3	+ 16.0	+ 12.4	+ 3.6
1973 October	+ 11.1	+ 12.9	+ 13.7	+ 11.6	+ 2.1
1974 April	+ 15.7	+ 15.0	+ 14.6	+ 18.1	- 3.5†
1975 October	+ 15.1	+ 14.1	+ 13.6	+ 12.1	+ 1.5
1976 April	+ 20.0	+ 21.4	+ 21.9	+ 20.6	+ 1.3

Note: The table covers full-time workers in the industries included in the department's regular enquiries into the earnings and hours of manual workers (table 122).  
 \* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:  
 1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;  
 2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (



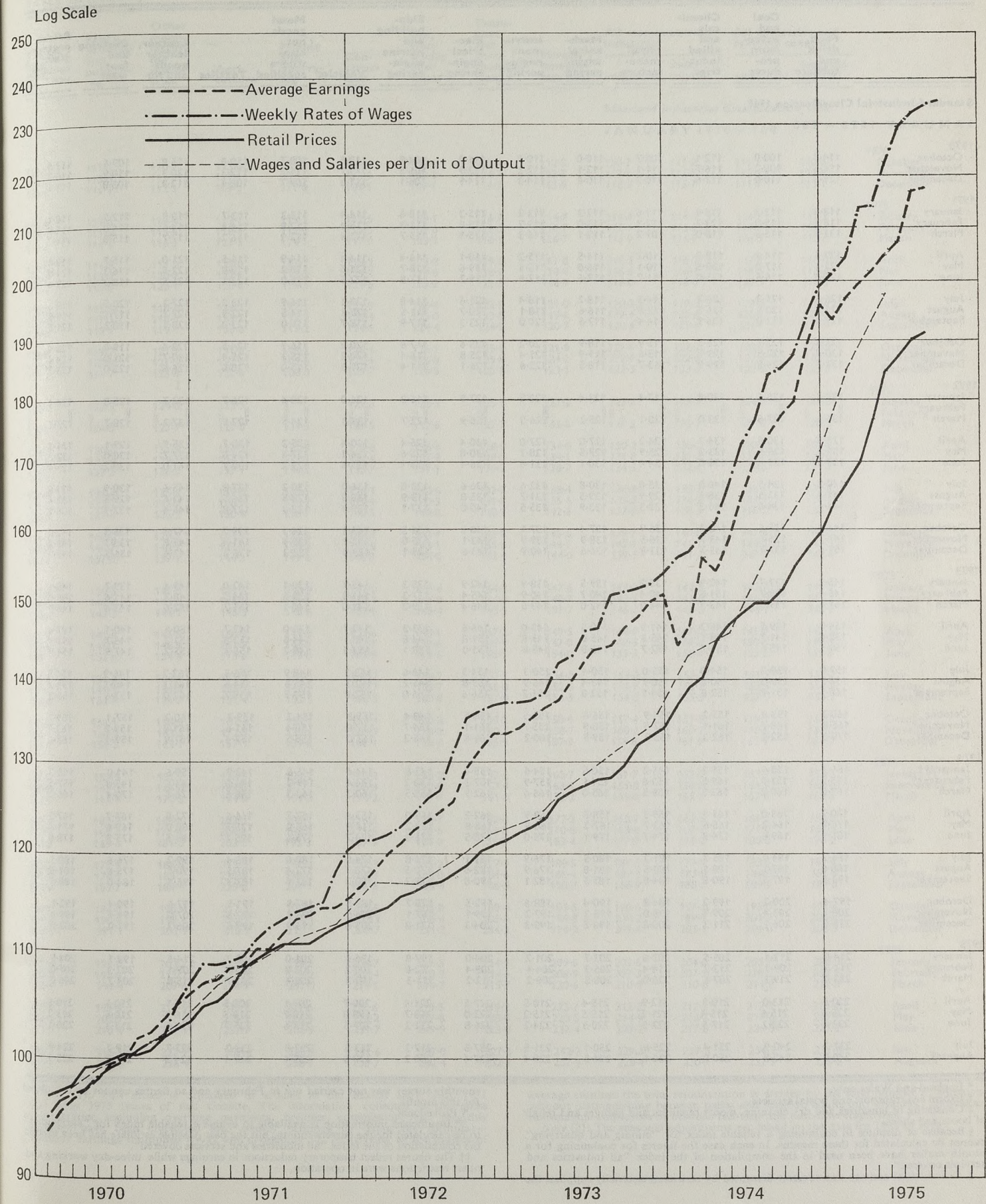
**EARNINGS AND HOURS**  
**Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees:**  
**average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)**

TABLE 126

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

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100





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

TABLE 127

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Ship-building and marine engineering	Vehicles	Metal goods not elsewhere specified	Textiles	Leather, goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
	unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted		unadjusted		Seasonally adjusted							
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>														
1970														
October	114.7	108.0	112.1	108.7	110.0	110.0	111.3	104.9	110.5	108.7	110.8	115.9	109.6	113.3
November	116.6	108.2	116.7	111.1	112.1	112.2	112.9	106.5	113.7	111.2	112.3	120.3	110.9	116.3
December	121.3	110.9	117.6	110.2	110.8	114.3	114.9	104.1	111.3	109.7	108.4	112.9	108.8	111.6
1971														
January	118.6	113.3	116.9	111.6	112.3	113.2	115.3	110.6	114.4	113.3	113.7	118.9	112.9	116.1
February	118.5	115.0	123.3	112.3	113.0	113.2	115.6	111.8	115.3	112.8	114.4	114.6	114.0	115.8
March	133.1	115.3	118.0	109.2	112.1	116.3	115.3	115.7	112.4	112.9	116.2	117.7	115.8	114.7
April	122.6	114.9	118.3	110.2	114.5	115.2	118.1	116.4	114.4	114.9	116.5	121.0	115.7	119.0
May	125.5	117.0	120.5	110.1	116.0	115.5	119.6	116.7	121.5	116.2	119.8	122.5	116.3	121.0
June	126.0	116.5	125.0	111.7	117.6	117.9	119.2	117.8	122.5	116.0	123.1	125.5	118.2	122.6
July	126.6	121.2	126.2	114.3	118.2	118.4	121.6	114.8	120.1	116.9	123.2	127.3	120.5	119.6
August	126.8	120.9	125.5	112.5	116.6	118.1	120.7	111.5	120.1	114.5	122.5	127.7	117.1	119.8
September	127.4	122.0	125.9	114.4	117.5	120.0	123.3	117.9	118.7	115.0	123.0	128.5	118.3	121.5
October	127.8	122.7	126.5	115.9	118.9	120.2	125.6	117.6	120.2	116.9	124.5	128.4	119.9	122.4
November	130.5	122.5	129.7	115.6	119.9	121.4	125.8	116.4	120.2	118.3	125.4	130.7	121.0	124.6
December	134.7	124.8	129.9	113.7	118.5	122.6	126.1	111.4	121.3	116.0	120.6	126.6	122.0	123.7
1972														
January	132.3	125.6	130.8	117.4	121.4	123.8	127.9	116.8	126.0	120.4	126.7	132.7	125.8	126.4
February	136.6	127.6	133.0	120.1	125.2	126.5	130.9	122.7	129.3	124.5	127.5	137.2	128.7	127.1
March	136.8	130.6	134.3	124.2	127.0	127.0	130.4	125.4	130.4	125.3	130.7	135.9	129.1	131.3
April	139.3	129.4	133.2	125.9	127.5	128.7	130.8	125.6	136.1	127.4	134.0	137.7	130.0	132.3
May	139.5	129.4	138.0	134.4	130.1	131.6	136.4	123.1	135.6	129.2	138.7	141.0	130.2	135.1
June	140.2	134.5	140.0	135.8	130.8	132.6	136.6	123.0	136.0	130.3	137.8	145.6	130.9	134.0
July	141.3	135.5	138.1	129.9	129.5	131.7	135.8	119.9	136.5	128.5	136.5	143.6	129.5	132.4
August	144.1	134.6	140.3	135.3	133.9	135.5	140.0	127.1	139.8	133.3	137.8	145.4	132.9	136.9
September	144.9	135.6	140.2	136.9	137.4	137.1	140.2	131.3	141.1	136.1	139.7	147.4	136.5	142.0
October	147.7	136.8	143.7	136.5	138.9	139.9	143.1	135.0	145.3	139.4	141.4	145.8	138.3	143.2
November	151.6	137.7	143.7	133.8	136.6	140.9	143.6	125.1	139.0	133.3	136.2	142.4	136.5	143.2
December	145.2	137.7	142.9	135.2	139.5	138.9	142.9	135.3	145.2	139.1	142.0	149.4	139.7	145.1
1973														
January	146.4	138.7	151.6	140.4	140.7	140.9	145.4	137.3	141.8	139.6	144.5	148.3	141.6	146.6
February	161.1	139.6	143.5	144.0	142.0	143.5	146.4	139.2	141.0	140.1	145.7	152.6	143.6	146.5
March	154.0	139.5	146.2	141.9	140.5	143.0	146.6	133.3	142.1	138.0	142.7	150.1	140.1	147.4
April	158.0	141.7	148.1	145.3	145.8	145.8	151.8	144.8	148.1	144.6	152.8	153.2	146.7	151.9
May	158.1	145.6	154.7	152.7	148.8	148.8	155.0	148.1	153.5	148.2	156.3	155.2	147.9	154.9
June	157.9	150.2	154.0	155.0	150.4	150.3	154.3	148.6	153.3	148.9	156.3	162.2	146.9	154.6
July	158.5	150.0	150.8	150.7	148.4	146.9	153.8	145.2	152.3	145.6	154.6	161.3	146.7	151.2
August	160.5	151.9	152.8	154.1	152.8	151.7	156.6	146.0	152.8	150.5	155.7	162.0	152.6	156.3
September	160.7	153.0	155.2	154.9	156.6	153.5	158.5	148.4	155.5	154.2	159.3	160.2	157.1	159.7
October	165.8	148.7	161.1	157.5	158.9	155.7	161.1	154.7	157.8	158.4	161.6	161.8	159.2	162.7
November	170.3	152.8	162.3	155.2	159.5	160.2	161.6	145.2	157.0	155.5	157.4	157.9	159.4	163.0
December	166.3	150.6	159.2	145.2	150.5	154.6	155.4	142.8	144.6	145.6	142.9	159.6	141.0	155.3
1974														
January	165.3	151.0	169.5	153.6	154.1	157.9	162.9	148.2	144.4	149.0	146.0	164.4	145.8	167.5
February	169.0	160.2	162.3	159.5	165.0	166.6	167.3	158.5	160.3	163.3	168.6	176.1	170.4	166.2
March	170.2	163.0	161.9	159.3	158.5	159.9	162.2	159.0	155.6	157.7	166.6	172.8	167.7	167.2
April	176.0	164.2	165.6	163.7	167.2	166.9	168.8	159.2	164.9	165.0	175.5	180.0	169.6	171.4
May	181.9	169.6	174.8	174.7	179.1	175.0	178.5	176.3	174.7	175.6	185.1	184.5	175.9	178.6
June	186.2	184.0	185.2	181.2	180.5	176.9	183.1	176.8	174.0	180.0	188.4	199.2	176.6	180.1
July	188.6	197.1	188.1	180.5	181.8	176.9	182.6	170.5	177.4	187.5	190.1	175.6	181.8	188.5
August	193.6	197.6	190.8	184.8	185.5	182.1	190.8	178.2	180.2	182.1	187.3	196.1	184.0	188.5
September	197.4	200.2	199.2	184.8	190.4	188.6	192.5	175.7	183.5	187.9	191.5	197.6	190.4	192.1
October	209.2	203.4	209.2	195.0	198.3	197.2	199.1	187.1	204.5	196.4	197.6	207.0	194.4	199.4
November	218.6	206.1	211.3	200.8	198.5	199.3	204.3	191.8	201.6	196.9	199.6	206.3	197.0	203.0
December	214.8	212.1	205.5	203.6	203.7	201.2	204.0	197.8	196.9	201.0	200.7	214.5	198.1	204.9
1975														
January	214.5	209.1	213.2	214.4	205.3	204.4	208.4	202.8	200.2	203.8	203.7	209.1	202.3	207.0
February	233.0	219.3	207.6	220.0	208.8	209.2	212.2	211.3	199.3	209.4	203.7	215.8	204.7	206.0
March	220.8	213.0	210.8	212.9	215.4	210.5	217.5	221.4	200.7	209.1	208.5	215.1	210.5	210.8
April	225.4	215.6	215.4	221.2	215.5	215.2	222.0	218.7	198.8	210.7	218.5	216.9	210.5	213.2
May	233.1	223.2	217.5	222.5	220.5	224.2	226.8	232.2	207.5	218.6	225.7	219.6	215.3	220.1
June	237.2	240.9	251.4	225.6	230.1	231.5	237.8	217.3	213.5	227.8	233.2	227.7	219.7	224.9
July	240.0	242.8	250.0	226.1	226.5	229.4	237.4	200.2	220.0	225.4	229.4	224.2	212.7	223.5

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

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

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Agriculture*	Mining and quarrying	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication†	Miscellaneous services‡	All manufacturing industries		All industries and services covered	
										unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted
<b>JANUARY 1970 = 100</b>													
1970													
October	111.3	111.2	110.7	113.0	101.2	114.9	108.1	113.3	112.3	110.7	111.2	111.2	110.6
November	113.4	113.0	113.1	111.1	101.6	113.9	108.3	114.7	112.7	113.1	112.7	114.9	114.6
December	109.1	111.9	112.3	109.9	111.8	108.1	109.1	114.7	113.8	112.2	113.7	111.9	113.1
1971													
January	115.8	112.0	114.4	112.7	113.3	112.5	109.1	116.7	114.7	114.4	114.4	114.2	114.2
February	114.5	111.6	115.6	116.9	112.9	115.3	109.6	115.5	114.7	115.1	115.0	114.9	114.6
March	117.0	114.1	116.5	121.3	114.5	117.9	123.5	116.1	116.7	115.9	115.7	116.5	115.8
April	120.0	114.8	117.9	125.0	113.7	118.2	123.8	119.0	117.8	116.5	116.2	117.2	116.0
May	121.7	113.4	120.3	122.6	113.5	119.3	119.9	118.1	118.4	118.6	118.1	118.5	117.6
June	123.6	113.8	120.1	125.8	114.5	124.5	122.2	121.3	118.9	119.8	118.0	120.5	117.8
July	123.9	115.5	118.4	126.5	112.1	122.9	126.4	122.5	121.0	120.3	119.3	120.8	119.4
August	120.1	117.3	118.3	133.7	113.9	120.4	125.0	1					



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

TABLE 128 GREAT BRITAIN: JANUARY 1964 = 100

Industry group SIC (1968)	Average weekly earnings including overtime premium						Average hourly earnings excluding overtime premium					
	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	January 1975	June 1975	June 1975	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	January 1975	June 1975	June 1975
<b>SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*</b>												
	£											p
Timeworkers												
Skilled	242.2	244.0	277.3	315.7	327.0	55.50	262.1	274.3	297.4	345.2	370.7	121.87
Semi-skilled	253.9	253.5	281.7	341.9	356.9	49.73	262.8	272.9	290.9	356.5	391.9	105.31
Labourers	257.8	254.4	300.9	360.4	391.4	52.10	274.1	290.0	307.4	393.9	405.6	99.89
All timeworkers	254.9	257.7	288.8	337.7	351.7	53.35	274.6	289.8	307.6	367.7	395.7	114.43
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	231.8	224.4	268.5	313.1	370.0	67.98	244.3	267.6	274.1	340.1	380.6	146.05
Semi-skilled	237.3	227.2	277.5	326.5	386.2	58.42	256.9	280.7	291.8	367.9	410.1	118.94
Labourers	219.5	217.4	263.2	307.5	365.0	57.33	239.5	266.8	274.5	341.8	389.8	111.89
All payment-by-result workers	232.1	224.5	270.2	315.7	373.4	64.63	245.4	268.7	276.4	344.4	386.0	135.89
All skilled workers	232.7	227.9	268.9	311.1	357.2	64.71	244.9	263.9	276.0	335.2	374.1	139.82
All semi-skilled workers	246.3	239.5	282.5	336.3	383.0	55.53	256.6	274.9	288.7	360.2	402.3	114.50
All labourers	235.7	233.4	280.5	330.1	382.3	55.84	254.9	281.2	290.4	368.0	408.1	108.46
All workers covered	236.5	231.8	273.2	318.9	365.8	61.44	250.5	270.8	281.9	346.1	386.3	129.90
<b>CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE†</b>												
Timeworkers												
General workers	233.4	243.8	270.1	313.9	328.3	55.66	268.2	291.6	311.9	369.9	394.2	130.94
Craftsmen	226.5	235.5	259.7	305.3	312.2	58.75	255.2	274.0	291.1	342.8	360.3	135.66
All timeworkers	232.2	242.4	268.0	312.3	324.7	56.44	266.5	288.8	308.0	364.7	387.2	132.13
Payment-by-result workers												
General workers	220.9	224.5	247.8	296.2	302.6	53.81	223.8	235.2	253.5	303.0	326.8	125.36
Craftsmen	208.3	203.2	230.7	285.8	300.7	60.10	215.7	224.4	246.1	288.1	317.2	135.57
All payment-by-result workers	218.1	219.4	243.7	294.0	302.9	55.35	221.7	232.3	251.2	299.0	324.4	127.83
All general workers	228.5	237.5	263.0	307.1	320.0	55.35	251.2	271.3	290.6	345.6	368.8	130.00
All craftsmen	220.2	226.7	251.1	297.6	305.6	58.96	240.1	256.5	273.8	322.4	341.0	135.65
All workers covered	226.9	235.3	260.4	305.3	316.9	56.26	248.9	268.2	286.7	340.1	362.1	131.41
<b>ENGINEERING‡</b>												
	£											p
Timeworkers												
Skilled	213.8	244.6		294.9	57.48	232.7		264.3		333.2		129.67
Semi-skilled	233.0	257.0		310.2	53.61	253.9		283.0		359.8		122.79
Labourers	223.2	257.3		311.6	43.63	241.0		275.7		360.0		98.40
All timeworkers	224.4	253.0		305.2	54.57	244.0		275.4		349.1		123.92
Payment-by-result workers												
Skilled	209.3	240.0		287.9	57.78	225.7		257.1		318.2		135.84
Semi-skilled	202.5	230.1		273.7	50.92	215.1		243.8		307.1		122.34
Labourers	208.4	246.4		304.0	45.21	227.8		270.2		348.9		103.07
All payment-by-result workers	206.1	235.9		281.7	53.99	220.8		251.6		314.0		128.11
All skilled workers	211.5	242.1		291.3	57.60	228.2		259.5		324.3		132.14
All semi-skilled workers	217.3	243.1		291.6	52.44	232.5		261.1		330.6		122.60
All labourers	219.8	254.7		309.8	43.97	238.0		274.6		357.7		99.41
All workers covered	215.3	244.4		293.5	54.33	232.0		262.9		330.9		125.60

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

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

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

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

TABLE 130 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES				NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS*				BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES				
	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers	
<b>All industries and services</b>													
1972	Average of monthly index numbers												
1973	101.5	100.4	101.7	101.3	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	101.5	100.5	101.7	101.4	
1974	114.3	115.7	117.2	115.2	99.8	99.4	99.5	99.6	115.2	116.5	117.8	115.6	
1974	136.4	144.4	143.1	138.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	136.9	145.8	144.1	138.7	
1973	July	115.4	115.7	118.3	115.6	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	115.7	116.6	119.0	116.0
	August	119.1	118.9	121.8	119.3	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.4	119.8	122.5	119.7
	September	119.3	119.6	122.1	119.5	99.8	99.3	99.4	99.6	119.6	120.4	122.8	120.0
	October	119.7	119.7	122.3	119.8	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.0	120.7	123.1	120.3
	November	120.3	120.9	122.9	120.5	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	120.6	121.8	123.6	121.0
	December	120.9	123.7	123.5	121.4	99.7	99.2	99.4	99.6	121.2	124.7	124.3	122.0
1974	January	122.3	126.2	125.7	123.0	99.7	99.1	99.4	99.5	122.7	127.3	126.5	123.7
	February	122.7	129.8	126.8	124.0	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	123.2	131.0	127.7	124.7
	March	124.6	131.3	128.6	125.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	125.1	132.5	129.5	126.5
	April	126.2	132.6	129.5	127.3	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	126.6	133.8	130.4	128.0
	May	129.8	138.6	135.0	131.4	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	130.3	139.8	135.9	132.1
	June	134.8	141.8	141.1	136.2	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	135.3	143.1	142.1	136.9
	July	137.8	144.2	144.7	139.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	138.3	145.5	145.8	139.9
	August	143.6	149.0	150.8	144.8	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.2	150.4	151.9	145.6
	September	144.1	151.3	152.3	145.6	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	144.6	152.7	153.4	146.4
	October	145.9	155.2	155.6	147.9	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	146.5	156.6	156.7	148.7
	November	150.7	162.4	161.7	153.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	151.3	163.9	162.9	153.9
	December	153.9	170.9	164.9	157.1	99.6	99.1	99.3	99.5	154.5	172.5	166.1	158.0
1975	January	155.6	172.8	167.5	158.9	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	156.2	174.5	168.8	159.8
	February	157.9	174.1	171.3	161.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	158.5	175.8	172.7	162.0
	March	165.0	180.3	178.0	168.1	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	165.7	182.1	179.4	169.0
	April	166.1	181.1	179.0	169.4	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	166.8	182.8	180.4	170.1
	May	172.5	186.8	185.5	175.4	99.6	99.1	99.2	99.4	173.2	188.6	187.0	176.4
	June	178.7	190.5	193.1	181.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	179.5	192.4	194.7	182.4
	July	180.2	194.9	195.0	183.3	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	181.0	196.9	196.6	184.4
	August	181.0	195.6	196.6	184.1	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	181.7	197.6	198.2	185.2
	September	181.3	196.2	197.2	184.5	99.6	99.0	99.2	99.4	182.1	198.2	198.8	185.6
<b>Manufacturing industries</b>													
1972	Average of monthly index numbers												
1973	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	101.6	100.7	101.4	101.5	
1974	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	114.3	115.8	115.5	114.6	
1974	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	132.8	141.4	137.5	134.3	
1973	July	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	112.7	115.5	114.6	113.2	
	August	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	119.6	120.9	120.6	119.9	
	September	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.0	121.5	121.1	120.3	
	October	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.1	121.8	121.2	120.4	
	November	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.3	122.1	121.5	120.7	
	December	120.6	122.9	122.1	121.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	120.6	122.9	122.1	121.0	
1974	January	121.5	125.4	123.7	122.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.5	125.4	123.7	122.2	
	February	121.8	126.9	124.5	122.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	121.8	126.9	124.5	122.8	
	March	122.1	128.0	125.2	123.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	122.1	128.0	125.2	123.2	
	April	123.3	128.3	126.3	124.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	123.3	128.3	126.3	124.2	



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

TABLE 131 JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1972	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1974	149	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	133
1974	July	152	151	138	133	143	143	129	135
	August	154	152	141	134	145	145	129	138
	September	154	152	142	134	146	145	131	139
	October	157	154	146	134	149	147	131	141
	November	164	158	152	136	155	152	131	151
	December	166	159	161	136	149	152	155	153
1975	January	176	159	168	141	149	158	155	154
	February	177	159	168	141	150	158	156	156
	March	177	201	168	141	164	158	167	162
	April	177	201	170	141	165	158	167	166
	May	180	201	170	152	178	158	167	166
	June	180	201	178	174	185	179	167	166
	July	192	192	178	180	180	179	167	166
	August	192	192	181	180	180	181	167	166
	September	192	193	181	180	181	181	172	170
<b>Normal weekly hours‡</b>									
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1974	99.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1974	July	(42.2)	(36.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40.1)
	August	99.2	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	99.8
	October	99.2	100.0	99.9	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	99.8
	December	99.2	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
1975	January	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	February	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	March	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	April	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	May	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	June	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	July	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	August	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
	September	99.2	100.0	99.6	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1972	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973	116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1974	150	143	136	124	137	136	136	129	134
1974	July	153	151	138	133	143	143	129	135
	August	155	152	141	134	146	145	129	138
	September	155	152	142	134	146	145	131	140
	October	158	154	146	134	149	147	131	141
	November	166	158	152	136	148	152	131	151
	December	167	159	161	136	149	152	155	153
1975	January	178	159	169	141	149	158	155	154
	February	179	159	169	141	150	158	156	156
	March	179	201	169	141	164	158	167	163
	April	179	201	170	141	165	158	167	166
	May	181	201	170	152	182	158	167	166
	June	181	201	178	174	185	179	167	166
	July	194	192	178	180	185	179	167	166
	August	194	192	182	180	186	180	167	166
	September	194	193	182	180	186	181	172	170

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

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

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

TABLE 131 (continued) JULY 31, 1972 = 100

	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Professional services and public administration	Miscellaneous services
<b>Basic weekly rates of wages</b>									
1972	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
1973	113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
1974	138	126	130	162	135	131	138	145	128
1974	July	129	131	169	138	136	134	147	130
	August	130	133	173	140	138	139	150	131
	September	132	133	173	140	138	146	150	131
	October	136	134	175	141	139	152	152	138
	November	140	143	181	149	145	159	165	145
	December	147	143	181	149	153	165	176	149
1975	January	147	144	183	155	157	165	176	149
	February	150	144	199	155	158	168	177	149
	March	151	157	199	173	160	172	177	149
	April	155	157	199	173	164	173	177	149
	May	155	158	199	173	164	176	177	149
	June	161	161	228	173	166	176	179	161
	July	162	161	228	173	173	183	181	165
	August	165	161	228	173	175	184	181	165
	September	165	162	228	173	175	184	181	165
<b>Normal weekly hours‡</b>									
1972	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.7
1973	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	97.9	100.0	98.5
1974	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
1974	July	(40.0)	(39.6)	(39.3)	(40.0)	(40.6)	(40.9)	(40.0)	(41.3)
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	97.4	100.0	97.2
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	October	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	November	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	December	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
1975	January	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	February	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	March	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	April	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	May	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	97.2
	June	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	July	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	August	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
	September	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.9
<b>Basic hourly rates of wages</b>									
1972	100	98	99	109	102	97	101	100	97
1973	113	105	109	139	111	107	114	114	105
1974	138	126	130	162	135	131	138	145	132
1974	July	129	131	169	141	136	137	147	134
	August	130	133	173	143	138	142	150	135
	September	132	133	173	143	138	149	150	135
	October	136	134	175	145	139	156	152	142
	November	140	143	181	153	145	162	165	149
	December	147	143	181	153	153	169	176	153
1975	January	147	144	183	159	157	169	176	153
	February	150	144	200	159	158	171	177	154
	March	151	157	200	178	160	176	177	154
	April	155	157	200	178	164	177	177	154
	May	155	158	200	178	164	180	177	154
	June	161	161	228	178	166	180	179	166
	July	162	161	228	178	173	187	181	171
	August	165	161	228	178	175	188	181	171
	September	165	162	228	178	175	188	181	171

Notes:

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

variation in the provisions of collective agreements and there is, therefore, no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

(2) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this Gazette have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect, or reported belatedly.



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

TABLE 132

	ALL ITEMS	FOOD†							All items except food	All items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	
		All	Items the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	All items other than those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Items mainly manufactured in the United Kingdom			Items mainly home-produced for direct consumption			Items mainly imported for direct consumption
					Primarily from home-produced raw materials	Primarily imported raw materials	All				
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>											
Weights	1968 1,000	263	46.4-48.0	215.0-216.6	39.6-40.7	64.4-64.9	104.0-105.6	53.4	57.6	737	952.0-953.6
	1969 1,000	254	44.0-45.5	208.5-210.0	38.8-39.9	64.3-64.7	103.1-104.6	51.4	54.0	746	954.5-956.0
	1970 1,000	255	46.0-47.5	207.5-209.0	38.5-39.5	64.6-65.1	103.1-104.6	48.7	55.7	745	952.5-954.0
	1971 1,000	250	41.7-43.2	206.8-208.3	41.0-42.0	63.8-64.3	104.8-106.3	47.5	54.5	750	956.8-958.3
	1972 1,000	251	39.6-41.4	209.6-211.4	39.9-41.1	61.7-62.3	101.6-103.4	50.3	57.7	749	958.6-960.4
	1973 1,000	248	41.3-42.5	205.5-206.7	38.0-38.3	58.9-59.2	96.9-98.1	53.3	55.3	752	957.5-958.7
	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>											
Weights	1974 1,000	253	47.5-48.8	204.2-205.5	39.2-40.0	57.1-57.6	96.3-97.6	48.7	59.2	747	951.2-952.5
	1975 1,000	232	36.2‡	195.8‡	41.2‡	66.4‡	107.6‡	42.3	45.9‡	768	963.8‡
1974 Monthly average	108.5	106.1	103.0	106.9	111.7	115.9	114.2	94.7	105.0	109.3	108.8
1974 January 15	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
February 19	101.7	100.9	97.6	101.6	101.4	104.8	103.4	99.3	100.7	102.0	101.9
March 19	102.6	102.0	99.5	102.5	102.2	106.3	104.6	98.9	102.1	102.8	102.8
April 23	106.1	103.2	102.1	103.4	108.1	110.8	109.6	92.2	102.5	107.0	106.3
May 21	107.6	104.5	106.9	103.9	108.7	111.5	110.5	91.8	103.0	108.7	107.7
June 18	108.7	105.9	111.1	104.7	109.5	113.1	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
June 17	137.1	135.9	140.3	135.2	141.0	160.0	152.2	116.7	121.2	137.5	137.1
July 15	138.5	136.3	140.2	135.7	143.0	160.6	153.4	115.9	121.4	139.2	138.5
August 12	139.3	136.3	131.7	137.5	143.5	160.3	153.4	121.8	122.5	140.3	139.7
September 16	140.5	137.3	133.8	138.3	144.6	160.0	153.7	123.0	122.6	141.5	140.9

\* See footnote on page 1064.  
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 191 of the March 1975 issue of this Gazette.  
‡ Provisional.

Nov  
142.5  
144.2

**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
<b>JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100</b>												
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	1968
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	66	57	42	1969	1969
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	55	43	1970	1970
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	54	44	1971	1971
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	52	46	1972	1972
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46	1973	1973
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	1974
<b>JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100</b>												
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51	1974	1974
77	82	46	108	53	70	89	149	71	52	48	1975	1975
108.4	109.7	115.9	105.8	110.7	107.9	109.4	111.0	111.2	106.8	108.2	Monthly average 1974	
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	January 15	1974
100.4	101.2	100.9	101.4	102.6	100.6	102.6	104.3	102.0	100.6	101.0	February 19	
101.1	102.6	101.4	101.7	103.2	101.3	104.2	104.7	103.3	101.3	102.2	March 19	
101.8	109.5	114.6	107.2	103.2	105.1	106.7	108.6	106.6	102.5	104.8	April 23	
104.0	110.5	121.6	107.6	106.2	105.9	108.3	110.2	108.0	104.7	106.1	May 21	
106.5	110.7	121.6	108.1	109.6	106.6	109.0	110.9	109.6	105.7	107.5	June 18	
110.5	111.7	121.6	108.2	113.6	109.2	109.7	112.2	112.4	108.0	109.1	July 16	
112.7	110.7	120.3	105.1	115.7	109.5	110.9	112.7	113.3	109.3	110.4	August 20	
113.6	111.6	121.6	105.8	115.8	110.5	112.9	113.5	115.4	110.3	111.7	September 17	
114.0	115.4	121.6	107.1	116.0	113.7	115.1	115.0	120.1	111.7	113.8	October 15	
117.2	116.0	121.6	108.6	120.4	115.3	116.3	117.1	121.6	113.2	115.3	November 12	
118.8	116.3	123.8	109.0	122.4	116.9	117.2	123.3	122.4	113.7	116.5	December 10	
119.9	118.2	124.0	110.3	124.9	118.3	118.6	130.3	125.2	115.8	118.7	January 14	1975
123.1	119.5	124.0	111.1	127.8	119.8	121.0	132.6	127.9	116.7	120.5	February 18	
128.3	120.7	125.5	111.8	130.0	121.3	122.5	134.5	130.2	121.0	122.1	March 18	
135.0	122.3	125.7	125.8	136.7	124.0	123.0	138.1	134.5	126.3	128.0	April 15	
143.2	137.3	130.2	126.6	144.0	131.7	123.8	142.5	136.3	134.8	129.9	May 13	
150.8	139.7	158.4	128.7	151.4	133.3	125.1	144.6	137.7	138.0	132.3	June 17	
154.0	141.8	158.7	129.3	154.9	134.2	125.7	145.9	141.4	140.4	135.4	July 15	
154.1	143.5	158.8	130.5	155.0	135.2	127.6	148.2	142.4	137.8	135.8	August 12	
155.7	143.8	160.5	131.1	155.6	136.3	129.3	149.8	143.5	139.6	139.2	September 16	

\* The Cost of Living Advisory Committee (now renamed the Retail Prices Index Advisory Committee) recommended in 1962 that until a satisfactory index series based on actual prices became available half the expenditure on meals out should continue to be allocated to the food group and the other half spread proportionately over all groups, including the food group. The index for meals out for January 16, 1968 implicit in this recommendation was 121.4. Since January 1968 an index series based on actual prices has been available and indices in this series have been linked with the implicit index for meals out for January 16, 1968 to obtain indices for meals out with January 16, 1962 taken as 100.



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

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

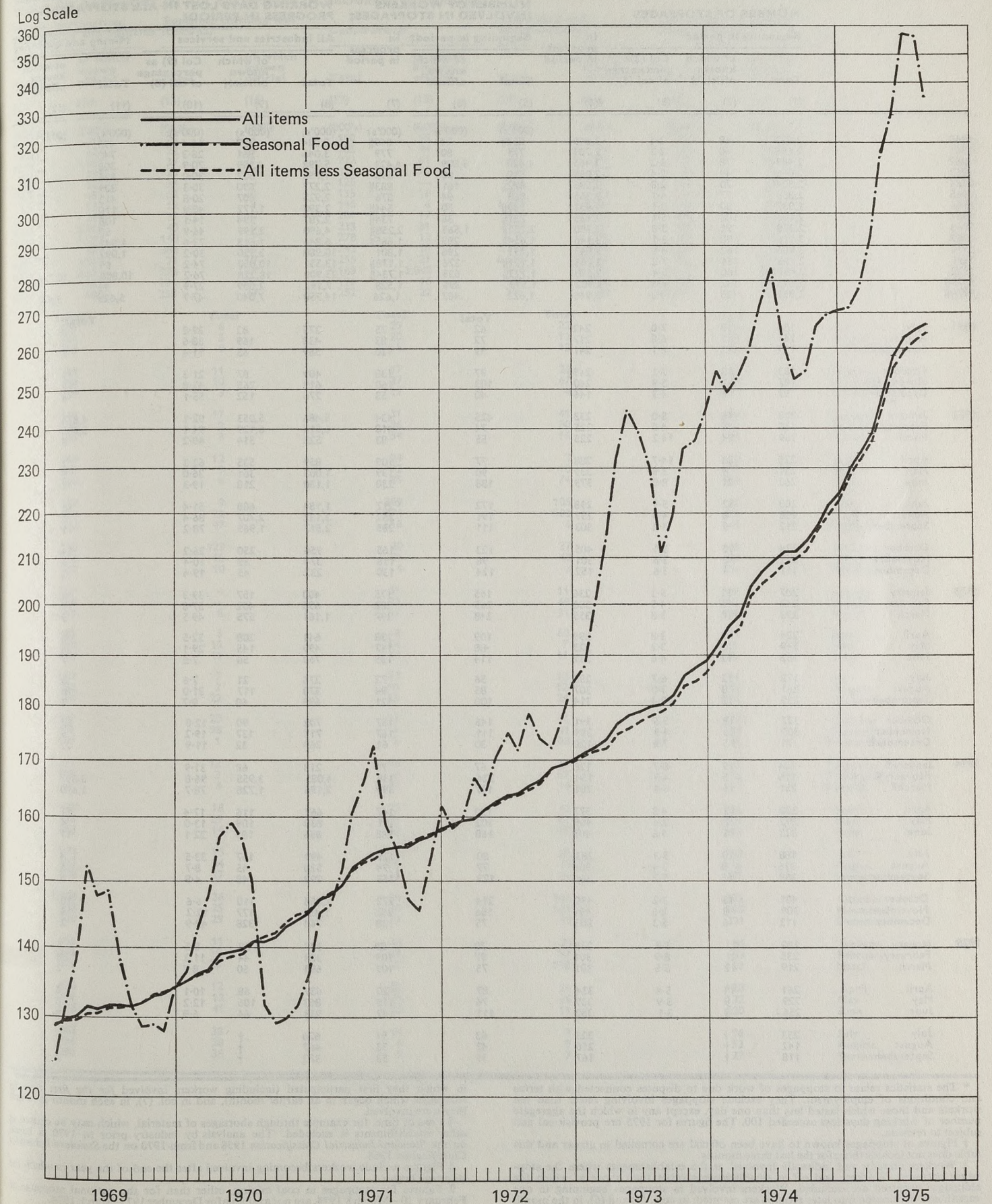
	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter		Quarter		Quarter		Quarter		Quarter		Quarter	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	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	120.5	119.4	120.3	117.1	118.0	117.2	118.5
1968	122.9	124.0	124.3	126.8	122.7	124.3	124.6	126.7	120.2	123.2	123.8	125.3
1969	129.4	130.8	130.6	133.6	129.6	131.3	131.4	133.8	128.1	130.0	130.2	131.8
1970	136.9	139.3	140.3	144.1	137.0	139.4	140.6	144.0	134.5	137.3	139.0	141.7
1971	148.5	153.4	156.5	159.3	148.4	153.4	156.2	158.6	146.0	150.9	153.1	154.9
1972	162.5	164.4	167.0	171.0	161.8	163.7	166.7	170.3	157.4	159.5	162.4	165.5
1973	175.3	180.8	182.5	190.3	175.2	181.1	183.0	190.6	168.7	173.8	176.6	182.6
1974	199.4	207.5	214.1	225.3	199.5	208.8	214.5	225.2	190.7	201.9	208.0	218.1
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
1974	101.1	105.2	108.6	114.2	101.1	105.8	108.7	114.1	101.5	107.5	110.7	116.1
1975	121.3	134.3			121.0	134.0			123.5	134.5		

TABLE 132(b) GROUP INDICES: ANNUAL AVERAGES

Year	All items (excluding housing)	Food	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
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	108.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.2	105.0	108.9	127.1	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	130.8	115.7	124.8	120.8
1968	124.5	122.4	137.1	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	175.3	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





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

TABLE 133

	NUMBER OF STOPPAGES				NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED IN STOPPAGES†			WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡				
	Beginning in period			In progress in period	Beginning in period‡		In progress in period	All industries and services			Mining and quarrying	
	Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)		Total	of which known official		Total	of which known official†	Col (9) as percentage of col (8)	Total	of which known official
				(1)			(2)					
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	(000's) 814	(000's) 24	(000's) 3,024	(000's) 497	(000's) 16.4	(000's) 495	(000's) —	(000's) —
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	3,046	861	28.3	740	—	—
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	—	—
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	1,755	527	30.0	326	—	—
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	2,277	690	30.3	309	42	—
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	2,925	607	20.8	413	—	—
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	—	—
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	2,787	394	14.1	108	—	—
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	2,199	46.9	57	—	—
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	—	—
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	10,980	3,320	30.2	1,092	—	—
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	—	—
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	10,726	—
1973	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	—	—
1974	2,922	125	4.3	2,946	1,622	467	14,750	7,040	47.7	5,628	5,567	—
					<b>Total</b>					<b>Total</b>		
1971	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	6	—
	August	161	11	6.8	217	72	83	438	169	38.6	3	—
	September	197	12	6.1	241	99	120	569	65	11.4	7	—
	October	183	13	7.1	245	97	138	409	87	21.3	9	—
	November	187	11	5.9	240	103	160	619	265	42.8	12	—
	December	93	4	4.3	146	40	53	276	152	55.1	6	—
1972	January	200	16	8.0	233	425	434	5,486	5,053	92.1	4,874	—
	February	150	6	4.0	225	74	418	6,514	6,129	94.1	5,855	—
	March	169	24	14.2	225	55	83	522	314	60.2	8	—
	April	225	33	14.7	288	77	109	859	535	62.3	2	—
	May	231	9	3.9	339	90	139	1,003	361	36.0	1	—
	June	263	21	8.0	373	188	230	1,130	218	19.3	2	—
	July	203	12	5.9	298	172	217	1,184	608	51.4	18	—
	August	198	8	4.0	297	191	262	3,132	2,707	86.4	4	—
	September	212	9	4.2	303	111	285	2,517	1,969	78.2	11	—
	October	324	10	3.1	405	123	165	956	250	26.2	14	—
	November	211	8	3.8	301	96	116	374	39	10.4	9	—
	December	111	4	3.6	152	124	130	232	45	19.4	3	—
1973	January	207	11	5.3	236	165	175	400	157	39.3	6	—
	February	243	11	4.5	308	265	288	695	402	57.8	19	—
	March	293	10	3.8	355	248	297	1,161	575	49.5	5	—
	April	234	9	3.8	299	109	138	641	208	32.5	6	—
	May	249	8	3.2	323	88	117	499	145	29.1	4	—
	June	262	12	4.6	332	114	135	763	58	7.6	7	—
	July	178	12	6.7	233	56	72	276	21	7.6	3	—
	August	261	8	3.0	307	85	94	378	117	31.0	16	—
	September	239	13	5.4	314	100	121	699	68	9.7	9	—
	October	327	18	5.5	391	146	167	702	90	12.8	12	—
	November	309	15	4.9	399	111	167	715	137	19.2	5	—
	December	71	5	7.0	120	30	61	269	32	11.9	..	—
1974	January	104	9	8.7	128	67	71	213	68	31.9	..	—
	February	116	5	4.3	154	324	338	4,085	3,955	96.8	3,897	—
	March	251	16	6.4	281	107	399	2,196	1,728	78.7	1,670	—
	April	300	13	4.3	377	130	147	667	116	17.4	11	—
	May	292	7	2.4	409	102	151	838	109	13.0	4	—
	June	323	15	4.6	403	160	183	856	189	22.1	11	—
	July	188	10	5.3	283	80	121	499	167	33.5	4	—
	August	236	8	3.4	303	77	94	520	45	8.7	5	—
	September	289	15	5.2	366	129	159	999	48	4.8	5	—
	October	401	13	3.2	490	214	273	1,656	110	6.6	10	—
	November	309	8	2.6	431	156	257	1,456	177	12.2	9	—
	December	113	6	5.3	203	75	138	764	328	42.9	2	—
1975	January	189	11	5.9	238	70	89	339	29	8.5	6	—
	February	235	21	8.9	301	97	109	388	44	11.2	4	—
	March	219	12	5.5	301	75	109	691	60	8.7	2	—
	April	261	14	5.4	334	87	120	657	68	10.1	6	—
	May	229	9	3.9	339	76	118	863	105	12.2	8	—
	June	256	8	3.1	350	111	149	933	64	6.9	8	—
	July	233	†		325	63	91	626	†		5	—
	August	142	†		210	47	73	467	†		4	—
	September	118	†		167	31	53	372	†		2	—

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD‡									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
1960	(000's) 1,450	(000's) 317	(000's) 25	(000's) 3	(000's) 110	(000's) 15	(000's) 636	(000's) 1	(000's) 308	(000's) 162
1961	1,464	624	22	14	285	44	230	36	305	143
1962	4,559	3,652	37	21	222	61	431	275	241	100
1963	854	189	25	4	356	72	279	17	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	1,069	906	257	95
1966	871	163	31	10	145	6	823	136	202	93
1967	1,422	205	31	6	233	31	559	41	438	112
1968	3,363	2,010	40	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1969	3,739	1,229	40	6	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1970	4,540	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1971	6,035	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1972	6,636	2,654	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
1973	4,799	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794
1974	5,837	602	255	23	252	22	705	33	2,072	794
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>Total</b>	
1971	191	6	3	—	29	—	22	—	24	—
	366	3	3	—	20	—	12	—	33	—
	473	9	9	—	15	—	12	—	53	—
	304	11	9	—	17	—	20	—	49	—
	468	10	10	—	27	—	67	—	35	—
	234	3	3	—	11	—	4	—	19	—
1972	440	17	31	—	31	—	41	—	84	—
	478	2	36	—	30	—	30	—	112	—
	344	3	54	—	16	—	98	—	98	—
	764	12	24	—	2	—	55	—	125	—
	825	9	32	—	10	—	104	—	104	—
	860	6	85	—						



**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**  
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs  
per unit of output: annual

TABLE 134 (1970 = 100)

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974†
<b>1 WHOLE ECONOMY</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
1a Gross domestic product‡	91.1	92.5	96.4	98.3	100.0	101.6	104.6	110.4	109.7
1b Employed labour force*	102.3	100.9	100.5	100.5	100.0	98.3	99.1	101.1	(101.5)
1c GDP per person employed*	89.0	91.7	96.0	97.8	100.0	103.4	105.5	109.2	(108.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
1d Total domestic incomes	84.1	86.5	89.5	92.8	100.0	110.3	121.6	132.9	151.9
1e Wages and salaries	83.6	85.0	87.2	91.3	100.0	109.6	119.2	130.1	155.0
1f Labour costs	81.9	83.9	86.4	91.1	100.0	108.9	118.4	128.9	154.1
<b>2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
2a Output	90.6	91.7	97.1	99.7	100.0	100.5	102.6	110.2	106.4
2b Employment	105.6	102.8	101.4	101.5	100.0	96.9	94.6	95.8	(95.5)
2c Output per person employed	85.8	89.2	95.8	98.2	100.0	103.7	108.5	115.0	(111.4)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
2d Wages and salaries	85.9	85.7	85.5	90.3	100.0	107.1	115.1	124.8	150.0
2e Labour costs	85.5	84.8	84.7	89.7	100.0	107.3	115.6	125.1	151.0
<b>3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
3a Output	89.2	89.8	95.7	99.4	100.0	99.7	102.3	110.9	108.0
3b Employment	102.6	99.8	99.0	100.3	100.0	96.8	93.7	94.2	(94.5)
3c Output per person employed	86.9	90.0	96.7	99.1	100.0	103.0	109.2	117.7	(114.3)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
3d Wages and salaries**	82.9	82.9	83.3	88.5	100.0	108.5	114.7	121.1	145.9
3e Labour costs	83.5	82.2	82.5	88.0	100.0	109.1	115.7	122.5	148.4
<b>4 MINING AND QUARRYING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
4a Output	115.3	114.5	111.4	104.9	100.0	99.7	84.0	93.6	83.6
4b Employment	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.9	92.8	88.4	(85.3)
4c Output per person employed	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.5	100.0	102.9	90.5	105.9	(98.0)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
4d Wages and salaries	91.8	92.3	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.3	139.4	150.9	192.0
4e Labour costs	90.9	91.5	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.0	145.0	154.4	197.4
<b>5 METAL MANUFACTURE</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
5a Output	97.7	92.0	97.9	100.3	100.0	91.2	91.0	99.4	91.5
5b Employment	105.8	100.7	98.7	99.3	100.0	94.3	87.4	87.3	(85.8)
5c Output per person employed	92.3	91.4	99.2	101.0	100.0	96.7	104.1	113.9	(106.6)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
5d Wages and salaries	76.1	78.1	76.8	84.2	100.0	112.4	117.4	122.3	153.6
5e Labour costs	76.3	77.3	76.0	83.9	100.0	112.8	117.9	123.0	155.4
<b>6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
6a Output	84.7	87.5	91.2	96.7	100.0	101.1	100.5	111.6	110.2
6b Employment	100.1	98.9	97.6	99.1	100.0	96.7	92.1	92.6	(94.1)
6c Output per person employed	84.6	88.5	93.4	97.6	100.0	104.6	109.1	120.5	(117.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
6d Wages and salaries	85.3	84.1	85.6	89.7	100.0	106.4	115.1	119.1	144.4
6e Labour costs	85.3	83.2	84.6	89.2	100.0	106.9	116.0	120.2	146.6
<b>7 VEHICLES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
7a Output	96.3	94.5	100.5	105.9	100.0	99.3	103.7	105.0	98.5
7b Employment	101.4	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	95.0	(94.6)
7c Output per person employed	95.0	96.6	103.6	106.6	100.0	102.0	110.4	110.5	(104.1)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
7d Wages and salaries	77.1	78.1	80.3	84.1	100.0	109.5	117.3	135.2	163.7
7e Labour costs	77.4	77.6	79.6	83.7	100.0	109.7	118.5	136.3	165.8
<b>8 TEXTILES</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
8a Output	85.9	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.6	100.4
8b Employment	112.5	104.8	103.0	104.6	100.0	92.6	88.6	87.9	(86.0)
8c Output per person employed	76.4	80.2	94.3	95.8	100.0	108.7	116.3	123.5	(116.7)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
8d Wages and salaries	93.7	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.7	108.7	110.8	136.8
8e Labour costs	93.6	91.2	86.3	93.1	100.0	105.1	109.2	112.1	139.4
<b>9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER</b>									
<b>Output, employment and output per person employed</b>									
9a Output	83.0	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	117.8	118.6
9b Employment	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.0	91.1	88.4	(88.8)
9c Output per person employed	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.2	122.1	133.3	(133.6)
<b>Costs per unit of output</b>									
9d Wages and salaries	98.3	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	113.0	115.5	132.0
9e Labour costs	97.4	96.7	93.3	94.0	100.0	108.8	113.3	116.4	133.9

\* 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 1042 of this issue.  
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

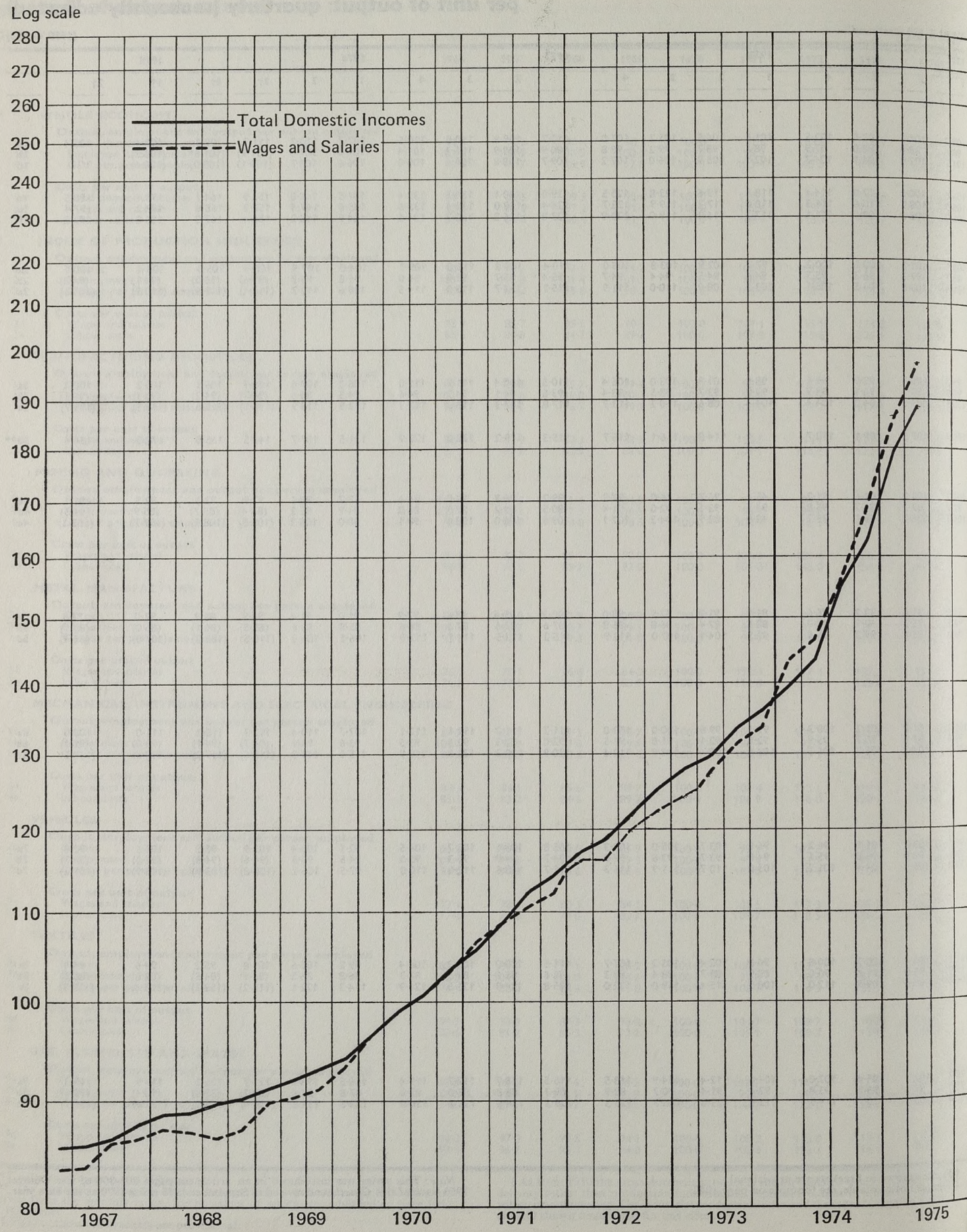
**OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS**  
Indices of output, employment and output per person employed and of costs  
per unit of output: quarterly (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 134 (continued) (1970 = 100)

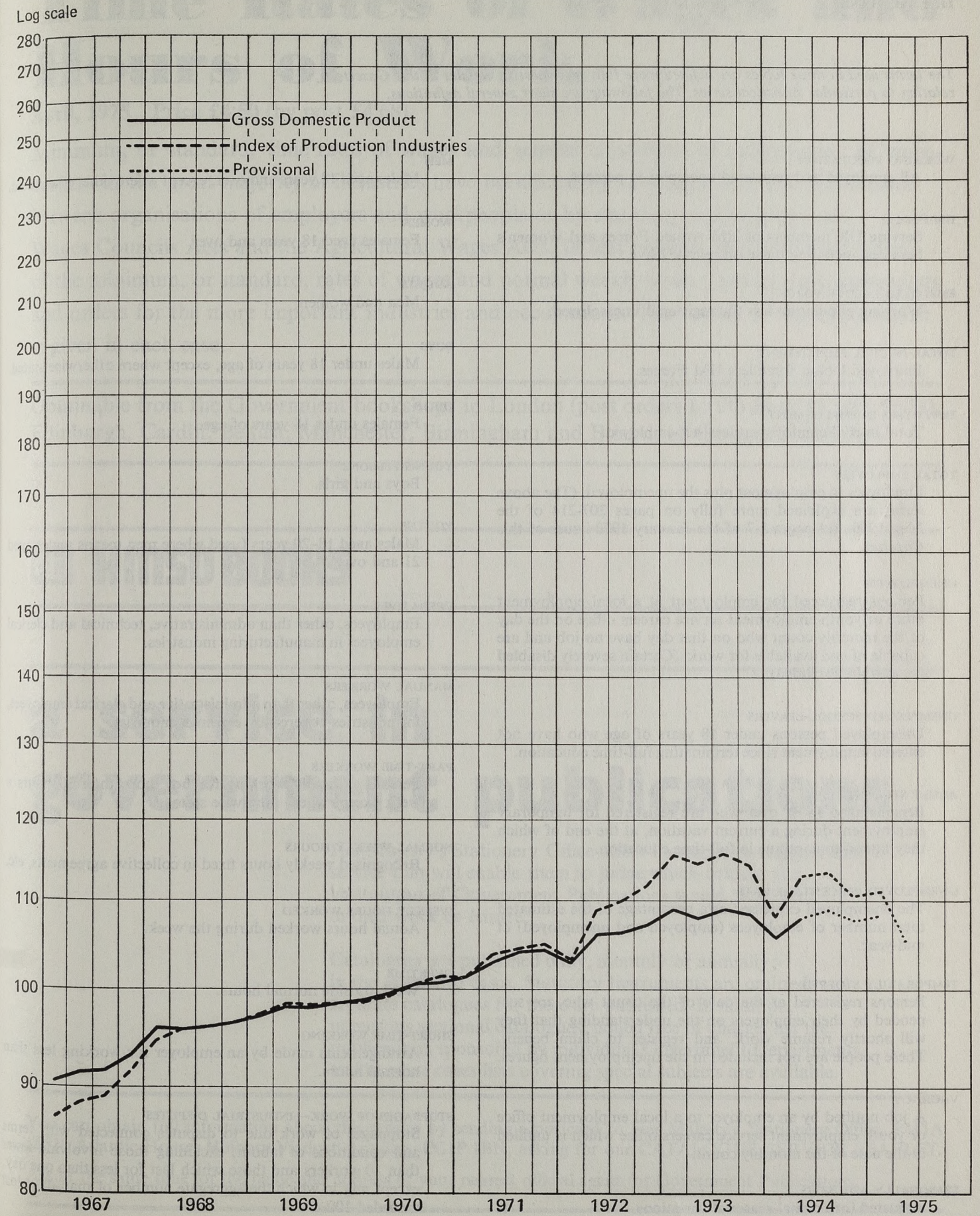
1971	1972				1973				1974				1975					
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†				
100.3	101.5	102.0	102.5	101.5	104.5	105.2	107.0	110.7	109.8	110.8	110.5	107.7	110.2	111.2	109.7	109.4	106.4	1a
98.6	98.6	98.0	97.9	98.6	98.7	99.2	99.8	100.9	100.9	101.3	101.4	101.0	101.4	(101.9)	(101.6)	(100.7)		1b
101.7	102.9	104.1	104.7	102.9	105.9	106.0	107.2	109.7	108.8	109.4	109.0	106.6	108.7	(109.1)	(108.0)	(108.6)		1c
106.0	108.8	112.0	114.4	118.5	119.6	122.8	125.5	129.0	130.1	134.3	138.4	141.5	144.8	156.9	164.1	179.1	188.5	1d
106.9	108.7	110.6	111.9	118.0	117.2	119.9	122.7	124.4	128.0	132.4	135.8	145.6	147.4	157.2	168.8	187.3	197.4	1e
106.2	108.8	109.5	111.1	117.2	116.3	119.0	120.8	123.8	126.2	130.7	134.6	144.9	146.2	156.4	167.8	186.8	197.2	1f
100.1	101.1	100.6	100.2	97.7	102.9	103.8	106.0	110.4	109.8	110.8	109.9	104.0	107.9	108.4	105.3	104.4	100.1	2a
98.7	97.3	96.3	95.3	94.6	94.5	94.4	94.7	95.4	95.7	95.9	96.0	95.8	95.7	(95.6)	(95.0)	(94.1)	(94.8)	2b
101.4	103.9	104.5	105.1	103.3	108.9	110.0	111.9	115.7	114.7	115.5	114.5	108.6	112.7	(113.4)	(110.8)	(110.9)	(105.6)	2c
99.5	100.3	99.9	99.1	98.1	101.8	103.0	106.4	110.5	110.4	111.7	111.0	106.3	109.6	109.9	106.1	105.7	100.2	3a
98.9	97.3	96.1	94.9	94.0	93.7	93.5	93.4	93.8	94.1	94.2	94.6	94.5	94.6	(94.7)	(94.2)	(93.1)	(91.3)	3b
100.6	103.1	104.0	104.4	104.4	108.6	110.2	113.9	117.8	117.3	118.6	117.3	112.5	115.9	(116.1)	(112.6)	(113.5)	(109.7)	3c
106.9	107.3	109.1	110.7	†	114.0	116.1	116.7	115.3	119.2	122.0	127.9	131.5	137.7	149.5	165.0	172.9	184.4	3d**
102.7	103.2	101.6	91.2	45.4	96.7	96.0	97.9	99.2	96.3	94.7	84.4	57.7	90.6	92.9	93.3	92.5	91.1	4a
97.7	97.2	96.7	95.8	94.5	93.1	92.0	91.4	90.5	89.2	87.7	86.0	84.9	85.2	(85.4)	(85.7)	(85.9)	(86.5)	4b
105.1	106.2	105.1	95.2	48.0	103.9	104.3	107.1	109.6	108.0	108.0	98.1	68.0	106.3	(108.8)	(108.9)	(107.7)	(105.3)	4c
94.9	91.0	92.2	86.6	81.9	91.0	92.9	98.0	100.9	99.4	99.6	97.8	91.0	91.4	94.9	88.9	92.0	73.5	5a
98.5	95.2	92.9	90.7	88.5	87.4	86.8	86.8	87.6	87.6	87.3	86.6	85.8	85.6	(85.8)	(86.1)	(86.0)	(85.1)	5b
96.3	95.6	99.2	95.5	92.5	104.1	107.0	112.9	115.2	113.5	114.1	112.9	106.1	106.8	(110.6)	(103.3)	(107.0)	(86.4)	5c
101.2	101.7	101.2	100.3	99.1	99.8	100.0	103.0	111.2	111.0	112.1	112.1	107.7	110.4	112.3	110.3	111.0	108.0	6a
99.5	97.6	95.7	93.9	92.8	92.1	91.8	91.5	92.0	92.3	92.5	93.5	93.6	94.1	(94.7)	(94.1)	(93.0)	(91.1)	6b
101.7	104.2	105.7	106.8	106.8	108.4	108.9	112.6	120.9										



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



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





## DEFINITIONS

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

<b>WORKING POPULATION</b> All employed and registered unemployed persons.	<b>MEN</b> Males aged 18 years and over, except where otherwise stated.
<b>HM FORCES</b> Serving UK members of HM Armed Forces and Women's Services, including those on release leave.	<b>WOMEN</b> Females aged 18 years and over.
<b>EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE</b> Working population less the registered unemployed.	<b>ADULTS</b> Men and women.
<b>TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT</b> Employed labour force less HM Forces.	<b>BOYS</b> Males under 18 years of age, except where otherwise stated.
<b>EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT</b> Total in civil employment less self-employed.	<b>GIRLS</b> Females under 18 years of age.
<b>TOTAL EMPLOYEES</b> Employees in employment plus the unemployed. (The above terms are explained more fully on pages 207-214 of the May 1966 and pages 5-7 of the January 1973 issues of this Gazette).	<b>YOUNG PERSONS</b> Boys and girls.
<b>UNEMPLOYED</b> Persons registered for employment at a local employment office or youth employment service careers office on the day of the monthly count who on that day have no job and are capable of and available for work. (Certain severely disabled persons are excluded).	<b>YOUTHS</b> Males aged 18-20 years (used where men means males aged 21 and over).
<b>UNEMPLOYED SCHOOL-LEAVERS</b> Unemployed persons under 18 years of age who have not entered employment since terminating full-time education.	<b>OPERATIVES</b> Employees, other than administrative, technical and clerical employees in manufacturing industries.
<b>ADULT STUDENTS</b> Persons aged 18 or over who are registered for temporary employment during a current vacation, at the end of which they intend to continue in full-time education.	<b>MANUAL WORKERS</b> Employees, other than administrative and clerical employees, in industries covered by earnings enquiries.
<b>UNEMPLOYED PERCENTAGE RATE</b> The unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-year.	<b>PART-TIME WORKERS</b> Persons normally working for not more than 30 hours a week except where otherwise stated.
<b>TEMPORARILY STOPPED</b> Persons registered at the date of the count who are suspended by their employers on the understanding that they will shortly resume work, and register to claim benefit. These people are not included in the unemployment figures.	<b>NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS</b> Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.
<b>VACANCY</b> A job notified by an employer to a local employment office or youth employment service careers office which is unfilled at the date of the monthly count.	<b>WEEKLY HOURS WORKED</b> Actual hours worked during the week.
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b> Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.	<b>OVERTIME</b> Work outside normal hours.
	<b>SHORT-TIME WORKING</b> Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.
	<b>STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES</b> Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

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