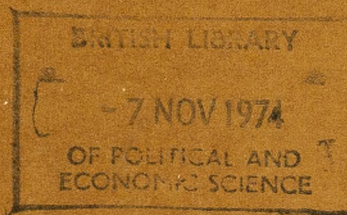




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Household spending in 1973

Accidents which should not happen

New shape for the New Earnings Survey

Manpower planning—DE's local information
service for employers

DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

October 1974 (pages 881-980)

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Household spending in 1973

In 1973 average expenditure on goods and services among the 7,126 households in the United Kingdom which took part in the Family Expenditure Survey was £39.43 a week—£4.37, or about 12½ per cent, more than in 1972. Average household income was £49.41 a week, leaving, after payment of income tax and national insurance contributions, a net income of £41.56 a week, which was about 14½ per cent higher than the same figure a year earlier.

This and much other information (further examples appear below) on the make-up of households and their spending patterns is shown in the full report of the survey, published by the Department of Employment (HMSO, price £2.60). Some preliminary results were published on pages 518-520 of this GAZETTE in June.

Comprehensive information

The report is the latest in an annual series of surveys from 1957 onwards covering the expenditure of private households. It is based on a representative sample of 7,126 households, spread over the year, which provided comprehensive information to interviewers about their incomes and regularly recurring expenditure, and kept details and records of their day-by-day expenditure for 14 consecutive days. The results of the survey are subject to sampling error, and in household surveys of this type it is known that estimates of expenditure on alcoholic drink, tobacco, meals out and some kinds of confectionery tend to be low.

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

New features

While following the general pattern of the report in recent years, the 1973 report includes additional analyses of expenditure of households by household composition and by occupation of the head, and a new table shows the availability of certain durable goods by household composition. A new chart illustrates the combined effect on expenditure of household income and composition and is reproduced here as chart 1.

Changes in the 1973 Survey

Changes of definition and procedure made for the 1973 survey which effect comparisons with earlier years are fully detailed in the report. The two more important changes are the following:

Following the raising of the school-leaving age, the definition of "children" has been changed. Hitherto defined as all persons under 16 years of age, they are now defined to be all unmarried persons under 18 years of age; all persons 18 and over, together with any married persons below this age, are classed as adults.

All persons of pensionable age who are not working are now classed as retired. The category includes those who have ceased to work, and those, such as some housewives, who may not have previously worked, and who were formerly classed as unoccupied. Persons under pensionable age "not working" now include those who have retired from work before they become entitled to the National Insurance pension, as well as housewives and children.

Household expenditure

Tables 1 and 2 below give summary analyses of expenditure for all households and for major groups of households of selected composition and occupation of the head respectively. Table 2 includes household groups identified separately for the first time in the 1973 report. More detailed analyses for all these household groups are given in the report, and similar figures for 1972 were given in the September 1973 issue of this GAZETTE, pages 850-852.

The report shows that the pattern of household expenditure has varied little from earlier years. Though expenditure on food increased from £8.72 in 1972 to £9.63 in 1973, as a proportion of total household expenditure it again fell slightly, from 24.9 per cent to 24.4 per cent; in 1971 the proportion had been 25.9 per cent. Proportionately more was spent on housing, up by 0.9 per cent from 12.6 per cent to 13.5 per cent, and, once again, on durable household goods, up by a further 0.5 per cent. However, proportionate expenditure on transport and vehicles, which had increased by 0.5 per cent between 1971 and 1972, fell by 0.6 per cent in 1973.

Factors affecting expenditure

The pattern of household expenditure varies according to many factors, of which the most important is household income, followed by the size and composition of the household. For a given level of income, the greater the household size, then the larger the proportion of its expenditure which needs to be devoted to necessities, such as food and clothing. That is why the main expenditure tables of the report analyse expenditure by ranges of household income within a specified household type.

PRICE OF DE GAZETTE

The price of this GAZETTE has been unchanged since January 1972, when it went up from 50p to 52½p. Because of rising costs and postal charges, the price of HMSO publications generally is now being raised, with effect from October 1. The increase has been agreed to by the Price Commission.

Starting with this issue, the GAZETTE will now cost 70p per copy. The annual subscription, inclusive of postage, will now be £9.48.

The price of the monthly publication CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK has also been raised, from 13½p to 18p per copy, starting with the October issue. The annual subscription, inclusive of postage, is now £2.58.

Subscribers who took out an annual subscription before October 1, 1974 will receive their copies at the old price for the 12 months to which their subscription applies. Subscriptions taken out after October 1 will be at the new price. This applies to both publications.

As an illustration of this, the survey data show that households with an income of less than £10 per week devoted 32.0 per cent of their total expenditure to food. This proportion steadily falls with increasing income to 25.0 per cent for households with an income of between £50 and £60 per week, and further to 18.7 per cent for income over £100. But, for the £50-£60 per week income level, those households consisting of just a man and a woman spent 22.0 per cent on food; this percentage rises steadily to 23.5 per cent, 27.3 per cent and 28.7 per cent for the addition of each child.

There is an opposite pattern where services are concerned. Here, for households with an income of £50-£60 per week, the percentage spent falls from 11.6 per cent for the one man and one woman households to 10.8 per cent, 8.3 per cent and 6.9 per cent respectively for each extra child.

Other factors are also important in determining expenditure patterns, for example, the ages and the occupations of the persons in the households, and where they live. However, some of these differences could be due to the different incomes and household sizes associated with these categories of household.

Households where the head was aged under 30 spent 14.5 per cent of their total expenditure on transport and 8.4 per cent on services; the comparable figures where the head was aged 65 and over were 8.2 per cent for transport and 11.1 per cent for services.

Household expenditure on clothing and footwear, 8.8 per cent of the total for the United Kingdom as a whole, was 10.7 per cent for households in Scotland compared with 7.6 per cent for households in the South-East Region excluding Greater London.

Nearly 21 per cent of all the households owned their homes outright, and 28 per cent were buying them through mortgages or loans. 31½ per cent were tenants of local authorities; 13½ per cent lived in privately-rented accommodation; 3½ per cent rented furnished dwellings; and a further 2½ per cent paid no rent.

In 1973, 53.9 per cent of households had the use of a car, and 38.5 per cent had central heating. There was an increase of 3.4 per cent to 77.6 per cent of households with a refrigerator, and 66.6 per cent of households had a washing machine. Only 43.4 per cent had a telephone, but television was available to 93.4 per cent of all households.

Table 1 Expenditure of households by composition of household, 1973

	One man	One woman	One man and one woman	One man, one woman and one child	One man, one woman and two children	One man, one woman and three children	Two adults and four or more children	All households*
Total number of households	417	931	2,066	773	867	419	220	7,126
Total number of persons	417	931	4,132	2,319	3,468	2,095	1,438	20,121
Total number of adults	417	931	4,132	1,546	1,734	838	440	14,058
Average number of persons per household								
All persons	1.00	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.54	2.82
Males	1.00	—	1.00	1.54	2.02	2.58	3.40	1.38
Females	—	1.00	1.00	1.46	1.98	2.42	3.14	1.44
Adults	1.00	1.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.97
Persons under 65	0.57	0.35	1.40	1.98	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.99
Persons 65 and over	0.43	0.65	0.60	0.02	—	—	0.01	0.36
Children	—	—	—	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.54	0.85
Children under 2	—	—	—	0.28	0.25	0.21	0.20	0.09
Children 2 and under 5	—	—	—	0.19	0.50	0.50	0.67	0.15
Children 5 and under 18	—	—	—	0.53	1.25	2.28	3.66	0.61
Persons working	0.56	0.30	1.17	1.65	1.64	1.63	1.65	1.36
Persons not working	0.44	0.70	0.83	1.35	2.36	3.37	4.88	1.47
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.38	0.66	0.63	0.02	—	—	0.01	0.38
Others	0.06	0.04	0.20	1.33	2.36	3.37	4.87	1.09
Average age of head of household	58	65	56	38	36	37	39	51
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service								
Group totals								
Housing	3.80	3.72	5.29	5.60	6.48	6.49	5.44	5.31
Fuel, light and power	1.52	1.52	1.98	2.22	2.48	2.82	2.71	2.17
Food	4.68	3.82	8.38	10.36	11.72	13.40	15.12	9.63
Alcoholic drink	1.62	0.21	1.62	2.00	1.92	2.03	2.07	1.85
Tobacco	1.00	1.05	1.36	1.63	1.46	1.59	2.00	1.47
Clothing and footwear	1.00	1.11	2.75	4.02	4.27	4.48	4.49	3.48
Durable household goods	1.40	1.06	3.22	4.10	3.56	3.93	3.14	3.09
Other goods	1.25	1.16	2.64	3.17	3.30	3.40	3.05	2.85
Transport and vehicles	2.74	0.95	5.07	6.49	6.49	6.45	6.44	5.37
Services	2.96	1.81	3.93	4.71	3.83	4.13	4.19	4.02
Miscellaneous	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.19	0.41	0.53	0.92	0.20
Total, all expenditure groups	22.04	15.67	36.28	44.49	45.93	48.94	49.57	39.43
Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Commodity or service								
Group totals								
Housing	17.2	23.7	14.6	12.6	14.1	13.3	11.0	13.5
Fuel, light and power	6.9	9.7	5.5	5.0	5.4	5.8	5.5	5.5
Food	21.2	24.4	23.1	23.3	25.5	27.4	30.5	24.4
Alcoholic drink	7.3	1.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.7
Tobacco	4.6	1.9	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.7
Clothing and footwear	4.8	7.1	7.6	9.0	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.8
Durable household goods	6.4	6.8	8.9	9.2	7.8	8.0	6.3	7.9
Other goods	5.7	7.4	7.3	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.2	7.2
Transport and vehicles	12.4	6.1	13.9	14.6	14.1	12.6	13.0	13.6
Services	13.4	11.6	10.8	10.6	8.3	8.4	8.4	10.2
Miscellaneous	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.9	1.1	1.8	0.5

* Includes 1,433 households of compositions not shown separately in this table.

Household variations (chart 1)

Two aspects of the 1973 survey are illustrated in the charts. Chart 1 shows clearly the high percentage of spending on housing, fuel and food by single adults and couples in the sample whose household income is £15 a week or less—mainly old people on pensions. Where housing is concerned, this is also true of such households with incomes of from £15 to £35 a week.

The chart also brings out the fairly regular pattern of proportional spending on clothes and footwear going up as the number of people to be clothed increases, and spending on services going down as the number in the household goes up. This fall is particularly marked between the single and the two person households in the £35-£60 group. Among wealthier households the fall in spending on services is more gradual as the number of people increases.

Food, tobacco, transport

Where spending on food is concerned, there is also a fairly regular pattern of the proportion of spending rising as the number of mouths to feed increases, except, in the case of this sample, for the couple with one child in the £15-£35 income range.

Proportional spending on tobacco rises dramatically between the one-adult and man-and-woman households in the poorest group. This is probably not caused by marriage driving people to nicotine, but is because a high proportion of the one-adult households are women, mainly over 60, who do not appear to smoke as much as the men.

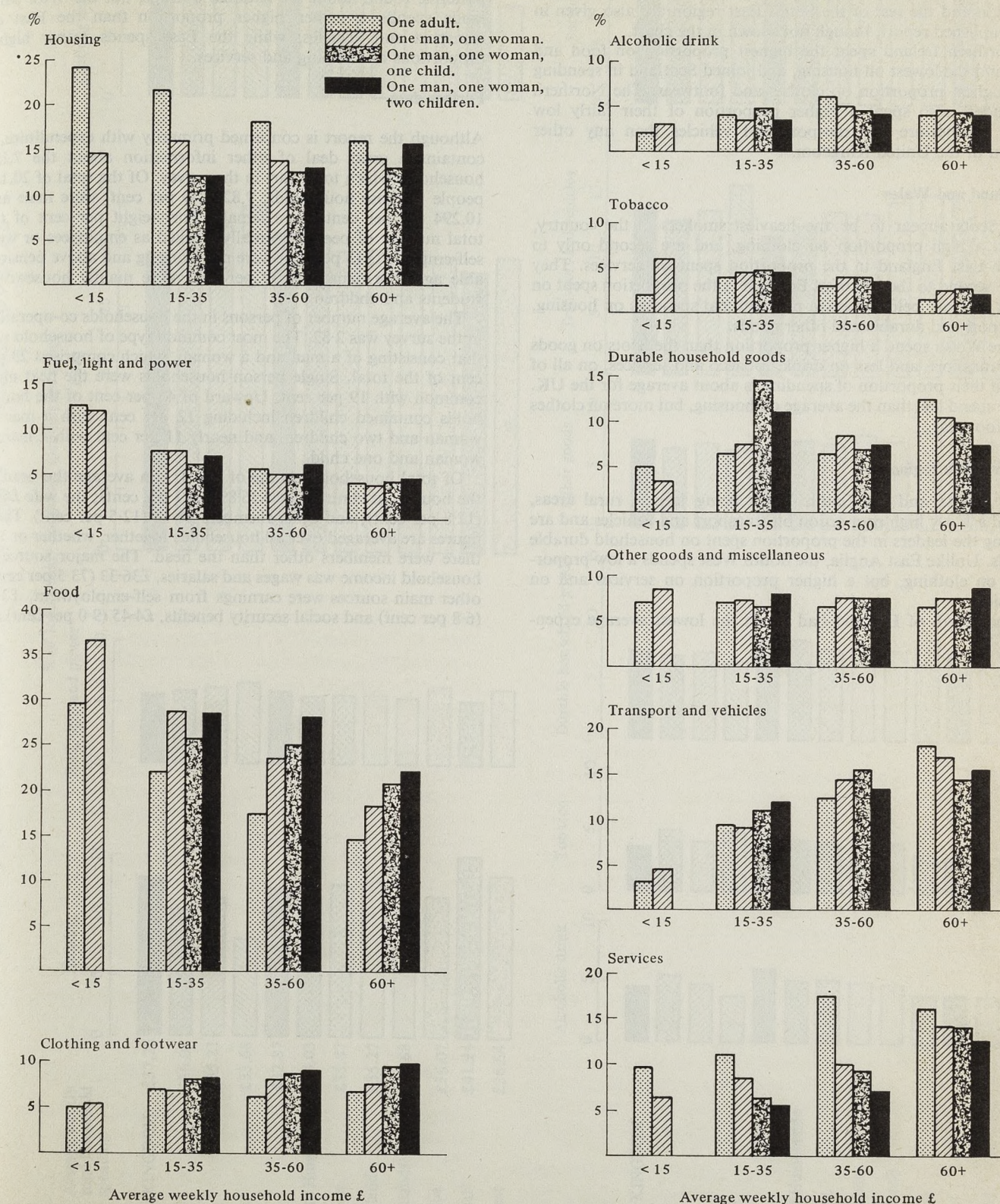
Spending on transport and vehicles rises, broadly, as income increases. The wealthier people without children spend a higher proportion on this than those with children.

Table 2 Expenditure of households by occupation of head of household, 1973

	Employees in professional and technical occupations	Employees in administrative and managerial occupations	Employees in clerical occupations	Employees in manual occupations	Self-employed persons	Retired persons	Unoccupied persons	All households*
Total number of households	518	472	457	3,011	492	1,622	302	7,126
Total number of persons	1,605	1,498	1,187	9,958	1,656	2,727	778	20,121
Total number of adults	1,053	1,025	875	6,419	1,039	2,645	521	14,058
Average number of persons per household								
All persons	3.10	3.17	2.60	3.31	3.37	1.68	2.58	2.82
Males	1.56	1.60	1.23	1.69	1.75	0.66	1.13	1.38
Females	1.54	1.58	1.37	1.61	1.61	1.02	1.44	1.44
Adults	2.03	2.17	1.91	2.13	2.11	1.63	1.73	1.97
Persons under 65	1.97	2.10	1.81	2.03	1.95	0.38	1.68	1.61
Persons 65 and over	0.06	0.07	0.11	0.11	0.17	1.25	0.05	0.36
Children	1.07	1.00	0.68	0.38	1.25	0.05	0.85	0.85
Children under 2	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.12	0.00	0.07	0.09
Children 2 and under 5	0.18	0.16	0.12	0.21	0.24	0.01	0.16	0.15
Children 5 and under 18	0.75	0.74	0.49	0.83	0.89	0.04	0.63	0.61
Persons working	1.64	1.75	1.68	1.82	1.74	0.22	0.40	1.36
Persons not working	1.46	1.43	0.92	1.49	1.63	1.46	2.18	1.47
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over	0.09	0.08	0.07	0.08	0.10	1.36	0.15	0.38
Others	1.36	1.35	0.85	1.40	1.52	0.10	2.03	1.09
Average age of head of household	40	44	44	45	45	73	47	51
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Commodity or service								
Group totals								
Housing	7.96	8.26	6.71	4.80	6.07	3.86	4.33	5.31
Fuel, light and power	2.44	2.62	2.15	2.19	2.63	1.85	1.84	2.17
Food	11.32	12.76	9.16	10.74	12.48	5.75	7.67	9.63
Alcoholic drink	1.90	2.46	1.64	2.31	2.99	0.70	1.23	1.85
Tobacco	1.21	1.50	1.35	1.99	1.59	0.70	1.27	1.47
Clothing and footwear	4.87	5.16	3.41	3.89	4.95	1.45	2.66	3.48
Durable household goods	6.01	4.77	3.45	2.84	4.75	1.28	3.22	3.09
Other goods	3.99	4.80	3.11	2.90	3.67	1.44	2.50	2.85
Transport and vehicles	9.10	9.55	6.03	5.71	7.15	1.50	3.92	5.37
Services	6.74	7.25	4.76	3.46	6.37	2.28	3.87	4.02
Miscellaneous	0.33	0.41	0.22	0.22	0.25	0.03	0.09	0.20
Total, all expenditure groups	55.88	59.54	41.99	41.04	52.89	20.85	32.59	39.43
Average weekly household expenditure as percentage of total	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Commodity or service								
Group totals								
Housing	14.2	13.9	16.0	11.7	11.5	18.5	13.3	13.5
Fuel, light and power	4.4	4.4	5.1	5.3	5.0	8.9	5.6	5.5
Food	20.3	21.4	21.8	26.2	23.6	27.6	23.5	24.4
Alcoholic drink	3.4	4.1	3.9	5.6	5.6	3.4	3.8	4.7
Tobacco	2.2	2.5	3.2	4.9	3.0	3.4	3.9	3.7
Clothing and footwear	8.7	8.7	8.1	9.5	9.4	7.0	8.1	8.8
Durable household goods	10.7	8.0	8.2	6.9	9.0	6.1	9.9	7.9
Other goods	7.1	8.1	7.4	7.1	6.9	6.9	7.7	7.2
Transport and vehicles	16.3	16.0	14.4	13.9	13.5	7.2	12.0	13.6
Services	12.1	12.2	11.4	8.4	12.0	10.9	11.9	10.2
Miscellaneous	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5

* Includes 213 households whose head was a shop assistant and 39 households whose head was a member of the armed forces not shown separately in this table.

Chart 1 How spending patterns varied with income and household size, 1973



NOTE: Percentages are expenditure on commodity or service group as a percentage of total household expenditure.

Regional variations (chart 2)

Chart 2 shows variations of spending patterns between Scotland, Wales, N. Ireland and the eight English regions for the years 1972 and 1973, taken together. This pattern does not change very much from year to year, but is now illustrated by a chart in the GAZETTE for the first time. Separate figures for Greater London and the rest of the South East region are also given in the published report, though not shown in the chart.

Northern Ireland spent the highest proportion on food and fuel and the lowest on housing, and joined Scotland in spending the highest proportion on clothes and footwear. The Northern Irish also spent a higher proportion of their fairly low total expenditure on transport and vehicles than any other region of the United Kingdom.

Scotland and Wales

The Scots appear to be the heaviest smokers in the country, spend a high proportion on clothing, and are second only to South-East England in the proportion spent on services. They come second to the North of England in the proportion spent on drink, but are below-average proportional spenders on housing, transport and durable and other goods.

The Welsh spend a higher proportion than the Scots on goods and transport, and less on drink, tobacco and services, on all of which their proportion of spending is about average for the UK. They spend less than the average on housing, but more on clothes and footwear.

The English regions

East Anglia and the South West, being largely rural areas, spend a fairly high proportion on transport and vehicles and are among the leaders in the proportion spent on household durable goods. Unlike East Anglia, the South West spends a low proportion on clothing, but a higher proportion on services and on housing.

The North of England had about the lowest average expen-

diture, and records the highest proportion spent on drink. It spends a fairly high proportion on food, but least of any region on transport and vehicles. Yorkshire and Humberside and the North West both spend a rather lower proportion than the North on drink, but more on clothing, transport and services.

The two Midlands regions are fairly similar in their spending patterns, round about the national average, but the West Midlands spends a rather higher proportion than the East on transport and vehicles, while the East spends rather higher proportions on clothing and services.

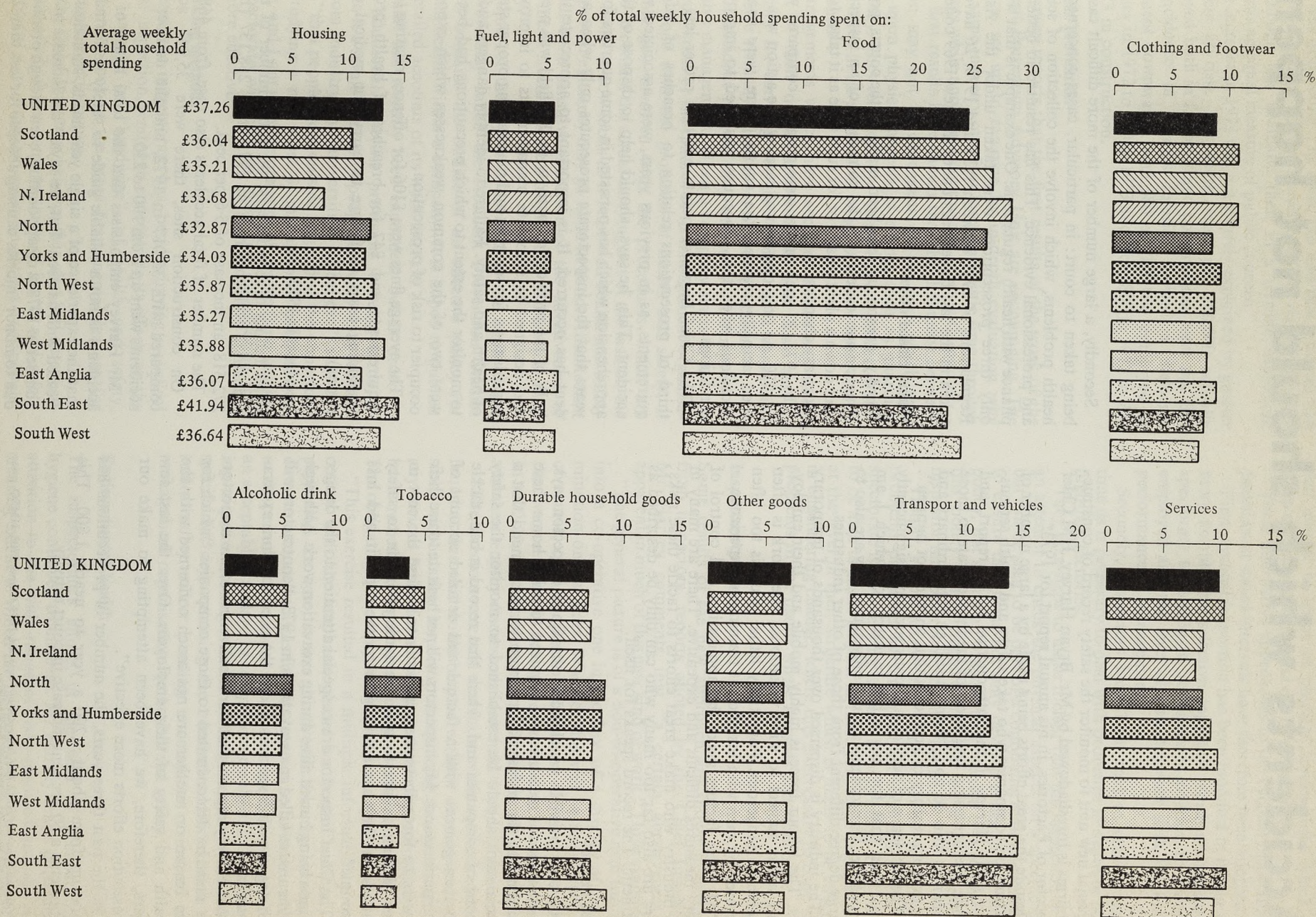
Further data

Although the report is concerned primarily with expenditure, it contains a great deal of other information about the 7,126 households which took part in the survey. Of the total of 20,121 people in those households, 9,827 (49 per cent) were male and 10,294 (51 per cent) were female. Forty-eight per cent of the total number of people normally worked as employees or were self-employed; 13 per cent were not working and above pensionable age; the remaining 39 per cent were mainly housewives, students and children.

The average number of persons in the households co-operating in the survey was 2.82. The most common type of household was that consisting of a man and a woman, which comprised 29 per cent of the total. Single person households were the next most common with 19 per cent. Upward of 42 per cent of the households contained children including 12 per cent with a man, a woman and two children, and nearly 11 per cent with a man, a woman and one child.

Of total household income of £49.41, on average the head of the household contributed £36.89 (74.7 per cent); the wife £6.34 (12.8 per cent); and other members £6.18 (12.5 per cent). These figures are averaged over all households together, whether or not there were members other than the head. The major source of household income was wages and salaries, £36.33 (73.5 per cent); other main sources were earnings from self-employment, £3.34 (6.8 per cent) and social security benefits, £4.45 (9.0 per cent).

Chart 2 How spending patterns varied in different parts of Britain, 1972-73



Accidents which should not happen

A special new unit to monitor the safety record of construction firms is foreshadowed by Mr. Bryan Harvey, HM Chief Inspector of Factories, in his annual report for 1973*.

Despite the great efforts being made by a large number of construction companies who take safety and health seriously, says Mr Harvey in the introduction to his report, and despite the increasing toughness of the inspectorate to those companies who do not, "there is still an extraordinary and discouraging history of accidents that should not happen".

"The incidence of accidents in construction is significantly worse than that for any other industry for which I am responsible. Its problems are not only acute, they are also to a large degree different from those of other industries.

"The industry is dispersed over thousands of temporary sites. The labour force is highly mobile and their employment status subject to wide variations. The work is often inherently dangerous. Potentially lethal plant is too often operated by men with insufficient training or experience.

"All these factors make the application and control of safety measures difficult and expensive. There are many in the industry who make great efforts to tackle these risks: there are also far too many who can only be described as apathetic. The record speaks for itself.

Cost in lives

"The only possible conclusion" the Chief Inspector says, "is that special measures are required to bring home these problems to the industry. I propose to recommend that a special unit should be established to monitor the safety record of companies and, where that record is bad, tackle top management with a factual and detailed account of their performance. My inspectors will not hesitate to use their powers to force these managements to realise the cost in lives of their failure to give the same attention to safety matters as they no doubt give to their profit and loss account."

The Chief Inspector draws special attention to the danger of men being buried alive during excavation work. Although 23 men were killed in excavations in 1973, "contractors will still argue with inspectors about the need to shore excavations".

Mr Harvey reports that the effectiveness of the inspectorate must be demonstrated to those companies "which for one reason or another are not much concerned with the health and safety of their employees. Over the last few years, therefore, we have been attempting to make our prosecution efforts more effective".

In the past three years, the number of prosecutions has gone up from about 1,200 a year to nearly 1,800. This represents a 50 per cent increase in court activity.

Secondly, a large number of the more difficult cases are being taken to court: in particular, cases concerned with health problems, which involve the collection of scientific and professional evidence. This has resulted in better compliance with health regulations. One example is that whereas only three prosecutions were taken under the Asbestos Regulations of 1931 between 1931 and 1970, 26 have been taken in the last three years under the new 1969 code.

Plants closed down

Thirdly, greater use has been made of the courts' power to issue closure orders (on the complaint of an inspector) to shut down a plant totally or for such time as it takes to make necessary changes.

In 1973, 37 such orders were granted, compared with 17 in 1970. As only one-fifth of cases where action was threatened actually reached the courts, there were some 200 occasions when this procedure was used to improve bad conditions.

The Chief Inspector points out that rather less than a third of prosecutions relating to breaches of safety requirements, as in previous years, were associated with an accident. This, he says, should help to dispose of the misapprehension which has persisted in some quarters for many years that the inspectorate prosecutes only when an accident has occurred. It is important to appreciate that the bulk of the prosecution activity in this field was preventive and designed to stimulate managements to improve their organisation for securing and maintaining proper standards of health and safety. Failure to identify dangers and failure to monitor the extent to which precautions had been taken were two of the common weaknesses which exposed the occupier to risk of prosecution.

The average fines were £106 for offences relating to safety requirements and £47 for breaches of health provisions (excluding cases of failure to carry out medical examinations).

Accidents in 1973

After falling in recent years, the total number of reported industrial accidents rose in 1973 from 258,137 (1972) to 272,518, an increase of 5.6 per cent.

The number of fatal accidents also rose, from 468 to 549. On construction sites, there were 35,947 accidents, compared with 35,017 in 1972, and the number of fatal accidents went up from 190 to 230.

Mr Harvey emphasises that the total figure of notified accidents is not a reliable guide to safety performance and that the experience of a single year needs, statistically, to be treated with caution. But, he says, "the increase in the total number in 1973 is disappointing, even though predominantly due to minor injuries causing absence for less than 28 days."

"It was disquieting", he adds, "to find that fatalities had followed a similar upward movement. This daily erosion of life, though less dramatic than in a terrible explosion, warrants an equal measure of public concern."

The increase in 1973 was not entirely explained by greater numbers at risk. The death rates per 100,000 actually employed both in factories and construction went up. But the incidence of serious injuries showed a welcome movement downwards from 580 per 100,000 employed in factories in 1972 to 550 in 1973 and from 800 in 1972 to 700 in 1973 in construction.

Accident prevention

Mr Harvey reports that the first results of the work of the Accident Prevention Advisory Unit are encouraging. The unit was set up to examine by in-depth evaluation why in the same industry one firm loses very little time through accidents while another is continually beset with injuries.

The first results have shown that the difference between the two may not be dependent on the care which they lavish upon physical aspects of safety, such as guarding machinery. They tend to show "that these are matters which a firm takes in its stride if its objectives have been clearly established".

"Managements which have accepted health and safety as part of their overall responsibility and have set up machinery for carrying out their policy on a continuing basis, have virtually solved most of their problems."

"Poor accident records may be seen as a symptom of ineffective management. When a company starts to look at the effectiveness or the failures of its management organisation to cope with the problems of health and safety, it invariably gets involved with the procedures which are adopted to control the actual carrying out of the task on the factory floor. It now looks as if improved health and safety and improved efficiency may go hand in hand. Absenteeism may well be a sensitive indicator of the effectiveness of management. Accidents are a major cause of absenteeism in industry."

A chapter of the report is devoted to the work of the unit (previously called the Accident Prevention Studies Unit). It contains the outline of an effective policy for safety and health within a company. It is hoped to publish more detailed accounts of its work later on.

The unit has recently been expanded, but in order to acquire additional expertise provision is being made to attract to it a small number of people on temporary secondment from industry and universities. "I believe", says Mr Harvey "that people from outside might find the opportunity of studying a new facet of management problems rewarding, and I am sure the presence of people from outside the inspectorate will help to make our organisation that much more effective."

New working methods

In the past, the inspectorate has, besides having a cyclical system of inspection, tended to concentrate its efforts on the physical aspects, or "hardware", of health and safety, rather than to look at the more fundamental reasons for poor company performance.

This, the Chief Inspector believes, has also had its effects on industry, "which has come to think of health and safety not in terms of a co-ordinated policy to protect work people,

but almost in terms of physical contraptions which will keep the factory inspectors out of their hair".

Three alternative approaches to the cyclical inspection of premises at stated intervals have therefore been adopted.

First, cyclical inspection has been modified in favour of a more flexible and selective approach which allows the inspectorate to deploy its resources in relation to numbers employed and the level of risk, together with the known performance of management.

Secondly, inspectors have been told to take as much time as is necessary to deal with problems in depth in large, high-risk factories.

They take steps to make it clear that the inspection is not an attempt to check the physical aspects on a specific day, but can be seen to be part of a continuing dialogue designed to ensure that firms not only develop a health and safety policy, but set up an organisation capable of ensuring that this policy is implemented not just on a day when an inspector may be present, but all the time.

Thirdly, special attention is being given to the particular problems presented by multinational companies. The inspectorate is now seeking to learn how to adapt its methods to be able to make contact in these very large organisations at the level in their structure which is likely to be effective in engendering change, where this is necessary to cope with problems in the plants where hazards and risks arise.

Inspectors' reports

Some results of the new approach are shown in extracts from inspectors' reports quoted by the Chief Inspector. Mr Harvey comments that "a certain abrasiveness is apparent in much of this new kind of work." Three examples:

"The general picture is of a non-co-operative firm turning into a co-operative one in the face of a display of determination on our part. Whether this will be maintained is, of course, open to question. If we ask the firm to believe that we are seriously concerned, we have to act as if we are. In 1972-73, 23 visits were paid to five of the firm's factories, and then lengthy discussions were held with management."

"The directors were told that future visits to check matters found at this visit would be paid without warning and possibly without the inspector announcing his presence. If any serious faults found at the general inspection had not been remedied, legal proceedings would be considered. The obligation to comply with the Act was the firm's."

"This exercise resulted in a multiple information prosecution with the emphasis placed on health matters. In preparing the case, it was discovered that the managing director interviewed was the third person to hold that office in the period of time under review. Further failure to achieve an acceptable standard of compliance resulted in the managing director holding office for the group as well as the specific factory, assuming the nominal additional role of senior safety officer pending a complete review of the management organisation for health and safety."

Environmental health

The inspectorate's efforts in the field of occupational hygiene continued to increase. Mr Harvey draws particular attention to the wide range of risks involved and the increasing extent to which the inspectorate is concerned with

* Annual Report of HM Chief Inspector of Factories, 1973. Cmnd. 5708. HMSO, price £1.10 (£1.25p by post) or through booksellers.

cancer-producing materials. He claims that the inspectorate's new occupational hygiene laboratories at Cricklewood are "among the best of their kind anywhere." Mr Harvey says it is indicative of what progress has been made that in 1966 when the Industrial Hygiene Unit was first set up, the laboratory processed 1,373 samples. In 1973 the figure was 12,850.

Scientific monitoring

The Chief Inspector adds: "The whole of the inspectorate is now geared to the enforcement of the health requirements of the legislation in terms of the scientific measurement of risk and the scientific monitoring of precautions which are taken to minimise it. Industry, I am sure, welcomes these developments. Many companies already use sophisticated scientific methods to monitor these precautions. I hope that other companies will quickly follow suit. In the future it will be essential in some processes for management to be able to demonstrate beyond challenge to their workpeople that proper control is exercised and this can only be done if the monitoring methods are above reproach and the results freely discussed."

Points from the report

Flammable liquids and gases

On new regulations* for stowing and handling such liquids and gases, which came into force in June, 1973, the Chief Inspector reports: "There is clear evidence that many of the problems which have existed for some time are now receiving serious attention, and a much more acceptable standard of safety is being achieved solely as a result of the new regulations. The cost of making improvements is considerable, but in the long term the benefits of improved and safer methods of handling, together with better separation of high fire risk areas, will amply repay the money spent."

Noise

High priority is given to encouraging observance of the noise code of practice† published in 1972. Over 500 factories were selected in 1973 for special "noise visits" and follow-up visits were made to 500 others already visited in 1972.

Specialist inspectors in the Noise and Vibration Unit advise industry on the more difficult noise problems, and visit machinery manufacturers to draw attention to the need for machinery design to be improved from the noise point of view.

The Chief Inspector reports that industry has shown a great deal of interest in noise and the action necessary to protect workers from it.

Nevertheless, inspectors report that action being taken in well over half the factories visited does not measure up to what is needed. Some firms with noise problems have taken no steps at all. In others, noise reduction has been attempted, but without adequate support or real backing from management. Even where a genuine effort has been made, methods used have often proved unsuccessful because of incorrect design.

* The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquefied Petroleum Gases Regulations 1972, HMSO, price 16p (20p by post).
† Code of Practice for reducing the exposure of employed persons to Noise, HMSO, price 52½p (59½p by post).
‡ Free from HMFI Offices.

Flixborough disaster

Mr Harvey describes the explosion at Nypro (UK) Ltd. on 1 June 1974 as "almost certainly the worst industrial accident above ground this century". He says that he particularly welcomes the setting-up of a committee of experts to look into the whole question of the problems which large-scale undertakings present.

"For some time now" says Mr Harvey, "I have been drawing attention to the special problems which size in itself may create in terms of health and safety. Great economies can be achieved by the use of large process plants which may result in the storage installations designed to contain very large quantities of inflammable, explosive or toxic materials; so also the process itself may involve a very large inventory of potentially dangerous material. When something goes wrong, it is the size of the undertaking which may lead to a disaster."

The report, which is illustrated by photographs, ranges widely over the various aspects of the inspectorate's work. The work of the various voluntary safety organisations and advisory committees set up in conjunction with industry is reviewed. There are 15 appendices comprising statistics and details of the inspectorate's publications and research activities.

Lead

Following publication of the lead code of practice for health precautions‡ which is being distributed widely to the industry, both the general inspectorate and the Industrial Hygiene Unit are making a sustained effort to ensure that all factories handling lead progress towards proper control. In general, the industry's response to the code's advice has been "encouraging."

Asbestos

During 1973 there were 128 deaths connected with severe exposure to asbestos. Since this is a long-term disease, the figure reflects conditions in the past when, in the then state of knowledge, it could not be ascertained with any certainty what levels of air contamination by asbestos dust would endanger health.

As part of the continuing programme of enforcement, Inspectors paid special visits to all factories and construction sites where asbestos was known to be used. Work continues on a major long-term medical environmental survey of asbestos workers. Results of Phase 2 of the survey, covering the larger manufacturers of asbestos products, showed that over 90 per cent of the dust counts were below the very stringent standard of 2 fibres per millilitre. Very great efforts to improve control have been made by the major firms.

Proprietary Substances Information Unit

This unit has compiled an index contained details of the chemical constituents of some 10,000 proprietary materials likely to be found in use in industry. This is being added to at a rate of nearly 200 new items a month.

This is necessary because many substances are known only by their proprietary or trade names. Users frequently, and suppliers sometimes, do not know what chemicals they contain or what handling precautions may need to be taken.

New Earnings Survey, 1974

earlier publication of full results

The annual NEW EARNINGS SURVEY is now the main source of detailed information on the earnings of people employed in this country. Based on a sample of employees in both manual and non-manual occupations in all kinds of jobs, it provides information not available from other regular enquiries and is now the only source of statistics of earnings of many groups of workers.

More convenient form

In order to get the full results out more speedily and in a more convenient form, a major change has been made in the arrangements for publishing the survey for 1974.

Until this year, most results have made their first appearance by instalments in a series of articles in this GAZETTE. For example, the main results on earnings and hours were published in the following issues of the GAZETTE.

Averages, distributions and changes for collective agreements	October, 1973
Averages, distributions and changes for industries	November, 1973
Averages and distributions for regions	November, 1973
Make-up of pay for agreements, industries and regions	December, 1973
Averages, distributions and make-up of pay for occupations	January, 1974

All these results, and many others, were then brought together in a bound volume, published much later. The bound volume for the 1973 survey, for example, was published in October 1974.

By last year, owing to the growing bulk of the material, the GAZETTE articles had become so massive that it had become increasingly difficult for anyone except specialists to find the figures they wanted. And some kinds of results, such as those for particular occupations, were published much later than others.

New selection

In 1974, however, there have been only minor changes in the questionnaire and this has made it possible to process a cross-section of tables at the outset. A selection of results, ranging over all the regular topics which were previously spread over several issues of the GAZETTE between October and February, will now be ready for publication much earlier than before, in time for the November GAZETTE.

This means that everyone who wants just the key figures, whether they relate to an agreement, an industry, an occupation

or a region, will know immediately where to look. The key figures will all be in the one article in the November 1974 GAZETTE.

Six parts

The detailed results, required by specialists, will still be made available at least as quickly as before, some of them much earlier—and in a more convenient form. They will come out in a series of six separate booklets, the first of which is expected to be on sale in the second half of November, even before the publication of the summary article in the GAZETTE.

The first part will contain results for those groups of workers whose pay is affected by particular major collective agreements or by wages councils.

The second part will appear in December and the other four in the early months of 1975. These separate parts will include all the detailed results, some of which have not previously appeared until the bound volume was published several months later. They will also include the key summary results first published in the November GAZETTE, and analyses of annual entitlements to holidays with pay, which will first be published as a separate article in the December GAZETTE.

Advantages

It is hoped that these new arrangements will be widely welcomed in providing the general reader with all the key results of the survey much earlier than before, in a single article in November, and in giving the specialised reader all the same detail as before, but some of it much more quickly. As usual, the 1974 tables will give cross-references to the corresponding 1973 survey tables. A binder will be on sale from HMSO, so that those who wish to bind the six separate parts together, to provide a volume like the bound volume for the 1973 survey, can do so. After all the separate parts have been published, it will also be possible to purchase complete bound sets from HMSO for libraries and reference purposes.

The price of the separate parts will be 60p per issue. The complete survey will therefore cost £3.60 net, compared with £3.25 for the 1973 bound volume. The subscription price for the complete set of six booklets, including postage, will be £4 (binder extra).

An order form for the series appears on page 980 of this GAZETTE, or copies can be obtained from any HMSO bookshop or ordered through booksellers.

Local employment intelligence

A firm was about to build a factory on the site it owned in a country district. But it became clear, on study of information available at the local employment office, that the necessary women workers could be recruited only from those already working in the only other factory in the area. The company considered changing to another area; but this, it proved, would involve them in too heavy a loss. Further investigation, however, showed that an area a few miles away had few openings for semi-skilled women workers, and not many of the women there had jobs. Local inquiries by the firm confirmed that women who were not at the time working could be recruited there. And so the firm was able to proceed with its plans on the original site after making arrangements for a special bus service to bring women from the other district to the new factory.

This incident is typical of many reported in connection with a project of the Department of Employment for developing local labour market intelligence services.

Need for information

Obviously, very few people expect to spend more than an hour or so—most people much less—in travelling to and from work each day, and firms usually recruit the bulk of their labour force within the limits which available transport sets to this “daily-travel-to-work” area. The need for adequate information on local labour markets has therefore been increasingly recognised by national manpower planners. National or regional manpower statistics may show balances in supply and demand in certain occupations, but this has sometimes cloaked difficulties caused by imbalances in specific places; and, conversely, an imbalance shown in national figures may conceal a different situation locally. Local information is also often relevant when the Government is confronted with a policy decision with employment consequences.

But the most frequent use for local manpower information is to help meet issues arising in the localities themselves. A considerable amount of relevant local information is obtainable, and its more systematic collection and dissemination should be of particular value in encouraging and helping firms to undertake more local company manpower planning, the essential for the implementation of any manpower policy. It was this reasoning which promoted the launching in 1971 of a pilot scheme for local labour market intelligence services in nine management areas in the Department of Employment.

The scheme envisaged three kinds of innovation:

- (a) an extension of the range of information recorded in local offices;

- (b) more positive involvement of employers, for example, through more regular visits and more systematic discussion;
- (c) regular circulation of important information e.g. by the production of bulletins.

Records kept

The records to be maintained were decided after discussion in a seminar attended by the managers of the nine offices concerned and staff of the department's regional offices and then set out in guidelines. They include: background information on such things as local transport, housing, educational and training facilities; data on the industrial structure—the main industries and firms, analyses of employees by industries, occupations and age, expansions and redundancies; and data on employment activity—entry into employment of young people, proportion of women in employment, travel-to-work patterns, and figures on placings, vacancies and unemployment. For these last figures, in addition to the usual practice of counts of the registers on fixed dates, “flow records” were kept to give a more complete account of labour supply and demand, as indicated by the day-to-day applications handled in the local offices.

Special visits

Managers made a special round of visits to employers to inform them of the experiment and invite their co-operation. Experience of these and subsequent visits in the course of the experiment has suggested that employers took a considerable interest in these visits, with their clear purpose of obtaining and discussing information on changes in labour requirements. Knowing the sort of information needed and with the usual proviso that it would not be used in a way which would enable data about individual firms to be separately identified, many employers were willing to go on collecting this information and have it ready; and so, in spite of obvious difficulties, it was often possible to obtain fairly reliable information on changes for up to 12 months ahead.

The bulletins publish news items, brief articles and statistical tables on topics reflecting each manager's judgments on what would prove most interesting and useful for reference, as a guide to current decisions, and as a demonstration of the relevance and value of such data in company manpower planning. Among other subjects related to the information being collected, the bulletins have included outlines of important developments likely to affect pros-

pects in the area and appraisals of the effect on the labour market to be expected from them; advance information about skilled workers due to become available for employment as a result of a closure of an enterprise; analyses of workers registered for employment in a particular industry; and references to new and specially interesting training courses. For purposes of local comparison, national data have been given, for example, on labour turnover, absenteeism, rates of participation of women in employment, and average earnings. In some areas, the local radio has been used, as well as the bulletins, to publicise, for example, redundancies and expansions.

Evaluation

An evaluation of the operation of the pilot scheme in its second year of full functioning (1973) gave special attention to the use made by employers of the information in the records and bulletins. Employers interviewed in the course of this examination were in general interested in labour market intelligence as background material, to be used as and when required. Not surprisingly, therefore, the data are now being most actively used by new or prospective employers in an area, and by established employers in areas of noticeable expansion or contraction. Employers new to an area have tended to show special interest in information about labour supply, housing and transport. Those already established have made more inquiries on matters permitting comparisons between similar industries—labour turnover, absenteeism, wage rates etc., and on such things as incentives to encourage married women to re-enter employment and the numbers and educational level of school-leavers about to enter the labour market.

Some examples follow of ways in which employers' decisions had been facilitated by the Service in the experimental areas.

Girls or boys?

A food manufacturing company—a member of a large group—was about to embark on an expansion programme, adding an extra production line. It had been customary to employ women and girls on most of the line operations, following the practice in most of the group's factories elsewhere. Data in the local labour market intelligence bulletin led the factory manager to look more closely at the prospects of obtaining suitable women workers. The bulletin had analysed the current supply of female labour and by reference to future expected demands by other firms in the area had predicted a growing shortage of women and girls. At the same time it had shown that there was likely to be a surplus of boys and young men suitable for training for semi-skilled production jobs. On the strength of this the company manager adopted the deliberate policy of recruiting boys to fill production line jobs and reducing the intake of women. The company benefited from the better level of manning that was achieved and was able to reduce labour turnover. At the same time it contributed to a reduction in unemployment amongst young men in the local community.

Men and skills

An engineering company opening a new factory in an area where there were good reserves of unskilled labour, had originally planned an assembly operation requiring only a small proportion of craftsmen. A change in policy by the company head office made it necessary to consider the introduction of production work requiring fairly large numbers of welders and platers. Information provided by the local labour market intelligence service showed that demands forecast by other firms in the travel-to-work area would result in a shortage of skilled welders and platers. Early discussions with a local skill centre show that unskilled men could be trained to an intermediate level of skill at a rate which would match intake requirements during the build-up period. This led the company to decide on production methods which would reduce the level of skill in welding and plating. This new development is now progressing well and has opportunities for further expansion which will require further assessment of future labour supply.

Elder women

A firm was proposing to introduce shift working offering advantageous rates of pay for semi-skilled work. It had to be informed that most men on the unemployment register were either relatively young or in their late fifties, and that a man-by-man analysis had recently shown that almost all the former group had proved virtually unemployable in factories. What they liked was short spells of outdoor work, usually in building. The statistics also showed that the proportion of middle-aged women active in employment was low by comparison with the national figures, so that there should be recruitment possibilities amongst them, especially with flexible working hours, on which the area manager arranged for discussions with one of the department's labour advisers. As a result, the firm planned its working hours and successfully slanted its recruitment drive to attract and use workers of the older age-groups.

Labour shortage

The information collected in one area showed that, in spite of some unemployment and expected future redundancies, workers in certain skilled occupations could not be found, that it would be difficult to find displaced workers who were likely to be able to be retrained in a reasonable time for these occupations, and that it was unlikely that trained workers from other areas could be housed satisfactorily. As a result, two firms, at different times, decided not to set up plants in this area.

Training needed

In one of the areas where the pilot scheme operated, there were several very large clothing firms. In the course of his round of visits to these, the area employment office manager discovered that almost all of them had accepted greatly increased orders, which would require the employment of extra machinists. Each firm's requirements, in fact, were relatively modest, and, on their own, might have been

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expected to be easily met, so that none of the firms was expecting any difficulty. But the total picture was that a substantial shortage was inevitable. When this was discussed, and the employers realised what was to be expected, their opinion was that they could train the extra workers themselves, provided that they could be sure that the women recruited were suitable for the work, and, particularly, that they would not be worried by the speed of the high-power sewing machines they were to use—a major cause of trainee wastage in the past. As a result, a series of 14 four-week courses was arranged at a local college, with the limited objectives of familiarising women and girls with the sort of machine they would work with, and identifying those who lacked the necessary flair. Sufficient workers joined the labour force to meet all the firms' needs.

Changing jobs

A firm manufacturing a wide range of toiletry and pharmaceutical preparations, in some 200 different packs, needed to expand its production considerably to meet greatly increased orders, but could not accommodate this expansion in its existing plant near London. So it was investigating a number of possible sites for a new factory. From an early stage in the firm's inquiries, the district manager in one of the experimental areas was able to supply them with all the relevant labour market data required. For example, he provided specific information on current local wage levels in a variety of occupations. He was able to show that there would be plenty of men available suitable for training in all the jobs for which men would be needed. He had to point out that there was a general scarcity of women factory workers in the area, but was able to offer the judgment that the project would provide jobs of such special interest and variety that sufficient suitable applicants would be attracted. Moreover, although local figures showed no unemployment among clerical workers, many such workers registered to seek a change of job, and this suggested that clerks, too, should be readily available. The manager also explained schemes for financial assistance to workers on transfer and during training, and discussed transport facilities relevant to the probable site. This information decided the firm to build its factory in this area. It recruited a nucleus of workers in advance, brought them for training to the parent plant and arranged for the provision of a special bus service to the new site. Within a few months of opening, the factory was operating with a full and stable labour force and a waiting list of applicants, and was planning a substantial expansion.

It was also reported that local authorities have been making substantial use of the information as an aid to policy-making on such matters as housing, transport and other services, and in considering planning applications.

Pilot scheme results

The experience of the pilot scheme has indicated the breadth of information which may be needed in successful local company manpower planning; and also, sometimes, the depth, since the solutions of some problems may lie in

such things as job re-structuring, where the key is the "micro-analysis" of the tasks which have to be performed as much as the number of posts to be filled or the sources where workers can be found to fill them. There has been ample demonstration of the value of correct and timely information to firms, employees and society generally in helping to reduce costs, raise production and increase employment. Several of the examples quoted in this article have shown the role of local manpower information in helping firms to make their plans with adequate regard to what is likely to take place in related areas—and to see the need to make plans in this way. One of the main results of the experiment, according to managers taking part, has been the growing awareness of local industrial management of how much they stand to gain by looking more closely at their manpower problems. As one district manager said, "We have helped them to see things in a new way; they are asking a new kind of question."

Extending the service

The 1973 evaluation concluded that the benefits revealed in the working of the pilot scheme were sufficiently encouraging to justify extending the service progressively to all parts of the country. As a start, it was extended to a small number of areas, in the majority of which job centres had recently been opened or were shortly to become operational. The pace and direction of future developments are now under consideration by the Manpower Services Commission, which has taken over responsibility for the training and employment services and for advising the Secretary of State on questions of manpower and manpower intelligence generally.

It must be emphasised that neither the collection nor the use of local labour market information constitutes an innovation in principle in the department's functions. It has long been the practice of employers to consult the department's local managers about labour supply. Where such inquiries have been frequent, many managers have anticipated them by constructing files of various kinds of data, beyond the statistics required in their day-to-day work, on matters which were likely to prove useful. The intention of the pilot scheme was to discover in what ways the collection and dissemination of such information could be most usefully and economically broadened and made more systematic. Much information of value to employers is available for all local areas on request.

Advice for employers

The Department of Employment, in consultation with the Employment Service Agency and the Training Services Agency, the MSC's executive areas, will be glad to advise employers who are thinking of moving to new locations and would like information on employment matters. Any such employer should contact the department's regional offices (addresses and telephone numbers may be found in telephone directories or obtained from local employment offices). Inquiries calling for information about more than one region should be addressed to the department's headquarters, EP(M) A2, 26 King Street, SW1.

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Manpower forecasting for the engineering industry

The Engineering Industry Training Board (EITB) has the statutory duty of providing for more effective training of employees at all levels in industries employing nearly 3½ million people. From its earliest days it has recognised that an effective training policy must take account not only of the content and methods of training but also of the numbers needed to be trained in each occupation.

Most decisions about the volume of training effort are taken by individual firms. But even where a firm has forecast its future demand for and supply of trained labour quite well, it may not find it economic to meet the whole of an expected shortage through training. However from an industry-wide or national point of view the sum of many rational decisions by firms may not amount to an optimal policy. Industry-wide forecasts of the supply of and demand for labour in particular occupations are needed so that the board can take action to correct these imbalances, for example, by itself providing or stimulating training in occupations in which shortages are expected. Moreover, these aggregate supply and demand forecasts, based on the most likely development of the economy, are a valuable background to companies' own manpower planning.

Different sectors

The EITB covers a number of different sectors with quite marked variations in occupational structure and all subject to continual changes as a result of social, economic and technical developments. Forecasting occupational needs and the movements of workers into and out of particular occupations or sectors is no easy task, nor one for which existing methods could be sure to be adequate. To meet this challenge the EITB have, since 1970, supported a manpower planning unit in the Centre for Industrial Economic and Business Research at the University of Warwick. Following a one year pilot study, the unit was set up for a period of five years. Its brief was to undertake research into manpower forecasting for all occupations over the whole range of the engineering industry. Detailed papers on its work, much of which is highly technical, were presented to a conference of experts in the summer of 1973.* The board has now published a paper† describing the background to the unit's work and some of its earlier results in a more accessible form for a wider audience. This article outlines some of the main features of that paper.

Occupational forecasting

Employment of labour of a particular skill is the total, taken over the branches of engineering, of the employment of that skill in each branch. This is what must be forecast if recruitment and training are to be rationally based in the interests of both employee and employer. Forecasts of "manpower requirements" have typically been derived from three components: the output, labour productivity and occupational structure of the different sectors. A major part of the occasional paper analyses the past

changes in these three components for the engineering industry. Such an exercise is designed to show the relative importance of the different factors in contributing to the changes in the aggregate occupational mix of the industry and to highlight the difficulties likely to be faced in forecasting the future occupational structure of engineering. Because of the very different rates of growth in output and employment in the various parts of engineering and their differing occupational structures, forecasts based on aggregate data for all sectors covered by the Board or even for each of the five industry orders‡ for which it is responsible are likely to be less accurate than forecasts obtained by using a greater degree of industrial dis-aggregation. It would have been possible for the unit to use a 33-fold classification of the engineering industry—in terms of the appropriate minimum list headings of the standard industrial classification; but they found that a 15-fold breakdown was sufficiently detailed.

Output and productivity

Data relating to the period 1956–72 for the five major parts of engineering, and for the period since 1963 for the fifteen sectors mentioned above, have been analysed. Some of the main findings are outlined below. In engineering as a whole, output increased at a compound rate of three per cent a year over the 16-year period 1956–72. The increases, in particular industry orders, ranged from a little more than 10 per cent in "other metal goods" to an almost threefold increase in electrical engineering; even within the same major grouping, over the recent seven year period, there has been an increase of over 80 per cent in electronics, as against 20 per cent in electrical machinery.

Past trends in output may not, of course, continue in future. The unit has not thus far concerned itself specifically with forecasting future changes in output. Instead, it is relying for its estimates on research work undertaken elsewhere, for instance, in the Department of Applied Economics at Cambridge. Given that the manpower forecasts may well be highly sensitive to the accuracy of the output forecasts, the unit is producing conditional estimates of manpower requirements based on a variety of output assumptions.

The rate of growth of labour productivity has varied not only between sectors, ranging over the period 1964 to 1971, from 50 per cent in electronics to under five per cent in machine tools, but also over time. For example, in vehicles productivity increased by five per cent a year in the period before 1965 and by only one per cent a year in the post-1965 period. Such "structural" changes were considered extremely difficult to allow for in any models. In general, however, the unit's analysis indicated

* The conference papers have been edited by J. S. Wabe and published by Saxon House, Farnborough under the title *Problems in Manpower Forecasting*.
† Wabe, J. S., Bosworth, D. L., Evans, G. J., Lindley, R. M. and Roberts, C. J., *Manpower Forecasting for the Engineering Industry*, Occasional Paper No. 4, EITB, Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts., WD1 1LB.
‡ Defined as the Standard Industrial Classification Orders "Mechanical Engineering, Instruments, Electrical Engineering, Vehicles, Other Metal Goods".

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that the sectors with the greatest growth in output tended to be those with the greatest rates of productivity improvement.

Statistical relationships between the rate of growth in output and in labour productivity in the past can be used to estimate the likely rate of growth of the workforce for a given rate of growth in output, but they need to be applied with caution.

Occupational structure

As is mentioned above, the occupational structure of the different engineering sectors varies considerably. For example, craftsmen's share of the labour force in 1964 (when reliable occupational data first became available) ranged from 46 per cent in machine tools to about 12½ per cent in wires and cables; semi-skilled workers accounted for more than a third of the labour force in electronics, wires and cables, electrical goods and motor vehicles but well under a fifth in much of mechanical engineering. Interesting implications for manpower requirements arise because craftsmen are concentrated in the parts of engineering which have been experiencing a poor growth performance, while the semi-skilled workers are relatively more important in sectors which have been growing rapidly.

Major changes

Major changes have been taking place in the occupational structure of the industry, with employment growing in the white-collar and semi-skilled categories and declining for craftsmen and other manual workers. Over the period 1964-71 some 215,000 jobs were lost while 255,000 new jobs were created; a net change of over 470,000. The unit has assessed the error which would have occurred if, in 1964, accurate estimates of output and productivity changes during the period to 1971, and therefore of total employment, had been made but if it had been assumed that the occupational structure would remain unchanged. The sum of the absolute differences between the observed and the predicted number in each occupation was 440,000. Such an error indicates that the overall change in the occupational structure of engineering is only marginally due to the different output and employment growth rates in the various sectors and that the major cause of the change is the variation in the occupational structure of the sectors.

Scientists and technologists

The unit examined both general and sectorial shifts between 1964 and 1971 in the relative proportions employed in 26 occupations or occupational groups. All sectors show increases in the relative proportions of managerial and supervisory staff and a decline in that of draughtsmen, craftsmen (except in the electrical trades) and labourers, although of substantial variation in magnitude from sector to sector. The change in the proportion of scientists and technologists ranges from an increase of almost two and a half times over the 1964 proportion in aircraft to a decrease of over 40 per cent in machinery, and that of electrical tradesmen from an almost threefold increase in industrial plant and over two and a half times in machine tools to a decrease of over half in "other metal goods".

Labour hoarding

A particular problem the unit has had to encounter is that the observed figures of employment may not be an accurate measure of the true demand, either because labour shortages prevent firms from filling vacancies or because labour is being under-utilised or "hoarded". The unit has attempted to measure the level of labour hoarding by looking at the highest levels of productivity which different branches of engineering have achieved in the past ten years and at trends in productivity growth and then combining these two features to estimate the amount of "slack" labour that has been carried. This was done for total workers and direct workers in each sector, the latter being divided into craftsmen, semi-skilled and other manual workers.

Shake-out

There seemed to be rather less hoarding in the period 1967-71 than in the previous three years. This tends to confirm the view that there was a "shake-out" in the latter period, but it is difficult to tell whether this was partly a result of the sustained lower rate of output growth following 1966. Even during the period 1967-71, on this measure, about ten per cent of direct workers appeared to be under-used, the percentages for particular sectors ranging from a little over seven to around 13. Craftsmen, as perhaps might be expected, and semi-skilled workers appeared to be more often under-used than unskilled workers.

The unit and the board recognise that this assessment of labour hoarding is contentious. The paper also acknowledges that while in principle labour hoarding represents a waste of productive capacity, there may be very good reasons in practice for an employer to make sure of the workers he needs; sectors which had faced major upward changes in output in any one year between 1958 and 1963 were more prone to "hoard" labour in the 1964-71 period and others less.

Labour supply

Between 1964 and 1971 male unemployment in engineering increased by 60,000 while at the same time male employment in the industry also increased (by 50,000). This apparent conflict of both employment and unemployment rising at the same time is resolved when it is remembered that for males the level of manual employment declined by 68,000, while non-manual employment increased by 118,000 over these seven years. Such aggregate changes are seen as indicating that workers in the craft, semi-skilled and other manual categories were losing their jobs and becoming unemployed while different workers were being attracted to the non-manual jobs in the industry. Dynamic changes of this sort highlight the importance of considering labour mobility in manpower forecasting and in the identification of training needs. It is important to know the relative attractiveness that working in engineering has to employees in other sectors and to those leaving education. Similarly there is a need to assess the likely losses of manpower from engineering to other sectors.

The unit is developing a model which aggregates all types of labour moving between industries and entering and leaving the

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labour force, and is also working on data about specific flows to particular skills. One problem here is that while such flows are influenced by—and therefore may indicate trends in—supply, they are also affected by demand, so making it difficult to isolate trends in supply.

To elucidate this, the unit has undertaken special studies on, for example, the flow of school leavers into apprenticeships. In this, two extreme hypotheses were followed up—one that supply decided the flow, with observed recruitment related to earnings and risks of unemployment in engineering compared with the rest of the economy, and to the effects of demographic and educational trends upon the total supply of school-leavers; the other that demand was decisive, relating recruitment to output or capital investment, to hourly earnings of apprentices as compared with those of craftsmen and to the absolute level of unemployment amongst engineering tradesmen in the whole economy. Over a period of 20 years the supply model was found to explain 70 per cent of the variation in recruitment, but the demand model 90 per cent. This suggests that neither hypothesis

can be entirely ignored, and that a more complex model is called for. But whichever of the two models is applied, changes in recruitment appear to be significantly associated with movements in relative wages.

Theoretical developments

The paper ends with two short chapters outlining theoretical developments within the unit; one is concerned with the modelling of employment growth and the other with a model to explain changes in the occupational structure. This work is continuing, as it is only when a satisfactory theoretical model has been successfully developed that confident predictions can be made of changes in total employment and occupational structure. Other research going on within the unit is concerned with a greater understanding of the phenomenon of labour hoarding and further development of the work on labour mobility and the supply of labour.

The Manpower Society

The planning of the resource of manpower is an integral part of management of any organisation. A systematic approach to manpower questions is also essential to ensure that all decisions concerning manpower, taken by line managers and personnel specialists, are co-ordinated into a coherent whole and consistent with corporate objectives.

The Manpower Society began its life in 1967 as the manpower planning study group of the Operational Research Society. In some organisations there was already a great deal of attention being paid to manpower planning and the development of appropriate techniques. Many more organisations were realising that they ought to be giving attention to their manpower resources. Although at this time the study group spent much time on statistical techniques, it was clear from the start that they were concerned with more than this—with a systematic approach to most, if not all, of manpower management. And many members were personnel managers.

It was natural, therefore, when the group grew in 1970 to such a size that it needed independent status, that the Institute of Personnel Management should have joined with the OR Society in sponsoring the Manpower Society. The Society aims to provide a forum where the personnel professional, the OR specialist and others can pool their experience on manpower questions.

Under the presidency of Sir William Armstrong, then Head of the Home Civil Service, the Society developed its activities and has continued to do so with Lord Fulton as president. It now has some 500 members, from industrial, commercial, academic and governmental life, and is run by an elected council. It holds monthly meetings in London and has regional groups in Scotland, the North and the Midlands, who also hold meetings. Annual conferences are held and, in alternate years, these are in conjunction with the French manpower planning group (a part of

AFCEP). A basic manpower planning course is run from time to time for new members. The society co-operates with many other bodies in mounting seminars and courses: as well as the IPM, this has included the British Institute of Management, the Society for Long Range Planning and Management Centre Europe. Close contact is maintained with the Institute of Manpower Studies.

Working groups are set up from time to time, either on a long-term basis or to deal with a specific topical matter. For example, a group on manpower costs published a number of articles, after meetings over several years, and another group produced a short paper on the proposals for the Manpower Services Commission when they were before Parliament. A rather special group was a joint study with the Department of Employment which concentrated on ways of improving manpower information. The final report was summarised in the April 1974 issue of this GAZETTE and is about to be published in full by the Manpower Society. These last two papers have led to discussions with the Manpower Services Commission, which it is hoped to continue from time to time.

It is planned that meetings in the 1974/5 session will cover such subjects as management jobs, the manpower problems of North Sea oil, manpower planning in local government, human resource accounting, the future effects of growing white collar unionism and a case study on the use of OR techniques in manpower forecasting.

Details of membership of the Society and copies of the DE/Manpower Society report (to be published shortly), *Improving Manpower Information*, can be obtained from **J. W. Sterne, Administration and Development Manager, The Manpower Society, 1A Berners Street, London W1 (Tel: 01-636 2429).**

Task analysis: two examples

The advantages of systematically identifying, describing and analysing the "tasks" which make up a given job are widely recognised in the field of training. An understanding of the objective of each constituent operation in the job, of the most efficient means of achieving it and therefore of the mental and physical skills that are needed, enables firms to identify training priorities, for example, on the basis of the probability and cost of error in each operation and the experience and other characteristics of the workers available.

Better information about what people do in jobs also increases the effectiveness of other personnel practices, for example, selection procedures, and enables manpower planners to make a more exact and sensitive assessment of the resources needed to achieve the organisation's objectives and of those that are available.

Job titles

The statistics used by manpower planners are normally based on occupational or job titles. But different firms may use different titles for the same job, or the same title for different jobs. Looking beneath the job or occupational title to the tasks actually performed reduces ambiguities in the meaning of the title and makes it possible to identify jobs which are essentially the same, regardless of nomenclature. Task analysis also, for example, enables employers to find out whether applicants for jobs, or people available for transfer within the organisation, classified under different occupational titles are already experienced in some or all of the operations needed to be performed. In this way manpower resources may be identified that would not have been apparent from the job or occupational titles alone, and the training and other costs of overcoming apparent shortages minimised.

Scarce specialists

Systematic job analysis is largely done at present by trained specialists. But such specialists are relatively scarce and much time is needed to analyse all the operations involved in a single job. In a survey of job analysis practice in nearly 700 American companies, 62 per cent of companies said it typically took five hours or more to analyse a salaried job and 51 per cent gave a similar estimate for manual jobs. Shortages of skilled analysts may therefore limit the amount of task analysis that organisations feel able to undertake, or the thoroughness with which it is carried out, and therefore its value as an aid to training, manpower planning and other personnel techniques.

The Royal Navy and the Air Transport and Travel Industry Training Board are developing approaches to task analysis which reduce the need for specialist job analysts. The methods they have adopted differ in some respects, though both are based on work in this area that is being carried out in the United States.

But there are some important common features. These include:

- the identification, and precise description, using a standard terminology, of all the tasks carried out by workers in a given area, for example, naval personnel employed on telecommunications work or air transport staff employed on traffic duties;
- asking individual workers to complete questionnaires indicating which of these tasks they perform;
- the use of computers to compare jobs with one another according to the tasks identified in them.

Air transport research

The air transport and travel ITB's occupational studies programme, which is described more fully in an article in the March 1974 issue of the board's training research bulletin, will extend over several years and is still in its early stages. But usable results should be available fairly quickly from parts of the project.

The first phase of the research was a survey to determine what air transport companies do about job analysis; that is, which jobs have been analysed, the methods used, how long it takes, who does it, what the form and content and uses of job descriptions are. This gave the board's staff an opportunity to discuss with companies the problems they encountered in analysing jobs and the possibilities for overcoming them.

The second phase is designed to establish the foundations for a standardised approach to describing the task content of jobs. An attempt is being made to identify and describe all tasks performed in each of two chosen areas of work, regardless of the jobs to which they belong. These areas of work might be the traffic function and the engineering function in general aviation. In this phase it is hoped to define terms, in particular the "activity verbs" (e.g. "presses", "lifts", "carries"), which are used in task analysis to express what a worker does when performing a given task and to formulate guidelines on the optimum depth of detail for analysis. The main outcome of this phase will be the production of "task banks"—sets of cards with each one carrying one of the standard task definitions. These will be made available to all companies in the industry, with supplements as additional task data become available.

Job inventories

In the third phase a series of "job inventories" will be constructed from the task banks, each listing all the tasks applicable in a given area and asking each person who works in one of those areas to tick off the tasks he performs in his job. Analyses of these job inventories will provide information on the task content of jobs, the numbers of people performing any particular task, the range of jobs in which a particular task is performed, and so on. Existing computer programmes can identify "clusters" of jobs with a similar task content, as a means of more precise definition

and structuring of occupational categories for the assembling of manpower data. Companies in the industry will be able to adapt the basic inventories to include data which are of special interest to them—for example, the frequency of performance, difficulty and importance of tasks. The board will provide a computer processing service to companies where they need it. By this stage it is hoped that routine procedures will be so developed that fresh work areas can be analysed relatively quickly.

The main aim of the fourth phase will be to test approaches to describing jobs in alternative terms which will make it possible to identify the broader underlying similarities between jobs. Three possible approaches to defining jobs in terms of the human aptitudes, interests, and other attributes needed to perform them will be tested with a view to establishing guidelines which will improve the matching of people and jobs and therefore the industry's efficiency.

Naval research

The Royal Navy's manpower utilisation unit, situated in HMS Vernon, Portsmouth, has been involved in task analysis since 1970. During this period it has built up a series of computer programmes which can handle 1,500 cases with a 2,000 data element questionnaire and present this job data in a variety of forms. This capability has now been enhanced by the addition of the comprehensive occupational data analysis programme (CODAP), received from the United States Armed Forces, which increases the capacity for analysis to 20,000 respondents and 3,000 data elements.

Information can be processed and presented in a form that suits all types of analysis. Samples of the population can be chosen from any selection of background factors on which information has been supplied by naval personnel completing the questionnaires and job descriptions provided for such samples. The job descriptions for up to 14 samples can be summarised to provide comparisons of work content or, if need be, identify particular ways in which the jobs differ.

Converting the time spent in the performance of each task into a percentage of total working time makes it possible to calculate the manpower requirements of any given work area, type of equipment or technique. Therefore when the pattern of tasks

within a job changes, the manpower requirements can be calculated without any guesswork.

Computerised techniques can be used to compare the total work content of up to 2,000 jobs or employees, measure the overlap between them, gather similar jobs and groups of jobs together and display this similarity pattern in a tree-form print-out. This technique allows an overview of the work pattern of the population to show if the most logical groupings are being used and identify anomalies in employment and training.

Job re-engineering

Job re-engineering can be simplified by building the hypothetical job in terms of task and time and then comparing it with all existing job patterns so as to select the most similar. The differences can then be identified and the training and manpower costs measured. Similarly, the effectiveness of training can be judged by comparing the man as trained with the requirements of the job.

The analysis can be extended beyond the technical work content of the job to include questions on job satisfaction and social conditions. This allows some of the "hygiene" and motivation factors of the work situation to be recognised. These can be displayed on the computer print-out in simple form by summarising the responses of naval personnel to options presented in the questionnaires, or used as an input for more sophisticated statistical techniques. These statistical programmes can also be used in the training environment to measure difficulty factors, display training options and the like.

Early stages

The Royal Navy is in the early stages of its investigation into CODAP and its full potential has still to be revealed. This will only come as confidence in the system and experience in its application grow. If it produces the results expected of it, CODAP could well have applications well beyond the Navy.

While there are limits to the extent to which, for example, a set of inventories constructed for work in one industry would be applicable in other industries with very different types of job, techniques such as those discussed in this article can be useful for analysing jobs in related work areas in different industries, and in principle they are universally applicable.

Average weekly earnings by quarters

Type of job	April-June 1973	July-Sept 1973	Oct-Dec 1973	Jan-March 1974	Annual average
	£	£	£	£	£
Men:					
General farm workers	25.95	27.40	25.73	27.49	26.64
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	32.25	33.65	32.09	34.82	33.21
Dairy cowmen	33.62	35.83	34.14	38.94	35.63
Other stockmen	28.93	30.26	28.55	32.11	29.96
Tractor drivers	28.07	30.80	27.30	29.53	28.92
Horticultural workers	26.79	26.92	25.88	29.09	27.17
Other farm workers	29.21	30.24	31.14	33.09	30.92
All employed men	28.12	29.82	27.84	30.41	29.05
Youths	18.49	19.26	18.78	20.24	19.20
Women and girls	18.06	19.08	19.00	21.00	19.28

Average weekly total hours by quarters

Type of job	April-June 1973	July-Sept 1973	Oct-Dec 1973	Jan-March 1974	Annual average
Men:					
General farm workers	46.2	48.4	45.7	43.5	46.0
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	46.0	48.0	44.5	43.1	45.4
Dairy cowmen	52.7	54.1	52.4	52.1	52.8
Other stockmen	47.9	48.9	46.3	45.9	47.3
Tractor drivers	47.5	51.6	46.1	43.7	47.3
Horticultural workers	45.8	45.7	43.5	42.2	44.3
Other farm workers	45.8	47.7	45.4	44.5	45.9
All employed men	47.2	49.5	46.2	44.5	46.8
Youths	46.2	47.3	45.0	43.6	45.6
Women and girls	43.8	44.8	42.3	40.5	42.8

Average basic hours and overtime—year ended March 31, 1974

Type of job	Basic hours	Contract overtime	Non-contractual overtime	Total hours
Men:				
General farm workers	40.8	1.8	3.3	46.0
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	41.2	1.4	2.7	45.4
Dairy cowmen	41.6	8.5	2.7	52.8
Other stockmen	41.6	2.1	3.6	47.3
Tractor drivers	41.0	0.7	5.6	47.3
Horticultural workers	40.4	0.6	3.4	44.3
Other farm workers	40.7	0.5	4.6	45.9
All employed men	41.0	2.0	3.8	46.8
Youths	40.7	1.5	3.3	45.6
Women and girls	39.9	1.3	1.6	42.8

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

Payments-in-kind (men)—year ended March 31, 1974

Type of payment-in-kind	Percentage of workers receiving	Average weekly value	
		Per worker receiving	All workers
		£	£
England and Wales:			
Board and/or lodging	4.1	2.90	0.12
House	52.5	0.50	0.26
Milk	17.9	0.39	0.07
Scotland:			
Board and/or lodging	4.2	5.33	0.22
House	74.5	0.98	0.73
Milk	45.3	0.76	0.34

Earnings of manual workers, by occupation, in the engineering, shipbuilding and chemical industries: June 1974

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 1974 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 enquiry under the Statistics of Trade Act 1947. Such enquiries 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 enquiry about 2,150 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 1974, 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 enquiry was the list of addresses relating to the regular (October) enquiries held by the department into the earnings and hours of manual workers. Enquiry 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 1,810 forms were returned which were suitable for processing.

Table 1

	Number of returns received suitable for tabulation	Number of adult males included on returns tabulated
Engineering		
Firms with 500 or more employees	632	560,000
Firms with 100-499 employees	762	109,990
Firms with 25-99 employees	182	7,780
Shipbuilding and ship repairing		
Firms with 500 or more employees	29	55,210
Firms with 100-499 employees	31	5,670
Firms with 25-99 employees	4	190
Chemical manufacture		
Firms with 500 or more employees	59	34,320
Firms with 100-499 employees	92	11,240
Firms with 25-99 employees	21	800

The results of the enquiry are based on returns which are representative of about 858,000 adult male workers in engineering industries, 68,500 in shipbuilding and ship repairing and 65,000 in chemical manufacture, who were at work during the whole or part of the pay-week which included June 5, in establishments with 25 or more employees. These numbers are equivalent to about four-fifths of all adult male workers in the occupations concerned in all establishments in each of the industries covered.

Figures are given for average weekly earnings and for average hourly earnings. They include details for skilled and semi-skilled men 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 enquiries in the estimates for individual occupations in a particular industry group, as each enquiry related only to a specific pay-week in the month concerned, and the enquiries 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

Adult males—Historically the term has been regarded as men aged 21 years and over. As the adult rate is now paid at age 20 years in

the engineering and metal-using industries, in the shipbuilding and ship repairing industry and in parts of the chemical industry, information was obtained in respect of males in receipt of the appropriate adult rate.

Weekly earnings—All earnings figures in this article represent the actual earnings in the week specified, including bonuses, before any deductions were made for income tax, workers' insurance contributions, etc. Included in the averages are the proportionate weekly amounts of non-contractual gifts and bonuses paid otherwise than weekly, for example, those paid yearly, half-yearly or monthly; where the amount of the current bonus is not known, the amount paid for the previous bonus period has been used for the calculation.

Weekly hours—The figures quoted relate to the total number of hours actually worked in the week, including overtime but excluding recognised intervals for meals, etc. They exclude all time lost from any cause but include any periods during which workpeople, although not working, were available for work and for which a guaranteed wage was payable to them.

Overtime premium—These figures relate to money paid for the premium element of overtime only, for example, if a man whose time rate is 60p per hour and who is paid time-and-one-third for overtime works eight hours overtime, his premium is 20p per hour (a third of 60p) and total overtime premium paid is £1.60. Shift allowances and premium payments for normal week-end work for shift workers on continuous shift systems are not included in overtime premium. In shipbuilding and ship repairing Sunday allowances over and above normal payments for Sunday hours are included in overtime premium. In chemical manufacture overtime premium has been calculated by the department from the information supplied by employers.

Timeworkers and payment-by-result workers—Under "timework" are included both workers paid at time rates only, and those paid at time rates with additional payments based on good time-keeping, merit-rating, profit-sharing and co-partnership schemes: in the engineering industries and chemical manufacture, lieu workers, in other words, workers receiving compensatory payments in lieu of payment by results are also included under "timework". Under "payment-by-result" are included workers paid under piece-work arrangements, output bonus schemes or any payment schemes which vary according to the output of individuals, groups or departments: contract and lieu workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing are also included under "payment-by-result". Workers employed during the specified pay-week on both timework and on payment by result are included in the "payment-by-result" section.

Skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers—Under "skilled workers" are included workers who have served an apprenticeship or received equivalent training. Under "labourers" are included those men doing unskilled labouring work (in chemical manufacture craftsmen's labourers are included among general labourers). "Semi-skilled workers" comprise all other workers who are engaged on work which cannot be regarded as purely unskilled labouring work and for which in consequence, rates in excess of the labourer's rate are paid.

Overtime—Where hours in excess of the normal working week in the industry are paid for at flat-rate no overtime premium results. These hours have, therefore, not been treated as overtime hours.

Also, where the normal practice of rounding entries to the nearest pound on an individual return results in no overtime premium, the corresponding overtime hours entry on the form has been ignored.

Industries covered by the enquiries (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."

Table 2 Summary by skill for Great Britain

	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings			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		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				
ALL ENGINEERING INDUSTRIES COVERED*													
Timeworkers†	£	£			p	p							
Skilled	47.66	45.28	44.0	5.4	108.25	102.85							
Semi-skilled	44.41	41.97	43.5	5.6	102.17	96.57							
Labourers	36.02	33.89	45.0	6.4	80.09	75.36							
All timeworkers	45.25	42.86	43.9	5.6	103.17	97.75							
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	48.17	46.67	42.5	3.8	113.28	109.76							
Semi-skilled	42.81	41.38	42.6	4.1	100.51	97.13							
Labourers	36.64	34.96	43.8	5.3	83.68	79.83							
All P-B-R workers	45.21	43.74	42.6	4.0	106.13	102.67							
All workers													
Skilled	47.88	45.89	43.4	4.7	110.36	105.75							
Semi-skilled	43.71	41.71	43.1	5.0	101.45	96.81							
Labourers	36.15	34.13	44.7	6.1	80.86	76.32							
All workers covered	45.23	43.22	43.3	4.9	104.39	99.76							
SHIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING*													
Timeworkers†	£	£			p	p							
Skilled	49.32	46.10	43.8	6.0	112.53	105.17							
Semi-skilled	41.97	38.40	45.4	8.2	92.51	84.62							
Labourers	41.34	37.00	47.0	9.4	88.06	78.80							
All P-B-R workers	46.77	43.34	44.5	6.9	105.03	97.32							
All workers													
Skilled	48.72	45.50	44.1	6.2	110.48	103.16							
Semi-skilled	40.95	37.45	45.6	8.4	89.86	82.17							
Labourers	40.97	36.61	47.0	9.3	87.21	77.92							
All workers covered	45.89	42.47	44.8	7.1	102.45	94.80							
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE*													
Timeworkers†													
General workers	45.79	45.28	43.7	4.6	104.78	103.59							
Craftsmen	48.88	47.82	43.6	4.8	112.00	109.58							
All timeworkers	46.58	45.92	43.7	4.6	106.62	105.11							
P-B-R workers													
General workers	44.07	43.17	44.4	5.0	99.26	97.23							
Craftsmen	46.10	44.75	42.5	4.6	108.38	105.18							
All P-B-R workers	44.53	43.53	44.0	4.9	101.27	99.00							
All workers													
General workers	45.49	44.90	43.8	4.7	103.78	102.45							
Craftsmen	48.44	47.34	43.5	4.8	111.45	108.90							
All workers covered	46.23	45.52	43.7	4.7	105.68	104.05							

*†† See footnotes below.

Table 3 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			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		including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium				
Mechanical engineering													
Timeworkers†	£	£			p	p							
Skilled	45.41	42.79	44.9	6.0	101.18	95.35							
Semi-skilled	39.00	36.56	45.1	6.5	86.56	81.13							
Labourers	34.72	32.60	45.0	6.3	77.21	72.51							
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	46.86	45.07	43.3	4.5	108.32	104.16							
Semi-skilled	42.29	40.52	43.5	4.9	97.32	93.23							
Labourers	36.82	34.96	44.5	5.8	82.80	78.61							
Electrical engineering													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	44.17	42.17	43.5	4.9	101.47	96.85							
Semi-skilled	38.14	36.46	42.8	4.6	89.06	85.12							
Labourers	33.28	31.49	44.5	5.8	74.87	70.84							
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	46.33	44.71	42.9	4.1	108.06	104.29							
Semi-skilled	40.34	38.89	42.4	3.9	95.14	91.73							
Labourers	34.05	32.35	43.2	4.9	78.86	74.92							
Motor vehicle manufacturing													
Timeworkers†	£	£			p	p							
Skilled	54.50	52.15	43.4	4.8	125.43	120.05							
Semi-skilled	50.34	47.64	42.6	5.4	118.28	111.97							
Labourers	42.32	39.93	45.0	6.6	94.14	88.83							
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	51.90	51.14	41.2	2.2	125.91	124.07							
Semi-skilled	46.38	45.54	41.1	2.7	112.75	110.72							
Labourers	36.87	35.96	42.1	3.4	87.57	85.42							
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing													
Timeworkers†													
Skilled	47.75	45.67	42.4	4.4	112.51	107.60							
Semi-skilled	39.25	37.00	43.7	5.7	89.79	84.64							
Labourers	34.78	32.67	44.5	6.3	78.16	73.41							
P-B-R workers													
Skilled	47.40	45.92	41.8	3.6	113.44	109.88							
Semi-skilled	41.01	39.47	42.3	4.4	96.89	93.25							
Labourers	33.59	32.22	42.4	4.7	79.28	76.06							

* 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 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

JUNE 1974

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) 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	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	
All engineering industries covered†		£	£		p	p		£	£		p	p		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	38,050	46.17	43.89	44.2	5.3	104.57	99.42	38,070	47.67	46.22	42.4	3.8	112.33	108.93
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	33,260	46.10	44.25	42.8	4.2	107.78	103.46	47,060	48.33	46.84	42.5	3.8	113.76	110.23
(b) rated below fitters' rate	11,900	43.96	42.61	41.7	3.4	105.56	102.30	34,670	44.06	42.88	41.7	3.4	105.72	102.88
Toolroom fitters and turners	27,940	49.35	47.21	43.4	4.6	113.68	108.75	6,090	48.74	47.38	42.5	3.6	114.81	111.59
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	15,460	51.31	47.86	46.2	7.4	111.13	103.65	3,500	51.17	47.97	45.9	7.1	111.54	104.56
Skilled maintenance electricians	10,250	53.25	49.36	46.6	8.0	114.25	105.91	2,060	51.94	48.72	46.2	7.3	112.35	105.38
Other skilled maintenance classes	9,610	52.35	48.42	46.6	8.0	112.42	103.98	1,830	48.96	46.07	45.6	6.7	107.34	101.02
Patternmakers	1,950	47.70	45.71	43.8	4.7	109.03	104.50	910	46.86	45.50	43.1	3.8	108.81	105.67
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	5,740	46.49	44.06	43.9	5.4	105.81	100.28	6,720	49.51	48.54	41.5	2.5	119.33	117.01
Moulders														
(loose pattern—skilled)	940	43.74	41.64	44.2	5.6	99.02	94.27	1,830	47.34	46.03	42.7	3.6	110.86	107.76
Platers, riveters and caulkers	3,590	44.95	42.13	43.9	6.1	102.38	95.94	4,750	46.12	44.17	42.8	4.4	107.67	103.12
All other adult skilled grades	85,460	46.75	44.60	43.7	5.1	107.01	102.10	61,390	48.04	46.67	42.3	3.5	113.60	110.34
All other adult semi-skilled grades	213,100	44.43	41.95	43.6	5.7	101.99	96.27	139,830	42.50	41.00	42.8	4.3	99.25	95.75
Labourers	40,460	36.02	33.89	45.0	6.4	80.09	75.36	11,380	36.64	34.96	43.8	5.3	83.68	79.83
(a) Firms with 25-99 employees‡		£	£		p	p		£	£		p	p		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,220	42.82	40.40	45.8	6.5	93.53	88.26	1,620	48.57	47.02	44.5	5.3	109.15	105.68
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	5,520	42.14	40.35	44.0	4.9	95.80	91.75	3,340	45.12	43.17	43.8	4.8	102.96	98.48
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,430	36.28	34.42	44.7	5.6	81.21	77.06	1,660	40.17	38.68	41.3	4.1	97.17	93.56
Toolroom fitters and turners	3,730	48.14	45.21	45.5	6.3	105.72	99.30	350	45.68	43.96	45.1	5.3	101.20	97.40
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	1,630	46.98	43.89	45.8	6.6	102.62	95.89	200	44.25	40.75	47.5	8.2	93.25	85.87
Skilled maintenance electricians	1,120	46.88	43.50	47.0	7.9	99.73	92.53	140	47.64	43.78	50.1	10.1	95.14	87.44
Other skilled maintenance classes	590	42.57	39.14	48.5	8.2	87.80	80.73	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	290	43.51	41.17	44.1	6.0	98.67	93.34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,470	45.03	41.81	46.9	7.8	96.07	89.17	740	47.92	46.61	42.4	3.4	112.89	109.83
Moulders														
(loose pattern—skilled)	250	47.60	45.43	46.8	7.6	101.62	97.00	190	48.73	47.10	42.2	3.7	115.60	111.73
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,230	42.72	39.75	42.6	6.6	100.30	93.31	480	41.22	39.25	43.5	5.1	94.78	90.22
All other adult skilled grades	9,930	43.32	40.89	45.5	6.7	95.32	89.97	4,140	42.60	41.07	42.9	4.5	99.25	95.66
All other adult semi-skilled grades	14,540	38.71	36.53	45.1	6.2	85.84	81.02	10,640	42.46	40.78	43.7	5.1	97.14	93.31
Labourers	5,650	34.89	32.63	45.9	6.8	75.98	71.05	650	34.10	32.53	44.4	5.8	76.87	73.33
(b) Firms with 100-499 employees‡		£	£		p	p		£	£		p	p		
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	11,560	44.42	42.09	45.0	5.5	98.79	93.60	9,330	46.30	44.53	43.6	4.7	106.19	102.13
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	10,610	44.86	42.71	43.9	4.9	102.31	97.40	13,830	46.71	44.96	43.2	4.5	108.20	104.14
(b) rated below fitters' rate	2,630	41.10	39.00	43.8	5.2	93.80	88.97	8,060	41.48	40.07	42.6	4.2	97.41	94.11
Toolroom fitters and turners	6,400	45.60	43.38	43.9	5.0	103.89	98.80	1,300	49.35	47.57	43.5	4.5	113.57	109.46
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	4,370	48.54	44.81	47.3	8.2	102.64	94.75	1,130	51.65	48.32	46.6	7.6	110.74	103.60
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,630	48.28	45.00	46.5	7.3	103.75	96.69	650	50.72	47.88	45.5	6.6	111.60	105.34
Other skilled maintenance classes	1,900	45.61	42.56	46.5	7.3	98.14	91.55	510	49.25	45.89	47.2	8.1	104.41	97.27
Patternmakers	440	45.12	42.79	44.9	5.5	100.53	95.36	280	43.13	41.84	43.1	4.0	100.13	97.11
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,120	46.17	43.92	43.5	4.7	106.10	100.90	1,990	49.41	48.39	41.8	2.7	118.26	115.82
Moulders														
(loose pattern—skilled)	420	39.88	37.95	42.7	4.6	93.30	88.77	790	46.24	45.04	42.5	3.5	108.71	105.90
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,260	44.35	41.14	45.2	6.7	98.18	91.08	1,950	45.08	43.28	42.6	4.1	105.75	101.52
All other adult skilled grades	23,440	44.68	42.06	44.9	6.1	99.53	93.68	16,210	46.45	45.00	42.7	3.9	108.82	105.44
All other adult semi-skilled grades	40,980	38.35	36.07	44.7	6.1	85.82	80.71	36,880	41.52	39.84	43.5	4.9	95.47	91.59
Labourers	14,000	33.25	31.28	44.8	6.1	74.21	69.83	4,300	37.40	35.54	44.8	6.1	83.47	79.31

* 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.

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

Table 7 (continued) Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

JUNE 1974

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers								
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered by the survey*	Average weekly earnings		Average hours actually worked including overtime	Average hours of overtime worked	Average hourly earnings including overtime premium	Numbers of men (21 years and over) 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	excluding overtime premium			including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		
(c) Firms with 500 or more employees†		£	£		p	p		£	£		p	p			
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	20,270	48.20	46.00	43.2	4.8	111.59	106.50	27,120	48.08	46.75	41.9	3.4	114.73	111.57	
Turners and machinemakers (other than toolroom and maintenance)															
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	17,130	48.14	46.46	41.7	3.5	115.42	111.39	29,880	49.43	48.10	42.0	3.4	117.67	114.50	
(b) rated below fitters' rate	7,840	46.33	45.32	40.4	2.4	114.76	112.25	24,950	45.14	44.06	41.4	3.1	109.06	106.41	
Toolroom fitters and turners	17,810	50.96	49.02	42.8	4.2	119.07	114.53	4,440	48.81	47.60	42.0	3.2	116.33	113.44	
Maintenance men (skilled)															
Skilled maintenance fitters	9,460	53.34	49.96	45.7	7.2	116.64	109.25	2,180	51.56	48.46	45.3	6.7	113.73	106.88	
Skilled maintenance electricians	6,500	56.36	52.14	46.6	8.3	121.02	111.95	1,270	53.03	49.70	46.2	7.3	114.77	107.54	
Other skilled maintenance classes	7,130	54.96	50.77	46.4	8.2	118.35	109.30	1,230	49.10	46.40	44.8	6.0	109.55	103.54	
Patternmakers	1,220	49.64	47.86	43.3	4.1	114.76	110.66	630	48.55	47.17	43.1	3.7	112.75	109.54	
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,150	47.78	45.74	42.3	4.4	112.88	108.04	3,990	49.85	48.99	41.2	2.3	121.10	119.00	
Moulders															
(loose pattern—skilled)	270	46.20	43.92	43.9	5.2	105.14	99.93	860	48.05	46.68	43.0	3.6	111.79	108.60	
Platers, riveters and caulkers	1,100	48.14	45.92	43.9	4.9	109.58	104.52	2,320	48.01	45.95	42.9	4.5	111.99	107.16	
All other adult skilled grades	52,090	48.32	46.46	42.8	4.3	112.90	108.52	41,040	49.22	47.89	42.1	3.3	116.99	113.82	
All other adult semi-skilled grades	157,580	46.54	43.96	43.1	5.6	107.90	101.93	92,310	42.89	41.49	42.5	4.0	101.05	97.75	
Labourers	20,810	38.18	36.00	44.8	6.4	85.17	80.28	6,430	36.38	34.81	43.0	4.7	84.54	80.87	
Shipbuilding and ship repairing‡															
Platers									£	£		p	p		
Welders									3,720	47.72	44.97	42.1	4.8	113.44	106.89
Other boilermakers (riveters, burners, caulkers, etc.)									5,210	49.22	46.41	42.5	5.0	115.84	109.22
Shipwrights									3,740	50.77	47.17	44.5	6.6	114.20	106.09
Joiners									3,720	49.16	46.21	43.5	5.7	112.95	106.17
Plumbers									2,520	47.60	45.17	43.4	4.8	109.58	103.98
Electricians									2,000	45.77	43.36	41.9	4.4	109.28	103.52
Fitters									2,550	52.29	48.45	45.0	7.4	116.32	107.75
Turners									3,040	52.94	48.43	47.0	8.8	112.55	102.96
									350	53.05	47.58	47.9	9.1	110.71	99.30
Chemical manufacture†															

Table 9 Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

JUNE 1974

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) 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 men (21 years and over) 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				
South East‡		£	£			p	p		£	£			p	p
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	8,980	45.80	43.34	45.5	6.0	100.68	95.27	6,680	47.38	45.99	42.3	3.8	111.96	108.68
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) Rated at or above fitters' rate	8,120	46.51	44.28	44.2	5.3	105.25	100.19	6,350	48.26	46.59	42.9	4.3	112.38	108.47
(b) Rated below fitters' rate	2,940	40.30	38.28	44.4	5.4	90.71	86.15	4,780	42.61	41.35	42.0	3.9	101.39	98.39
Toolroom fitters and turners	7,290	51.45	48.70	44.5	5.6	115.60	109.42	880	50.28	48.82	42.4	3.7	118.66	115.21
Maintenance men (skilled)	3,440	52.82	49.09	46.6	7.7	113.41	105.37	520	55.01	51.60	45.5	6.5	120.85	113.33
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,790	55.62	51.03	47.1	8.8	118.01	108.27	270	55.36	52.17	46.5	7.2	119.14	112.26
Other skilled maintenance classes	3,000	53.53	49.29	45.8	8.0	116.90	107.64	270	52.68	49.54	45.5	6.6	115.83	108.92
Patternmakers	580	53.57	50.92	45.1	5.9	118.72	112.86	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,250	47.12	44.31	44.2	5.8	106.53	100.17	1,500	48.58	47.71	41.2	2.6	117.87	115.77
Moulders														
(loose pattern—skilled)	150	47.03	43.64	48.1	8.6	97.71	90.64	100	49.57	47.25	45.4	6.5	109.17	104.09
Platers, riveters and caulkers	350	46.06	41.85	47.2	9.1	97.61	88.68	160	44.11	42.57	41.9	3.4	105.24	101.56
All other adult skilled grades	20,440	46.14	43.92	44.0	5.3	104.77	99.72	9,980	46.60	45.20	42.1	3.7	110.60	107.27
All other adult semi-skilled grades	71,660	47.32	44.59	43.6	6.0	108.53	102.26	22,990	41.75	40.25	42.9	4.3	97.33	93.86
Labourers	8,860	37.77	35.43	45.2	6.8	83.47	78.31	1,690	38.10	36.60	43.7	5.0	87.28	83.81
East Anglia‡		£	£			p	p		£	£			p	p
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	1,120	45.07	42.14	44.9	6.2	100.33	93.82	420	45.83	43.39	44.9	6.5	102.03	96.60
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) Rated at or above fitters' rate	460	46.76	43.81	45.9	6.5	101.95	95.50	730	46.65	44.75	43.3	4.6	107.75	103.39
(b) Rated below fitters' rate	400	45.60	42.57	44.5	6.1	102.36	95.56	230	40.30	38.24	45.0	6.7	89.55	84.95
Toolroom fitters and turners	390	51.80	47.63	46.3	7.9	112.00	102.98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	230	50.92	47.03	46.0	7.5	110.76	102.30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Skilled maintenance electricians	160	51.25	47.06	46.8	7.9	109.51	100.55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	130	43.87	42.99	41.6	2.4	105.49	103.36
Moulders														
(loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	44.20	43.10	42.3	3.1	104.50	101.89
Platers, riveters and caulkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	160	46.78	44.22	45.5	6.1	102.89	97.28
All other adult skilled grades	3,470	47.63	43.71	46.0	7.4	103.57	95.03	1,380	43.41	42.00	42.9	4.0	101.28	98.00
All other adult semi-skilled grades	7,520	41.47	38.78	44.9	6.5	92.30	86.31	2,100	38.25	36.61	44.2	5.4	86.52	82.82
Labourers	460	34.52	32.24	44.6	6.6	77.47	72.34	200	31.74	30.68	41.9	3.8	75.71	73.19
South West‡		£	£			p	p		£	£			p	p
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,580	46.21	43.59	44.4	5.4	103.98	98.07	2,570	50.20	47.90	43.6	5.3	115.14	109.86
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) Rated at or above fitters' rate	2,730	45.67	43.17	43.4	5.1	105.33	99.53	2,420	46.08	44.10	42.8	4.5	107.77	103.15
(b) Rated below fitters' rate	510	36.60	35.60	41.8	3.0	87.46	85.07	1,300	38.32	36.93	41.8	3.9	91.78	88.47
Toolroom fitters and turners	2,230	45.82	44.77	42.0	2.9	109.07	106.57	260	44.64	43.38	42.5	3.5	105.09	102.12
Maintenance men (skilled)														
Skilled maintenance fitters	810	49.45	46.11	46.2	7.2	107.04	99.83	120	45.39	43.63	44.7	5.4	101.65	97.70
Skilled maintenance electricians	490	52.37	48.54	47.7	8.6	109.81	101.77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other skilled maintenance classes	410	47.75	44.75	46.2	7.2	103.32	96.84	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Patternmakers	110	46.17	45.29	42.1	2.6	109.58	107.51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	250	45.85	43.43	44.5	5.4	102.94	97.52	210	48.25	46.38	43.7	4.5	110.41	106.11
Moulders														
(loose pattern—skilled)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Platers, riveters and caulkers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other adult skilled grades	4,910	45.97	43.13	44.9	6.3	102.42	96.08	2,800	49.07	46.71	43.9	5.4	111.78	106.39
All other adult semi-skilled grades	8,870	40.55	38.84	44.0	4.6	92.16	88.28	6,310	41.02	39.15	43.8	5.3	93.60	89.35
Labourers	1,600	35.16	32.93	45.1	6.6	77.88	72.96	340	33.88	32.90	43.4	3.9	78.03	75.78

* 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.

Table 9 (continued) Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

JUNE 1974

Classes of workers	Timeworkers (including lieu workers)						Payment-by-result workers							
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) 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 men (21 years and over) 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				
West Midlands		£	£			p	p		£	£			p	p
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	8,510	49.08	47.75	42.3	3.4	116.07	112.92	8,710	49.97	49.27	41.3	2.2	121.08	119.35
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) Rated at or above fitters' rate	7,870	49.55	48.42	41.6	2.9	118.98	116.25	12,880	51.28	50.21	41.9	3.1	122.46	119.90
(b) Rated below fitters' rate	5,860	47.84	47.21	39.5	1.7	121.11	119.48	11,010	48.26	47.60	40.1	2.1	120.42	118.76
Toolroom fitters and turners	9,030	50.84	49.34	42.4	3.7	119.82	116.27	1,110	50.59	49.29	42.5	3.4	118.90	115.86
Maintenance men (skilled)	3,810	53.77	50.68	46.8	7.8	114.78	108.19	800	50.61	48.11	44.6	5.9	113.57	107.94
Skilled maintenance fitters														
Skilled maintenance electricians	2,290	55.65	52.39	46.6	7.8	119.56	112.56	470	53.25	50.10	46.6	7.2	114.27	107.50
Other skilled maintenance classes	2,240	55.03	51.57	46.9	8.0	117.35	109.94	380	49.46	46.72	44.5	5.7	111.07	104.92
Patternmakers	370	47.28	46.04	43.4	3.4	111.60	108.71	120	45.00	44.21	41.8	2.2	107.75	105.84
Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,000	47.89	46.85	42.0	2.9	114.00	111.52	2,090	53.35	52.89	40.3	1.3	132.32	131.18
Moulders														
(loose pattern—skilled)	250	49.82	47.64	46.4	7.1	107.31	102.64	330	46.21	44.79	43.5	4.4	106.10	102.86
Platers, riveters and caulkers	420	49.14	46.07	46.5	7.1	105.75	99.12	860	43.50	41.84	42.8	4.3	101.68	97.80
All other adult skilled grades	24,470	49.10	47.74	42.5	3.7	115.65	112.42	21,820	49.96	49.07	41.4	2.6	120.76	118.60
All other adult semi-skilled grades	39,090	44.07	42.42	42.0	4.8	104.90	100.96	38,420	44.81	43.65	42.2	3.5	106.27	103.54
Labourers	11,630	35.85	34.20	44.7	5.9	80.25	76.56	2,090	35.59	34.21	43.0	4.7	82.71	79.48
East Midlands‡		£	£			p	p		£	£			p	p
Fitters (skilled—other than toolroom and maintenance)	2,420	44.10	42.14	42.0	4.5	105.00	100.32	3,210	47.78	46.42	42.6	3.6	112.17	108.95
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)														
(a) Rated at or above fitters' rate	2,920	44.78	43.02	40.5	3.9	110.66	106.29	3,890	47.09	45.71	42.4	3.7	110.97	107.72
(b) Rated below fitters' rate	640	38.86	37.07	41.7	4.3	93.26	88.98	2,530	41.42	40.31	42.7	3.7	97.02	94.41
Toolroom fitters and turners	1,750	46.60	44.34	43.4	4.9	107.32								

UNEMPLOYED COLOURED WORKERS

The table below gives the figures, and location of unemployment by region, of coloured workers who are registered at local 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 12, 1974 showed an increase of 3,174, compared with the figures for May 13, 1974, and represented 2.3 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 12, 1974

	South East||	East Anglia	South West||	West Midlands	East Midlands||	Yorks and Humber-side||	North West§||	North||	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Total (all listed countries): August 12, 1974	6,792	111	287	3,632	1,603	1,107	1,348	143	105	207	15,335
Total expressed as percentage of all persons unemployed	5.6	0.8	0.7	6.2	4.4	1.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.3
Area of origin											
Africa*											
Males	1,239	13	27	364	582	72	237	18	32	35	2,619
Females	235	2	3	103	129	10	34	9	2	7	534
West Indies†											
Males	2,309	19	89	955	183	162	295	15	30	5	4,062
Females	710	11	59	413	74	55	31	—	5	—	1,358
India											
Males	820	15	34	702	378	196	247	28	14	68	2,502
Females	162	7	8	241	80	23	26	9	1	5	562
Pakistan											
Males	547	32	31	572	64	428	272	40	9	58	2,053
Females	42	2	4	48	4	19	23	4	1	4	151
Bangladesh											
Males	97	1	6	91	17	27	34	5	1	3	282
Females	5	—	—	2	—	1	7	—	—	—	15
Other Commonwealth territories‡											
Males	558	7	22	116	86	100	125	11	10	18	1,053
Females	68	2	4	25	6	14	17	4	—	4	144
Persons born in UK of parents from listed countries (included in figures above)											
Males	284	2	17	188	33	95	107	15	17	16	774
Females	73	2	21	68	6	36	24	2	—	—	232
TOTAL (all listed countries):											
May 13, 1974	5,762	91	218	2,684	1,149	780	1,125	104	54	194	12,161
February 11, 1974	6,755	93	192	2,806	1,098	949	1,226	85	98	244	13,546
November 12, 1973	4,832	68	150	2,443	1,000	783	1,046	118	77	237	10,754
August 13, 1973	6,153	92	249	3,628	1,219	1,313	1,463	164	104	293	14,678
May 14, 1973	7,021	72	207	3,348	1,422	1,126	1,586	143	112	271	15,308

* The Commonwealth Countries in Africa include: Botswana; Gambia; Ghana; Kenya; Lesotho; Malawi (formerly Nyasaland); Mauritius; Nigeria (Federation of); St Helena, including Ascension Island and Tristan da Cunha; Seychelles; Sierra Leone; Rhodesia; Swaziland; Tanzania (formerly Tanganyika and Zanzibar); Uganda 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 Islands (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.

|| Revisions were made to the boundaries of the standard regions in April 1974. See note on page 533 of the June 1974, GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYED REGISTER: ENTITLEMENT TO BENEFIT

Of the 656,297 unemployed persons in Great Britain on August 12, 1974, it is estimated that about 192,000 were receiving unemployment benefit only, 65,000 were in receipt of unemployment benefit and a supplementary allowance; about 239,000 were in receipt of supplementary allowance only, and 161,000 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 benefit; some retired persons who are again seeking paid employment; and some persons who have been disqualified from receiving benefit or who have received all the 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	159	33	192
Receiving unemployment benefit and supplementary allowance	58	7	65
Total receiving unemployment benefit	216	40	257
Receiving supplementary allowance only	195	43	239
Others registered for work	124	38	161
Total	535	121	656

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

News and notes

PROPOSALS FOR AN EMPLOYMENT PROTECTION BILL

Following the passing of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, proposals for extending the rights of workers and strengthening collective bargaining are to form the second stage of the Government's programme of legislation on industrial relations.

These proposals were recently issued in a consultative document by the Secretary of State for Employment, and subject to any changes made, following the period of consultation, they will be incorporated into an Employment Protection Bill, to be introduced shortly.

The document is divided into seven sections dealing with the rights of individual workers, the Conciliation and Arbitration Service, the rights of trades unions, the reform of wages councils, the handling of redundancies, issues arising from the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974 and, finally, other matters.

Rights of Individual Workers

The main points of the proposals are:

—At present salaried employees and most non-salaried employees are covered by voluntary arrangements which guarantee a specified minimum level of weekly pay in the event of lay-offs or short-time working. This form of protection would be extended to all employees and there would be statutory minimum standards.

—Women who have at least one year of continuous service with the same employer would be entitled to paid maternity leave and to reinstatement in the same or a similar job.

—Employers would be required to allow officials of recognised independent trade unions reasonable time off with pay for trade union activities in connection with the employer's own organisation. Employees would also be entitled to time off with or without pay, to take part in other trade union activities or in public duties as members of statutory bodies and other public authorities. Employees with at least two years' continuous service who are made redundant should be given reasonable time off from work, with pay, by their employers to enable them to look for a new job or to make arrangements for training.

—Employees should not be prevented by their employers from becoming members of an independent trade union nor from taking part in its activities at any appropriate time. Employees

should also not be required to join a trade union except in a closed shop situation (and in that case there should be exemption from joining on grounds of religious conviction).

—An improved scale of entitlement to notice of termination of employment is proposed, giving a minimum of one week's notice after four weeks service rising to 12 weeks' notice after 12 years.

—Further protection of employees against unfair dismissal would be introduced.

—Further safeguards for employees in the event of liquidation or bankruptcy would be created by empowering the Redundancy Fund to meet, in full, all claims by employees for arrears of wages, holiday pay, unpaid pension contributions and pay in lieu of notice subject to an earnings limit. It would then fall to the Fund to seek recovery of these payments with the same degree of preference as a creditor, that employees have at the moment.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Service (CAS)

The CAS would be put on a statutory basis and a central arbitration committee would be established within it with power to make enforceable awards. CAS would also have a general duty to promote good industrial relations practice.

Rights of Trade Unions

Independent recognised trade unions, or those which CAS recommended to be recognised, would in certain circumstances be able to seek unilateral arbitration by the central arbitration committee on terms and conditions of employment. There would also be provision for unilateral arbitration designed to improve levels of pay in wages council industries.

Employers would be required to disclose to independent recognised trade unions information needed for effective collective bargaining.

Reform of Wages Councils

Changes would be made in the role, operation and procedures of Wages Councils, designed to speed up current procedures and facilitate the transition from statutory regulation to collective bargaining.

Handling of Redundancies

Employers would be required to carry out effective consultation with recognised independent trade unions about all proposed redundancies. Employers would also be required to notify the Department of Employment well in advance of the larger

intended redundancies so that the necessary steps for re-deployment and retraining may be taken and the government could consider any further measures that might be taken to avoid or minimise the effect of redundancy.

Trades Union and Labour Relations Act 1974

Provisions would be introduced covering safeguards against exclusion or expulsion from a union, picketing rights, trade union rules, immunity for inducement of breach of commercial contract in furtherance of a trade dispute, overseas trade disputes and unfair dismissals in a closed shop.

Other matters

Provision would be made for extending the jurisdiction of industrial tribunals to cover certain breach of contract of employment claims and for setting up a new appellate body to hear appeals on points of law from the industrial tribunals. Amendments would be made to the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974, the Redundancy Payments Act 1965, and to provisions concerned with continuity of employment. Part-time workers who work for at least 16 hours a week for one employer and employees working on offshore installations in UK territorial waters and the UK-designated area of the Continental Shelf would be brought within the scope of the unfair dismissal provisions and the Contracts of Employment and the Redundancy Payments Acts.

Copies of the Consultative document can be obtained free of charge from Employment Offices, Jobcentres, Unemployment Benefit Offices or from enquiry points at regional and headquarters offices of the Department of Employment.

UNFAIR DISMISSAL CASES—NEW PROVISIONS

New regulations governing the procedure of industrial tribunals came into operation on September 16, on the same day that the remainder of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act, with its provisions for the improvements of employees' rights, came into effect.

The new regulations* replace those made under the Industrial Relations Act 1971. They were introduced to bring the existing regulations into line with the new Act.

The main improvements in the provisions

* The Industrial Tribunals (Labour Relations) Regulations 1974, SI 1974/1386 and the Industrial Tribunals (Labour Relations) (Scotland) Regulations 1974 SI 1974/1387. HMSO 11p.

of the Act apply to unfair dismissal and are:

Dismissed employees will have three months from their effective date of termination in which to make a complaint of unfair dismissal instead of four weeks. In addition, tribunals will have discretion to extend the time limit where they consider that it was not reasonably practicable for the complaint to have been presented, within the three months allowed.

They need only have completed 52 weeks continuous service to qualify to make a complaint instead of 104 weeks. This qualifying period will be further reduced to 26 weeks on March 16 1975.

They will be able to complain of unfair dismissal even if they resigned, rather than being dismissed, whether they gave their employer notice or walked out. But they will have to show that their employer's conduct was such as to entitle them to resign or leave without giving notice (i.e. "forced resignation").

New provisions make it clear that a tribunal can recommend reinstatement of a dismissed employee if they think it practicable and equitable to do so.

The upper limit for the amount of compensation which tribunals can award has been raised from £40 a week for 104 weeks, or £4,160, to £50 a week for 104, or £5,200. But where an employee was earning less than £50 a week before his dismissal the upper limit will be the equivalent of 104 weeks' pay.

Employees whose jobs came to an end before September 16 are subject to the unfair dismissal provisions and procedural regulations of the Industrial Relations Act 1971. Employees whose jobs end on or after that date are covered by the regulations and provisions of the new Act.

The Department of Employment has published two explanatory booklets on the Trades Union and Labour Relations Act 1974. A GUIDE TO THE TRADE UNION AND LABOUR RELATIONS ACT 1974 gives an account of the major provisions of the Act and the changes it makes to the law. UNFAIR DISMISSAL explains the provisions of the Act designed to protect an employee from being dismissed unfairly. It also explains the changes the new Act makes to the unfair dismissal provisions of the 1971 Industrial Relations Act.

Both booklets are available free of charge from any local employment office, job centre or unemployment benefit office.

COMMISSION ON INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Before it was wound up on September 16 under the provisions of the Trade Union and Labour Relations Act 1974, the Commission on Industrial Relations published reports* on a number of outstanding references and a final report.† It also published two further booklets‡ in its studies series and a guide§ for employers on ballots and union recognition.

The final report summarises the reports and studies published in 1974 and, together with earlier general reports (Nos. 9, 25, 37, 65), completes the summaries of all its reports and studies.

The final report reviews the Commission's work throughout its existence from March 1969 to September 1974 and comments on the leading themes of that work. It sums up the Commission's basic purpose as having been to seek to improve industrial relations, with particular emphasis on extending and improving the practice of collective bargaining.

Re-affirming its faith in collective bargaining as the most satisfactory way of settling pay and conditions and regulating wider aspects of the relationship between employers and employees, in the value of advice from an impartial third party and in the importance of voluntary acceptance of reform, the Commission declares itself unreservedly in favour of preserving and developing the CIR function. The function of promoting the improvement and extension of collective bargaining arrangements, the role given to the CIR in 1969, has been taken over by the new, independent Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

* CIR Report No. 85: *Industrial relations in multi-plan undertakings*. Report No. 86: *Building Societies*. Report No. 87: *Professional football*. Report No. 88: *Imperial Chemical Industries Limited*. Report No. 89: *Retail distribution*.

† CIR Report No. 90: *Final report*.
‡ CIR Study No. 4: *Worker participation and collective bargaining in Europe*. Study No. 5: *Trade union recognition: CIR experience*. (CIR studies are based upon work carried out by Commission staff. The views expressed are those of individual authors and are not necessarily endorsed by the Commission).

§ *Ballots and union recognition: a guide for employers*. All these publications are available from HMSO.

RESULTS OF UNFAIR DISMISSAL COMPLAINTS

There were 4,960 completed cases under section 22 of Industrial Relations Act in the first six months of 1974, of which 1,365 (28%) were withdrawn during conciliation and 489 (10%) were withdrawn outside conciliation but before proceeding to a tribunal hearing. It is not known in how many of these withdrawn cases the applicant obtained some remedy.

In 1,323 cases (27%) the parties reached an agreed settlement at the conciliation stage. 132 of these settlements involved re-engagement and the remaining 1,191 cases resulted in compensation (1,150 cases), a redundancy payment (36 cases) or a combination of both (5 cases). A breakdown of the compensation settlements (1,155 cases) shows that in 817 of these settlements the sum involved was less than £200, in 292 cases between £200 and £1,000 and in the remaining 46 cases over £1,000, with 3 agreements in excess of £4,000. A breakdown of the 41 redundancy payments at conciliation shows that there were 26 payments under £200, 13 between £200 and £1,000 and 2 above £1,000.

1,783 of the completed cases (36%) went on to a tribunal hearing, of which 668 (13%) were successful and 1,115 (22%) were dismissed. The tribunals recommended re-engagement of the applicant in 30 cases;

they awarded compensation for unfair dismissal in 464 cases, a redundancy payment in 120 cases and a combination of both in 34 cases. In the remaining 20 cases, the dismissal was held to be unfair but no remedy was awarded by the tribunal.

A breakdown of the 498 awards of compensation for unfair dismissal reveals that in 224 of these cases the applicant was awarded less than £200, in 214 cases between £200 to £1,000 and in 60 cases over £1,000, including 5 awards over £4,000. An analysis of the 154 redundancy payments awarded shows that 85 of these payments were for less than £200, 66 for between £200 to £1,000 and 3 for more than £1,000.

Note. The percentages are rounded up or down to the nearest whole number.

ABOLITION OF PAPER BOX WAGES COUNCIL

A recommendation that the Paper Box Wages Council be abolished is contained in a report by the Commission on Industrial Relations which was published on 1 August 1974.

The abolition of the Wages Council was first proposed formally on 9 May 1972 on the basis that there was a *prima facie* case that because of the existence of voluntary collective bargaining, the Council was no longer needed to maintain a reasonable standard of remuneration in the industry. Objections were lodged by certain employer interests and the question was referred to CIR for investigation.

The principle objection was that the existing voluntary machinery was not sufficiently developed to safeguard employees in all parts of the industry, particularly in the many small establishments.

The Society of Graphical and Allied Trades (SOGAT) and the General and Municipal Workers' Union (GMWU), the trade unions mainly concerned, did not oppose abolition of the Council.

The CIR's concern not to leave workers unprotected by the abolition of the Wages Council led them to carry out a wide-ranging investigation of the industry. This included consideration of such questions as the nature of the industry, its institutions, pay levels and the development of collective bargaining. Meetings were held with the objectors to the abolition of the Wages Council, with Wages Council members and with representatives of both sides of industry.

The Commission recommended that:

The Secretary of State should, prior to abolition confirm and clarify the assurances given by SOGAT and the GMWU that they will employ resources on the recruitment of members working in the small establishments.

Having satisfied himself of the above assurances the Commission further recommended that the Secretary of State should implement the order of 9 May 1972 and abolish the Paper Box Wages Council.

The Secretary of State for Employment has accepted these recommendations.

QUARTERLY EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FOR MARCH 1974

The quarterly estimates of employment for March 1974 are shown in table 101 (see page 935 of this GAZETTE). These figures are provisional pending results from the 1974 Census of Employment.

The seasonally adjusted series for male employees in employment decreased by 134,000 to 13,300,000. The average of the December 1973/March 1974 figures was 147,000 lower than the average for June/September 1973, which itself was 87,000 higher than the average for December 1972/March 1973.

For females, the seasonally adjusted estimate of employees in employment increased by 19,000 to 8,873,000. The average of the December 1973/March 1974 figures was 159,000 higher than the average for June/September 1973, which itself was 111,000 higher than the average for December 1972/March 1973.

REVISIONS TO ESTIMATES OF EMPLOYERS AND SELF-EMPLOYED PERSONS

The estimates of employers and self-employed persons in table 101 have been revised. Firstly, account has been taken of the results now available from the 10 per cent sample from the 1971 Census of Population, which replace the previous 1971 estimates based on a one per cent sample. This revision resulted in an increase of 52,000. Secondly, the 1972/3 change (estimated from a small sample of exchanges of class 2 national insurance cards) has been incorporated into the table by increasing all estimates from June 1972 by 44,000: this latter revision applies to males only; the female estimate is assumed to be unchanged.

INDUSTRIAL FATALITIES AND DISEASES

In August, 32 fatalities were reported under the Factories Act, compared with 47 in July. This total included ten arising from factory processes, 20 from building operations and works of engineering construction, and two in docks and warehouses.

Fatalities in industries outside the scope of the Factories Act included six in mines and quarries reported in the five weeks ended August 31, compared with three in the four weeks ended July 27. These six included five underground coal mine workers and none in quarries, compared with two and none a month earlier.

In the railway service there were two fatal accidents in August and one in the previous month.

In August, one seaman employed in a ship registered in the United Kingdom was fatally injured, compared with none in July.

In August, 15 cases of industrial diseases were reported under the Factories Act. These comprised 13 of chrome ulceration, one of arsenical poisoning and one of epitheliomatous ulceration.

CHANGES IN ASSISTED AREAS

On 14 August 1974, a number of changes were made in the composition of the Assisted Areas. As a result the following changes have been made in the Area Statistics of Unemployment table on page 926:

Development Areas

Northern excludes that part of North Yorkshire, formerly in the Northern Development Area, which now becomes the North Yorkshire Development Area. Scottish, which formerly excluded Edinburgh. Leith and Portobello, now covers the whole of Scotland. Welsh now includes Cardiff, Barry, Llantwit Major and Penarth. The Total, All Development Areas, comprises these revised Development Areas together with South West, which is unchanged, and Merseyside, which is now a Special Development Area.

Intermediate Areas

North West excludes the High Peak district which becomes a separate Intermediate Area. Yorkshire and Humberside excludes North Lincs and Worksop. North Lincs is a new Intermediate Area comprising Louth, Horncastle, Skegness, Mablethorpe and Gainsborough. North Midlands is a new Intermediate Area comprising the former Notts/Derby Coalfield IA; Chesterfield, Clay Cross, Eckington, Staveley and Worksop. South East Wales excludes Cardiff, Barry, Llantwit Major and Penarth.

Revised definitions of the Development Areas, Special Development Areas and Intermediate Areas will be published in the November issue of this GAZETTE.

UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFIT

For the period of 13 weeks ending August 31, 1974 expenditure on unemployment benefit in Great Britain (excluding cost of administration) amounted to approximately £41,436,000. During the 13 weeks ended May 31, 1974 the corresponding figure was £51,870,000 and during the 13 weeks ended August 31, 1973 it was £32,190,000.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION SERVICE

The Conciliation and Arbitration Service, which provides facilities for conciliation, mediation and arbitration as a means of avoiding and resolving industrial disputes, began operations on September 2, 1974.

CAS has a London headquarters and eight regional centres and all its services are provided free of charge.

The address of the London headquarters is:

Conciliation and Arbitration Service,
Cleland House, Page Street, London,
SW1P 4ND.

For comprehensive details on the introduction of CAS see page 429 of the May issue of this GAZETTE.

DISABLED PERSONS REGISTER

At April 15, 1974, the number of persons registered under the Disabled Persons (Employment) Acts, 1944 and 1958, was 574,640, compared with 597,305 at April 16, 1973.

At August 12, 1974, there were 60,024 disabled persons on the register who were registered as unemployed of whom 53,346 were males and 6,678 females. Those suitable for ordinary employment were 44,372 males and 5,278 females, while there were 10,374 severely disabled persons classified as unlikely to obtain employment other than under special conditions. These severely disabled persons are excluded from the monthly unemployment figures given elsewhere in the GAZETTE.

In the five weeks ended August 7, 1974 4,609 registered disabled persons were placed in ordinary employment. They included 3,931 males, and 678 females. In addition 199 placings were made of registered disabled persons in sheltered employment.

ASBESTOS PRECAUTIONS ON BUILDING SITES

In a short report* published by the Department of Employment on controlling exposure of workers to asbestos dust on building sites, unions, employers and training organisations are urged to intensify the spread of information on the health risks as well as the precautions required by the 1969 Asbestos regulations.

There is widespread ignorance of the recognised methods of protecting people exposed to asbestos on construction sites. Much of the asbestos lagging removed during demolition of some buildings is likely to contain crocidolite (blue asbestos), believed to be far more harmful than other forms of asbestos. The report recommends contractors to identify the type of asbestos involved before its removal, in order to establish the degree of personal protection required. It adds that extensive removal of lagging should be carried out by properly equipped specialist contractors before demolition work begins.

* Precautions in the Use of Asbestos in the Construction Industry HMSO 17p.

THE GAZETTE

Mr T. J. Hudson, editor of this GAZETTE since 1965, retired in August. An appreciation of him and his work appeared on page 814 of the September issue. He is succeeded by Mr G. B. Macrae. A former labour and political reporter, Mr Macrae has, since 1965, worked in the information divisions of the Department of Economic Affairs and the Treasury.

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 1974 was 9,648,500 (7,131,700 males and 2,516,900 females). The total included 7,673,100 (5,326,700 males and 2,346,500 females) in manufacturing industries, and 1,297,600 (1,203,800 males and 93,900 females) in construction. The total in these production industries was 14,000 higher than for July 1974 and 99,000 lower than in August 1973. The total in manufacturing industries was 22,200 higher than in July 1974 and 34,900 lower than in August 1973. The number in construction was 9,100 lower than in July 1974 and 51,000 lower than in August 1973. The seasonally adjusted index for the production industries (av. 1970 = 100) was 94.4 (94.5 at mid-July) and for manufacturing industries 94.2 (94.3 at mid-July).

Unemployment

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students seeking vacation jobs, in Great Britain on September 9, 1974 was 584,384. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 611,900, representing 2.7 per cent of all employees, compared with 605,900 in August 1974. In addition, there were 33,426 unemployed school-leavers and 29,301 unemployed adult students, so that the total number unemployed was 647,111, a fall of 9,186 since August. This total represents 2.8 per cent of all employees.

Of the number unemployed in September, 283,404 (43.1 per cent) had been on the register for up to 8 weeks, 177,957 (27.1 per cent) for up to 4 weeks, and 115,896 (17.6 per cent) for up to 2 weeks.

Vacancies

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 4, 1974 was 307,203; 4,470 higher than on August 7, 1974. After adjustment for normal seasonal variations, the number was 302,600, compared with 298,200 in August. The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 4 was 91,658; 12,223 lower than on August 7.

Temporarily stopped

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered in order to claim benefits in Great Britain on September 9, 1974 was 19,740, a rise of 4,163 since August 7, 1974.

Overtime and short-time

In the week ended August 17, 1974 the estimated number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,857,700. This is about 33.1 per cent of all operatives. Each operative worked an average of 9 hours overtime during the week. The total number of hours of overtime worked, seasonally adjusted, was 17.28 millions (17.41 millions in July).

In the same week the estimated number on short-time in these industries was 33,900 or about 0.6 per cent of all operatives, each losing 13 hours on average.

Basic rates of wages and hours of work

At September 30, 1974, the indices of weekly rates of wages and of hourly rates of wages of all workers (July 31, 1972 = 100) were 144.2 and 145.0, compared with 143.5 and 144.3 at August 31.

Index of retail prices

At September 17, the official retail prices index was 111.0 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100), compared with 109.8 at August 20. The index for food was 107.5, compared with 106.1 at August 20.

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 251, involving approximately 114,000 workers. During the month approximately 150,300 workers were involved in stoppages, including some which had continued from the previous month, and 985,000 working days were lost, including 308,000 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 1974, for the two preceding months and for August 1973.

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

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

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

Industrial analysis of employees in employment: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Order or MLH of SIC	August 1973*			June 1974 (New series)*			July 1974 (New series)*			August 1974 (New series)*		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, Index of Production industries†		7,263.7	2,483.8	9,747.5	7,091.6	2,496.3	9,587.9	7,126.1	2,508.4	9,634.5	7,131.7	2,516.9	9,648.5
Total, all manufacturing industries‡		5,391.9	2,316.0	7,708.0	5,283.3	2,326.2	7,609.5	5,312.7	2,338.2	7,650.9	5,326.7	2,346.5	7,673.1
Mining and quarrying	II	343.1	13.9	357.0	333.5	13.9	347.4	332.8	13.9	346.7	334.1	13.9	348.0
Coal mining	101	301.7	10.0	311.7	292.1	10.0	302.1	291.4	10.0	301.4	292.7	10.0	302.7
Food, drink and tobacco	III	447.8	304.2	752.0	433.1	304.4	737.6	441.2	306.9	748.0	440.7	309.0	749.7
Food industries	211-229	338.0	248.2	586.1	326.6	248.4	575.0	331.7	250.9	582.5	332.1	251.3	583.4
Drink industries	231-239	95.3	37.0	132.2	91.9	37.0	128.9	93.5	37.6	131.1	93.8	37.7	131.5
Tobacco	240	14.7	19.1	33.8	14.6	19.1	33.7	16.0	18.4	34.5	14.8	20.0	34.9
Coal and petroleum products	IV	35.5	4.3	39.9	34.9	4.2	39.1	35.0	4.2	39.3	35.2	4.2	39.4
Chemicals and allied products	V	303.9	125.4	429.3	305.0	127.6	432.6	306.7	130.0	436.7	308.4	131.6	440.0
General chemicals	271	114.3	21.8	136.0	113.9	21.9	135.8	114.6	22.1	136.6	115.2	22.4	137.6
Metal manufacture	VI	461.8	59.5	521.3	454.7	60.3	515.0	457.0	60.3	517.3	459.7	60.7	520.4
Iron and steel (general)	311	231.1	20.5	251.5	227.7	20.8	248.5	228.3	21.0	249.3	230.3	21.3	251.5
Other iron and steel	312-313	123.3	15.7	139.0	120.1	16.1	136.1	121.1	16.1	137.2	121.6	16.0	137.6
Non-ferrous metals	321-323	107.5	23.3	130.7	106.9	23.5	130.4	107.5	23.2	130.8	107.9	23.5	131.3
Mechanical engineering	VII	806.6	150.6	957.2	799.2	154.9	954.1	806.0	156.2	962.3	805.0	157.1	962.1
Instrument engineering	VIII	101.7	57.5	159.2	100.8	61.2	162.0	104.5	61.0	165.5	104.0	61.3	165.3
Electrical engineering	IX	480.3	320.5	800.8	479.4	330.5	809.9	482.2	332.8	815.0	486.1	334.1	820.2
Electrical machinery	361	101.5	33.6	135.1	101.1	34.7	135.8	101.8	35.0	136.8	102.7	35.3	138.0
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	X	161.6	11.6	173.2	161.4	12.1	173.5	160.9	12.2	173.2	162.4	12.2	174.6
Vehicles	XI	693.3	97.1	790.4	676.4	98.1	774.5	675.5	98.6	774.1	676.5	98.5	774.9
Motor vehicle manufacturing	381	446.3	63.7	510.0	431.1	63.0	494.2	429.8	63.3	493.2	429.7	63.0	492.7
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	383	170.5	25.2	195.7	171.5	27.0	198.5	171.7	27.2	198.9	172.0	27.3	199.3
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	XII	399.1	167.0	566.1	392.3	168.8	561.1	394.3	170.7	565.0	393.4	167.1	560.5
Textiles	XIII	300.7	253.5	554.2	289.5	245.8	535.3	290.4	246.3	536.7	290.7	247.0	537.7
Production of man-made fibres	411	29.4	5.3	34.7	29.4	5.4	34.7	29.4	5.3	34.8	29.5	5.4	34.8
Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax, linen and man-made fibres	412-413	62.1	48.7	110.8	59.2	46.6	105.8	59.0	45.8	104.8	59.5	46.0	105.5
Woollen and worsted	414	59.2	47.5	106.7	55.6	45.6	101.3	56.5	47.7	104.2	56.2	46.9	103.1
Hosiery and other knitted goods	417	43.6	83.0	126.5	42.2	80.7	122.9	41.9	80.3	122.1	42.5	81.7	124.2
Leather, leather goods and fur	XIV	24.8	18.8	43.6	23.6	19.2	42.8	23.7	19.0	42.7	23.6	19.1	42.7
Clothing and footwear	XV	102.7	309.3	412.0	97.9	303.0	401.0	98.1	302.1	400.2	98.5	303.9	402.4
Clothing industries	441-449	65.4	261.5	326.8	61.5	255.5	317.0	61.7	255.0	316.7	62.1	256.6	318.7
Footwear	450	37.3	47.8	85.1	36.4	47.5	83.9	36.4	47.1	83.5	36.3	47.3	83.6
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	XVI	235.9	65.3	301.1	226.3	66.3	292.6	227.2	66.3	293.5	228.3	67.7	296.1
Timber, furniture, etc	XVII	231.9	55.1	287.0	218.1	53.3	271.4	216.6	53.1	269.7	217.1	52.5	269.6
Paper, printing and publishing	XVIII	385.1	187.6	572.7	375.4	184.3	559.8	375.8	184.2	560.0	378.7	185.9	564.6
Paper and paper manufacturers	481-484	143.4	76.6	220.3	142.7	75.9	218.6	144.7	76.4	221.1	145.5	77.1	222.6
Printing and publishing	485-489	241.6	110.9	352.5	232.7	108.4	341.1	231.1	107.8	338.9	233.2	108.8	342.0
Other manufacturing industries	XIX	219.2	128.7	347.9	215.3	132.0	347.3	217.7	134.1	351.8	218.3	134.6	352.9
Rubber	491	88.9	26.9	115.9	86.8	27.4	114.1	87.5	27.5	115.0	87.2	27.4	114.6
Construction	500	1,254.7	93.9	1,348.6	1,206.3	93.9	1,300.1	1,212.9	93.9	1,306.7	1,203.8	93.9	1,297.6
Gas, electricity and water	XXI	274.0	60.0	333.9	268.5	62.3	330.9	267.7	62.4	330.2	267.1	62.6	329.8
Gas	601	82.2	23.4	105.6	78.5	24.9	103.4	78.1	25.0	103.1	77.7	25.0	102.7
Electricity	602	153.1	32.2	185.3	151.4	33.0	184.5	151.0	33.0	184.1	150.8	33.2	184.1
Water	603	38.7	4.4	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0	38.6	4.4	43.0

* Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the 1974 census of employment are available.

† Industries included in the Index of Production, namely Orders II-XXI of the Standard Industrial Classification (1968).

‡ Orders III-XIX.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at September 9, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	527,413	119,698	647,111	551,799	130,886	682,685
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	535,095	122,234	657,329	559,802	133,557	693,359
Total, Index of Production industries	257,919	27,351	285,270	269,815	30,383	300,198
Total, manufacturing industries	134,471	25,975	160,446	138,230	28,905	167,135
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	9,969	917	10,886	11,359	961	12,320
Agriculture and horticulture	7,274	905	8,179	8,554	947	9,501
Forestry	332	8	340	370	9	379
Fishing	2,363	4	2,367	2,435	5	2,440
Mining and quarrying	15,321	126	15,447	15,450	127	15,577
Coal mining	14,300	85	14,385	14,306	85	14,391
Stone and slate quarrying and mining	373	11	384	464	12	476
Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction	212	4	216	237	4	241
Petroleum and natural gas	205	13	218	207	13	220
Other mining and quarrying	231	13	244	236	13	249
Food, drink and tobacco	15,177	4,120	19,297	15,871	4,621	20,492
Grain milling	426	49	475	453	57	510
Bread and flour confectionery	3,355	639	3,994	3,588	673	4,261
Biscuits	667	305	972	671	306	977
Bacon curing, meat and fish products	1,991	747	2,738	2,117	813	2,930
Milk and milk products	974	217	1,191	1,054	266	1,320
Sugar	382	46	428	385	46	431
Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery	1,014	397	1,411	1,022	408	1,430
Fruit and vegetable products	1,000	542	1,542	1,052	609	1,661
Animal and poultry foods	1,103	122	1,225	1,148	139	1,287
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	311	25	336	312	26	338
Food industries not elsewhere specified	560	195	755	563	203	766
Brewing and malting	1,241	161	1,402	1,266	168	1,434
Soft drinks	1,011	233	1,244	1,045	240	1,285
Other drink industries	494	265	759	503	269	772
Tobacco	648	177	825	692	398	1,090
Coal and petroleum products	1,246	76	1,322	1,256	78	1,334
Coke ovens and manufactured fuel	203	5	208	204	5	209
Mineral oil refining	932	56	988	941	58	999
Lubricating oils and greases	111	15	126	111	15	126
Chemicals and allied industries	7,150	1,213	8,363	7,255	1,231	8,486
General chemicals	2,928	273	3,201	2,961	278	3,239
Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations	700	251	951	711	253	964
Toilet preparations	237	170	407	239	172	411
Paint	645	87	732	654	87	741
Soap and detergents	371	86	457	371	87	458
Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber	1,055	99	1,154	1,070	101	1,171
Dyestuffs and pigments	206	19	225	206	19	225
Fertilisers	178	15	193	203	19	222
Other chemical industries	830	213	1,043	840	215	1,055
Metal manufacture	12,692	683	13,375	12,774	692	13,466
Iron and steel (general)	6,939	277	7,216	6,963	278	7,241
Steel tubes	938	59	997	943	60	1,003
Iron castings, etc	2,326	119	2,445	2,360	120	2,480
Aluminium and aluminium alloys	955	97	1,052	964	99	1,063
Copper, brass and other copper alloys	846	71	917	850	73	923
Other base metals	688	60	748	694	62	756
Mechanical engineering	17,365	1,569	18,934	17,836	1,647	19,483
Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors)	506	47	553	532	52	584
Metal-working machine tools	1,064	119	1,183	1,074	122	1,196
Pumps, valves and compressors	900	122	1,022	914	122	1,036
Industrial engines	437	40	477	441	41	482
Textile machinery and accessories	618	42	660	747	49	796
Construction and earth-moving equipment	458	38	496	470	39	509
Mechanical handling equipment	932	69	1,001	938	72	1,010
Office machinery	538	93	633	573	113	686
Other machinery	5,053	473	5,526	5,169	491	5,660
Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork	3,285	156	3,441	3,336	164	3,500
Ordnance and small arms	272	28	300	274	28	302
Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	3,302	340	3,642	3,368	354	3,722
Instrument engineering	1,399	543	1,942	1,433	564	1,997
Photographic and document copying equipment	171	48	219	172	49	221
Watches and clocks	169	147	316	169	147	316
Surgical instruments and appliances	228	89	317	252	106	358
Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	831	259	1,090	840	262	1,102
Electrical engineering	9,724	3,271	12,995	9,891	3,604	13,495
Electrical machinery	1,816	395	2,211	1,844	409	2,253
Insulated wires and cables	763	126	889	775	139	914
Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment	872	429	1,301	907	554	1,461
Radio and electronic components	1,417	728	2,145	1,436	814	2,250
Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment	620	286	906	639	313	952
Electronic computers	471	156	627	484	160	644
Radio, radar and electronic capital goods	895	192	1,087	901	216	1,117
Electric appliances primarily for domestic use	1,269	346	1,615	1,283	364	1,647
Other electrical goods	1,601	613	2,214	1,622	635	2,257
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	6,327	154	6,481	6,485	161	6,646
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	5,797	126	5,923	5,944	133	6,077
Marine engineering	530	28	558	541	28	569
Vehicles	9,869	819	10,688	9,977	853	10,830
Wheeled tractor manufacturing	278	11	289	281	11	292
Motor vehicle manufacturing	6,457	552	7,009	6,525	560	7,085
Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing	623	65	688	624	84	708
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing	1,811	153	1,964	1,841	158	1,999
Locomotives and railway track equipment	409	25	434	412	27	439
Railway carriages and wagons and trams	291	13	304	294	13	307

* See footnote on page 927.

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at September 9, 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	13,189	2,248	15,437	13,388	2,302	15,690
Engineers' small tools and gauges	820	91	911	832	94	926
Hand tools and implements	453	73	526	464	74	538
Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc	235	83	318	236	88	324
Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc	528	110	638	532	114	646
Wire and wire manufactures	791	112	903	799	115	914
Cans and metal boxes	414	157	571	418	159	577
Jewellery and precious metals	254	90	344	257	93	350
Metal industries not elsewhere specified	9,694	1,532	11,226	9,850	1,565	11,415
Textiles	9,380	2,779	12,159	10,169	3,426	13,595
Production of man-made fibres	742	810	1,552	742	810	1,552
Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems	1,127	268	1,407	1,372	432	1,804
Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres	780	186	966	886	284	1,170
Woolen and worsted	2,022	458	2,480	2,088	525	2,613
Jute	438	64	502	441	64	505
Rope, twine and net	179	74	253	188	88	276
Hosiery and other knitted goods	1,037	679	1,716	1,120	806	1,926
Lace	73	28	101	75	30	105
Carpets	751	329	1,080	789	345	1,134
Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide)	214	72	286	229	78	307
Made-up textiles	392	237	629	412	322	734
Textile finishing	1,172	253	1,425	1,235	288	1,523
Other textile industries	453	51	504	459	54	513
Leather, leather goods and fur	1,141	282	1,423	1,173	310	1,483
Leather (tanning and dressing) and fellmongery	674	80	754	690	95	785
Leather goods	371	181	552	383	190	573
Fur	96	21	117	100	25	125
Clothing and footwear	2,813	3,642	6,455	2,936	4,637	7,573
Weatherproof outerwear	189	173	362	195	180	375
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	573	757	1,330	600	846	1,446
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	358	346	704	361	356	717
Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc	216	501	717	258	1,043	1,301
Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc	490	1,168	1,658	508	1,320	1,828
Hats, caps and millinery	68	43	111	74	62	136
Dress industries not elsewhere specified	195	284	479	200	378	578
Footwear	724	370	1,094	740	452	1,192
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	6,227	579	6,806	6,415	598	7,013
Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods	1,756	92	1,848	1,820	96	1,916
Pottery	666	164	830	678	168	846
Glass	1,680	214	1,894	1,694	222	1,916
Cement	183	13	196	189	15	204
Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	1,942	96	2,038	2,034	97	2,131
Timber, furniture, etc	6,816	635	7,451	7,011	660	7,671
Timber	2,167	128	2,295	2,229	131	2,360
Furniture and upholstery	2,749	225	2,974	2,846	234	3,080
Bedding, etc	436	146	582	451	151	602
Shop and office fitting	547	44	591	557	48	605
Wooden containers and baskets	484	36	520	486	37	523
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	433	56	489	442	59	501
Paper, printing and publishing	7,545	1,859	9,404	7,664	1,955	9,619
Paper and board	1,408	206	1,614	1,416	211	1,627
Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials	1,094	411	1,505	1,131	455	1,586
Manufactured stationery	237	103	340	238	106	344
Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified	371	94	465	373	94	467
Printing, publishing of newspapers	1,400	177	1,577	1,432	201	1,633
Printing, publishing of periodicals	810	208	1,018	817	214	1,031
Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	2,225	660	2,885	2,257	674	2,931
Other manufacturing industries	6,411	1,503	7,914	6,696	1,566	8

AREA STATISTICS OF UNEMPLOYMENT

The following table shows the numbers unemployed in certain assisted areas and local areas, together with their percentage rates of unemployment—see *News and Notes*, page 919.

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at September 9, 1974

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS* (including Special Development Areas)					LOCAL AREAS (by Regions)—continued				
South Western	5,052	914	5,966	3.9	South West				
Merseyside SDA	41,687	9,358	51,045	6.8	Bath	1,183	268	1,451	3.4
Northern	54,344	14,436	68,780	5.3	Bournemouth	2,998	344	3,342	2.7
North Yorkshire	1,640	351	1,991	2.9	Bristol	7,931	1,370	9,301	2.9
Scottish	70,968	17,831	88,799	4.1	Cheltenham	1,240	263	1,503	2.7
Welsh	29,710	8,227	37,937	4.5	Exeter	1,473	355	1,828	2.6
Total, all Development Areas	203,401	51,117	254,518	4.8	Gloucester	886	212	1,098	1.6
Northern Ireland	24,386	11,188	35,574	7.0	Plymouth	3,398	776	4,174	3.6
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*					West Midlands				
North West	48,475	10,101	58,576	2.9	Birmingham	16,693	3,442	20,135	3.0
Yorkshire and Humberside	47,553	10,631	58,184	3.0	Burton upon Trent	564	153	717	2.0
North Wales	2,575	632	3,207	4.2	Cannock	717	157	874	3.4
South East Wales	2,500	812	3,312	3.5	Coventry	5,824	2,441	8,265	3.4
North Midlands	4,919	945	5,864	3.4	Dudley	1,922	379	2,301	1.5
High Peak	558	110	668	1.7	Hereford	554	150	704	2.0
North Lincs	1,070	267	1,337	3.6	Kidderminster	569	134	703	1.7
South Western	3,530	802	4,332	3.6	Leamington	793	266	1,059	2.2
Oswestry	383	130	513	4.0	Oakengates	1,500	726	2,226	4.9
Total, all Intermediate Areas	111,563	24,430	135,993	3.0	Redditch	392	92	484	1.6
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)					Rugby	386	186	572	1.8
South East					Shrewsbury	693	178	871	2.2
†Greater London	52,206	8,959	61,165	1.6	Stafford	725	269	994	2.0
†Aldershot	456	130	586	1.3	Stoke on Trent	3,326	731	4,057	2.0
†Aylesbury	283	63	346	0.9	Tamworth	857	269	1,126	3.4
†Basingstoke	455	73	528	1.3	Walsall	2,105	531	2,636	2.1
†Bedford	734	123	857	1.3	West Bromwich	1,627	313	1,940	1.4
†Braintree	380	122	502	1.5	Wolverhampton	2,917	851	3,768	2.7
†Brighton	2,809	356	3,165	2.3	Worcester	710	171	881	1.7
†Canterbury	944	181	1,125	3.0	East Midlands				
†Chatham	1,545	413	1,958	2.4	†Chesterfield	2,532	516	3,048	3.9
†Chelmsford	954	196	1,150	1.7	Coalville	369	64	433	1.4
†Chichester	789	113	902	2.0	Corby	683	164	847	2.8
†Colchester	951	242	1,193	2.2	Derby	2,263	600	2,863	2.3
†Crawley	997	156	1,153	0.8	Kettering	403	81	484	1.6
†Eastbourne	633	79	712	1.9	Leicester	3,889	718	4,607	2.0
†Gravesend	1,217	250	1,467	2.2	Lincoln	1,480	379	1,859	3.2
†Guildford	699	144	843	1.4	Loughborough	432	146	578	1.4
†Harlow	725	167	892	1.4	†Mansfield	1,186	260	1,446	2.3
†Hastings	904	135	1,039	2.5	†Northampton	1,104	181	1,285	1.5
†Hertford	209	43	252	0.7	†Nottingham	6,799	1,209	8,008	2.8
†High Wycombe	664	142	806	0.9	Sutton-in-Ashfield	681	73	754	2.5
†Letchworth	399	91	490	1.1	Yorkshire and Humberside				
†Luton	2,039	714	2,753	2.1	†Barnsley	2,568	637	3,205	4.3
†Maidstone	935	171	1,106	1.5	†Bradford	3,548	658	4,206	2.6
†Newport (I.O.W.)	926	126	1,052	2.8	†Castleford	1,734	326	2,060	3.6
†Oxford	2,596	814	3,410	1.9	†Dewsbury	1,281	242	1,523	2.3
†Portsmouth	4,368	747	5,115	2.8	†Doncaster	3,775	1,114	4,889	4.8
†Ramsgate	647	110	757	2.5	†Grimsby	2,003	322	2,325	3.2
†Reading	1,678	280	1,958	1.3	†Halifax	798	122	920	1.5
†Slough	959	154	1,113	1.0	Harrrogate	634	147	781	2.4
†Southampton	3,183	621	3,804	2.2	Huddersfield	1,047	289	1,336	1.5
†Southend-on-Sea	4,708	913	5,621	3.1	†Hull	7,059	953	8,012	4.5
†St. Albans	668	104	772	0.9	Keighley	630	178	808	2.8
†Stevenage	388	83	471	1.2	†Leeds	6,898	1,337	8,235	2.7
†Tunbridge Wells	879	113	992	1.3	†Mexborough	1,452	436	1,888	6.1
†Watford	1,107	181	1,288	1.1	Rotherham	1,691	587	2,278	4.2
†Weybridge	899	178	1,077	1.2	†Scunthorpe	1,073	614	1,687	2.8
†Worthing	839	104	943	1.7	†Sheffield	5,174	1,141	6,315	2.2
East Anglia					Sheffield	918	202	1,120	2.1
Cambridge	812	184	996	1.3	†Wakefield	1,650	466	2,116	2.9
Great Yarmouth	598	82	680	1.9	York				
†Ipswich	1,360	326	1,686	1.8	†Acrington	405	113	518	1.7
Lowestoft	490	109	599	2.1	†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,810	321	2,131	2.3
†Norwich	2,092	294	2,386	2.0	†Blackburn	1,191	318	1,509	2.2
Peterborough	1,004	299	1,303	2.1	†Blackpool	2,641	486	3,127	3.2

Unemployment in development areas, intermediate areas and certain local areas at September 9, 1974 (continued)

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate		Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued					LOCAL AREAS (by Region)—continued				
North					Scotland				
†Bishop Auckland	1,913	421	2,334	4.8	†Aberdeen	1,409	228	1,637	1.4
†Carlisle	1,215	318	1,533	3.1	†Ayr	1,481	493	1,974	4.6
†Chester-le-Street	1,972	395	2,367	6.0	†Bathgate	1,695	432	2,127	4.9
†Consett	1,670	471	2,141	7.2	†Dumfries	1,246	404	1,650	5.6
†Darlington	1,196	410	1,606	2.7	†Dunfermline	831	214	1,045	3.4
†Durham	1,045	250	1,295	3.7	†Dundee	3,066	623	3,689	3.9
†Furness	906	484	1,390	3.2	†Edinburgh	1,486	548	2,034	4.1
†Hartlepool	2,108	554	2,662	6.3	†Edinburgh	8,145	1,211	9,356	3.4
†Peterlee	1,625	332	1,957	7.9	†Falkirk	1,518	691	2,209	3.4
†Sunderland	6,966	1,188	8,154	6.9	†Glasgow	24,806	3,831	28,637	5.2
†Teesside	7,980	2,685	10,665	5.0	†Greenock	1,597	655	2,252	4.8
†Tyneside	19,253	4,843	24,096	5.8	†Highlands and Islands	3,645	813	4,458	4.5
†Workington	1,102	548	1,650	5.4	†Irvine	1,293	401	1,694	4.5
Wales					†Kilmarnock	969	341	1,310	3.6
†Bargoed	1,453	366	1,819	7.3	†Kirkcaldy	1,621	534	2,155	3.6
†Cardiff	5,781	950	6,731	3.4	†North Lanarkshire	5,975	3,267	9,242	5.2
†Ebbw Vale	968	488	1,456	4.8	†Paisley	2,076	566	2,642	3.1
†Llanelli	599	214	813	2.6	†Perth	577	102	679	2.1
†Neath	675	300	975	3.7	†Stirling	1,426	356	1,782	3.9
†Newport	1,913	558	2,471	3.0	Northern Ireland				
†Pontypool	1,364	610	1,974	4.3	Ballymena	598	545	1,143	5.8
†Pontypridd	2,864	949	3,813	5.8	Belfast	6,898	2,305	9,203	4.6
†Port Talbot	1,944	729	2,673	3.5	Craigavon	1,172	510	1,682	5.7
†Shotton	1,043	382	1,425	3.5	Londonderry	2,659	732	3,391	11.1
†Swansea	2,780	966	3,746	4.0	Newry	1,982	862	2,844	16.1
†Wrexham	2,179	512	2,691	6.4					

Note: The denominators used in calculating the percentage rates of unemployment are the mid-1973 estimates of employees (employed and unemployed) which are available on request from the Director of Statistics, Department of Employment, Statistics Branch C.1, Orphanage Road, Watford WD1 1PJ.
* Recent changes in the composition of development areas and intermediate areas are described on page 919. Revised full definitions of development areas, special development areas and intermediate areas will be given in the November issue of this GAZETTE. The percentage rate for North Wales relates to the intermediate area plus part of the Llandudno travel-to-work area outside the designated area. The percentage rate for South East Wales relates to the intermediate area plus parts of the Pontypool and Newport travel-to-work areas outside the designated area. The percentage rate for High Peak relates to the Buxton travel-to-work area and so excludes Glossop which is a small part of the Ashton-under-Lyne travel-to-work area, the remainder of which is not in the High Peak Intermediate Area.
† Figures relate to a group of local employment office areas details of which are given in Appendix F, op cit.

(Continued from page 925)

Table 2 Industrial analysis of the unemployed at September 9, 1974 (continued)

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS UNEMPLOYED					
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	12,933	3,126	16,059	13,122	3,290	16,412
Insurance	4,060	722	4,782	4,106	765	4,871
Banking and bill discounting	3,343	546	3,889	3,394	602	3,996
Other financial institutions	1,155	292	1,447	1,163	310	1,473
Property owning and managing, etc	1,208	256	1,464	1,233	272	1,505
Advertising and market research	651	178	829	653	179	832
Other business services	2,366	1,097	3,463	2,422	1,124	3,546
Central offices not allocable elsewhere	150	35	185	151	38	189
Professional and scientific services	14,818	8,731	23,549	15,351	9,720	25,071
Accountancy services	498	216	714	510	239	749
Educational services	7,289	3,485	10,774	7,622	3,855	11,477
Legal services	462	408	870	466	439	905
Medical and dental services	4,562	4,137	8,699	4,713	4,665	9,378
Religious organisations	218	56	274	231	71	302
Research and development services	530	106	636	531	111	642
Other professional and scientific services	1,259	323	1,582	1,278	340	1,618
Miscellaneous services	39,397	15,046	54,443	40,696	15,974	56,670
Cinemas, theatres, radio, etc	3,693	1,249	4,942	3,752	1,260	5,012
Sport and other recreations	1,804	389	2,193	1,853	403	2,256
Betting and gambling	1,525	540	2,065	1,637	555	2,192
Hotels and other residential establishments	9,854	4,432	14,286	10,109	4,682	14,791
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	2,238	1,659	3,897	2,263	1,756	4,019
Public houses	2,402					

TEMPORARILY STOPPED

The number of temporarily stopped workers registered to claim benefits in Great Britain on September 9, 1974 was 19,740. This figure was 4,163 higher than in August.

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 registered on September 9, 1974

Region*	Males	Females	Total
South East	866	48	914
Greater London	598	35	633
East Anglia	28	9	37
South West	207	10	217
West Midlands	3,996	422	4,418
East Midlands	927	46	973
Yorkshire and Humberside	1,718	166	1,884
North West	1,897	208	2,105
North	1,339	74	1,413
Wales	526	69	595
Scotland	6,486	698	7,184
Great Britain	17,990	1,750	19,740

* See note on page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on September 9, 1974		
	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*)	17,990	1,750	19,740
Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*)	17,031	1,712	18,743
Total, Index of Production industries	15,597	1,615	17,212
Total, all manufacturing industries	15,391	1,615	17,006
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,287	8	1,295
Mining and quarrying	2	—	2
Food, drink and tobacco	144	42	186
Coal and petroleum products	—	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	3	2	5
Metal manufacture	552	2	554
Mechanical engineering	2,071	281	2,352
Instrument engineering	—	1	1
Electrical engineering	78	19	97
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	601	4	605
Vehicles	5,597	100	5,697
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	1,240	82	1,322

* See footnote to table 2 on page 927.

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopped workers registered on September 9, 1974		
	Males	Females	Total
Textiles	2,740	724	3,464
Leather, leather goods and fur	28	20	48
Clothing and footwear	236	208	444
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	123	23	146
Timber, furniture, etc.	1,661	59	1,720
Paper, printing and publishing	24	3	27
Other manufacturing industries	293	45	338
Construction	202	—	202
Gas, electricity and water	2	—	2
Transport and communication	54	12	66
Distributive trades	56	20	76
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	5	—	5
Professional and scientific services	8	36	44
Miscellaneous Services	21	15	36
Public administration	3	6	9

VACANCIES

The number of vacancies notified to employment offices and remaining unfilled in Great Britain on September 4, 1974 was 307,203; 4,470 higher than on August 7, 1974.

The seasonally adjusted figure of notified vacancies at employment offices on September 4, 1974 was 302,600; 4,400 higher than that for August 7, 1974 and 14,500 lower than on June 5, 1974.

The number of vacancies notified to careers offices and remaining unfilled on September 4, 1974 was 91,658; 12,223 lower than on August 7, 1974.

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 4, 1974. The figures do not purport to represent the total outstanding requirements of all employers. 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 4, 1974					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
South East	85,101	53,177	138,278	17,623	16,826	34,449
Greater London	40,827	27,055	67,882	8,423	7,568	15,991
East Anglia	6,092	4,332	10,424	1,430	1,465	2,895
South West	13,517	11,066	24,583	3,271	3,522	6,793
West Midlands	14,700	7,178	21,878	6,480	4,308	10,788
East Midlands	11,667	6,536	18,203	3,009	3,040	6,049
Yorkshire and Humberside	13,679	8,572	22,251	5,670	4,348	10,018
North West	14,951	11,102	26,053	3,453	4,253	7,706
North	8,485	5,232	13,717	1,667	1,471	3,138
Wales	6,077	3,651	9,728	1,387	1,388	2,775
Scotland	12,662	9,426	22,088	3,240	3,807	7,047
Great Britain	186,931	120,272	307,203	47,230	44,428	91,658

* See note on page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE.

† See footnote to table 119.

Table 2

Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on September 4, 1974					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services	186,931	120,272	307,203	47,230	44,428	91,658
Total, Index of Production industries	112,291	46,260	158,551	22,285	18,770	41,055
Total, all manufacturing industries	91,636	44,437	136,073	18,573	17,775	36,348
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	1,348	431	1,779	1,109	275	1,384
Mining and quarrying	3,514	58	3,572	434	27	461
Coal mining	3,152	13	3,165	370	9	379
Food, drink and tobacco	4,600	4,270	8,870	1,044	1,267	2,311
Coal and petroleum products	255	50	305	48	35	83
Chemicals and allied industries	3,826	1,807	5,633	582	584	1,166
Metal manufacture	7,217	813	8,030	1,424	330	1,754
Mechanical engineering	20,621	3,292	23,913	3,394	898	4,292
Instrument engineering	2,675	1,212	3,887	555	498	1,053
Electrical engineering	10,384	5,955	16,339	1,527	1,469	2,996
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,365	159	2,524	229	36	265
Vehicles	11,083	1,093	12,176	770	209	979
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	10,116	3,415	13,531	2,682	1,168	3,850
Textiles	2,962	4,388	7,350	1,175	2,077	3,252
Cotton, linen and man-made fibres (spinning and weaving)	886	900	1,786	287	359	646
Woollen and worsted	430	636	1,066	291	411	702
Leather, leather goods and fur	374	596	970	258	393	651

† See footnote to table 119.

Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of notified vacancies remaining unfilled on September 4, 1974					
	At Employment offices†			At Careers offices†		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Clothing and footwear	2,042	10,279	12,321	1,126	5,553	6,679
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.	2,434	1,050	3,484	591	390	981
Timber, furniture, etc.	3,145	985	4,130	1,057	442	1,499
Paper, printing and publishing	3,073	2,349	5,422	1,338	1,594	2,932
Paper, cardboard and paper goods	1,716	1,146	2,862	398	527	925
Printing and publishing	1,357	1,203	2,560	940	1,067	2,007
Other manufacturing industries	4,464	2,724	7,188	773	832	1,605
Construction	15,821	1,236	17,057	2,906	702	3,608
Gas, electricity and water	1,320	529	1,849	372	266	638
Transport and communication	14,601	3,181	17,782	1,937	918	2,855
Distributive trades	15,536	18,154	33,690	10,207	9,550	19,757
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	7,191	3,922	11,113	2,562	2,622	5,184
Professional and scientific services	8,914	14,960	23,874	2,498	2,941	5,439
Miscellaneous services	16,300	28,638	44,938	4,262	7,492	11,754
Entertainments, sports, etc.	1,057	2,003	3,060	265	297	562
Catering (MLH 884-888)	7,122	15,944	23,066	1,117	1,356	2,473
Laundries, dry-cleaning, etc.	408	1,355	1,763	243	630	873
Public administration	10,750	4,726	15,476	2,370	1,860	4,230
National government service	4,826	1,997	6,823	761	727	1,488
Local government service	5,924	2,729	8,653	1,609	1,133	2,742

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 people laid off and working days lost at such establishments through shortages of material caused by the stoppages included in the statistics. More information about definitions and qualifications is given in a report on the statistics for the year 1973 on pages 505 to 517 of the June 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.

The number of stoppages beginning in September* which came to the notice of the department, was 251. In addition, 74 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 150,300 consisting of 114,000 involved in stoppages which began in September and 36,300 involved in stoppages which had continued from the previous month. The latter figures includes 5,800 workers involved for the first time in September in stoppages which began in earlier months. Of the 114,000 workers involved in stoppages which began in September 66,600 were directly involved and 47,400 indirectly involved.

The aggregate of 985,000 working days lost in September includes 308,000 days lost through stoppages which had continued from the previous month.

PROMINENT STOPPAGES OF WORK DURING SEPTEMBER

More than 1,000 employees at a Scottish clock and watch factory stopped work on August 28 in protest against the company's proposals for implementing increases under a threshold agreement. These involved effective dates postponed to the month following publication of the relevant index of retail prices figure. Normal working was resumed on September 27 without any change in these arrangements following negotiation which resulted in an agreement that the annual wage review due in January 1975 would be advanced to December 1974.

Following discussions at national level a stoppage of work by printing operatives employed by HM Stationery Office ended on September 20. Work was resumed after a ballot of the men concerned had resulted in acceptance of union recommendation of the management offer which involved an increase of £3 a week and the promise of an enquiry into outstanding issues.

At a Dagenham motor plant 900 body shop operatives stopped work on September 9 in support of a claim for increased shift allowances and for holiday payments to be calculated on average earnings. Over 12,000 other employees were affected by lay-offs in the second and third week of the stoppage, and 400 press shop workers withdrew their labour on September 23 in direct support. At the company's Halewood plant a stoppage by nearly 800 press operators, causing 8,000 production workers to be laid off, also began on September 9 following rejection of their claim for a half-hour per shift preparation and clean-up time. Work was resumed at both plants early in October to allow negotiations to proceed.

Stoppages of work in the first nine months of 1974 and 1973

Industry group Standard Industrial Classification 1968	January to September 1974		January to September 1973	
	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers in- volved	No. of stoppages beginning in period	Workers in- volved
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	3	800	3	400
Coal mining	106	294,700	251	37,200
All other mining and quarrying	7	600	3	100
Food, drink and tobacco	94	40,200	69	16,100
Coal and petroleum products	5	3,400	8	4,600
Chemicals, and allied industries	53	11,200	37	8,000
Metal manufacture	175	79,500	152	92,600
Engineering	440	179,500	405	134,800
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	53	26,500	45	16,600
Motor vehicles	158	206,300	230	383,100
Aerospace equipment	25	9,500	38	20,800
All other vehicles	12	4,500	31	19,200
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	120	22,300	109	20,600
Textiles	71	19,800	62	12,100
Clothing and footwear	22	5,400	24	9,200
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	55	15,900	47	8,400
Timber, furniture, etc	25	3,500	22	4,200
Paper and printing	53	42,400	32	6,100
All other manufacturing industries	60	216,000	68	34,200
Construction	161	17,400	186	26,500
Gas, electricity and water	13	2,500	8	25,000
Port and inland water transport	76	42,900	111	43,500
Other transport and communication	112	45,700	107	41,400
Distributive trades	49	8,400	27	1,900
Administrative, financial and professional services	76	61,400	61	270,600
Miscellaneous services	33	3,600	31	3,100
Total	2,057	1,169,700	2,166	1,240,000

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning in September 1974		Beginning in the first nine months of 1974	
	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	162	50,800	1,256	639,200
Duration and pattern of hours worked	9	1,900	96	70,500
Redundancy questions	4	2,500	34	12,700
Trade union matters	7	1,000	55	6,600
Working conditions and supervision	19	1,900	137	31,500
Manning and work allocation	9	1,200	111	20,100
Dismissal and other disciplinary measures	18	2,400	170	38,600
Miscellaneous	23	5,000	197	37,700
Total	251	66,600	2,057	856,900

Duration of stoppages ending in September

Duration of stoppage in working days	Number of stoppages	Workers directly involved	
		Number of stoppages	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day	27	16,100	15,000
Over 1 and not more than 2 days	37	4,900	10,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	44	10,100	26,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	47	8,200	45,000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days	41	13,900	153,000
Over 12 days	46	9,100	373,000
Total	242	62,200	622,000

* The figures for the month under review are provisional and subject to revision, normally upwards, to take account of additional or revised information received after going to press; continuous revision is reflected in figures for earlier months in the current year included in the cumulative totals on this page and in table 133 on page 972 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.

BASIC WEEKLY RATES OF WAGES, NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS AND BASIC HOURLY RATES OF WAGES

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, 1974 the indices of changes in weekly rates of wages, of normal weekly hours and of hourly rates of wages for all workers, compared with the previous five months, were:

ALL INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES

Date	Indices July 31, 1972 = 100		Percentage increase over previous 12 months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic hourly rates
1974 April 30	126.9	99.5	127.6	13.4
May 31	130.8	99.5	131.5	15.8
June 30	135.4	99.5	136.1	17.5
July 31	137.9	99.5	138.7	19.3
August 31	143.5	99.5	144.3	20.3
September 30	144.2	99.5	145.0	20.9

Notes: 1. The full index numbers and explanatory notes are given in Table 130.
2. The April, May, June, July and August figures have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect.

Principal changes reported in September

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

Railway workshops (British Rail)—GB: Increases of amounts ranging from £1.80 to £3.55 a week, according to category, for men 21 and over and from £1.70 to £2.45 for women 21 and over, with proportional amounts for apprentices and young workers (April 29).

Clothing manufacture—GB: Increases in general minimum time rates and yield levels of 12p an hour for male workers, of 14p for female workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (September 23).

Railway service (British Rail)—GB: (Conciliation staff). Increases of varying amounts ranging from £1.80 to £6.15 a week, according to occupation, for adult workers, with proportional amounts for young workers (April 29).

Retail drapery, outfitting and footwear trades (Wages Council)—GB: Increases in statutory remuneration of 45p a week for adult male workers, of 80p for adult female workers, with varying amounts for young workers (September 2).

Health services—GB: Increase in standard rates of £0.86 a week for women 18 and over, with proportional amounts for young workers (February 1).

Local authorities' services—London: London allowance increased to £312 per annum (£6 a week) for workers 18 and over in the Greater London Council area and £156 (£3 a week) for workers under 18 (March 1).

Full details of changes reported during the month are given in the separate publication CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK.

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

Estimates of the changes reported in September indicate that the basic weekly rates or minimum entitlements of some 1,625,000 workers were increased by a total of £3,695,000 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 (615,000 workers, £1,525,000 in weekly rates of wages). Of the total increase of £3,695,000 about £1,310,000 resulted from direct negotiations between employers' associations and trade unions, £810,000 from threshold agreements linked to movements of the Retail Prices Index, £640,000 from statutory wages regulation orders, £780,000 from arrange-

ments made by joint industrial councils or similar bodies established by voluntary agreement, and £155,000 from cost-of-living sliding scale adjustments.

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 1974, with the total figures for the corresponding period in the previous year entered below, and (b) the month by month effect of the changes of the most recent period of thirteen months.

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

Table (a)

Industry group	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
		£		
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	320,000	1,720,000	272,000	544,000
Mining and quarrying	290,000	3,460,000	—	—
Food, drink and tobacco	325,000	1,445,000	—	—
Coal and petroleum products	10,000	85,000	—	—
Chemicals and allied industries	180,000	1,050,000	—	—
Metal manufacture				
Mechanical engineering				
Instrument engineering				
Electrical engineering				
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	2,590,000	8,360,000	—	—
Vehicles				
Metal goods not elsewhere specified				
Textiles	385,000	1,475,000	—	—
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	105,000	—	—
Clothing and footwear	455,000	1,400,000	—	—
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	100,000	560,000	—	—
Timber, furniture, etc	150,000	720,000	—	—
Paper, printing and publishing	310,000	1,605,000	—	—
Other manufacturing industries	120,000	450,000	—	—
Construction	1,230,000	6,115,000	60,000	60,000
Gas, electricity and water	180,000	920,000	—	—
Transport and communication	720,000	5,750,000	5,000	10,000
Distributive trades	1,075,000	5,970,000	10,000	20,000
Public administration and professional services	1,225,000	4,550,000	—	—
Miscellaneous services	1,085,000	3,770,000	337,000	493,000
Totals—January-September 1974	10,775,000	49,510,000	684,000	1,127,000
Totals—January-September 1973	9,870,000	22,285,000	675,000	910,000

Table (b)

Month	Basic weekly rates of wages or minimum entitlements		Normal weekly hours of work	
	Approximate number of workers affected by increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approximate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly hours
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1973				
September	595	710	—	—
October	395	530	115	125
November	1,160	2,705	23	47
December	495	905	42	84
1974				
January	1,530	3,250	413	826
February*	875	1,525	195	210
March*	1,015	4,285	5	10
April*	880	2,815	—	—
May*	6,000	8,820	10	20
June*	6,770	9,430	—	—
July*	7,035	6,765	60	60
August*	8,630	10,445	—	—
September	1,010	2,170	—	—

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

RETAIL PRICES, SEPTEMBER 17, 1974

As stated on page 168 of the February issue of this GAZETTE, the reference base of the Index of Retail Prices has been changed to January 15, 1974 = 100. Indices on both references are given below. This practice will continue up to and including publication of the index for December 10, 1974.

At September 17, 1974 the general* retail prices index was 111.0 (prices at January 15, 1974 = 100). On the base January 16, 1962 = 100, the figure was 212.9, compared with 210.6 at August 20 and with 181.8 at September 18, 1973.

The rise in the index during the month was due to higher prices for clothing, eggs and many other goods and services. There was 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 99.8, and that for all other items of food was 109.3. The index for all items except items of food the prices of which show significant seasonal variations was 111.5.

The principal changes in the groups in the month were:

Food: Rises in the average levels of prices of eggs, bacon, tomatoes, sweets and chocolates, sugar, chicken, pork, biscuits and canned and frozen vegetables were partly offset by falls in the average levels of prices of apples, home-killed lamb and tea. The index for the food group as a whole rose by rather less than 1½ per cent to 107.5, compared with 106.1 in August. The index for foods whose prices show significant seasonal variations rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 99.8, compared with 99.1 in August.

Alcoholic drink: There was a rise of rather less than one per cent in the group index which was 111.6, compared with 110.7 in August.

Tobacco: The index for cigarettes and tobacco rose by about one per cent to 121.6, compared with 120.3 in August.

Housing: Higher prices for materials used in home decorating were largely responsible for the rise of rather more than one-half of one per cent in the group index which was 105.8 compared with 105.1 in August.

Durable household goods: The average level of prices of items included in this group rose by nearly one per cent to 110.5, compared with 109.5 in August.

Clothing and footwear: The average levels of prices of nearly all items of clothing and footwear rose during the month and the group index was rather less than two per cent higher at 112.9, compared with 110.9 in August.

Transport and vehicles: There were rises in the average level of prices of second-hand cars and in bus fares in many areas. The index for the group as a whole rose by rather more than one-half of one per cent to 113.5, compared with 112.7 in August.

Miscellaneous goods: Higher prices for periodicals and many other items included in this group caused the group index to rise by nearly 2 per cent to 115.4, compared with 113.3 in August.

Services: Higher charges for telephone and some other services, such as hair-dressing and watch repairing, caused the group index to rise by nearly one per cent to 110.3, compared with 109.3 in August.

Meals bought and consumed outside the home: There was a rise of rather more than one per cent in the average level of prices in this group and the group index was 111.7, compared with 110.4 in August.

Detailed figures for various groups and sub-groups are:

Group and sub-group	Index figure	
	January 16 1962 = 100	January 15 1974 = 100
I Food: Total	233.0	107.5
Bread, flour, cereals, biscuits and cakes	260	116
Meat and bacon	272	101
Fish	319	100
Butter, margarine, lard and other cooking fat	195	116
Milk, cheese and eggs	175	87
Tea, coffee, cocoa, soft drinks, etc	153	117
Sugar, preserves and confectionery	245	131
Vegetables, fresh, canned and frozen	255	114
Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	226	120
Other food	205	116

Group and sub-group	Index figure	
	January 16 1962 = 100	January 15 1974 = 100
II Alcoholic drink	185.3	111.6
III Tobacco	172.9	121.6
IV Housing: Total	238.2	105.8
Rent	235	103
Rates and water charges	241	106
Charges for repairs and maintenance, and materials for home repairs and decorations	242	116
V Fuel and light: Total (including oil)	218.4	115.8
Coal and coke	228	105
Gas	154	104
Electricity	234	126
VI Durable household goods: Total	174.9	110.5
Furniture, floor coverings and soft furnishings	220	113
Radio, television and other household appliances	125	106
Pottery, glassware and hardware	191	113
VII Clothing and footwear: Total	188.1	112.9
Men's outer clothing	209	111
Men's underclothing	215	119
Women's outer clothing	185	112
Women's underclothing	189	120
Children's clothing	187	118
Other clothing, including hose, haberdashery, hats and materials	165	114
Footwear	188	108
VIII Transport and vehicles: Total	198.6	113.5
Motoring and cycling	181	114
Fares	244	112
IX Miscellaneous goods: Total	210.3	115.4
Books, newspapers and periodicals	315	121
Medicines, surgical, etc. goods and toilet requisites	162	108
Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other household goods	195	121
Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic and optical goods, etc	191	113
X Services: Total	234.7	110.3
Postage and telephones	234	113
Entertainment	205	104
Other services, including domestic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laundering and dry cleaning	262	115
XI Meals bought and consumed outside the home	256.4	111.7
All Items	212.9	111.0

* 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.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF ITEMS OF FOOD

Average retail prices on September 17, 1974 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 267 of the March 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.

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

Item	Number of quotations September 17, 1974	Average price September 17, 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell	Item	Number of quotations September 17, 1974	Average price September 17, 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
Beef: Home-killed				Fresh vegetables			
Chuck	773	52.5	46 - 58	Potatoes, old, loose			
Sirloin (without bone)	742	80.2	66 - 95	White	516	3.1	2½ - 4
Silverside (without bone)*	793	69.1	64 - 75	Red	299	3.6	3 - 4
Back ribs (with bone)*	571	49.3	40 - 60	Potatoes, new, loose			
Fore ribs (with bone)	647	47.7	40 - 56	Tomatoes	787	17.3	14 - 22
Brisket (without bone)	708	47.8	38 - 56	Cabbage, greens	460	6.1	4 - 10
Rump steak*	795	94.2	80 - 106	Cabbage, hearted	567	5.5	3½ - 8
				Cauliflower or broccoli	639	11.2	6 - 15
Beef: Imported, chilled				Brussels sprouts	425	10.3	8 - 12
Chuck	45	48.6	40 - 58	Peas	181	9.1	7 - 12
Silverside (without bone)*	58	65.4	56 - 70	Carrots	753	6.6	5 - 9
Rump steak*	72	83.9	70 - 100	Runner beans	478	10.3	8 - 14
				Onions	785	7.6	6 - 10
				Mushrooms per ¼ lb	724	8.7	7 - 10
Lamb: Home-killed				Fresh fruit			
Loin (with bone)	708	60.6	50 - 70	Apples, cooking	767	9.6	7 - 12
Breast*	689	17.9	11 - 25	Apples, dessert	792	12.7	10 - 16
Best end of neck	648	45.5	30 - 60	Pears, dessert	722	12.5	10 - 16
Shoulder (with bone)	690	39.7	32 - 50	Oranges	680	12.3	10 - 15
Leg (with bone)	715	57.4	50 - 66	Bananas	773	12.8	11 - 15
				Bacon			
Lamb: Imported				Collar*	518	47.1	40 - 54
Loin (with bone)	474	49.4	43 - 56	Gammon*	581	64.9	56 - 72
Breast*	467	13.5	10 - 18	Middle cut*, smoked	420	61.9	54 - 72
Best end of neck	449	40.0	28 - 48	Back, smoked	370	68.1	57 - 76
Shoulder (with bone)	485	32.7	28 - 38	Back, unsmoked	398	66.2	55 - 74
Leg (with bone)	479	51.9	48 - 56	Streaky, smoked	328	45.2	38 - 56
				Ham (not shoulder)	685	85.2	70 - 100
Pork: Home-killed				Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	662	22.8	16 - 27
Leg (foot off)	762	45.9	38 - 56	Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	638	57.8	52 - 65
Belly*	762	32.5	28 - 38	Milk, ordinary, per pint		4.5	
Loin (with bone)	791	57.6	50 - 66	Butter			
Pork sausages	788	29.6	26 - 34	Home produced	582	24.2	22 - 28
Beef sausages	671	26.5	22 - 30	New Zealand	653	22.9	21 - 25
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	617	25.1	22 - 28	Danish	720	25.7	24 - 28
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb) oven ready	432	29.9	25 - 36	Margarine, standard quality, per ½ lb	156	9.9	9 - 10½
				Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb	116	9.0	8 - 9½
Fresh and smoked fish				Lard	808	18.3	16 - 21
Cod fillets	480	47.5	40 - 54	Cheese, cheddar type	802	38.3	35 - 42
Haddock fillets	502	52.7	44 - 60	Eggs, large, per doz	700	38.9	36 - 43
Haddock, smoked, whole	393	50.3	40 - 60	Eggs, standard, per doz	703	33.6	30 - 37
Plaice fillets	463	62.3	50 - 72	Eggs, medium, per doz	357	27.9	25 - 32
Halibut cuts	173	82.1	60 - 100	Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	544	12.9	11½ - 14
Herrings	399	23.5	18 - 28	Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	743	37.8	34 - 43
Kippers, with bone	517	33.1	26 - 38	Tea, per ½ lb			
				Higher priced	268	11.7	10 - 13
Bread				Medium priced	1,817	9.1	8 - 11
White, 1½ lb wrapped and sliced loaf	764	13.9	12 - 15	Lower priced	671	8.6	8 - 10
White, 1½ lb unwrapped loaf	555	14.3	12½ - 15½				
White, 14 oz loaf	581	9.5	8½ - 10½				
Brown, 14 oz loaf	635	10.4	10 - 11				
Flour							
Self-raising, per 3 lb	745	19.7	16 - 25				

* Or Scottish equivalent.

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conventions. The following standard symbols are used:

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

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT working population: Great Britain

TABLE 101

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

Notes: 1 Employment estimates after June 1973 are provisional.

2 For note on quarterly estimates see page 432 of the May 1974 issue of this GAZETTE.

3 See notes 1-3 to table 103.

* Revised estimates—see News and Notes page 919.

employees in employment: Great Britain and standard regions

TABLE 102

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

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

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

EMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

THOUSANDS

TABLE 103

		Index of Production industries*		Manufacturing industries													
		Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles	
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis																	
1970	April	10,895.0	100.6	8,771.3	100.5		420.1	852.8	62.4	475.1	593.4	1,207.0	154.1	905.7	191.4	838.0	
	May	10,875.9	100.4	8,750.6	100.3		417.6	854.6	62.9	473.2	592.7	1,205.1	153.8	901.8	190.3	836.8	
	June	22,404	100.2	8,726.5	100.2	370.4	415.0	861.7	63.1	472.5	591.2	1,200.9	154.0	898.4	188.8	834.6	
	July	10,856.3	99.9	8,749.7	100.0		412.4	880.8	63.1	472.9	592.7	1,201.9	154.9	898.4	187.8	833.7	
	August	10,864.6	99.7	8,756.6	99.8		411.0	878.8	62.9	475.1	592.6	1,202.4	155.4	900.8	188.6	833.7	
	September	10,844.3	99.5	8,749.8	99.7		409.1	865.4	62.9	474.4	591.9	1,203.7	156.4	905.3	190.6	837.0	
	October	10,831.1	99.3	8,755.6	99.6		406.4	870.0	60.3	474.3	591.3	1,202.9	157.7	906.6	191.3	837.1	
	November	10,816.9	99.1	8,750.6	99.5		405.1	866.5	60.1	473.2	590.5	1,199.7	158.3	911.1	191.2	838.6	
	December	10,779.3	98.8	8,732.2	99.2		404.1	860.2	59.7	473.2	589.8	1,197.4	159.0	911.7	190.5	840.2	
1971	January†	10,682.8	98.6	8,657.9	99.1		405.1	841.2	59.3	470.0	585.5	1,189.7	158.9	909.4	189.7	837.5	
	February‡	10,624.4	98.2	8,604.2	98.6		406.2	834.5	58.9	469.8	579.7	1,179.9	159.1	905.3	190.0	832.6	
	March	10,547.7	97.4	8,528.2	97.7		404.7	828.9	58.5	467.3	569.1	1,164.6	158.4	896.6	193.4	824.2	
	April	10,501.2	97.0	8,479.7	97.2		403.6	830.5	58.0	466.5	561.5	1,154.5	158.3	890.1	192.5	817.9	
	May	22,027	96.5	8,431.6	96.7	344.5	401.3	837.4	57.6	466.1	554.8	1,142.3	157.4	880.5	191.8	812.9	
B Estimates on Census of Employment basis																	
1971	June	21,648	96.5	7,886.3	96.7	420.8	393.4	743.5	44.3	435.2	556.4	1,038.5	164.2	799.3	183.3	807.1	
	July	9,875.6	96.2	7,888.4	96.4		392.1	758.6	44.3	436.6	555.2	1,029.9	163.5	796.2	183.2	804.7	
	August	9,869.4	95.9	7,886.7	96.1		392.8	760.1	44.5	437.5	551.9	1,025.3	164.1	794.3	183.3	802.1	
	September	9,843.0	95.7	7,858.9	95.7		392.2	747.8	44.4	435.3	549.7	1,019.8	163.5	795.5	183.2	801.3	
	October	9,803.0	95.2	7,829.5	95.2		390.6	747.0	44.1	434.1	545.3	1,010.7	162.3	794.1	182.6	798.0	
	November	9,767.4	94.7	7,793.0	94.7		388.7	746.4	43.8	432.7	540.4	1,002.7	162.0	793.0	181.3	790.0	
	December	9,735.7	94.5	7,773.6	94.4		386.6	743.7	43.6	431.9	535.9	997.6	161.4	794.0	181.2	787.6	
1972	January	9,648.3	94.3	7,701.1	94.1		386.0	729.8	43.2	428.1	530.9	987.7	159.9	788.5	178.4	784.7	
	February	9,611.2	93.9	7,674.1	93.8		385.7	724.3	42.8	426.6	526.4	980.1	158.8	794.8	178.3	782.8	
	March	9,576.8	93.7	7,630.9	93.4		381.0	722.2	42.7	425.6	519.4	972.9	157.3	788.4	179.1	778.8	
	April	9,598.6	93.8	7,631.8	93.5		379.9	723.7	42.5	424.8	518.8	969.0	156.5	788.8	179.4	776.9	
	May	9,597.7	93.8	7,623.1	93.5		378.5	726.6	42.3	425.8	516.4	965.6	155.9	785.5	179.3	776.1	
	June	21,650	93.9	7,613.3	93.4	415.8	377.0	729.8	41.9	424.0	515.6	963.8	155.7	780.4	176.9	775.6	
	July	9,627.2	93.8	7,638.1	93.3		374.3	741.8	41.8	425.4	515.9	963.2	156.2	786.6	176.3	775.2	
	August	9,652.5	93.8	7,662.5	93.4		373.8	745.8	41.8	427.1	514.8	962.2	155.8	788.1	176.2	777.4	
	September	9,636.9	93.7	7,665.0	93.4		372.7	741.1	41.8	425.7	516.3	963.4	155.9	786.2	177.6	780.8	
	October	9,655.6	93.8	7,667.6	93.3		371.9	739.5	41.5	423.8	516.9	960.7	156.5	790.2	176.9	781.4	
	November	9,695.7	94.0	7,677.9	93.3		370.9	740.2	41.2	423.8	517.5	961.9	157.3	793.4	174.9	782.9	
	December	9,683.2	94.0	7,676.4	93.2		369.8	733.2	41.2	425.0	518.3	963.6	157.8	793.9	175.0	784.5	
1973	January	9,631.4	94.1	7,639.0	93.4		368.7	721.1	41.0	422.1	519.4	959.6	157.5	789.5	174.3	784.8	
	February	9,669.5	94.5	7,652.3	93.6		368.0	715.1	41.1	423.1	520.6	960.2	159.1	792.9	174.2	788.7	
	March	9,671.7	94.7	7,656.6	93.7		366.5	714.8	41.0	423.7	520.3	961.1	159.5	794.7	174.5	788.4	
	April	9,681.1	94.6	7,655.1	93.8		364.6	716.2	40.6	422.4	520.2	960.1	159.5	795.6	175.4	786.4	
	May	9,679.1	94.6	7,658.4	93.9		363.2	720.6	40.5	422.8	518.0	955.6	159.2	796.4	178.6	785.2	
	June	22,182	94.9	7,664.0	94.1	420.8	360.7	728.1	40.4	424.5	517.6	955.5	159.3	795.3	177.3	788.9	
	July§	9,739.2	94.9	7,697.9	94.1		358.5	748.5	39.9	427.0	519.4	955.0	159.0	798.3	173.5	788.9	
	August§	9,747.5	94.8	7,708.0	94.0		357.0	752.0	39.9	429.3	521.3	957.2	159.2	800.8	173.2	790.4	
	September§	9,735.6	94.8	7,700.2	94.0		354.2	741.6	39.7	428.9	521.4	961.5	160.3	804.7	177.1	788.8	
	October§	9,733.1	94.8	7,709.6	94.1		351.5	743.6	39.3	430.9	520.3	961.1	161.1	808.9	176.6	789.9	
	November§	9,763.0	95.0	7,738.7	94.4		349.1	748.3	38.9	434.3	520.1	966.4	162.5	818.3	176.4	786.6	
	December§	9,762.4	95.1	7,751.6	94.6		346.9	748.8	39.0	435.8	520.2	966.7	163.0	820.9	176.3	788.9	
1974	January§	9,657.2	94.8	7,663.6	94.2		346.1	739.8	38.9	431.3	516.2	954.1	161.9	815.2	175.1	783.5	
	February§	9,635.7	94.6	7,637.4	94.0		345.9	740.4	38.8	432.0	515.4	953.2	161.9	810.9	174.6	778.5	
	March§	9,589.3	94.4	7,614.0	93.9		344.5	739.0	38.7	431.3	513.9	951.5	161.6	809.6	173.9	775.5	
	April§	9,588.4	94.3	7,611.1	94.0		346.2	736.3	38.8	431.8	514.0	953.2	161.8	808.4	173.8	775.7	
	May§	9,592.2	94.4	7,619.9	94.2		347.3	736.8	39.0	433.1	513.0	954.0	161.3	810.4	172.8	774.9	
	June§	9,587.9	94.4	7,609.5	94.2		347.4	737.6	39.1	432.6	515.0	954.1	162.0	809.9	173.5	774.5	
	July§	9,634.5	94.5	7,650.9	94.3		346.7	748.0	39.3	436.7	517.3	962.3	165.5	815.0	173.2	774.1	
	August§	9,648.5	94.4	7,673.1	94.2		348.0	749.7	39.4	440.0	520.4	962.1	165.3	820.2	174.6	774.9	

Notes: 1. Until 1971 the annual employment statistics were derived mainly from counts of national insurance cards. In 1971 a new system was introduced because of proposals to abolish the use of national insurance cards for employees within the next few years.
2. The new system relies on returns from employers. To provide a link between the old system and the new system, both a card count and a census under the new system were taken in 1971.
3. The old count of national insurance cards included many employees who work for part of the year only, and who would not have been in employment in the particular week in June when the census was taken. Mainly for this reason the census figure for June 1971 is considerably lower than the card count. Another difference is that a person who had two regular jobs with different employers in the week of the census was counted twice in the census but only once in the card count, so that the census figures are higher than the card count in some industries and services where secondary employment is common.
4. The provisional seasonally adjusted indices for Index of Production industries and manufacturing from July 1973 to May 1974 include a correction for downward bias which has been identified in past provisional estimates. No further correction for bias has been made after May 1974 because estimates from June 1974 are based on a new sample of employers (see page 736 of the August issue of this GAZETTE). No such corrections are made to the total employment figures for these series.
* The industries included in the Index of Production are Orders II-XXI of the SIC (1968).
† Excluding members of HM Forces.
‡ Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Owing to interruption of postal services, the January 1971 figures have been calculated from a smaller number of returns than usual, and no estimates are available for February 1971.
§ Figures after June 1973 are provisional.

EMPLOYMENT
employees in employment: industrial analysis: Great Britain

THOUSANDS

TABLE 103 (continued)

		Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†
A Estimates on national insurance card count basis																	
	April	638.5	676.6	54.3	482.1	339.0	298.6	650.2	352.1	1,318.1	385.5						
	May	638.5	672.9	53.8	477.9	337.4	296.9	649.2	352.8	1,323.7	384.0						
	June	635.9	667.6	53.2	474.4	335.9	294.9	648.0	351.4	1,321.8	382.2	1,566.8	2,650.7	953.5	2,817.9	1,807.7	1,390.9
	July	636.2	664.6	53.0	472.0	338.5	295.4	649.5	354.3	1,314.4	379.8						
	August	634.7	661.8	53.1	474.2	338.6	296.4	652.4	355.1	1,318.4	378.6						
	September	636.0	655.7	53.3	478.3	337.3	297.9	650.7	353.0	1,306.6	378.8						
	October	637.5	653.7	53.1	478.7	336.6	300.2	648.5	355.8	1,290.8	378.3						
	November	639.1	650.0	52.9	478.4	336.2	299.1	647.5	358.2	1,283.8	377.4						

UNEMPLOYMENT
Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
Year	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955	1.0	213.2	4.2	..	208.9	..	1.0
1956	1.1	229.6	3.7	..	225.9	..	1.0
1957	1.3	294.5	5.2	..	289.4	..	1.3
1958	1.9	410.1	8.3	..	401.9	..	1.9
1959	2.0	444.5	11.7	..	432.8	..	2.0
1960	1.5	345.8	8.6	..	337.2	..	1.5
1961	1.4	312.1	7.1	..	304.9	..	1.3
1962	1.9	431.9	13.1	..	418.8	..	1.8
1963	2.3	520.6	18.3	..	502.3	..	2.2
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6
1965	1.4	317.0	8.6	..	308.4	..	1.3
1966	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4
1967	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2
1968	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3
1969	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3
1970	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5
1971	3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.3
1972	3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.7
1973	2.6	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	..	2.6
Monthly averages							
1964	1.6	372.2	10.4	..	361.7	..	1.6
1965	1.4	330.9	7.4	..	323.4	..	1.4
1966	2.2	521.0	9.1	2.0	509.8	..	2.2
1967	2.4	549.4	8.6	2.5	538.4	..	2.3
1968	2.4	543.8	8.6	4.4	530.7	..	2.3
1969	2.5	582.2	9.0	5.4	567.8	..	2.5
1970	3.4	758.4	14.8	6.7	737.0	..	3.3
1971	3.8	844.1	19.1	9.1	816.0	..	3.7
1972	2.6	597.9	7.0	10.2	580.7	..	2.6
1970	October 12	576.3	9.9	..	566.3	577.1	2.5
1970	November 9	588.3	5.4	..	582.9	579.5	2.5
1970	December 7	604.3	3.8	..	600.5	591.5	2.6
1971	January 11	674.8	5.5	..	669.3	611.4	2.7
1971	February 8	683.7	4.5	..	679.2	630.3	2.8
1971	March 8	700.0	3.4	..	696.6	654.6	2.9
1971	April 5	730.3	7.6	16.5	706.2	680.4	3.0
1971	May 10	715.4	6.5	..	708.9	725.7	3.2
1971	June 14	687.2	4.9	..	682.3	731.3	3.3
1971	July 12	743.4	14.8	24.4	704.2	756.6	3.4
1971	August 9	817.6	55.5	24.5	737.6	772.0	3.5
1971	September 13	810.5	34.7	14.2	761.6	791.0	3.5
1971	October 11	819.3	19.3	0.8	799.2	808.5	3.6
1971	November 8	851.2	11.9	..	839.3	834.4	3.7
1971	December 6	867.8	8.6	0.2	859.0	847.7	3.8
1972	January 10	928.6	10.1	2.0	916.6	858.3	3.8
1972	February 14	925.2	8.4	0.1	916.7	868.8	3.9
1972	March 13	924.8	7.1	0.1	917.6	874.9	3.9
1972	April 10	928.2	16.5	16.4	895.4	868.2	3.9
1972	May 8	832.0	10.1	0.2	821.8	839.1	3.7
1972	June 12	767.3	8.4	1.8	757.1	807.7	3.6
1972	July 10	803.7	19.2	28.6	755.9	808.7	3.6
1972	August 14	863.8	60.9	30.4	772.5	806.0	3.6
1972	September 11	848.0	42.0	25.0	781.0	809.2	3.6
1972	October 9	792.1	23.2	2.6	766.3	776.0	3.5
1972	November 13	770.4	13.4	..	757.1	752.2	3.4
1972	December 11	744.9	9.7	1.8	733.4	721.4	3.2
1973	January 8	785.0	9.1	15.6	760.4	701.9	3.1
1973	February 12	717.5	6.6	..	710.9	663.2	2.9
1973	March 12	682.6	5.0	..	677.6	634.8	2.8
1973	April 9	691.9	4.2	44.1	643.6	615.9	2.7
1973	May 14	591.0	3.3	..	587.7	605.4	2.7
1973	June 11	545.9	3.6	1.0	541.4	593.0	2.6
1973	July 9	555.2	7.7	19.8	527.7	580.9	2.6
1973	August 13	570.7	21.6	19.2	530.0	563.3	2.5
1973	September 10	545.4	13.0	18.5	513.9	541.5	2.4
1973	October 8	509.6	5.1	2.8	501.6	511.7	2.3
1973	November 12	493.6	2.3	..	491.2	485.7	2.1
1973	December 10	486.2	1.8	1.9	482.5	470.3	2.1
1974	January 14	605.6	4.5	7.9	593.1	534.5	2.4
1974	February 11	599.2	3.1	..	596.1	548.6	2.4
1974	March 11	590.1	2.0	..	588.1	545.3	2.4
1974	April 8	646.8	5.6	66.9	574.3	546.4	2.4
1974	May 13	535.4	4.9	..	530.4	548.3	2.4
1974	June 10	515.8	5.4	1.1	509.2	561.4	2.5
1974	July 8	566.8	14.4	24.4	528.1	581.6	2.6
1974	August 12	656.3	56.0	27.6	572.7	605.9	2.7
1974	September 9	647.1	33.4	29.3	584.4	611.9	2.7

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males: Great Britain

TABLE 105

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
Year	Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	of which:		Seasonally adjusted		
			School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955	1.0	137.4	2.3	..	135.1	..	1.0
1956	1.1	148.9	2.0	..	146.9	..	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
Monthly averages							
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
1970	October 12	483.1	6.6	..	476.6	491.4	3.4
1970	November 9	494.6	3.5	..	491.1	493.6	3.5
1970	December 7	512.5	2.5	..	510.0	503.5	3.5
1971	January 11	575.0	3.5	..	571.5	520.5	3.7
1971	February 8	578.7	2.9	..	575.8	534.3	3.8
1971	March 8	590.0	2.2	..	587.8	552.4	3.9
1971	April 5	617.7	4.6	12.3	600.8	578.1	4.1
1971	May 10	608.9	4.5	..	604.4	617.7	4.4
1971	June 14	589.1	3.4	..	585.7	623.1	4.4
1971	July 12	630.7	9.1	18.5	603.1	643.3	4.6
1971	August 9	681.6	35.4	18.1	628.1	656.3	4.7
1971	September 13	677.0	22.2	10.7	644.1	670.7	4.8
1971	October 11	684.4	12.3	0.6	671.4	684.3	4.9
1971	November 8	712.9	7.8	..	705.1	706.0	5.0
1971	December 6	731.6	5.7	0.1	725.8	717.3	5.1
1972	January 10	783.7	6.4	1.5	775.8	724.2	5.2
1972	February 14	781.3	5.5	0.1	775.7	735.1	5.3
1972	March 13	780.3	4.7	0.1	775.5	739.7	5.3
1972	April 10	779.0	10.9	12.3	755.8	732.2	5.2
1972	May 8	699.8	7.0	0.2	692.5	706.1	5.1
1972	June 12	648.2	5.8	1.4	641.0	679.6	4.9
1972	July 10	670.2	12.1	20.4	637.6	678.3	4.9
1972	August 14	707.2	38.9	21.1	647.1	674.8	4.8
1972	September 11	699.3	26.8	17.5	655.0	680.6	4.9
1972	October 9	654.9	15.2	2.2	637.5	650.7	4.7
1972	November 13	637.2	8.9	..	628.3	629.1	4.5
1972	December 11	620.2	6.5	1.3	612.4	603.5	4.3
1973	January 8	651.7	6.0	11.3	634.4	582.6	4.2
1973	February 12	596.7	4.3	..	592.4	552.1	4.0
1973	March 12	568.9	3.3	..	565.6	529.9	3.8
1973	April 9	569.4	2.8	29.2	537.4	513.3	3.7
1973	May 14	497.2	2.2	..	495.0	508.8	3.6
1973	June 11	461.8	2.4	0.8	458.6	497.9	3.6
1973	July 9	464.7	5.0	13.8	445.8	486.9	3.5
1973	August 13	473.1	14.2	13.0	445.9	473.4	3.4
1973	September 10	452.8	8.1	12.3	432.4	457.6	3.3
1973	October 8	427.4	3.2	2.2	422.0	435.3	3.1
1973	November 12	416.1	1.4	..	414.6	414.9	3.0
1973	December 10	412.7	1.1	1.3	410.3	401.2	2.9
1974	January 14	511.1	2.8	5.8	502.5	450.6	3.2
1974	February 11	507.1	1.9	..	505.2	465.1	3.3
1974	March 11	501.9	1.2	..	500.7	465.1	3.3
1974	April 8	532.1	3.3	42.4	486.3	462.0	3.3
1974	May 13	455.6	3.2	..	452.5	466.4	3.3
1974	June 10	440.3	3.6	0.8	435.8	475.4	3.4
1974	July 8	474.7	9.6	16.3	448.8	490.1	3.5
1974	August 12	535.2	35.5	17.7	482.0	509.4	3.7
1974	September 9	527.4	20.2	18.1	489.1	514.2	3.7

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		
Monthly averages								
1970	October 12	1.1	93.2	3.4	..	89.8	85.7	1.0
	November 9	1.1	93.6	1.9	..	91.7	85.9	1.0
	December 7	1.1	91.8	1.3	..	90.4	88.0	1.0
1971	January 11	1.2	99.8	2.0	..	97.8	90.9	1.1
	February 8	1.3	105.0	1.6	..	103.4	96.0	1.2
	March 8	1.3	110.0	1.2	..	108.8	102.2	1.2
	April 5	1.4	112.5	3.0	4.2	105.4	102.3	1.2
	May 10	1.3	106.5	2.0	..	104.5	108.0	1.3
	June 14	1.2	98.1	1.5	..	96.6	108.2	1.3
	July 12	1.4	112.7	5.7	5.9	101.1	113.3	1.4
	August 9	1.6	136.0	20.1	6.4	109.5	115.7	1.4
	September 13	1.6	133.5	12.5	3.5	117.5	120.3	1.4
	October 11	1.6	134.9	7.0	0.1	127.9	124.2	1.5
	November 8	1.7	138.4	4.2	..	134.2	128.4	1.5
	December 6	1.6	136.2	2.9	0.1	133.2	130.4	1.6
1972	January 10	1.7	144.9	3.7	0.5	140.8	134.1	1.6
	February 14	1.7	143.9	2.8	..	141.1	133.7	1.6
	March 13	1.7	144.5	2.4	..	142.1	135.2	1.6
	April 10	1.8	149.2	5.6	4.2	139.4	136.0	1.6
	May 8	1.6	132.2	3.0	..	129.2	133.0	1.6
	June 12	1.4	119.1	2.6	0.4	116.2	128.1	1.5
	July 10	1.6	133.6	7.1	8.2	118.3	130.4	1.5
	August 14	1.9	156.6	22.0	9.3	125.3	131.2	1.6
	September 11	1.8	148.7	15.2	7.6	126.0	128.6	1.5
	October 9	1.6	137.3	8.0	0.5	128.7	125.3	1.5
	November 13	1.6	133.3	4.5	..	128.8	123.1	1.5
	December 11	1.5	124.7	3.2	0.5	120.9	117.9	1.4
1973	January 8	1.5	133.3	3.1	4.2	126.0	119.3	1.4
	February 12	1.4	120.8	2.3	..	118.5	111.1	1.3
	March 12	1.3	113.8	1.8	..	112.0	104.9	1.2
	April 9	1.4	122.5	1.5	14.9	106.1	102.6	1.2
	May 14	1.1	93.8	1.1	..	92.7	96.6	1.1
	June 11	1.0	84.1	1.2	0.2	82.7	95.1	1.1
	July 9	1.0	90.5	2.7	6.0	81.8	94.0	1.1
	August 13	1.1	97.7	7.4	6.1	84.1	89.9	1.0
	September 10	1.1	92.6	4.9	6.2	81.4	83.9	1.0
	October 8	0.9	82.3	1.9	0.7	79.6	76.4	0.9
	November 12	0.9	77.5	0.9	..	76.6	70.8	0.8
	December 10	0.8	73.6	0.7	0.6	72.2	69.1	0.8
1974	January 14	1.1	94.5	1.7	2.2	90.6	83.9	1.0
	February 11	1.0	92.1	1.2	..	90.9	83.5	1.0
	March 11	1.0	88.2	0.8	..	87.4	80.2	0.9
	April 8	1.3	114.7	2.3	24.4	88.0	84.4	1.0
	May 13	0.9	79.7	1.8	..	78.0	82.0	0.9
	June 10	0.9	75.5	1.8	0.4	73.4	86.0	1.0
	July 8	1.0	92.2	4.8	8.1	79.3	91.5	1.0
	August 12	1.4	121.1	20.5	10.0	90.6	96.4	1.1
	September 9	1.4	119.7	13.2	11.2	95.3	97.7	1.1

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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		
Monthly averages								
1971	January 11	1.9	144.7	0.6	..	144.1	129.4	1.7
	February 8	2.0	147.1	0.5	..	146.6	132.9	1.8
	March 8	2.0	150.1	0.4	..	149.7	137.4	1.8
	April 5	2.0	153.4	1.3	0.6	151.5	143.6	1.9
	May 10	2.0	147.3	0.9	..	146.3	149.4	2.0
	June 14	1.8	136.7	0.6	..	136.2	149.5	2.0
	July 12	1.9	144.8	0.9	4.5	139.4	153.7	2.1
	August 9	2.1	158.2	7.4	3.8	147.0	156.7	2.1
	September 13	2.1	156.4	5.1	1.0	150.4	158.5	2.1
	October 11	2.2	161.5	2.5	0.1	159.0	161.7	2.2
	November 8	2.3	170.8	1.3	..	169.5	168.2	2.2
	December 6	2.3	172.2	0.8	..	171.4	169.7	2.3
1972	January 10	2.5	185.9	0.9	..	185.1	170.3	2.3
	February 14	2.5	185.9	0.7	..	185.2	172.0	2.3
	March 13	2.5	185.9	0.6	..	185.3	173.2	2.3
	April 10	2.4	182.1	2.0	0.6	179.5	171.2	2.3
	May 8	2.2	162.9	0.9	..	162.0	164.9	2.2
	June 12	1.9	146.1	0.7	0.1	145.3	159.1	2.1
	July 10	2.0	149.3	1.1	3.6	144.6	158.9	2.1
	August 14	2.1	158.1	6.3	3.5	148.3	157.8	2.1
	September 11	2.1	156.2	4.6	1.9	149.7	157.4	2.1
	October 9	2.0	150.9	2.2	0.2	148.6	151.4	2.0
	November 13	2.0	148.9	0.9	..	147.9	146.4	1.9
	December 11	1.9	141.1	0.6	0.2	140.3	138.7	1.8
1973	January 8	2.0	151.5	0.7	0.9	149.9	135.4	1.8
	February 12	1.8	139.5	0.5	..	138.9	126.1	1.7
	March 12	1.7	132.3	0.4	..	131.9	119.9	1.6
	April 9	1.7	130.0	0.3	3.9	125.8	117.4	1.6
	May 14	1.5	114.1	0.3	..	113.8	116.6	1.5
	June 11	1.4	104.0	0.3	..	103.7	117.8	1.6
	July 9	1.4	102.6	0.5	1.8	100.3	114.6	1.5
	August 13	1.4	104.3	2.0	1.8	100.6	110.1	1.5
	September 10	1.3	101.4	1.6	1.3	98.5	105.9	1.4
	October 8	1.3	99.4	0.8	0.5	98.2	101.0	1.3
	November 12	1.3	96.0	0.3	..	95.8	94.0	1.2
	December 10	1.2	92.8	0.2	0.1	92.5	90.8	1.2
1974	January 14	1.6	123.5	0.3	1.2	122.0	107.4	1.4
	February 11	1.6	123.8	0.2	..	123.6	110.8	1.5
	March 11	1.6	120.7	0.2	..	120.5	108.6	1.4
	April 8	1.7	125.8	0.8	6.8	118.1	109.7	1.5
	May 13	1.6	122.7	0.8	..	115.1	106.9	1.4
	June 10	1.4	105.8	0.8	..	105.1	107.8	1.4
	July 8	1.4	106.7	0.8	1.9	104.0	117.9	1.6
	August 12	1.6	121.2	4.6	3.2	113.4	122.8	1.6
	September 9	1.7	124.4	3.5	3.0	118.0	125.1	1.7

Notes:

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

2. The boundaries of South East Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 7,565,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 7,450,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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	..	..	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	..
Monthly averages							
1970	2.1	13.6	0.2	..	13.4	14.3	2.2
1971	2.2	14.4	0.1	..	14.3	14.6	2.2
1972	2.4	15.4	0.1	..	15.4	15.1	2.3
1973	2.9	18.1	0.1	..	18.0	16.0	2.6
1974	3.1	19.1	0.1	..	19.1	16.9	2.7
1975	3.2	19.9	0.1	..	19.8	17.7	2.8
1976	3.4	21.4	0.4	0.1	20.9	19.2	3.1
1977	3.3	20.4	0.2	..	20.2	19.9	3.2
1978	2.9	18.0	0.1	..	17.9	19.6	3.1
1979	2.9	18.2	0.5	0.2	17.6	19.8	3.2
1980	3.1	19.3	1.0	0.2	18.1	20.1	3.2
1981	3.1	19.6	0.6	0.1	18.9	20.5	3.3
1982	3.3	20.4	0.3	..	20.1	20.9	3.3
1983	3.4	21.1	0.2	..	20.9	21.1	3.4
1984	3.5	21.6	0.1	..	21.4	20.9	3.3
1985	3.6	23.3	0.2	..	23.1	21.2	3.3
1986	3.6	23.0	0.1	..	22.9	20.6	3.2
1987	3.5	22.6	0.1	..	22.5	20.4	3.2
1988	3.5	22.1	0.3	0.2	21.7	19.9	3.1
1989	3.0	19.2	0.2	..	19.0	18.7	2.9
1990	2.5	16.2	0.1	..	16.1	17.8	2.8
1991	2.5	16.1	0.1	0.3	15.6	17.9	2.8
1992	2.6	16.6	0.8	0.2	15.6	17.6	2.8
1993	2.5	16.3	0.5	0.1	15.6	17.3	2.7
1994	2.5	15.8	0.2	..	15.5	16.3	2.6
1995	2.5	16.2	0.2	..	16.0	16.1	2.5
1996	2.5	16.0	0.1	..	15.8	15.3	2.4
1997	2.5	16.8	0.1	0.2	16.5	14.4	2.2
1998	2.4	16.0	0.1	..	15.9	13.7	2.1
1999	2.3	15.2	0.1	..	15.1	13.0	2.0
2000	2.2	14.8	..	0.6	14.2	12.5	1.9
2001	1.9	12.7	..	..	12.7	12.4	1.9
2002	1.7	11.0	..	..	10.9	12.9	1.9
2003	1.6	10.6	0.1	0.1	10.5	12.8	1.9
2004	1.6	10.9	0.2	0.2	10.4	12.6	1.9
2005	1.6	10.5	0.2	0.1	10.3	11.8	1.8
2006	1.6	10.5	0.1	..	10.4	11.3	1.7
2007	1.5	10.2	..	..	10.2	10.3	1.6
2008	1.6	10.5	..	..	10.4	10.0	1.5
2009	2.0	13.0	..	0.1	12.8	10.8	1.6
2010	2.0	13.1	..	..	13.0	10.8	1.6
2011	2.0	13.4	..	..	13.4	11.3	1.7
2012	2.2	14.4	0.2	1.0	13.2	11.4	1.7
2013	1.8	12.1	0.1	..	12.1	11.8	1.8
2014	1.7	11.4	..	..	11.4	13.4	2.0
2015	1.8	11.7	0.1	0.3	11.3	13.6	2.1
2016	2.0	13.1	0.5	0.3	12.3	14.4	2.2
2017	2.0	13.4	0.3	0.2	12.9	14.5	2.2

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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
Monthly averages							
1970	2.8	37.6	0.4	..	37.2	37.3	2.8
1971	3.0	39.9	0.2	..	39.7	37.0	2.8
1972	3.0	40.8	0.2	..	40.6	37.6	2.8
1973	3.3	44.8	0.2	..	44.6	39.0	2.9
1974	3.3	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	40.3	3.0
1975	3.3	45.4	0.1	..	45.2	41.5	3.0
1976	3.3	45.4	0.2	0.5	44.7	42.6	3.1
1977	3.0	41.4	0.2	..	41.2	43.1	3.2
1978	2.8	37.9	0.2	..	37.7	43.4	3.2
1979	3.0	40.7	0.3	1.7	38.7	44.9	3.3
1980	3.3	44.9	1.7	1.4	41.8	46.0	3.4
1981	3.3	45.1	1.1	0.6	43.4	47.0	3.4
1982	3.6	48.5	1.0	0.1	47.8	48.0	3.5
1983	3.8	52.4	0.4	..	52.0	49.6	3.6
1984	4.0	53.9	0.3	..	53.6	50.6	3.7
1985	4.1	56.3	0.3	..	56.0	50.3	3.6
1986	4.0	55.5	0.2	..	55.2	50.3	3.6
1987	3.9	54.5	0.2	..	54.3	50.7	3.7
1988	3.8	52.9	0.5	0.6	51.9	49.8	3.6
1989	3.3	46.1	0.3	..	45.8	47.8	3.5
1990	3.0	40.9	0.2	0.1	40.5	46.6	3.4
1991	3.0	42.2	0.4	1.4	40.4	46.6	3.4
1992	3.2	44.3	1.7	1.3	41.3	45.5	3.3
1993	3.1	42.8	1.0	0.9	40.8	44.2	3.2
1994	3.1	42.9	0.5	0.1	42.3	42.7	3.1
1995	3.2	44.9	0.4	..	44.5	41.9	3.0
1996	3.1	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.8	39.7	2.9
1997	3.2	45.4	0.3	0.5	44.6	38.7	2.7
1998	2.9	42.0	0.2	..	41.8	36.8	2.6
1999	2.8	39.5	0.1	..	39.3	35.6	2.5
2000	2.8	39.5	0.1	2.2	37.2	35.0	2.5
2001	2.3	33.1	0.1	..	33.0	35.1	2.5
2002	2.1	29.4	0.1	..	29.2	35.4	2.5
2003	2.1	29.9	0.2	1.1	28.6	34.8	2.4
2004	2.2	31.1	0.4	0.9	29.8	34.0	2.4
2005	2.1	30.6	0.2	0.5	29.8	33.2	2.3
2006	2.2	30.8	0.1	0.1	30.6	31.0	2.2
2007	2.2	31.5	0.1	..	31.4	28.8	2.0
2008	2.2	30.9	0.1	..	30.8	27.7	1.9
2009	2.7	38.7	0.1	0.3	38.2	32.4	2.3
2010	2.7	38.1	0.1	..	38.0	33.0	2.3
2011	2.6	37.4	0.1	..	37.3	33.6	2.4
2012	2.8	40.3	0.2	3.7	36.4	34.1	2.4
2013	2.8	43.4	0.2	3.8	39.4	36.9	2.4
2014	2.4	36.4	0.1	..	36.2	38.5	2.5
2015	2.2	33.8	0.2	..	33.6	40.3	2.6
2016	2.4	36.4	0.3	0.8	35.3	41.9	2.7
2017	2.7	42.3	1.5	1.4	39.4	43.9	2.8
2018	2.8	43.3	0.8	1.1	41.4	45.1	2.9

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

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
West Midlands Region: males and females

TABLE 110

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*				Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	0.5	9.6	0.2	..	9.4	0.4	0.4
1956	0.7	14.7	0.2	..	14.5	0.7	0.7
1957	1.1	23.0	0.5	..	22.5	1.0	1.0
1958	1.4	29.5	0.8	..	28.7	1.4	1.4
1959	1.3	28.6	0.9	..	27.6	1.3	1.3
1960	0.8	17.8	1.0	..	16.8	0.8	0.8
1961	0.9	21.1	0.7	..	20.4	0.9	0.9
1962	1.5	34.2	1.0	..	33.2	1.5	1.5
1963	1.7	38.3	1.6	..	36.8	1.6	1.6
1964	0.9	20.3	0.8	..	19.4	0.8	0.8
1965	0.7	16.3	1.3	..	15.1	0.6	0.6
1966	0.8	19.3	0.8	..	18.5	0.8	0.8
1967	1.8	42.9	1.1	0.1	41.7	1.8	1.8
1968	2.0	45.8	0.9	0.2	44.7	1.8	1.8
1969	1.8	40.8	0.8	0.5	39.5	1.7	1.7
1970	2.0	45.1	0.9	0.5	43.8	1.9	1.9
1971	3.0	67.1	1.3	0.6	65.2	2.9	2.9
1972	3.6	81.3	1.8	0.8	78.6	3.5	3.5
1973	2.2	50.4	0.7	1.0	48.6	2.1	2.1
Monthly averages							
1970	2.0	47.1	1.0	..	46.1	46.3	2.0
1970	2.0	46.0	0.4	..	45.7	46.1	2.0
1970	2.1	47.4	0.2	..	47.2	47.5	2.1
1971	2.3	52.9	0.2	..	52.7	49.4	2.2
1971	2.4	53.5	0.2	..	53.3	50.9	2.2
1971	2.5	56.4	0.1	..	56.2	53.6	2.4
1971	2.6	59.8	0.6	0.6	58.7	57.1	2.5
1971	2.7	61.2	0.4	..	60.8	62.2	2.7
1971	2.7	61.1	0.3	..	60.8	64.3	2.8
1971	2.9	66.2	0.5	2.5	63.3	67.0	3.0
1971	3.4	76.6	6.3	2.5	67.9	69.1	3.0
1971	3.4	76.4	3.3	1.1	72.1	72.1	3.2
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	83.2	3.7
1972	3.9	88.2	0.5	..	87.7	85.4	3.8
1972	4.0	90.0	0.5	..	89.5	86.9	3.9
1972	4.0	90.3	1.7	0.6	88.0	86.2	3.8
1972	3.7	82.5	0.9	..	81.6	83.0	3.7
1972	3.4	76.6	0.8	0.1	75.7	79.5	3.5
1972	3.5	78.7	1.1	2.9	74.7	78.5	3.5
1972	3.8	86.3	7.4	3.4	75.6	77.0	3.4
1972	3.7	83.6	4.6	2.8	76.2	76.2	3.4
1972	3.3	75.3	2.3	0.3	72.8	72.9	3.2
1972	3.1	70.2	1.1	..	69.1	69.1	3.1
1972	3.0	66.4	0.6	0.1	65.7	65.5	2.9
1973	3.0	68.1	0.6	1.2	66.3	62.9	2.7
1973	2.7	61.6	0.4	..	61.1	58.8	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	52.1	2.3
1973	2.2	49.5	0.2	..	49.2	50.6	2.2
1973	2.0	45.5	0.2	..	45.3	49.3	2.2
1973	2.1	47.0	0.6	2.3	44.1	48.0	2.1
1973	2.2	50.6	3.1	2.7	44.8	46.3	2.0
1973	2.1	47.8	1.9	2.3	43.5	43.3	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	38.8	1.7
1973	1.7	38.1	0.1	0.2	37.8	37.5	1.6
1974	2.1	48.9	0.2	1.0	47.8	44.3	1.9
1974	2.1	48.4	0.2	..	48.2	45.9	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	46.1	2.0
1974	2.0	45.1	0.5	..	44.5	45.8	2.0
1974	1.9	43.2	0.4	0.1	42.6	46.7	2.0
1974	2.1	47.7	0.2	3.4	44.0	47.9	2.1
1974	2.6	58.6	6.0	3.6	48.9	50.4	2.2
1974	2.5	57.4	4.3	3.8	49.4	49.3	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-1973 is 2,288,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT
males and females: East Midlands Region

TABLE 111

	UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally adjusted	Percentage rate
			School-leavers	Adult students*				Number	Percentage rate
	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
1955	..	4.9	0.1	..	4.9	..	..
1956	..	5.9	0.1	..	5.9	..	..
1957	..	9.2	0.1	..	9.1	..	..
1958	..	15.6	0.2	..	15.4	..	..
1959	..	17.0	0.5	..	16.5	..	..
1960	..	12.5	0.4	..	12.1	..	..
1961	..	11.1	0.3	..	10.8	..	..
1962	..	16.3	0.5	..	15.8	..	..
1963	..	20.4	0.8	..	19.6	..	..
1964	..	13.2	0.4	..	12.8	..	..
1965	..	12.3	0.4	..	11.9	0.8	0.8
1966	..	14.6	0.4	..	14.2	1.0	1.0
1967	..	23.6	0.4	0.1	23.2	1.6	1.6
1968	..	26.3	0.3	0.1	25.8	1.8	1.8
1969	..	27.4	0.3	0.2	26.9	1.9	1.9
1970	..	31.9	0.4	0.3	31.2	2.2	2.2
1971	..	40.7	0.3	0.3	39.7	2.9	2.9
1972	..	43.0	0.8	0.4	41.9	3.0	3.0
1973	..	29.8	0.3	0.5	29.1	2.0	2.0
Monthly averages							
1970	2.2	31.2	0.4	..	30.8	32.1	2.3
1970	2.2	31.1	0.2	..	30.9	31.7	2.2
1970	2.3	32.0	0.2	..	31.8	32.3	2.3
1971	2.6	35.7	0.2	..	35.6	33.0	2.4
1971	2.6	36.5	0.2	..	36.3	34.1	2.5
1971	2.7	38.0	0.1	..	37.8	35.8	2.6
1971	3.0	41.4	0.7	0.6	40.2	38.3	2.8
1971	2.9	40.0	0.3	..	39.7	40.2	2.9
1971	2.8	38.4	0.2	..	38.2	40.2	2.9
1971	2.9	40.9	0.5	1.4	39.0	41.0	2.9
1971	3.2	44.1	2.5	1.3	40.4	41.6	3.0
1971	3.1	43.2	1.7	0.5	41.0	42.0	3.0
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	45.1	3.2
1972	3.4	47.9	0.3	..	47.6	45.3	3.2
1972	3.4	48.2	0.2	..	47.9	45.7	3.3
1972	3.4	47.8	0.6	0.6	46.6	44.6	3.2
1972	3.0	42.5	0.4	..	42.1	42.9	3.1
1972	2.8	39.6	0.4	..	39.2	41.2	2.9
1972	2.9	41.3	0.7	1.3	39.3	41.4	3.0
1972	3.1	44.0	2.6	1.6	39.8	40.9	2.9
1972	3.0	42.7	1.7	1.1	39.9	40.9	2.9
1972	2.8	39.4	0.9	..	38.6	39.6	2.8
1972	2.7	38.2	0.5	..	37.6	38.5	2.7
1972	2.6	36.7	0.4	0.1	36.3	36.5	2.6
1973	2.7	38.6	0.3	0.4	37.9	35.3	2.5
1973	2.5	35.5	0.2	..	35.3	33.1	2.3
1973	2.3	33.7	0.2	..	33.5	31.3	2.2
1973	2.4	34.8	0.2	2.6	32.0	29.9	2.1
1973	2.1	29.6	0.1	..	29.4	30.2	2.1
1973	1.9	27.6	0.1	..	27.5	29.7	2.1
1973	2.0	28.1	0.2	1.1	26.7	28.8	2.0
1973	2.0	28.5	0.7	1.0	26.8	27.9	1.9
1973	1.9	27.5	0.5	0.7	26.3	27.1	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	24.1	1.7
1974	2.1	30.7	0.1	0.2	30.4	27.8	1.9
1974	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.3	2.0
1974	2.1	30.6	0.1	..	30.5	28.3	2.0
1974	2.4	34.6	0.3	4.2	30.1	28.0	1.9
1974	2.5	37.1	0.3	4.3	32.4	30.2	2.0
1974	2.0	30.4	0.2	..	30.2	30.9	2.1
1974	2.0	29.5	0.2	..	29.3	31.7	2.1
1974	2.1	32.1	0.3	1.4	30.4	32.5	2.2
1974	2.4	36.6	2.1	1.6	33.0	34.2	2.3
1974	2.4	36.7	1.7	1.4	33.6	34.5	2.3

Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of East Midlands Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,437,000 and, from April 1974 on the revised basis, 1,503,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

TABLE 112

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
Year	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)	per cent
1955	13.1	13.1	0.3	12.8	12.8	12.8
1956	13.9	13.9	0.3	13.5	13.5	13.5
1957	18.5	18.5	0.4	18.1	18.1	18.1
1958	30.6	30.6	0.7	29.9	29.9	29.9
1959	34.0	34.0	1.1	32.9	32.9	32.9
1960	23.7	23.7	0.7	23.0	23.0	23.0
1961	19.7	19.7	0.5	19.2	19.2	19.2
1962	30.4	30.4	1.1	29.2	29.2	29.2
1963	37.2	37.2	1.6	35.5	35.5	35.5
1964	25.8	25.8	1.0	24.8	24.8	24.8
1965	22.2	22.2	0.8	21.4	21.4	21.4
1966	23.4	23.4	0.8	22.6	22.6	22.6
1967	39.9	39.9	0.9	38.5	38.5	38.5
1968	51.5	51.5	1.1	49.8	49.8	49.8
1969	52.6	52.6	1.1	50.8	50.8	50.8
1970	57.9	57.9	1.1	55.9	55.9	55.9
1971	76.1	76.1	1.8	73.3	73.3	73.3
1972	83.3	83.3	2.1	79.9	79.9	79.9
1973	57.0	57.0	0.6	54.9	54.9	54.9
Monthly averages						
1971	3.3	64.9	0.4	64.5	59.4	3.0
1971	3.3	65.4	0.3	65.0	60.9	3.1
1971	3.4	67.5	0.3	67.2	63.6	3.2
1971	3.7	71.7	0.8	68.4	65.8	3.4
1971	3.7	72.1	0.8	71.3	72.6	3.7
1971	3.6	70.3	0.6	69.7	73.9	3.8
1971	3.9	76.1	1.3	71.5	76.4	3.9
1971	4.3	84.9	7.6	73.7	77.4	4.0
1971	4.2	83.4	4.7	76.7	79.4	4.0
1971	4.3	83.6	2.6	81.0	81.6	4.2
1971	4.4	85.6	1.5	84.1	83.4	4.2
1971	4.4	87.3	1.0	86.3	84.8	4.3
1972	4.6	91.4	0.8	90.1	85.1	4.3
1972	4.6	91.4	0.6	90.8	86.7	4.4
1972	4.6	91.0	0.6	90.5	86.9	4.4
1972	4.7	93.2	2.1	88.6	86.0	4.4
1972	4.2	82.7	1.2	81.4	82.7	4.2
1972	3.8	75.3	0.9	74.4	79.0	4.0
1972	4.0	78.8	1.6	73.1	78.0	4.0
1972	4.5	87.8	7.7	75.8	79.1	4.0
1972	4.3	84.7	5.2	75.8	78.2	4.0
1972	4.0	77.8	2.5	74.9	75.6	3.8
1972	3.8	74.0	1.2	72.8	72.2	3.7
1972	3.6	71.4	0.9	70.4	68.8	3.5
1973	3.8	75.4	0.8	71.9	66.9	3.4
1973	3.4	67.8	0.5	67.3	63.4	3.2
1973	3.2	64.1	0.3	63.8	60.3	3.0
1973	3.4	67.0	0.3	60.8	58.2	2.9
1973	2.8	55.8	0.2	55.6	56.9	2.9
1973	2.6	51.7	0.3	51.4	56.1	2.8
1973	2.7	53.2	0.5	49.9	54.9	2.8
1973	2.8	55.5	2.4	50.3	53.7	2.7
1973	2.7	53.0	1.3	48.8	51.0	2.6
1973	2.4	48.0	0.5	46.9	47.6	2.4
1973	2.3	46.6	0.2	46.4	45.8	2.3
1973	2.3	46.0	0.2	45.6	44.1	2.2
1974	2.8	56.3	0.2	54.7	49.6	2.5
1974	2.8	55.6	0.1	55.4	51.4	2.6
1974	2.7	54.8	0.1	54.7	51.2	2.6
1974	3.1	62.4	0.8	52.7	50.1	2.5
1974	3.1	63.0	0.8	53.2	50.6	2.5
1974	2.4	49.3	0.5	48.7	50.1	2.5
1974	2.3	47.2	0.6	46.6	51.3	2.5
1974	2.6	51.9	0.9	47.1	52.1	2.6
1974	3.1	61.9	6.6	51.0	54.3	2.7
1974	3.0	60.1	3.4	52.5	54.7	2.7

Notes:
1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of Yorkshire and Humberside Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are, from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 1,994,000 and from April 1974 on the revised basis, 2,018,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North West Region

TABLE 113

UNEMPLOYED				UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL-LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
Year	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)	per cent
1955	1.1	32.2	0.8	31.4	31.4	1.0
1956	1.2	35.5	0.7	34.8	34.8	1.2
1957	1.5	44.8	1.0	43.8	43.8	1.5
1958	2.2	64.8	1.5	63.3	63.3	2.1
1959	2.5	73.1	1.9	71.2	71.2	2.4
1960	1.9	56.5	1.2	55.2	55.2	1.8
1961	1.5	46.4	1.1	45.3	45.3	1.5
1962	2.3	69.1	2.2	66.8	66.8	2.2
1963	2.9	86.5	3.4	83.1	83.1	2.7
1964	2.0	61.1	1.7	59.4	59.4	2.0
1965	1.6	47.3	1.2	46.1	46.1	1.5
1966	1.4	43.8	0.9	42.9	42.9	1.4
1967	2.3	69.2	1.1	67.8	67.8	2.3
1968	2.4	71.6	1.0	70.2	70.2	2.4
1969	2.4	71.6	1.0	69.9	69.9	2.4
1970	2.7	78.9	1.0	76.9	76.9	2.6
1971	3.9	111.1	2.0	108.0	108.0	3.8
1972	4.9	137.3	3.3	132.5	132.5	4.7
1973	3.6	102.4	1.4	99.3	99.3	3.5
Monthly averages						
1971	3.3	91.8	0.4	91.4	85.4	3.0
1971	3.3	93.5	0.3	93.2	88.4	3.1
1971	3.5	97.6	0.3	97.3	92.8	3.3
1971	3.6	102.3	0.6	99.3	96.2	3.4
1971	3.7	103.1	1.0	102.1	103.0	3.7
1971	3.6	101.5	0.7	100.8	105.9	3.8
1971	3.9	110.9	1.5	105.4	110.7	3.9
1971	4.4	123.2	8.2	110.8	114.2	4.0
1971	4.4	123.5	5.1	116.0	118.4	4.2
1971	4.4	125.1	2.9	122.0	122.8	4.4
1971	4.6	129.0	1.7	127.3	127.6	4.5
1971	4.7	131.3	1.2	130.1	130.5	4.6
1972	5.0	140.4	1.1	139.3	133.1	4.7
1972	5.0	141.4	0.9	140.5	135.7	4.8
1972	5.1	142.9	0.8	142.1	137.4	4.9
1972	5.2	147.0	2.7	142.0	138.4	4.9
1972	4.8	135.9	1.7	134.2	135.1	4.8
1972	4.5	127.7	1.5	125.9	131.2	4.6
1972	4.8	135.5	2.8	127.6	133.1	4.7
1972	5.2	146.8	10.9	130.1	133.4	4.7
1972	5.1	144.2	7.7	132.0	134.2	4.7
1972	4.7	133.4	4.6	128.2	129.3	4.6
1972	4.5	128.1	2.6	125.4	125.9	4.5
1972	4.4	124.8	2.0	122.5	122.9	4.3
1973	4.7	132.5	1.8	127.9	121.6	4.3
1973	4.3	122.0	1.3	120.7	115.9	4.1
1973	4.1	117.9	1.0	116.8	111.9	3.9
1973	4.2	119.5	0.9	111.4	107.8	3.8
1973	3.6	102.6	0.7	101.9	103.0	3.6
1973	3.3	95.3	0.9	94.5	100.0	3.5
1973	3.4	96.7	1.4	91.8	97.4	3.4
1973	3.5	98.5	4.1	90.9	94.2	3.3
1973	3.3	94.8	2.6	88.8	90.9	3.2
1973	3.0	86.7	1.0	85.3	86.3	3.0
1973	2.9	82.2	0.4	81.8	82.3	2.9
1973	2.8	79.9	0.3	79.4	79.7	2.8
1974	3.4	98.2	0.3	96.5	90.1	3.2
1974	3.4	97.3	0.3	97.0	92.2	3.2
1974	3.4	95.7	0.3	95.5	90.6	3.2
1974	3.8	106.9	0.9	94.4	90.8	3.2
1974	3.8	105.1	0.9	92.9	89.3	3.2
1974	3.2	88.3	1.0	87.3	88.5	3.2
1974	3.0	84.6	0.9	83.6	89.1	3.2
1974	3.4	94.3	2.0	88.1	93.7	3.4
1974	4.0	111.7	11.0	95.6	98.9	3.6
1974	3.9	109.7	7.2	97.2	99.3	3.6

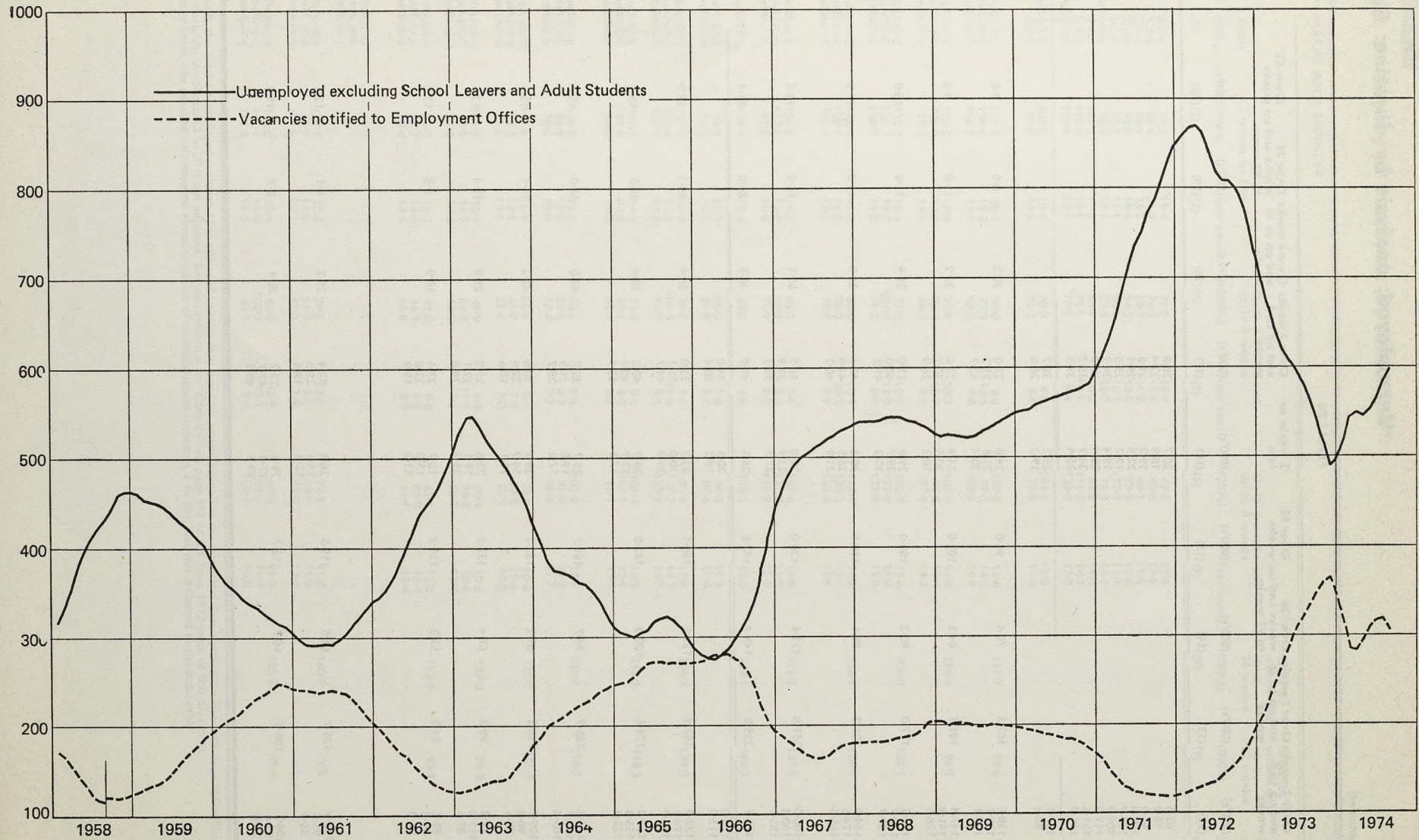
Notes:

1. The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed); for months from January 1973 onwards the estimates for mid-1973 have been used.
2. The boundaries of North West Standard Region were revised in April 1974 (see page 533 of the June issue of this GAZETTE). Figures for April 1974 are shown on both the old and the revised basis. The mid-1973 estimates used to calculate the percentage rates are from January 1973 to April 1974 on the old basis, 2,848,000 and from April 1974 on the revised basis, 2,783,000.

* Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted
THOUSANDS



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

		TOTAL	ADULTS			YOUNG PERSONS			
			Actual number				Seasonally adjusted		
			Men	Women	Total		Men	Women	Total
1963-1973	Monthly averages	196.3	70.7	73.1	143.8				52.5
		317.2	114.6	106.2	220.8				96.4
		384.4	143.4	121.7	265.1				119.2
		370.9	137.5	117.3	254.8				116.1
		249.7	92.0	82.1	174.0				75.7
		271.3	92.6	95.4	188.0				83.3
		284.8	102.8	96.7	199.6				85.2
		259.6	100.7	85.1	185.8				73.8
		176.1	69.0	60.0	129.0				47.1
		189.3	82.8	62.5	145.3				44.1
		397.7	185.0	118.9	303.9				93.8
1971	January 6	193.2	78.0	66.5	144.5	88.3	74.3	162.6	48.7
	February 3	184.7	76.1	61.5	137.5	81.8	67.9	149.7	47.2
	March 3	178.8	72.2	58.0	130.2	75.2	62.2	137.4	48.6
	March 31	184.8	70.0	60.5	130.6	69.1	59.7	128.8	54.2
	May 5	186.3	71.0	64.5	135.5	66.9	59.6	126.5	50.8
	June 9	197.8	73.8	70.9	144.6	65.9	60.5	126.4	53.1
	July 7	193.2	66.8	65.1	131.9	61.7	57.2	118.9	61.3
	August 4	179.2	68.2	60.0	128.2	65.5	57.8	123.3	51.0
	September 8	168.8	66.0	58.8	124.8	64.1	54.9	119.0	44.0
	October 6	159.2	64.5	54.6	119.1	63.1	54.4	117.5	40.0
	November 3	148.9	62.1	51.8	114.0	63.3	56.0	119.3	34.9
	December 1	138.7	59.7	47.4	107.1	63.9	55.0	118.9	31.6
1972	January 5	134.0	54.5	48.3	102.7	65.2	56.0	121.2	31.2
	February 9	144.5	61.7	50.4	112.1	67.0	56.5	123.5	32.3
	March 8	157.7	65.4	53.1	118.5	68.3	57.5	125.8	39.1
	April 5	173.6	71.9	58.2	130.0	70.8	57.8	128.6	43.6
	May 3	184.1	78.7	61.3	140.0	74.4	56.3	130.7	44.1
	June 7	202.9	86.8	68.7	155.5	78.4	58.3	136.7	47.3
	July 5	208.7	86.2	66.7	152.9	81.0	58.9	139.9	55.8
	August 9	203.0	88.5	65.3	153.8	86.1	63.2	149.3	49.3
	September 6	205.3	88.6	69.2	157.8	87.1	65.4	152.5	47.5
	October 4	212.5	97.3	68.7	166.0	95.7	68.1	163.8	46.6
	November 8	220.1	104.6	69.2	173.8	105.8	73.3	179.1	46.3
	December 6	225.4	109.0	70.9	179.9	114.0	78.8	192.8	45.5
1973	January 3	231.7	111.5	73.4	185.0	122.3	81.1	203.4	46.8
	February 7	274.6	134.5	84.8	219.3	139.5	90.8	230.3	55.2
	March 7	306.8	150.6	93.8	244.5	153.3	98.3	251.6	62.4
	April 4	345.2	167.2	105.5	272.7	166.0	105.3	271.3	72.5
	May 9	386.5	180.8	120.1	300.9	176.3	115.0	291.3	85.6
	June 6	419.2	194.5	128.7	323.3	185.8	118.2	304.0	96.0
	July 4	453.3	201.3	135.2	336.6	196.1	127.4	323.5	116.7
	August 8	457.7	201.9	132.7	334.6	199.6	130.5	330.1	123.1
	September 5	477.0	212.5	140.9	353.5	211.3	137.2	348.5	123.5
	October 3	486.3	221.7	143.3	365.0	220.2	142.6	362.8	121.3
	November 7	477.5	226.7	136.3	363.0	227.8	140.3	368.1	114.5
	December 5	456.3	216.4	131.8	348.2	221.8	139.9	361.7	108.0
1974	January 9	377.7	173.1	112.3	285.4	184.0	119.9	303.9	92.3
	February 6	351.6	162.9	103.8	266.8	167.8	109.8	277.7	84.8
	March 6	352.3	163.3	103.2	266.5	165.9	107.8	273.7	85.8
		Notified to employment offices*						Notified to careers offices*	
		Actual number			Seasonally adjusted				
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total		
1974	April 3	181.9	116.1	298.0	180.7	115.9	296.6	100.9	
	May 8	196.6	127.0	323.6	192.0	121.8	313.8	106.2	
	June 5	201.5	134.9	336.4	192.7	124.4	317.1	111.1	
	July 3	199.1	131.1	330.2	193.8	123.3	317.1	121.8	
	August 7	185.4	117.4	302.7	183.1	115.2	298.2	103.9	
	September 4	186.9	120.3	307.2	185.9	116.7	302.6	91.7	

* 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.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 126

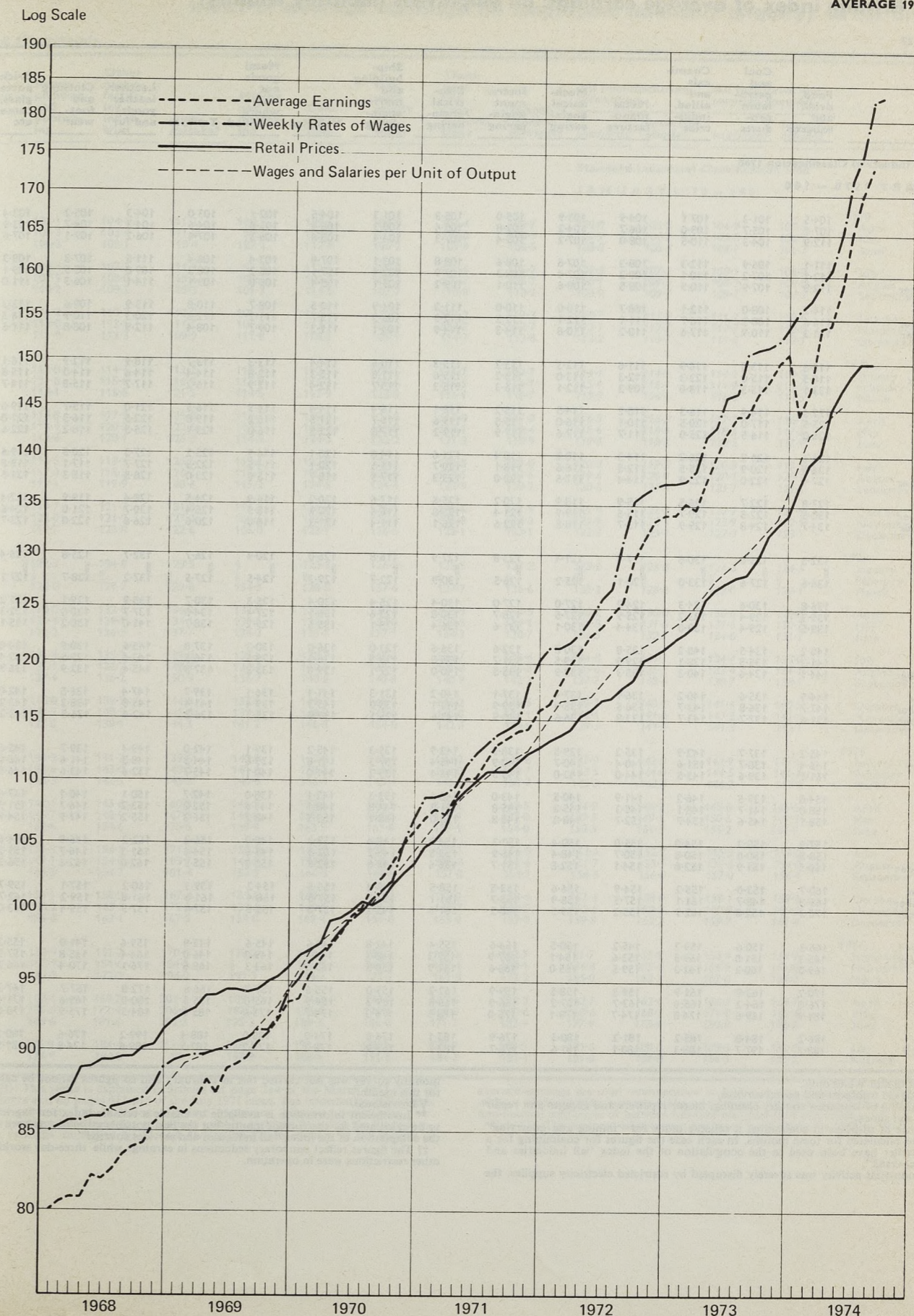
	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES					ALL INDUSTRIES				
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings		Average weekly earnings		Average hours	Average hourly earnings	
	including those whose pay was affected by absence	excluding those whose pay was affected by absence	of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated	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	of those for whom hourly earnings were calculated	including overtime pay and overtime hours	excluding overtime pay and overtime hours
	£	£	p	p	£	£	p	p		
Full-time manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	27.4	28.4	45.5	60.8	60.1	25.8	26.7	45.9	57.1	55.9
April 1971	30.2	31.1	44.4	68.2	66.6	28.8	29.4	45.0	64.0	62.2
April 1972	33.6	34.5	44.3	75.8	73.9	32.1	32.8	44.9	71.4	69.3
April 1972	38.6	39.9	45.6*	75.8*	83.7*	37.0	38.1	46.0*	71.3*	69.1*
April 1973	46.4*		86.0*					46.7*	81.7*	79.2*
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	35.6	35.8	39.5	89.3	89.6	34.9	35.1	39.0	88.7	89.0
April 1971	39.5	39.7	38.9	100.3	100.5	38.9	39.1	38.7	99.2	99.5
April 1972	43.7	43.8	38.8	111.0	111.1	43.4	43.5	38.6	110.5	110.6
April 1972	48.4	48.7	38.9*	111.3*	122.4*	47.8	48.1	38.7*	110.7*	110.8*
April 1973			39.2*	122.4*				38.8*	121.6*	121.7*
All full-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	29.5	30.5	44.0	67.3	67.4	28.9	29.7	43.7	66.2	66.3
April 1971	32.6	33.5	43.0	75.4	74.9	32.3	32.9	42.9	74.4	74.1
April 1972	36.2	37.1	43.0	83.7	82.9	36.0	36.7	42.8	83.1	82.6
April 1972	41.1	42.3	43.9*	83.7*	93.5*	40.9	41.9	43.4*	83.7*	83.3*
April 1973			44.5*	94.5*				43.8*	94.3*	93.7*
Full-time manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	13.2	13.9	38.2	34.8	34.6	12.8	13.3	38.6	33.5	33.2
April 1971	15.0	15.7	38.0	39.5	39.3	14.7	15.3	38.4	38.3	38.1
April 1972	17.0	17.7	38.3	44.4	44.2	16.6	17.1	38.6	43.1	42.8
April 1972	19.6	20.5	40.0*	44.4*	50.7*	19.1	19.7	39.9*	43.0*	42.6*
April 1973			40.0*	51.2*				39.9*	49.6*	49.1*
Full-time non-manual women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	15.5	15.6	37.3	41.6	41.5	17.5	17.7	36.9	47.2	47.2
April 1971	17.5	17.6	37.2	47.0	46.9	19.7	19.8	36.9	53.0	52.9
April 1972	19.4	19.5	37.1	52.3	52.1	22.1	22.2	36.6	59.8	59.7
April 1972	21.8	21.8	37.3*	52.3*	58.3*	24.5	24.7	36.8*	59.9*	59.8*
April 1973			37.3*	58.5*				36.8*	66.2*	66.1*
All full-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	14.0	14.6	37.9	37.1	37.0	15.7	16.2	37.6	41.8	41.7
April 1971	15.9	16.5	37.7	42.0	41.9	17.8	18.3	37.4	47.4	47.2
April 1972	17.8	18.4	37.9	47.1	46.9	20.1	20.5	37.3	53.5	53.3
April 1972	20.3	21.0	39.0*	47.0*	53.5*	22.6	23.1	37.8*	54.0*	53.9*
April 1973			39.0*	53.9*				37.8*	60.5*	60.3*
Full-time youths and boys (under 21)										
April 1970	14.2	14.7	41.2	34.7	33.9	13.8	14.0	41.5	33.3	32.4
April 1971	15.2	15.6	40.5	37.6	36.8	14.6	14.9	40.9	35.6	34.9
April 1972	16.7	17.1	40.7	41.1	40.1	16.0	16.2	41.1	39.0	38.1
April 1973	19.9	20.4	42.7*	48.0*	46.7*	19.0	19.3	42.3*	45.5*	44.3*
Full-time girls (under 18)										
April 1970	8.9	9.1	37.8	23.5	23.4	8.3	8.3	38.1	21.7	21.6
April 1971	9.8	10.1	37.7	25.8	25.7	9.3	9.4	38.1	24.5	24.4
April 1972	11.0	11.3	38.2	28.8	28.7	10.2	10.3	38.2	26.6	26.5
April 1973	12.8	13.1	39.6*	33.2*	33.0*	11.8	11.9	39.0*	30.6*	30.4*
Part-time men (21 years and over)										
April 1970	9.1	9.2	20.7	42.2	41.5	10.8	10.8	19.2	54.1	53.9
April 1971	9.7	9.9	19.9	47.6	47.1	11.4	11.5	18.8	56.4	56.4
April 1972	10.4	10.5	20.2	49.7	49.2	12.1	12.2	18.5	61.8	61.7
April 1973	12.8	13.0	20.4*	56.0*	55.5*	15.0	15.2	18.9*	64.6*	64.4*
Part-time women (18 years and over)										
April 1970	7.3	7.5	21.7	33.4	33.3	6.6	6.7	19.7	33.6	33.6
April 1971	8.2	8.4	21.7	37.8	37.6	7.6	7.7	19.7	38.3	38.2
April 1972	9.3	9.5	22.0	42.4	42.2	8.5	8.6	19.8	42.9	42.9
April 1973	10.8	11.0	22.6*	49.0*	48.7*	9.9	10.1	20.3*	49.1*	49.0*

Note: The April 1970 figures differ slightly from those given when the results of the 1970 survey were first published. They are estimates obtained from the 1970 survey data using methods of measuring earnings and hours similar, so far as possible, to those used in the 1971 survey—see page 986 of the November 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

* These estimates relate only to employees whose earnings were not affected by absence.

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

AVERAGE 1970 = 100



RETAIL PRICES
United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

TABLE 132

Weights	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 materials	All				
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
1965	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	48.0§	205.0§	39.5§	57.5§	97.0§	48.7	59.3§	747	952.0§
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100											
1974	1,000	253	48.0§	205.0§	39.5§	57.5§	97.0§	48.7	59.3§	747	952.0§

* See footnote on page 932.
† The items included in the various sub-divisions are given on page 644 of the August 1968 issue of this GAZETTE.

§ Provisional.

RETAIL PRICES
general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

TABLE 132 (continued)

Goods and services mainly produced by nationalised industries	Alcoholic drink	Tobacco	Housing	Fuel and light	Durable household goods	Clothing and footwear	Transport and vehicles	Miscellaneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Weights	
											1968	1974
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
95	63	66	121	62	59	89	120	60	56	41	1968	1974
93	64	68	118	61	60	86	124	65	55	42	1969	1970
92	66	64	119	61	60	86	126	65	54	43	1971	1972
91	65	59	119	60	61	87	136	65	52	44	1973	1974
92	66	53	121	60	58	89	139	65	53	46		
89	73	49	126	58	58	89	135	65	53	46		
80	70	43	124	52	64	91	135	63	54	51		
JANUARY 15, 1974 = 100												
101.7	100.3	100.0	103.3	101.3	100.4	102.0	100.5	100.6	101.9	101.9	1962	1974
106.1	102.3	100.0	108.4	106.0	100.1	103.5	100.5	101.9	104.0	104.0	1963	1974
110.2	107.9	105.8	114.0	109.3	102.3	104.9	102.1	105.0	106.9	106.9	1964	1974
116.2	117.1	118.0	120.5	114.5	104.8	106.7	107.0	109.0	112.7	112.7	1965	1974
123.3	121.7	120.8	128.5	119.5	107.2	109.9	109.9	112.5	120.5	120.5	1966	1974
126.8	125.3	120.8	134.5	124.3	109.0	111.7	112.2	113.7	126.4	126.4	1967	1974
135.0	127.1	125.5	141.3	133.8	113.2	113.4	119.1	124.5	132.4	132.4	1968	1974
140.1	136.2	135.5	147.0	137.8	118.3	117.7	123.9	132.3	142.5	142.5	1969	1974
149.8	143.9	135.8	158.1	145.7	126.0	123.8	132.1	142.8	153.8	153.8	1970	1974
172.0	152.7	138.5	172.6	160.9	135.4	132.2	147.2	159.1	169.6	169.6	1971	1974
185.2	159.0	139.5	190.7	173.4	140.5	141.8	155.9	168.0	180.5	180.5	1972	1974
191.9	164.2	141.2	213.1	178.3	148.7	155.1	165.0	172.6	202.4	202.4	1973	1974
105.9	100.9	100.0	105.5	106.5	99.8	103.2	99.6	101.0	102.4	102.4	1963	1974
109.7	103.2	100.0	110.9	110.1	101.2	104.0	100.6	102.9	105.0	105.0	1964	1974
114.9	110.9	109.5	116.1	114.8	104.0	106.0	103.9	109.0	108.3	108.3	1965	1974
121.8	119.0	120.8	123.7	119.7	105.6	108.1	109.1	110.6	116.6	116.6	1966	1974
126.8	125.4	120.7	131.3	124.9	108.8	111.4	110.9	113.8	124.7	124.7	1967	1974
133.0	125.0	120.8	138.6	132.6	110.2	111.9	113.9	116.3	128.0	121.4‡	1968	1974
139.9	134.7	135.1	143.7	138.4	116.1	115.1	122.2	130.2	140.2	130.5‡	1969	1974
146.4	143.0	135.8	150.6	145.3	122.2	120.5	125.4	136.4	147.6	139.4‡	1970	1974
160.9	151.3	138.6	164.2	152.6	132.3	128.4	141.2	151.2	160.8	153.1‡	1971	1974
179.9	154.1	138.4	178.8	168.2	138.1	136.7	151.8	166.2	174.7	172.9‡	1972	1974
190.2	163.3	141.6	203.8	178.3	144.2	146.8	159.4	169.8	189.6	190.2‡	1973	1974
190.2	163.3	141.6	204.3	178.3	144.4	148.8	160.1	169.5	189.9	191.8‡	1973	1974
191.0	164.5	141.0	210.2	178.3	145.6	150.7	161.8	170.8	201.9	211.6‡	1973	1974
188.9	164.0	141.0	212.0	175.2	145.9	152.4	163.6	171.2	202.9	212.8‡	1973	1974
189.9	164.0	141.0	213.7	175.2	146.1	154.1	164.7	171.6	203.6	214.0‡	1973	1974
190.3	164.3	141.0	213.7	175.2	149.7	154.6	165.5	173.6	204.8	214.9‡	1973	1974
190.5	164.4	141.0	214.0	175.3	150.5	157.3	166.4	173.2	205.6	216.9‡	1973	1974
191.7	164.3	141.0	214.4	175.3	151.2	159.3	167.8	172.4	208.4	218.1‡	1973	1974
195.1	164.8	141.2	219.4	181.3	153.7	161.3	169.7	175.6	209.9	220.7‡	1973	1974
196.2	164.9	141.2	223.6	183.0	154.2	163.0	170.6	176.3	210.5	222.2‡	1973	1974
198.0	164.9	141.4	224.1	185.8	154.7	164.1	171.2	176.7	211.3	224.7‡	1973	1974
198.9	166.0	142.2	225.1	188.6	158.3	166.6	175.0	182.2	212.8	229.5‡	1974	1974
199.7	168.0	143.5	228.3	193.0	159.2	170.9	182.5	185.8	214.1	231.8‡	1974	1974
201.1	170.3	144.2	228.9	194.7	160.4	173.6	183.2	188.2	215.6	234.5‡	1974	1974
202.5	181.8	163.0	241.3	194.6	166.4	177.8	190.1	194.2	218.1	240.5‡	1974	1974
206.9	183.4	172.9	242.2	200.3	167.6	180.4	192.9	196.8	222.8	243.5‡	1974	1974
211.8	183.8	172.9	243.3	206.7	168.7	181.6	194.1	199.7	224.9	246.7‡	1974	1974
219.8	185.4	172.9	243.6	214.2	172.9	182.8	196.4	204.8	229.8	250.4‡	1974	1974
224.2	183.8	171.1	236.6	218.2	173.3	184.8	197.2	206.4	232.6	253.4‡	1974	1974
226.0	185.3	172.9	238.2	218.4	174.9	188.1	198.6	210.3	234.7	256.4‡	1974	1974

‡ 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)

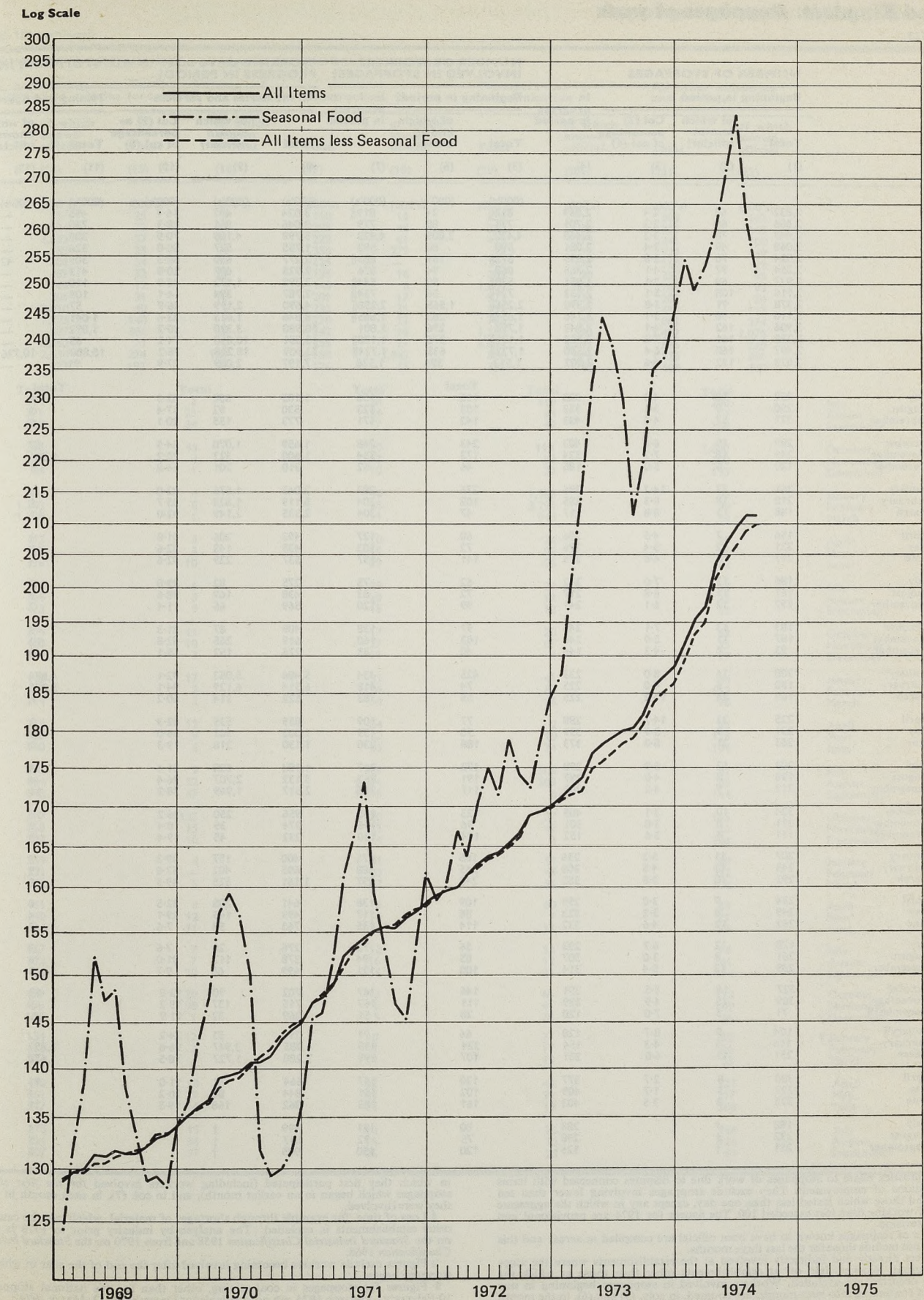
	INDEX FOR											
	One-person pensioner households				Two-person pensioner households				General index of retail prices			
	Quarter				Quarter				Quarter			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100												
1962	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.9	100.2	102.1	101.2	101.7	100.2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

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
JANUARY 16, 1962 = 100											
Index for one-person pensioner households											
1962	101.3	101.5	100.3	100.0	101.2	99.6	102.1	102.2	100.9	101.5	102.1
1963	103.9	104.4	102.8	100.0	105.7	98.5	103.5	105.7	102.8	102.9	104.6
1964	107.0	107.5	108.6	105.8	108.5	100.5	104.7	111.6	106.4	105.0	108.1
1965	111.5	111.3	117.8	118.1	113.0	102.8	106.4	118.6	111.8	111.4	112.9
1966	116.3	115.3	122.4	120.9	120.9	123.7	106.8	110.5	114.7	119.6	117.5
1967	119.0	118.0	126.0	125.8	131.5	110.8	112.0	137.4	115.7	124.8	126.7
1968	124.5	122.4	129.0	136.1	136.4	116.5	115.8	143.9	132.7	139.0	134.0
1969	131.1	129.4	137.1	136.1	146.8	124.7	120.8	156.9	145.3	148.3	143.6
1970	140.2	138.2	143.9	136.9	161.8	133.3	129.0	189.3	161.5	160.8	160.7
1971	154.4	153.9	152.0	139.1	175.3	138.0	138.2	203.0	172.7	170.6	176.2
1972	166.2	167.5	158.4	140.1	180.6	145.5	150.6	205.1	179.2	187.0	209.1
1973	182.2	193.7	163.5	141.9							
Index for two-person pensioner households											
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	125.7	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
General index of retail prices											
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

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)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	
				(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
1960	2,832	68	2.4	2,849	814	24	819	3,024	497	16.4	495	
1961	2,686	60	2.2	2,701	771	80	779	3,046	861	28.3	740	
1962	2,449	78	3.2	2,465	4,420	3,809	4,423	5,798	4,109	70.9	308	
1963	2,068	49	2.4	2,081	590	80	593	1,755	527	30.0	326	
1964	2,524	70	2.8	2,535	872	161	883	2,277	690	30.3	309	
1965	2,354	97	4.1	2,365	868	94	876	2,925	607	20.8	413	
1966	1,937	60	3.1	1,951	530	50	544	2,398	1,172	48.9	118	
1967	2,116	108	5.1	2,133	731	36	734	2,787	394	14.1	108	
1968	2,378	91	3.8	2,390	2,255	1,565	2,258	4,690	2,199	46.9	57	
1969	3,116	98	3.1	3,146	1,654	283	1,665	6,846	1,613	23.6	1,041	
1970	3,906	162	4.1	3,943	1,793	296	1,801	10,980	3,320	30.2	—	
1971	2,228	161	7.2	2,263	1,171	376	1,178	13,551	10,050	74.2	65	
1972	2,497	160	6.4	2,530	1,722	635	1,734	23,909	18,228	76.2	10,800	
1973†	2,873	132	4.6	2,902	1,513	396	1,528	7,197	2,009	27.9	91	
				Total						Total		
1970	July	232	10	4.3	322	115	156	1,105	688	62.3	1	
	August	290	9	3.1	353	103	123	530	92	17.4	3	
	September	371	17	4.6	433	143	171	773	155	20.1	1	
	October	289	19	6.6	403	243	268	1,659	1,070	64.5	57	
	November	249	18	7.2	324	173	254	1,600	323	20.2	1,001	
	December	120	6	5.0	185	46	62	310	201	64.8	1	
1971	January	261	37	14.2	296	276	283	2,043	1,676	82.0	3	
	February	218	18	8.3	285	102	304	5,119	1,828	35.7	8	
	March	148	13	8.8	217	47	304	2,335	2,149	92.0	1	
	April	156	7	4.5	206	60	127	493	206	41.8	2	
	May	221	12	5.4	276	72	103	439	143	32.6	5	
	June	217	10	4.6	275	141	157	537	229	42.6	4	
	July	186	13	7.0	242	62	75	275	82	29.8	3	
	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	28	51	269	32	11.9	..	
1974	January†	104	9	8.7	128	66	71	213	51	24.2	..	
	February	116	5	4.3	154	324	338	4,085	3,947	96.6	3,897	
	March	251	15	6.0	281	107	399	2,200	1,727	78.5	1,670	
	April	300	8	2.7	377	130	147	664	73	11.0	11	
	May	292	5	1.7	409	102	151	844	86	10.2	4	
	June	323	8	2.5	403	161	183	862	168	19.5	11	
	July	188	†		283	80	121	499	†		4	
	August	232	†		298	75	92	517	†		5	
	September	251	†		325	120	150	985	†		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 1974 are provisional and subject to revision.
† Figures of stoppages known to have been official are compiled in arrears and this table does not include those for the last three months.
‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month

in which they first participated (including workers involved for the first time in stoppages which began in an earlier month), and in col. (7), in each month in which they were involved.
§ Loss of time, for example through shortages of material, which may be caused at other establishments is excluded. The analysis by industry prior to 1970 is based on the Standard Industrial Classification 1958 and from 1970 on the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.
|| Figures exclude workers becoming involved after the end of the year in which the stoppage began.
¶ Figures for stoppages in coal mining, other than for the national stoppage of 10 February-8 March 1974, are not available for December 1973-March 1974.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES*
stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

	WORKING DAYS LOST IN ALL STOPPAGES IN PROGRESS IN PERIOD§									
	Metals, engineering, shipbuilding and vehicles		Textiles, clothing and footwear		Construction		Transport and communication		All other industries and services	
	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	
	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)
1960	1,450	317	25	3	110	15	636	1	308	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	279	72	7	122	49
1964	1,338	501	34	—	125	—	312	117	160	29
1965	1,763	455	52	20	135	16	305	20	257	95
1966	871	163	12	4	145	6	1,069	906	183	93
1967	1,422	205	31	10	201	17	823	136	202	26
1968	3,363	2,010	40	6	233	31	559	41	438	12
1969	3,739	1,229	140	7	278	12	786	90	862	274
1970	4,540	587	384	58	242	10	1,313	590	3,409	2,076
1971	6,035	3,552	71	10	255	21	6,539	6,242	586	225
1972	6,636	2,654	274	129	4,188	3,842	876	576	1,135	301
1973†	4,799	923	193	82	176	15	331	102	1,608	887
	Total		Total		Total		Total		Total	
1970	304	3	38	3	230	3	529	3	230	3
	371	21	24	21	77	34	34	77	77	77
	568	34	17	34	105	49	49	105	105	105
	October	386	43	20	113	20	113	20	1,040	300
	November	225	4	18	53	18	53	18	300	193
	December	84	1	10	21	10	21	10	193	193
1971	January	316	4	40	93	40	1,587	93	80	38
	February	1,203	8	28	80	28	3,791	80	80	80
	March	1,338	1	11	38	11	945	38	38	38
	April	413	3	10	26	3	26	39	51	28
	May	332	3	19	28	3	28	51	28	26
	June	396	10	29	72	10	26	72	72	72
	July	191	6	29	24	6	22	24	24	24
	August	366	3	20	33	3	12	33	33	33
	September	473	9	15	53	9	12	53	53	53
	October	304	11	17	49	11	20	49	49	49
	November	468	10	27	67	10	67	35	35	35
	December	234	3	11	19	3	4	19	19	19
1972	January	440	17	31	84	17	41	84	84	84
	February	478								

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)

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973†
1 WHOLE ECONOMY									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
1a	89.5	91.1	92.4	96.6	98.4	100.0	101.5	104.7	109.9
1b	102.3	102.6	101.2	100.7	100.6	100.0	98.0	98.7	(100.7)
1c	87.5	88.8	91.3	95.9	97.8	100.0	103.6	106.1	(109.2)
Costs per unit of output									
1d	80.9	84.1	86.7	89.6	92.8	100.0	110.5	121.5	132.0
1e	79.2	83.2	84.7	86.6	90.8	100.0	109.9	119.7	129.4
1f	76.9	81.5	83.6	85.8	90.5	100.0	109.3	118.7	128.1
2 INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
2a	89.1	90.6	91.7	97.1	99.7	100.0	100.4	102.4	109.8
2b	106.1	105.8	103.0	101.5	101.6	100.0	96.8	94.6	(95.7)
2c	84.0	85.6	89.0	95.7	98.1	100.0	103.7	108.2	(114.7)
Costs per unit of output									
2d	82.8	85.9	85.7	85.5	90.3	100.0	107.3	117.4	125.9
2e	81.9	85.5	84.8	84.7	89.7	100.0	107.5	117.7	126.2
3 MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
3a	87.6	89.2	89.8	95.7	99.4	100.0	99.6	102.0	110.3
3b	102.7	102.8	99.9	99.1	100.4	100.0	96.7	93.6	(94.2)
3c	85.3	86.8	89.9	96.6	99.0	100.0	103.0	109.0	(117.1)
Costs per unit of output									
3d	79.5	82.9	82.9	83.3	88.5	100.0	108.7	117.7	124.5
3e	79.8	83.5	82.2	82.5	88.0	100.0	109.2	118.5	125.6
4 MINING AND QUARRYING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
4a	122.3	115.3	114.5	111.4	104.9	100.0	99.7	84.0	93.6
4b	150.1	139.3	132.1	117.5	106.5	100.0	96.7	92.7	(88.4)
4c	81.5	82.8	86.7	94.8	98.6	100.0	103.1	90.6	(105.9)
Costs per unit of output									
4d	88.4	91.8	92.3	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.3	138.2	133.5
4e	86.5	90.9	91.5	89.1	92.0	100.0	101.0	143.5	138.2
5 METAL MANUFACTURE									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
5a	103.5	97.7	92.0	97.9	100.3	100.0	91.4	90.8	99.5
5b	108.1	105.8	100.7	98.8	99.3	100.0	94.3	87.3	(87.6)
5c	95.7	92.3	91.4	99.1	101.0	100.0	96.9	104.0	(113.6)
Costs per unit of output									
5d	70.6	76.1	78.1	76.8	84.2	100.0	111.8	120.8	125.4
5e	70.7	76.3	77.3	76.0	83.9	100.0	112.3	121.3	125.9
6 MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
6a	79.0	84.7	87.5	91.2	96.7	100.0	101.1	100.5	112.3
6b	98.3	100.2	99.0	97.7	99.2	100.0	96.6	92.1	(92.5)
6c	80.4	84.5	88.4	93.3	97.5	100.0	104.6	109.1	(121.4)
Costs per unit of output									
6d	84.8	85.3	84.1	85.6	89.7	100.0	106.6	114.6	118.0
6e	84.6	85.3	83.2	84.6	89.2	100.0	107.0	115.3	118.9
7 VEHICLES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
7a	97.3	96.3	94.5	100.5	105.9	100.0	98.5	101.6	101.6
7b	103.0	101.4	97.8	97.0	99.3	100.0	97.4	93.9	(94.9)
7c	94.5	95.0	96.6	103.6	106.6	100.0	101.1	108.2	(107.1)
Costs per unit of output									
7d	73.8	77.1	78.1	80.3	84.1	100.0	110.3	123.2	142.5
7e	73.9	77.4	77.6	79.6	83.7	100.0	110.5	123.9	143.3
8 TEXTILES									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
8a	86.1	85.9	84.1	97.1	100.2	100.0	100.7	103.0	108.1
8b	114.8	112.8	104.9	103.1	104.7	100.0	92.6	88.5	(87.6)
8c	75.0	76.2	80.2	94.2	95.7	100.0	108.7	116.4	(123.4)
Costs per unit of output									
8d	88.0	93.7	93.3	87.3	93.8	100.0	104.7	111.1	113.9
8e	87.9	93.6	91.2	86.3	93.1	100.0	104.9	111.9	115.6
9 GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER									
Output, employment and output per person employed									
9a	79.9	83.0	86.0	91.6	96.2	100.0	103.9	111.2	117.8
9b	108.0	111.2	111.4	108.1	103.9	100.0	96.1	91.1	(88.1)
9c	74.0	74.6	77.2	84.7	92.6	100.0	108.1	122.1	(133.7)
Costs per unit of output									
9d	91.7	98.3	97.0	93.5	94.1	100.0	108.2	113.0	115.5
9e	90.7	97.4	96.7	93.3	94.0	100.0	108.8	113.3	116.4

* Civil employment and HM Forces.
** The quarterly indices for wages and salaries in manufacturing industries are derived from the monthly index, recent values of which are published on page 915 of this issue.

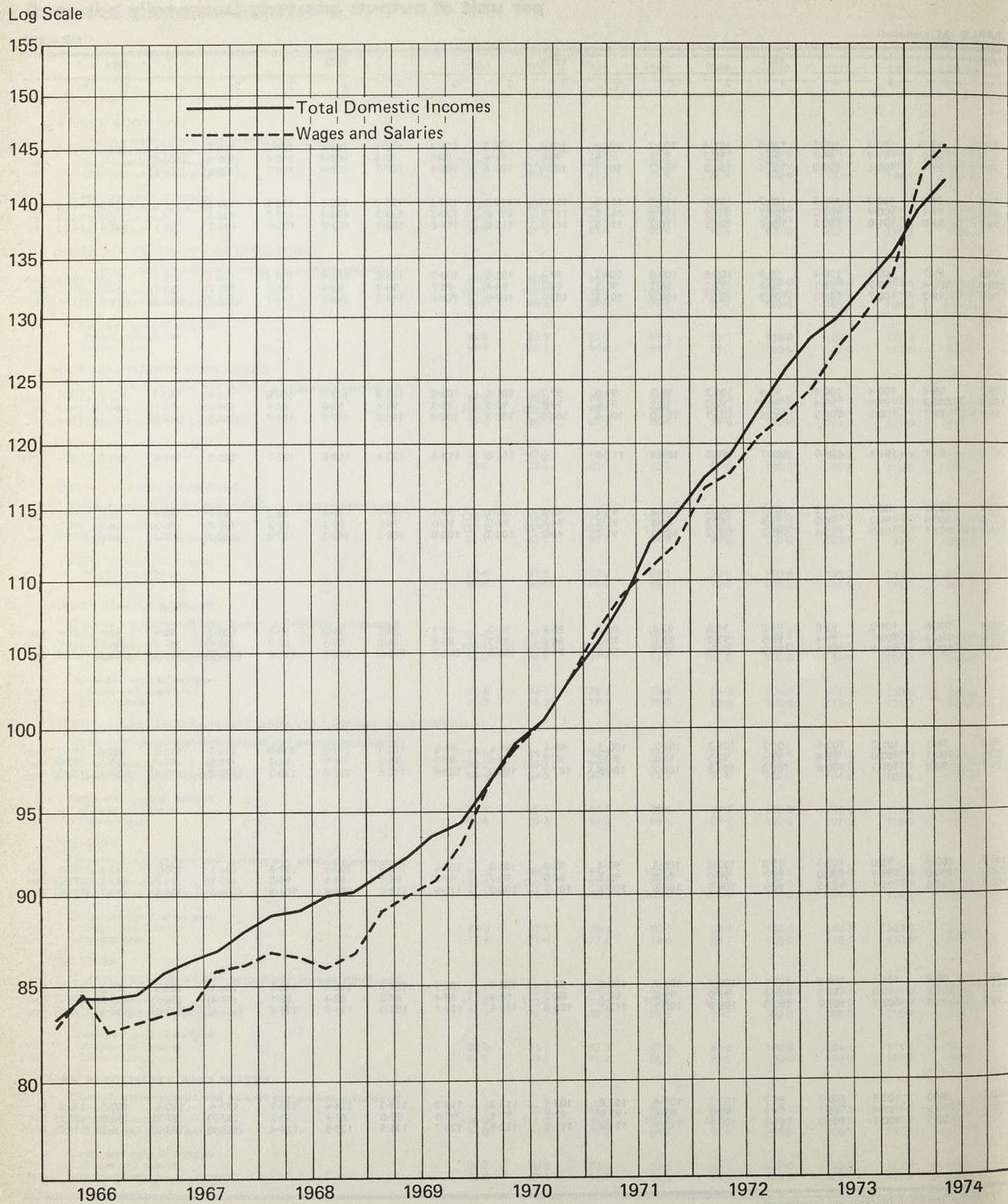
† Figures shown in brackets are provisional.

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

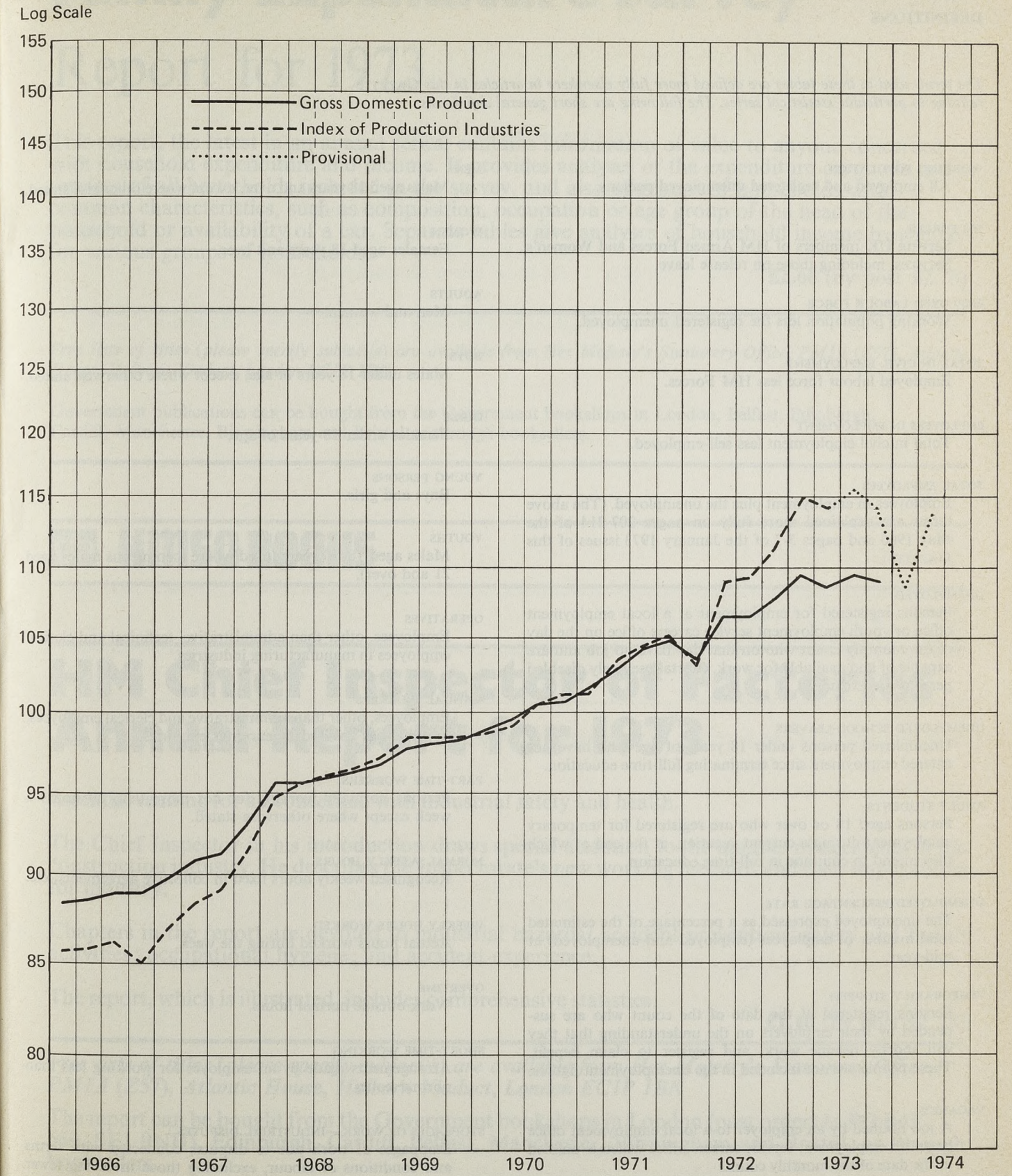
TABLE 134 (continued) (1970 = 100)

1970				1971				1972				1973				1974	
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3†	4†	1†	2†
99.3	99.7	100.4	100.5	100.0	101.4	102.2	102.4	101.6	104.7	105.4	107.1	109.8	109.2	110.5	110.1	107.1	109.4
100.4	100.0	99.9	99.7	98.5	98.3	97.6	97.6	98.1	98.4	98.9	99.4	100.4	100.6	(100.8)	(100.9)	107.1	109.4
98.9	99.7	100.5	100.8	101.5	103.2	104.7	104.9	103.6	106.4	106.6	107.7	109.4	108.5	(109.6)	(109.1)	107.1	109.4
96.6	99.0	100.7	103.5	105.7	108.9	112.7	114.6	117.8	119.5	122.6	126.0	128.5	130.2	133.2	136.0	139.5	142.0
96.6	99.1	100.9	103.2	106.7	109.1	111.3	112.5	117.1	117.8	120.5	123.0	124.4	127.7	131.1	134.3	143.4	145.3
96.6	99.0	101.0	103.3	106.0	109.1	110.2	111.8	116.3	116.8	119.6	122.1	123.7	125.8	129.5	133.2	142.9	144.3
99.5	99.7	100.4	100.4	99.8	100.8	100.8	100.3	97.4	102.9	103.7	105.8	109.8	109.4	110.7	109.5	103.7	108.5
100.8	100.4	99.7	99.1	98.6	97.2	96.1	94.8	93.9	93.5	93.4	93.8	94.1	95.7	(95.7)	(95.8)	103.7	108.5
98.7	99.3	100.7	101.3	101.2	103.7	104.8	105.4	103.1	109.0	109.5	111.5	115.1	114.3	(115.7)	(114.3)	(108.5)	(113.9)
99.3	99.4	100.4	100.9	99.4	100.2	99.9	99.0	97.7	101.6	102.8	105.8	109.7	109.8	111.4	110.4	105.8	109.7
100.4	100.3	99.9	99.4	98.8	97.2	96.1	94.8	93.9	93.5	93.5	93.4	93.8	94.1	(94.2)	(94.5)	(94.2)	(94.3)
98.9	99.1	100.5	101.5	100.6	103.1	104.0	104.4	104.0	108.7	109.9	113.3	117.0	116.7	(118.3)	(116.8)	(112.3)	(116.6)
95.6	99.1	101.4	104.0	106.7	107.2	109.4	111.6	†	116.8	119.4	120.4	118.6	122.7	125.3	131.4	134.2	140.1
103.0	102.7	100.7	93.5	102.7	103.2	101.6	91.2	45.5	96.1	95.5	98.9	99.6	96.2	94.7	83.9	57.8	90.1
102.1	100.6	99.2	98.0	97.6	97.2	96.6	95.3	94.4	93.0	92.0	91.5	90.3	89.2	(87.8)	(86.2)	(84.9)	(85.3)
100.9	102.1	101.5	95.4	105.2	106.2	105.2	95.7	48.2	103.3	103.8	108.1	110.3	107.8	(107.9)	(97.3)	(68.1)	(105.6)
98.4	101.6	101.2	98.8	94.8	91.8	92.4	86.6	80.6	91.2	92.7	98.5	99.8	99.1	100.0	98.9	88.7	90.6
100.0	100.5	100.1	99.4	98.5	95.2	93.0	90.6	88.4	87.3	86.8	87.5	87.7	87.0	(87.7)	(87.3)	(86.7)	(86.9)
98.4	101.1	101.1	99.4	96.2	96.4	99.4	95.6	91.2	104.5	106.8	113.5	114.1	113.0	(114.0)	(113.3)	(102.3)	(104.3)
99.8	98.3	101.2	100.6	101.2	101.7	101.2	100.3	99.4	99.6	99.8	103.1	111.2	110.9	113.2	113.7	108.8	111.7
100.1	100.1	100.0	99.8	99.4	97.5	95.7	93.9	92.7	92.0	91.9	91.6	91.9	92.3	(92.6)	(93.1)	(92.6)	(92.9)
99.7	98.2	101.2	100.8	101.8	104.3	105.7	106.8	107.2	108.3	108.6	112.6	121.0	120.2	(122.2)	(122.1)	(117.5)	(120.2)
100.9	100.6	95.0	103.5	95.8	102.4	100.3	95.4	95.0	101.5	103.6	106.3	102.5	99.6	104.1	100.2	89.6	97.8
100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	99.7	98.0	96.8	95.2	94.0	93.7	93.7	94.1	94.6	95.0	(95.1)	(94.7)	(93.6)	(93.5)
100.9	100.6	95.1	103.5	96.1	104.5	103.6	100.2	101.1	108.3	110.6	113.0	108.4	104.8	(109.5)	(105.8)	(95.7)	(104.6)
98.7	99.4	101.1	100.9	101.1	100.4	100.7	100.8	96.5	102.7	105.3	107.6	110.4	110.1	106.1	105.8	98.8	104.1
102.6	101.1	99.0	97.3	95.8	93.0	91.6	89.9	88.7	88.6	88.4	88.2	88.4	88.1	(87.4)	(86.5)	(85.5)	(85.0)
96.2	98.3	102.1	103.7	105.5	108.0	109.9	112.1	108.8	115.9	119.1	122.0	124.9	125.0	(121.4)	(122.3)	(115.6)	(122.5)
100.5	99.0	100.1	100.2	99.7	102.7	105.4	107.8	103.4	112.3	114.8	114.2	114.6	118.7	117.4	120.6	109.5	120.8
101.4	100.5	99.4	98														

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



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



DEFINITIONS

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

WORKING POPULATION
All employed and registered unemployed persons.

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

EMPLOYED LABOUR FORCE
Working population less the registered unemployed.

TOTAL IN CIVIL EMPLOYMENT
Employed labour force less HM Forces.

EMPLOYEES IN EMPLOYMENT
Total in civil employment less self-employed.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
Adjusted for normal seasonal variations.

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

WOMEN
Females aged 18 years and over.

ADULTS
Men and women.

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

GIRLS
Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS
Boys and girls.

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

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

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

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

NORMAL WEEKLY HOURS
Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED
Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME
Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING
Arrangements made by an employer for working less than normal hours.

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES
Stoppages of work due to disputes connected with terms and conditions of labour, excluding those involving fewer than 10 workers and those which last for less than one day, except any in which the aggregate number of man-days lost exceeded 100.

Family Expenditure Survey

Report for 1973

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