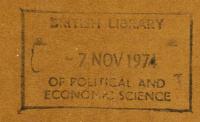


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Household spending in 1973

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

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

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. $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent were tenants of local authorities; $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lived in privately-rented accommodation; 3½ per cent rented furnished dwellings; and a further $2\frac{1}{2}$ 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

The second second second second	One man	One woman	One man	One man,	One man,	One man,	Two adults	All
24.1	41073		and one woman	one woman and one child	one woman and two children	one woman and three children	and four or more children	house- holds*
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			-	25.1				14,050
All persons	1.00	1.00	2-00	3.00	4.00	5-00	6.54	2.82
Males Females	1.00	-	1-00	1.54	2-02	2.58	3.40	1.38
Adults	20.2	1.00	1.00	1-46	1.98	2.42	3.14	1.44
Persons under 65 Persons 65 and over	1·00 0·57 0·43	1·00 0·35 0·65	2·00 1·40 0·60	2·00 1·98 0·02	2·00 2·00	2·00 2·00	2·00 1·99 0·01	1.97
Children Children under 2	51	29-1	69-1	1.00	2.00	2.00		0.36
Children 2 and under 5	0=	<u> </u>	TO TO	0·28 0·19	0.25	3·00 0·21	4·54 0·20	0·85 0·09
Children 5 and under 18		_	<u> </u>	0.53	0·50 1·25	0·50 2·28	0·67 3·66	0·15 0·61
Persons working Persons not working	0.56	0.30	1-17	1.65	1.64	1.63	1.65	1.36
Men 65 and over, women 60 and over Others	0·44 0·38	0·70 0·66	0·83 0·63	1·35 0·02	2.36	3.37	4.88	1.47
	0-06	0.04	0.20	1.33	2.36	3.37	0·01 4·87	0·38 1·09
Average age of head of household	58	65	56	38	36	37	39	51
Average weekly household expenditure	£	£	£	£	-			
Commodity or service			1	200	£	£	£	£
Group totals								
Housing Fuel, light and power	3.80	3.72	5-29	5-60	6-48	6.49	F.44	5.04
Food	1·52 4·68	1·52 3·82	1.98 8.38	2·22 10·36	2.48	2.82	5·44 2·71	5·31 2·17
Alcoholic drink Tobacco	1.62	0.21	1.62	2.00	11·72 1·92	13·40 2·03	15·12 2·07	9·63 1·85
Clothing and footwear	1-00 1-05	0·30 1·11	1·36 2·75	1-63	1.46	1.59	2.00	1.47
Ourable household goods Other goods	1.40	1.06	3.22	4·02 4·10	4·27 3·56	4.48	4.49	3.48
Transport and vehicles	1·25 2·74	1.16	2.64	3.17	3.30	3·93 3·40	3·14 3·05	3·09 2·85
Services	2.96	0·95 1·81	5.07	6.49	6-49	6.15	6.44	5.37
Miscellaneous	0.03	0.01	3·93 0·03	4·71 0·19	3·83 0·41	4·13 0·53	4·19 0·92	4.02
Total, all expenditure groups	22-04	15-67	36-28	44-49	45.93	48-94	49-57	0·20 39·43
Average weekly household expenditure as							47.57	
percentage of total	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	P			
Commodity or service			0-61	rer cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent	Per cent
Group totals								
Housing	17-2	23.7	14-6	42.4				
Fuel, light and power	6.9	9.7	5.5	12·6 5·0	14-1	13.3	11.0	13.5
Alcoholic drink	21.2	24-4	23.1	23.3	5·4 25·5	5·8 27·4	5·5 30·5	5·5 24·4
lobacco	7·3 4·6	1.4	4.5	4.5	4.2	4-1	4.2	4.7
Clothing and footwear	4.8	1·9 7·1	3·7 7·6	3.7	3.2	3.3	4.0	3.7
Durable household goods Other goods	6.4	6.8	8.9	9·0 9·2	9.3	9.1	9.1	8.8
Transport and vehicles	5.7	7-4	7-3	7.1	7·8 7·2	8·0 6·9	6·3 6·2	7.9
Services	12·4 13·4	6.1	13.9	14-6	14-1	12.6	13.0	7·2 13·6
Miscellaneous	0.1	11.6	10.8	10.6	8-3	8-4	8.4	10.2
		The state of the s	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.

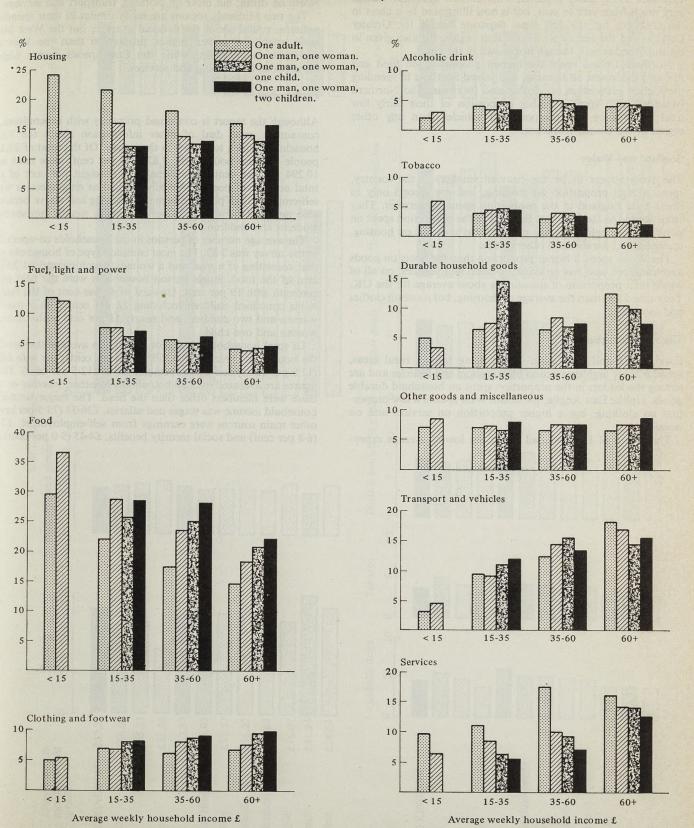
Spending on transport and vehicles rises, broadly, as income increases. The wealthier people without children spend a higher proportion on this than those with children.

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

of corner of the feet report of the series of the sum to recover the first Sea, prime of the terresultable of the pages of the S	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 house- holds*
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 1·37	1·69 1·61	1·75 1·61	0·66 1·02	1·13 1·44	1·38 1·44
Females	1.54	1.58						
Adults Persons under 65 Persons 65 and over	2·03 1·97 0·06	2·17 2·10 0·07	1·91 1·81 0·11	2·13 2·03 0·11	2·11 1·95 0·17	1·63 0·38 1·25	1·73 1·68 0·05	1·97 1·61 0·36
Children Children under 2	1·07 0·14	1·00 0·10	0·68 0·06	0·38 0·13	1·25 0·12	0.05	0·85 0·07	0·85 0·09
Children 2 and under 5 Children 5 and under 18	0·18 0·75	0·16 0·74	0·12 0·49	0·21 0·83	0·24 0·89	0·01 0·04	0·16 0·63	0·15 0·61
Persons working	1.64	1.75	1-68	1.82	1.74	0.22	0.40	1.36
Persons not working Men 65 and over, women 60 and over Others	1·46 0·09 1·36	1·43 0·08 1·35	0·92 0·07 0·85	1·49 0·08 1·40	1·63 0·10 1·52	1·46 1·36 0·10	2·18 0·15 2·03	1·47 0·38 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				4.00		200	4.22	5.24
Housing	7·96 2·44	8·26 2·62	6·71 2·15	4·80 2·19	6·07 2·63	3·86 1·85	4·33 1·84	5·31 2·17
Fuel, light and power 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 3·09
Durable household goods	6.01	4.77	3.45	2.84	4.75	1.28	3·22 2·50	2.85
Other goods	3·99 9·10	4·80 9·55	3·11 6·03	2·90 5·71	3·67 7·15	1·44 1·50	3.92	5.37
Transport and vehicles 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 cei
Commodity or service	Ter cent	Ter cent	T CI COIL					
Group totals	14-2	13.9	16.0	11.7	11.5	18-5	13-3	13-5
Housing 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	8·8 7·9 7·2
Other goods	7-1	8-1	7-4	7:1	6.9	6.9	7.7	
Transport and vehicles	16.3	16-0	14-4	13.9	13.5	7.2	12.0	13·6 10·2
Services	12.1	12.2	11.4	8.4	12.0	10.9	11.9	0.5
Miscellaneous	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.3

^{*} 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 Irelanders 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).

OCTOBER

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.

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.

Secondly, a large number of the more difficult cases are

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

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."

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

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

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.

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."

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 crosssection 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

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.

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.

^{*} The Highly Flammable Liquids and Liquified 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.

MANPOWER PLANNING -

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

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

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

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

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

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.

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, 1974. Copies, price £2, are obtainable from Publications Department, EITB, 54 Clarendon Road, Watford, Herts., WD1 1LB.

‡ Defined as the Standard Industrial Classification Orders "Mechanical Engineering, Instruments, Electrical Engineering, Vehicles, Other Metal Goods".

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 whitecollar 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 underutilised 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

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

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

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

AFCET). 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 Man-

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

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

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

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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 printout. 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 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.

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.

Agricultural workers in Great Britain: earnings and hours

In the year ended March 31, 1974 the average total weekly earnings of regular men workers, aged 20 or more, employed full-time in agriculture in Great Britain were £29.05, according to figures produced by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries for Scotland. Information for the previous year was published in this GAZETTE in October 1973.

Within this overall figure, average weekly earnings for different agricultural occupations ranged from £26.64 for general farm workers to £35.63 for dairy cowmen. Total average weekly earnings for youths were £19.20 and for women and girls £19.28.

In England and Wales, during the year, 4.1 per cent of men received part payment of their wages in kind by provision of board and/or lodging; 52.5 per cent by provision of a house and 17.9 per cent by getting free milk. In Scotland 4.2 per cent of men received board and/or lodging; 74.5 per cent a house and 45.3 ner cent milk

In Great Britain men working regularly and whole-time worked an average of 46.8 hours a week. The longest average hours worked were by dairy cowmen—52.8 hours a week; and the shortest by horticultural workers—44.3 hours a week.

The total weekly hours worked include both contract and non-contractual overtime. For all men average basic hours worked in a week were 41.0 and in addition, 2.0 hours contract overtime and 3.8 hours non-contractual overtime. Youths worked an average of 45.6 hours a week, including 1.5 hours contract overtime and 3.3 hours non-contractual overtime. The corresponding figures for women and girls were 42.8 average weekly hours, including 1.3 hours contract overtime and 1.6 hours non-contractual overtime.

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

In England and Wales the statutory minimum weekly wage for men (ordinary rate) was raised from £16.20 to £19.50 on April 1, 1973, and further raised to £21.80 on January 22, 1974. There were comparable increases from these dates in the rates for craftsmen, graded workers, youths, women and girls and for hourly and overtime rates. The standard week was reduced from 42 to 40 hours on January 22, 1974.

In Scotland the statutory minimum weekly wage for men was raised from £16.40 to £19.50 on April 1, 1973, and further raised to £21.75 on January 28, 1974, with comparable increases from these dates for other workers. The standard week was reduced

by two hours, from 38½ to 36½ hours from mid-November to mid-February, and from 43½ to 41½ for other months.

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

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

Definition of terms

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

Contractual overtime hours are the hours, agreed in the terms of employment, to be worked regularly in excess of basic hours. Contract hours are the total of basic and contractual overtime hours.

Non-contractual overtime hours are the hours worked in excess of contract hours. They consist mainly of overtime worked because of seasonal operations.

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

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

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

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

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

Premium is the excess of total earnings over prescribed wage.

Composition of average weekly earnings—year ended March 31, 1974

Women General Horti-Other foremen Other Tractor cultural farm and grieves cowmen stockmen drivers workers workers Standing wage
(a) Cash and insurance 23.19 29.38 31-88 26.00 23.48 23.66 25-61 24.95 16.82 (b) Payments-in-kind 0.64 0.89 1.21 0.89 0.66 0·59 4·72 0.18 0.70 0.52 0.60 Other earnings 2.81 2.94 2.54 3.07 4.78 3.40 3.33 1.86 1.37 Total earnings 26.64 33-21 35-63 29.96 28.92 27.17 30.92 29.05 19-20 19.28 of which: (a) Prescribed wage (b) Premium 23-61 25.83 16.84 3.03 7.38 5.77 4.44 3.27 2.44 6.53

Distribution of weekly earnings (men)

per cent of workers

	General far workers	Bailiffs, rm foremen and grieves	Dairy cowmen	Other stockmen	Tractor drivers	Horticultur workers	al Other farm workers	All men
luly-September	1973	Pant Ever	: Octo-Det	CTRt page-viul.	CVP1 sept-0	naA.		of mile to
Jnder 17·00	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	1.8	2.7	1.0
7.00-17.99	0.4			0.1	0.2		0.9	0.2
18-00-18-99	0.2		<u> </u>		0.2	0.8	1.6	0.2
19-00-19-99	5.1		<u> </u>	0.6	0.3	5.7	1.0	2.5
20.00-20.99	7.6	_	5) k	1.5	0.6	6.6	1.4	3.6
1.00-21.99	5.1		4 T	1.0	3.9	13.0	5.1	4.0
2.00-22.99	5.9		0.7	2.8	4.7	6.6	4.8	4.3
3.00-23.99	6.7	0.7	0.2	4.7	4.7	5.5	3.4	4.8
24.00-24.99	7.2	2.7	0.7	8.0	7.2	5.8	4.4	6.2
25.00-25.99	5.7	3.5	0.4	7.9	7.8	4.9	6.2	5.8
26.00-26.99	7.2	6.4	3.3	6.9	8.8	4.8	1.7	6.9
27.00-27.99	6.9	6.8	1.7	7.0	6.9	5.4	8.0	6.4
28.00-28.99	5.4	4.8	2.6	9.0	5.7	4.3		
29.00-29.99	4.2	5.7	5.3	6.5	5.6		6.0	5.6
30.00-30.99	4.6	12.2	4.2	5.7		6.8	6.0	5.3
31.00–31.99	4.5	5.2	8.7		3·6 3·7	2.1	5.6	4.9
32.00–32.99	3.5	7.3		5.0		4.3	5.8	4.8
33.00-33.99	3.2	3.8	6.5	4.8	3.6	3.1	5-2	4.3
	2.7		5.9	3.4	3.7	3.0	5-1	3.6
34.00_34.99	2.5	4-1	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.5	o bo s 2 000 d	3.5
35.00-35.99		4.0	7.5	3.7	3.0	2.4	0.5	3.2
86.00-36.99	2.3	4.7	6.4	2.6	2.3	1.1	6.0	2.9
37.00-37.99	1.4	2.0	7.4	2.8	2.0	1.9	2.3	2.3
8.00-38.99	1.3	5.0	7-3	1.7	1.8	0.4	3.2	2.3
19.00-39.99	1.0	2.5	4.4	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.9	2.1
0.00-40.99	0.6	2.8	3.7	2.3	1.8	0.9	5.0	1.7
11.00-41.99	0.6	1.8	2.9	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.2
2.00 and over	2.7	13.7	14.9	4.0	9.2	3.2	5.7	6.4
Total	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
lanuary-March 19	974							Sinch species
Jnder 17-00	1.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.4		0.3	4.0
7.00-17.99	0.3	0.7	0.4		0.4	1.1	0.3	1.0
8.00–18.99	0.3			0.1	0.4	0.1	-	0.1
9.00-19.99	1.5			0.3	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2
0.00-20.99	1.9			0.3	0.3	2.5	_	0.8
1.00-21.99	7.7	ALCOHOL ST. M. ST.	and the same of the	0.5	0.4	1.7	_	0.9
2.00-22.99	7.4	-		1.2	1.4	4.3	0.3	3.5
3.00-23.99		0.4		1.9	3.6	5.4	3.4	4.3
4.00-24.99	6.0	0.3	-	1.6	4.0	10.9	2.9	4.2
5.00-25.99	8.1	1.4	0.7	3.0	5.9	3.4	2.0	5.2
	10.6	2.3	0.7	5.1	12.4	7.3	5.3	8.5
6·00–26·99	8.6	3.0	0.7	7.3	9.4	11.5	5.8	7.7
7.00-27.99	7-2	4.0		6.5	7.6	5.8	6.7	6.3
8.00-28.99	6.2	7.5	0.5	6.8	9.9	6.3	5.2	6.8
9.00-29.99	6.1	4.0	4.4	7.1	9.4	3.5	6.9	6.6
0.00-30.99	4.8	9.9	2.6	5.8	5.9	6.3	9.1	5.7
1.00-31.99	3.1	8.0	5.1	6.9	4.4	3.9	3.2	4.5
2.00-32.99	2.9	5.0	6.0	6.1	3.2	2.7	3.0	3.8
3.00-33.99	2.8	6.5	3.2	6.4	3.0	4.3	7.8	3.9
4.00-34.99	1.6	5.8	3.7	3.0	4.4	2.5	1.9	3.0
5.00-35.99	2.3	5.3	5.5	3.5	2.4	2.1	5.0	3.1
6.00-36.99	1.4	3.4	7.8	2.7	1.8	1.6	5.4	2.5
7.00-37.99	2.1	4.6	2.9	3.6	1.8	0.7	0.9	2.3
8.00-38.99	1.4	4.7	6.7	2.8	2.1	1.3	2.9	2.5
9.00-39.99	0.4	2.0	4.9	2.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5
0.00-40.99	0.6	3.2	7.2	2.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.7
1.00-41.99	0.9	2.3	6.1	2.0	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.5
2.00 and over	2.1	15.7	30.9	9.4	3.9	7.6	18-8	7.9
Variable Control of the Control of t								

Average weekly earnings by quarters

Type of job	April-June 1973	July-Sept 1973	Oct-Dec 1973	Jan-March 1974	Annual average
AMMA	mine £ lenustus morse	£ matro	(£) (somero)	£	£
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
	orego as hours and setting			
Men:	40.8	1.8	3.3	46.0
General farm workers		1.4	2.7	45.4
Bailiffs, foremen and grieves	41.2		2.7	52.8
Dairy cowmen	41.6	8.5		47.3
Other stockmen	41.6	2.1	3.6	
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

		Average weekl	y value
Type of payment-in-kind	Percentage of workers receiving	Per worker receiving	All workers
son in the management.	L NO. TODAY	£	£
England and Wales: Board and/or lodging			
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

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.

	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-byresult 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

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-onethird 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 weekend 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 timekeeping, 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

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,

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

JUNE 1974

	Average earnings	weekly		hours of	Average earnings	hourly		Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually	hours of	Average earnings	hourly
provided property and the provided prov	overtime	excluding overtime premium	worked	time	overtime	excluding overtime premium	distriction of the control of the co	overtime	excluding overtime premium		time	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
ALL ENGINEERII	NG INDL	STRIES C	OVERED	*			SHIPBUILDING A	AND SHI	P REPAIR	ING (cont	tinued)		end draw
							P-B-R workers‡	£	£			P	P
Timeworkers†	£	£			P	P	Skilled	49.32	46.10	43.8	6.0	112-53	105-17
Skilled	47.66	45.28		5.4	108-25	102-85	Semi-skilled	41.97	38-40	45.4	8-2	92.51	84-62
Semi-skilled	44-41	41.97	43.5	5.6	102-17	96.57	Labourers	41.34	37.00	47.0	9.4	88.06	78-80
Labourers	36.02	33-89	45.0	6.4	80.09	75.36	All P-B-R workers	46.77	43.34	44.5	6.9	105-03	97.32
All timeworkers	45-25	42.86	43.9	5.6	103-17	97.75	All workers						
P-B-R workers							Skilled	48.72	45.50	44-1	6.2	110.48	103-16
Skilled	48-17	46.67	42-5	3.8	113-28	109.76	Semi-skilled	40.95	37-45	45.6	8.4	89.86	82.17
Semi-skilled	42.81	41.38	42.6	4.1	100-51	97.13	Labourers	40.97	36-61	47.0	9.3	87.21	77.92
Labourers	36.64	34.96		5.3	83-68	79.83	All workers						
All P-B-R workers		43.74		4.0	106.13	102-67	covered	45-89	42.47	44.8	7-1	102-45	94-80
All workers						102 0	20.0.00	10 07	-			102 13	7100
Skilled	47.88	45-89	43-4	4.7	110-36	105.75	2 POLYMON 2 NOT						
Semi-skilled	43.71	41.71		5.0	101.45	96-81	CHEMICAL MAN	UFACTU	RE*				
Labourers	36-15	34-13		6.1	80-86	76.32	Timeworkerst						
All workers	30 13	3113	200		00 00	70 32	General workers	45.79	45-28	43.7	4.6	104.78	103-59
covered	45-23	43-22	43-3	4.9	104-39	99.76	Craftsmen	48-88	47.82	43.6	4.8	112.00	109.58
Covered	73 23	73 22	73 3		10437	,,,,	All timeworkers	46.58	45.92	43.7	4.6	106.62	105.11
							P-B-R workers	40.20	42.47	43.1	4.0	100.07	102.11
							General workers	44-07	43-17	44-4	5.0	99.26	07.00
SHIPBUILDING A	NID CHI	D DEDAID	INICE				Craftsmen	46.10	44.75				97.23
SHIPBUILDING A	AND SHI	FREFAIR	ING							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
Timeworkers	47.07	12.01	440		10101	07.74	All workers	45 40	44.00	12.0		400 70	1
Skilled	47.07	43.84		6.8	104-96	97.76	General workers	45.49	44.90	43.8	4.7	103.78	102-45
Semi-skilled	39.26	35.88		8.7	85.53	78-17	Craftsmen	48.44	47.34	43.5	4.8	111-45	108-90
Labourers	40-05	35-64		8-9	85.07	75-70	All workers	1. 10 pet	32 44 3 22	45 L 19 KI	35 460		area a second
All timeworkers	43.81	40.40	45.4	7-6	96.43	88-94	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 earnings	weekly	hours		Average earnings	hourly		Average earnings	weekly	hours	hours of	Average earnings	hourly
87-20 25 24-20 25 24-20 25 24-20 26	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		time	overtime	excluding overtime premium	30 500 C 200 S 30 50 S 30 50 S 30 50 S 30 S 30 S 3	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
Mechanical engi	neering						Motor vehicle ma	anufacturing					
Timeworkerst	£	£			D	D	Timeworkerst	£	£			D	0
Skilled	45-41	42.79	44.9	6.0	101-18	95-35	Skilled	54-50	52-15	43-4	4.8	125-43	P 120-05
Semi-skilled	39.00	36-56	45-1	6.5	86.56	81-13	Semi-skilled	50-34	47-64	42.6	5.4	118-28	111-97
Labourers	34.72	32-60	45.0	6.3	77-21	72-51	Labourers	42.32	39.93	45.0	6.6	94.14	88-83
P-B-R workers							P-B-R workers						
Skilled	46-86	45.07	43-3	4.5	108-32	104-16	Skilled	51.90	51-14	41.2	2.2	125-91	124.07
Semi-skilled	42-29	40-52	43.5	4.9	97.32	93.23	Semi-skilled	46.38	45.54	41-1	2.7	112.75	110.72
Labourers	36-82	34-96	44.5	5.8	82-80	78-61	Labourers	36-87	35-96	42.1	3.4	87-57	85-42
Electrical engine	eering						Aerospace equip	ment manuf	acturing a	nd repair	ing		
Timeworkerst							Timeworkerst						
Skilled	44-17	42-17	43.5	4.9	101-47	96-85	Skilled	47.75	45-67	42-4	4.4	112-51	107 (0
Semi-skilled	38-14	36.46	42.8	4.6	89.06	85.12	Semi-skilled	39:25	37.00	43.7	4·4 5·7	89.79	107-60
Labourers	33.28	31.49	44.5	5.8	74.87	70.84	Labourers	34.78	32.67	44.5	6.3		84.64
P-B-R workers	33-20	31.43	77.3	2.0	/1-0/	70.04	P-B-R workers	34.18	37.01	44.2	0.3	78-16	73-41
Skilled	46-33	44-71	42.9	4-1	108-06	104-29	Skilled	47-40	45.00	44.0	21	442.44	400.00
Semi-skilled	40.34	38-89	42.4	3.9	95.14	91.73			45.92	41.8	3.6	113.44	109-88
Labourers	34.05	32.35	43.2	4.9	78.86	74.92	Semi-skilled Labourers	41·01 33·59	39·47 32·22	42·3 42·4	4.4	96·89 79·28	93·25 76·06

^{*} Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968

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.

orkers, contract workers and lieu workers

Table 4 Regional analysis by skill: all engineering industries covered*

	U	N	E	1	97
UXU.	_	w	_	SU.	u

	Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually	Average	Average earnings	hourly		Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually	Average	Average earnings	hourly
	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	worked includ- ing over- time	hours of over- time worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	entranto en acerca en acercanto en acerca en acercanto	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	worked includ- ing over- time	hours of over- time worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East			Constant of			and the same	Yorkshire and F	Humberside	i en ini de		100000	or Parish and Parish	255 2 355
Timeworkerst	£	£				D	Timeworkers†	£	£			P	P
Skilled	48-17	45.50	44-8	6.0	107-57	101-57	Skilled	42-67	40.46	44-4	5.7	96.04	91.04
Semi-skilled	47.12	44-40	43-6	6.0	108-03	101-81	Semi-skilled	38-14	35.36	46.0	7-2	82-98	76.96
Labourers	37.77	35-43	45.2	6.8	83-47	78-31	Labourers	34.03	31-65	45-9	7.4	74-10	68-92
P-B-R workers		10	THE RESIDENCE		TOTAL STATE OF		P-B-R workers						CO TOTAL CONTRACT
Skilled	47.75	46-22	42.5	3.9	112-38	108-81	Skilled	45-67	44-21	42.8	4.0	106-78	103-33
Semi-skilled	41.89	40-45	42.7	4.2	98.02	94-63	Semi-skilled	42.46	40.75	43-4	5.2	97.91	93.96
Labourers	38-10	36-60	43.7	5.0	87-28	83-81	Labourers	34-37	32.77	44-0	5.7	78-07	74.42
East Anglia							North West						1
STATE OF THE PARTY							A STATE OF THE REAL PROPERTY.						
Timeworkers†		1					Timeworkers†			THE REAL PROPERTY.	STATE OF STREET		
Skilled	47.31	43.71	45.7	7.0	103-52	95-67	Skilled	46-91	44.32	44-1	5.6	106-28	100-43
Semi-skilled	41.22	38-60	44.8	6.4	91.99	86-14	Semi-skilled	47-09	43.57	44.4	6.8	105-96	98.05
Labourers	34-52	32-24	44-6	6.6	77-47	72.34	Labourers	34-82	32.57	44.2	5.8	78-83	73.76
P-B-R workers							P-B-R workers	0	A C.E.	TOTAL TOTAL	47.75		Turbout de
Skilled	44.87	43-15	43.4	4.5	103-44	99-48	Skilled	46-89	45-42	42.6	3.9	110-14	106-67
Semi-skilled	38-46	36.78	44-3	5.6	86.82	83.03	Semi-skilled	40.51	39.04	42-4	4.1	95.47	92-01
Labourers	31.74	30-68	41.9	3-8	75.71	73-19	Labourers	35-89	34-53	43.0	4-7	83-47	80-29
South West							North						
Timeworkers†							Timeworkers†						
Skilled	46.44	43-89	44-3	5.5	104-79	99.06	Skilled	44.09	41.96	43.9	5.3	100-51	95-65
Semi-skilled	40.33	38-67	43.9	4.5	91-92	88-11	Semi-skilled	35-31	33.71	42.9	4.7	82-26	78-52
Labourers	35.16	32.93	45.1	6.6	77.88	72.96	Labourers	35-08	32-97	44-7	6.2	78-42	73-71
P-B-R workers	ALL THE STATE OF T	11/13	11 12 10 10	C TO STORY			P-B-R workers						
Skilled	48-28	46.10	43.5	5.0	111-00	106.00	Skilled	47-25	45.82	42.2	3.7	112.00	108-61
Semi-skilled	40.57	38.78	43.5	5.1	93.31	89-21	Semi-skilled	39.94	38-50	42.4	4.2	94.15	90.75
Labourers	33.88	32.90	43.4	3.9	78-03	75.78	Labourers	37.07	34.78	44-3	6.5	83-60	78-46
West Midlands							Wales						
Timeworkers†				- 1. 2			Timeworkers†	19 (20)	16 15 STOR	MINE TOTAL			
Skilled	50.15	48-53	43.0	4.2	116.75	112.98	Skilled	47-39	44.95	43.2	4-9	109.76	104-10
Semi-skilled	44.56	43.03	41.7	4-4	106-91	103-25	Semi-skilled	42.60	40.77	41.5	3.6	102-60	98.18
Labourers	35-85	34-20	44.7	5.9	80.25	76.56	Labourers	38-80	36-57	44-3	5-6	87.68	82-64
P-B-R workers							P-B-R workers						6 4800 F
Skilled	50.35	49.38	41.6	2.8	120-94	118-60	Skilled	48-31	46.17	43.4	4.5	111-34	106-40
Semi-skilled	45.57	44.53	41.7	3.2	109-29	106.79	Semi-skilled	44.86	43.27	42.6	3.9	105-44	101-68
Labourers	35-59	34-21	43-0	4.7	82-71	79-48	Labourers	44-07	41.79	45.5	6.8	96-85	91.85
East Midlands							Scotland						
Timeworkerst							Timeworkers†						
Skilled	45.04	42.88	42.8	5.0	105-13	100-06	Skilled	47-91	44.54	45-3	6.5	105-82	98-38
Semi-skilled	38-88	36-64	44.0	6.1	88-37	83-30	Semi-skilled	42-61	39.99	45.1	6.1	94-49	88-66
Labourers	32-31	30-50	44.2	5.7	73.06	68-98	Labourers	37.96	35-14	46.5	7.4	81-64	75.55
P-B-R workers		THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE		The state of		THE PERSON NAMED IN	P-B-R workers		100000000000000000000000000000000000000				A STATE OF THE STATE OF
Skilled	47-49	45-95	43.0	4-1	110-35	106-75	Skilled	49-03	46-35	44-1	5-3	111-21	105-13
Semi-skilled	40.04	38.75	43.0	4.2	93.08	90.09	Semi-skilled	44-39	42.25	43-4	4.9	102-33	97-39
Labourers	34-79	33-36	45.0	4.7	77-34	74-17	Labourers	39.41	36-89	44-6	6.1	88-28	82.61
Labourers	5111	33 30					Lucourois			THE RESERVE TO SERVE	DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE	The second second	The same of the sa

^{*†} See footnotes to table 3.

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

JUNE 1974

	Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually worked	Average hours of	Average earnings			Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually worked	Average hours of	Average earnings	hourly
Asserta	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium	includ- ing over- time	over-	including overtime premium		Termina attend	including overtime premium			over-	including overtime premium	
South East							North West§						
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	£ 43·27 37·22 37·71	£ 40·22 33·98 33·92	44·3 45·9 45·3	6·9 9·1 8·1	97·68 81·17 83·17	90·80 74·12 74·81	Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	£ 51·18 38·21	£ 48·27 35·57	45·6 45·0	6·9 7·3	P 112·35 84·85	P 105-94 78-97
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	51·35 43·17 46·97	46·79 39·41 40·70	45·9 46·6 50·2	8·3 9·3 11·7	111·85 92·72 93·60	101·92 84·62 81·10	P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	valda) est 	Principle Comments Dring - provide Comments delig 3 - principle Comments delig 4 - principle Comments delig 5 - principle	
South West§							North§						
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	46·75 39·67 60·62	43·42 35·94 47·47	44·6 46·7 59·3	7·0 9·2 21·8	104·72 84·96 102·27	97·27 76·97 80·07	Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	43·72 40·60	39·72 36·86	 47·1 45·9	9·8 6·6	92·91 88·50	84·40 80·32
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	47-69	43.60	44-1	6.7	108-17	98·90 —	P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	53·56 44·69 42·68	49·91 40·62 38·50	44·9 47·2 47·2	6·7 9·4 9·5	119·25 94·60 90·37	111·13 86·00 81·52
Yorkshire and H	umberside						Scotland						
Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	51-62 34-81 40-66	47·07 32·25 36·93	47·6 44·1 47·8	9·3 6·7 9·1	108·50 78·89 85·15	98·92 73·06 77·33	Timeworkers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	42·27 39·62 31·28	39·98 36·16 29·63	42·3 44·9 43·4	4·3 7·3 3·9	99·92 88·20 72·02	94·50 80·51 68·21
P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	43·27 34·07 35·54	41·39 32·08 32·98	43·3 42·8 44·2	4·4 5·0 5·8	99·94 79·54 80·39	95·61 74·88 74·61	P-B-R workers‡ Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers	45·32 39·80 33·68	43·39 37·58 31·32	40·9 41·6 41·1	4·0 5·5 5·7	110-77 95-60 82-00	106·05 90·25 76·26

Table 6 Regional analysis by skill: chemical manufacture*

JUNE 1974

	Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually worked	Average hours of	Average earnings			Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually		Average earnings	hourly
Construction of the constr	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium		over-		excluding overtime premium		overtime		worked includ- ing over- time	hours of over- time worked	including overtime premium	excluding overtime premium
South East	5.5	5-53-	88783	90.99	DEELE	19-56 97	\$ 12 Tel	10:21	12000	004,71	180	RADE WATER	
Timeworkers† General workers		£ 43·10	46-1	6.5	P 97·33	P 93·48	North‡						
Craftsmen P-B-R workers	49-09	46-85	46.7	6.9	105-13	100-34	Timeworkers† General workers	£ 47·11	£ 47·22	41.9	4.0	P 112-51	P 112-78
General workers Craftsmen	43·66 45·93	43.60	44-3	4·3 7·5	98-66 98-58	98·51 94·56	Craftsmen P-B-R workers	50-60	50.40	41.8	4-0	120-97	120-48
West Midlands‡			50.00	taita	berr	Et air ea	General workers Craftsmen	44-40	43-25	44.0	5.2	100-85	98-21
Timeworkerst	46.04	45.47	1819	, IS 05	101 70	en ar en	101 S.T 103						
General workers Craftsmen P-B-R workers	45-91	45·67 43·88	45·4 43·8	5·5 5·0	101·78 104·91	100·58 100·26	Wales‡						
General workers Craftsmen	41-51	41.07	42.6	2.8	97-42	96-39	T						
Yorkshire and Hu	mberside	- 60		10 to			Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	42·76 45·65	41-95 44-92	42·2 41·8	1.6	101·27 109·13	99·32 107·37
Timeworkers† General workers	45-37	44-50	45-3	6.2	100-16	98-25	P-B-R workers General workers	_	_	OPPLE	tallers and		
Craftsmen P-B-R workers	48-03	46-54	44.7	5.7	107-57	104-25	Craftsmen	-10 ds	-	000 St	-	-	-
General workers Craftsmen	44-16	42-39	45-3	6.5	97-59	93-66							
the entire and to	saver blood	of his modified	geogradi ei	N DOVE O	on unit on	aready I	Scotland						
North West							Acquisition of the same						
Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	46·50 48·31	46·14 47·03	42·5 42·9	3·2 3·8	109·53 112·67	108·69 109·67	Timeworkers† General workers Craftsmen	45·61 48·66	45·43 48·28	42·6 42·1	3·4 3·3	107·10 115·46	106·68 114·55
P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen	40·58 43·21	40·17 42·46	42·1 39·2	3·8 2·2	96·32 110·22	95·35 108·29	P-B-R workers General workers Craftsmen	45·76 49·97	44·96 47·38	43·7 44·9	3·8 6·0	104·71 111·21	102·87 105·43

^{*‡} See footnotes to table 3. § 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.

^{*†} See footnotes to table 3. ‡ Where no figure is given, it is because either it would reveal the earnings in a particular firm or the number of workers covered by the returns is too small to provide a satisfactory basis for a general average.

Table 7 Occupational analysis for all industries covered: Great Britain

	Timewor	kers (incl	uding lie	workers)				Payment-	by-result	workers				
	Numbers of men (21 years	Average	and the same		Average			Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average earnings		hours	Average	Average earnings	
s of workers	covered by the	including overtime	excluding overtime	worked	over- time	including overtime	excluding overtime	covered by the survey*	including overtime	excluding overtime	worked	over- time	including overtime	excluding

	Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average earnings	weekly	Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average earnings		Average hours actually		Average	hourly
Classes of workers	covered by the survey*	including overtime			over- time	including overtime	excluding overtime premium		including overtime	excluding overtime		hours of over- time worked	including overtime	overtime
All engineering industries cove	red†													AND PROPERTY
Fitters (skilled—other than		£	£			P	P		£	£			P	P
toolroom and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (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
(a) rated at or above fitters'	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 Toolroom fitters and turners	11,900 27,940	43·96 49·35	42·61 47·21	41·7 43·4	3·4 4·6	105·56 113·68	102·30 108·75	34,670 6,090	44·06 48·74	42·88 47·38	41·7 42·5	3·4 3·6	105·72 114·81	102-88 111-59
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 elec- tricians	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 Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	1,950 5,740	47·70 46·49	45·71 44·06	43·8 43·9	4·7 5·4	109-03 105-81	104·50 100·28	910 6,720	46·86 49·51	45·50 48·54	43·1 41·5	3·8 2·5	108·81 119·33	105·67 117·01
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	940 3,590	43·74 44·95	41·64 42·13	44·2 43·9	5·6 6·1	99·02 102·38	94·27 95·94	1,830 4,750	47·34 46·12	46·03 44·17	42·7 42·8	3·6 4·4	110-86 107-67	107-76
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	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
grades Labourers	213,100 40,460	44·43 36·02	41·95 33·89	43·6 45·0	5·7 6·4	101·99 80·09	96·27 75·36	139,830 11,380	42·50 36·64	41·00 34·96	42·8 43·8	4·3 5·3	99·25 83·68	95·75 79·83
(a) Firms with 25-99 emplo	yees†‡	£	08-01				10 45 10 45 10 45		00				e in the	
Fitters (skilled-other than tool-			£ 10.40	45.0		P	P	4 (20	£				P	P
Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	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
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'	5,520	42-14	40-35	44-0	4-9	95-80	91.75	3,340	45-12	43-17	43-8	4.0	102.06	00.40
(b) rated below fitters' rate	1,430	36.28	34-42	44·7 45·5	5.6	81.21	77-06	1,660	40-17	38-68	41.3	4.8	102·96 97·17	98·48 93·56
Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	3,730	48-14	45.21		6-3	105-72	99-30	350	45.68	43.96	45-1	5.3	101-20	97.40
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	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
Other skilled maintenance	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
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	590 290 1,470	42·57 43·51 45·03	39·14 41·17 41·81	48·5 44·1 46·9	8·2 6·0 7·8	87·80 98·67 96·07	80·73 93·34 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
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	1,230 9,930	42·72 43·32	39·75 40·89	42·6 45·5	6.6	100·30 95·32	93·31 89·97	480 4,140	41·22 42·60	39·25 41·07	43·5 42·9	5·1 4·5	94·78 99·25	90·22 95·66
grades Labourers	14,540 5,650	38·71 34·89	36·53 32·63	45·1 45·9	6·2 6·8	85·84 75·98	81·02 71·05	10,640 650	42·46 34·10	40·78 32·53	43·7 44·4	5·1 5·8	97·14 76·87	93·31 73·33
(b) Firms with 100-499 emp	lovees+													
(b) Firms with 100-177 emp	loyees	£	Sugarana Sugarana				minime :		over.	-intiani-				
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	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	P 102·13
(a) rated at or above fitters'	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 Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,630 6,400	41·10 45·60	39·00 43·38	43·8 43·9	5·2 5·0	93·80 103·89	88·97 98·80	8,060 1,300	41·48 49·35	40·07 47·57	42·6 43·5	4·2 4·5	97·41 113·57	94·11 109·46
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	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
tricians	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 Patternmakers	1,900 440	45·61 45·12	42·56 42·79	46·5 44·9	7·3 5·5	98·14 100·53	91·55 95·36	510 280	49·25 43·13		47·2 43·1	8·1 4·0	104-41 100-13	97·27 97·11
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	2,120	46.17	43.92	43.5	4.7	106-10	100-90	1,990	49-41		41.8	2.7	118-26	115-82
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	420 1,260 23,440	39·88 44·35 44·68	37-95 41-14 42-06	42·7 45·2 44·9	4·6 6·7 6·1	93·30 98·18 99·53	88·77 91·08 93·68	790 1,950 16,210	46·24 45·08 46·45	45·04 43·28 45·00	42·5 42·6 42·7	3·5 4·1 3·9	108·71 105·75 108·82	105·90 101·52 105·44
All other adult semi-skilled														

^{*} 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

	Timewor	kers (incl	uding lie	u workers)			Payment-	-by-result	workers				
	Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average	weekly	Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average		Numbers of men (21 years	Average		Average	Average	Average	
Classes of workers	covered by the survey*	including overtime			over- time	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the survey*	including overtime	overtime	worked including overtime		including overtime	excluding overtime premium
(c) Firms with 500 or more	employee	est												chicarte)
		£	£			P	P		£	£				
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	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	P 111-57
(a) rated at or above fitters'	6330	190	er or	100000	121.20									
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	17,130 7,840 17,810	48·14 46·33 50·96	46·46 45·32 49·02	41·7 40·4 42·8	3·5 2·4 4·2	115·42 114·76 119·07	111·39 112·25 114·53	29,880 24·950 4,440	49·43 45·14 48·81	48·10 44·06 47·60	42·0 41·4 42·0	3·4 3·1 3·2	117·67 109·06 116·33	114·50 106·41 113·44
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	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
tricians Other skilled maintenance	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
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 Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	1,220 2,150	49·64 47·78	47·86 45·74	43·3 42·3	4·1 4·4	114·76 112·88	110·66 108·04	630 3,990	48·55 49·85	47·17 48·99	43·1 41·2	3·7 2·3	112·75 121·10	109·54 119·00
(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 All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	1,100 52,090	48·14 48·32	45·92 46·46	43·9 42·8	4.9	109·58 112·90	104·52 108·52	2,320 41·040	48·01 49·22	45·95 47·89	42·9 42·1	4·5 3·3	111·99 116·99	107·16 113·82
grades Labourers	157,580 20,810	46·54 38·18	43·96 36·00	43·1 44·8	5·6 6·4	107-90 85-17	101·93 80·28	92·310 6,430	42·89 36·38	41·49 34·81	42·5 43·0	4·0 4·7	101-05 84-54	97·75 80·87
Shipbuilding and ship repairing	rt‡													
0 9														
Platers Welders	979	1001	1556					3,720 5,210	£ 47·72 49·22	£ 44-97 46-41	42·1 42·5	4·8 5·0	P 113·44 115·84	P 106-89 109-22
Other boilermakers (riveters, burners, caulkers, etc.) Shipwrights Joiners	worke	ers in shi	pbuilding.	occupation Figures timework a	for skille	d and se	mi-skilled	3,740 3,720	50·77 49·16	47·17 46·21	44·5 43·5	6.6	114·20 112·95	106·09 106·17
Plumbers Electricians Fitters								2,520 2,000 2,550	47·60 45·77 52·29	45·17 43·36 48·45	43·4 41·9 45·0	4·8 4·4 7·4	109·58 109·28 116·32	103·98 103·52 107·75
Turners								3,040 350	52·94 53·05	48·43 47·58	47·0 47·9	8·8 9·1	112·55 110·71	102.96
Chemical manufacture†														
170001 20011 240		COAR Y	Spell of											
General workers engaged in production		£	£			P	P		£	£			P	P
Day workers Continuous 3-shift workers Non-continuous 3-shift	12,090 22,730	39·90 48·99	38·68 48·84	44·7 42·6	5·7 3·6	89·18 114·95	86·45 114·59	3,290 3,090	41·00 46·81	39·21 46·46	45·9 43·2	7·4 3·2	89·41 108·31	85·51 107·48
workers R-shift workers	2,220 2,010	47·71 44·78	45·67 43·67	46·6 46·1	7·0 6·8	102·48 97·04	98·06 94·62	1,770 400	45·47 42·46	44·32 41·61	44·0 43·2	4·2 3·3	103·27 98·26	100-65 96-32
Others including night workers Craftsmen	820	41-39	40-14	45-0	5.5	92-05	89-29	100	42-14	41-67	44-0	5-1	95.74	94-67
itters		49-39	48-25	43.7	5-1	113-08	110-48	1,120	47-31	45-81	43-6	5.2	100.46	105.04
Other engineering craftsmen Electricians	3,700	48·46 49·67	47·77 48·59	43-3	4·3 4·6	112·00 113·79	110·39 111·29	650 440	43·34 47·26	42·35 45·78	40·5 42·3	5·3 3·2 4·5	108·46 106·97 111·69	105-01 104-53 108-20

‡ Payment-by-result workers in shipbuilding and ship repairing include pieceworkers, contract workers and lieu workers.

^{*} Numbers of men covered by the survey after grossing up for sampling fractions. † Comprising Minimum List Headings in the Standard Industrial Classification 1968 as follows:

All engineering industries covered: 331-349; 361; 363-369; 370-2; 380-385; 390-391; 393; 399.

Shipbuilding and ship repairing: 370-1.

Chemical manufacture: 271-273; 276-278.

Table 8 Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

	Timework	kers (incl	uding lie	workers)				Payment-	by-result	workers				-
	Numbers of men (21 years and over) covered	Average	Secretary species	hours	hours of			(21 years and over)	Average earnings	Christian and	hours	hours of		
Classes of workers	by the survey*	overtime	overtime	including overtime		overtime	excluding overtime premium	covered by the survey*		overtime	including overtime		including overtime premium	overtime
Mechanical engineering†														PR CON
Fitters (skilled—other than tool-		£	£			P	Р	76300	£	£			P	P
room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)	15,870	44-08	41.65	45.2	6.0	97-47	92.08	15,460	46-96	45-31	43-0	4.3	109-23	105-36
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate	13,410	44-21	41.97	43.9	5-1	100-67	95.59	26,260	46.79	45-21	42.8	4-1	109-28	105-57
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	4,210 7,600	40·66 47·46	38·50 45·06	43·9 44·1	5·4 5·1	92·55 107·63	87·60 102·15	18,020 2,590	42·07 47·93	40·63 46·36	42·5 42·8	4·0 3·9	98·96 112·02	95·55 108·37
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	4,500	48-68	45-13	46.6	7-6	104-49	96-84	1,920	50.98	47.77	45.8	7.0		
Skilled maintenance elec-								7,700					111-35	104-34
Other skilled maintenance	2,920	48-97	45.70	46-6	7-4	105-17	98-13	1,220	51.45	48-34	46.3	7-3	111-13	104-40
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	2,180 760 1,540	47·44 43·25 46·55	43·96 41·54 43·45	47·3 43·5 46·0	8·0 4·4 7·2	100·27 99·51 101·17	92·91 95·58 94·42	960 550 1,530	48·50 45·36 46·28	45·34 44·00 44·68	46·1 43·3 43·1	7·3 4·0 4·0	105·21 104·67 107·46	98·32 101·50 103·75
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	600 2,740 25,570	44·71 44·48 45·21	42·85 41·60 42·56	44·8 43·8 44·8	5·7 6·1 6·1	99·90 101·56 100·92	95·76 94·97 94·97	1,430 3,950 20,430	47·73 46·61 46·08	46·34 44·59 44·14	43·1 42·9 43·6	3·8 4·5 4·8	110·84 108·64 105·58	107·58 103·91 101·14
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers		38·85 34·72	36·39 32·60	45·2 45·0	6·6 6·3	86·03 77·21	80·55 72·51	49,300 5,020	42·37 36·82	40·47 34·96	43·8 44·5	5·2 5·8	96·75 82·80	92·40 78·61
Electrical engineering†‡								493	00					
		£	£			p	P	917	£	£			D	P
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-		42-34	40-45	42.9	4.7	98.71	94-27	3,890	46-21	44-54	43-1	4-3	and the second	103-27
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'														
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	840	41·71 37·81 48·08	40·49 36·50 46·14	41·9 42·2 43·5	3·2 3·6 4·3	99·57 89·59 110·60	96·64 86·50 106·14	3,620 3,340 760	46·31 41·67 47·33	44·57 40·35 45·85	42·8 42·0 42·6	4·3 3·6 3·7	108·17 99·30 111·03	104·10 96·16 107·54
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	3,380	48-82	45-88	45.0	6.5	108-39	101-83	280	51-34	48-14	45-9	7.0	111-89	104-93
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	2,500	49.79	46.46	45-9	7-2	108-42	101-15	180	51.00	47-40	46.5	7-8	109-75	102-00
Other skilled maintenance classes		45-95		45.0		102-23	96.75							103 -72
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	170 1,150	44·01 42·41	42·95 40·21	42·3 44·2	2·9 5·2	103·99 96·05	101·46 91·06	600	42.77	41.77	-	3-2	_	100-11
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled	110	38·87 40·33 42·50	38-64	41·7 43·7 43·5	4·3 4·6 4·8	93·30 92·22 97·79	88·37 88·35 93·50	 6,490	46.25	44.81	42.6		108-61	105-21
grades Labourers		38·14 33·28	36·45 31·49	42·8 44·5	4·6 5·8	89·04 74·87	85·09 70·84	28,600 1,180	40·18 34·05	38·72 32·35	42·5 43·2	3·9 4·9	94·66 78·86	91·22 74·92
Marine engineering†‡														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool-		£	£			P	Р		£	£			P	P
room and maintenance) Furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	1,030	46-74	43.75	44-9	7.0	104-15	97-48	830	46-41		43-3	5-0	107-10	102-13
ance) (a) rated at or above fitters'	15.010													
rate (b) rated below fitters' rate Coolroom fitters and turners faintenance men (skilled)	300	44·23 42·45 43·46	40.60	43·5 43·7 42·9	4.4	101·66 97·15 101·28	97·88 92·94 97·29	790 270 —	46·35 39·54	44·53 38·50		4·3 2·8	109·64 96·18	105·35 93·67
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	130	45.78	42-99	45.7	6.1	100-14	94-02	112	11.60	E 62	44	_	10 12	-
other skilled maintenance classes	130	47-58	44-42	46-3	7-6	102-74	95-91	12	0 7 <u>1</u> - 1		-		21 4 <u>22</u>	-
Patternmakers Heet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	180	48-11	45.32	45-6	7.0	105-60	99.46	Ξ	Ε	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ	Ξ
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled		50·55 43·93				112·54 100·56	105·86 94·86	290	48.75		42.9	3·2 4·8 6·6	113-62	106·25 108·80 105·67
grades a bourers		38·71 35·01			8·0 7·0	85·10 75·94	78·58 70·44					6-4	90·13 83·82	85·25 79·16

^{*} 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:

Mechanical engineering: 331-349; 390.
Electrical engineering: 361; 363-369.

Marine engineering: 370-2.

‡ 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 8 (continued) Occupational analysis for particular industry groups: Great Britain

JUNE 1974

	Timewor	kers (incl	uding lie	workers)			Payment-	by-result	workers	COLUMN TO THE REAL PROPERTY.			
Average hereign	Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average		Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average	weekly	Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average	hourly
Classes of workers	covered by the survey*	including overtime			over- time	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	covered by the survey*	including overtime	excluding overtime premium		over- time	including overtime	excluding overtime premium
Motor vehicle manufacturing	+													
		£	£			P	P		£	£				
Fitters (skilled-other than tool-			de			ARS-MILE	10000		-	_			P	P
room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance) (a) rated at or above fitters'	6,450	54-13	52-21	43.3	4.0	124-96	120-54	8,440	50-89	50-24	41.2	2.2	123-42	121-82
rate	4,350	52-92	51-50	41.4	2.7	127-99	124-56	8,600	53-02	51-99	41.9	2.8	427.50	404.00
(b) rated below fitters' rate	5,070	49.19	48.67	38-9	1.3	126-32	124.98	10,330	49.09	48.42	40.1	2.8	126·50 122·36	124·02 120·69
Toolroom fitters and turners	8,210	54-64	52-43	43.0	4.5	127-11	121-97	1,180	51.99	51.15	41.2	2.3	126.15	124-12
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	3,450	59-49	55-68	46.8	8-1	127-25	119-11	400	55-50	52.72	45.5	6.3	121-92	115-82
tricians	2,780	63-28	57-89	47-8	9.9	132-39	121-14	230	55-37	52.88	44.0	5.5	125-81	120-13
Other skilled maintenance													123 01	120-13
classes	3,480	62-11	56.65	47-4	9.6	131-14	119-61	160	51.70	49.93	43.8	4.2	117-96	113-92
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders	670 1,090	54·15 52·98	52·03 51·75	43·9 41·6	4.6	123·45 127·26	118·61 124·32	110 2,770	51·77 53·89	50·92 53·52	40·8 40·2	2·2 1·1	126·86 134·07	124·76 133·13
(loose pattern—skilled)	_	_	1 <u>1</u>	<u> </u>	12-0V	75.10	311	1000	733 <u>1</u>	20-52	DEE .	11 shall		
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	22,970	51:92	50.25	42.5	3.8	122.23	118-31	20,140	51.50	50.84	40.9	2.0	125-80	124-20
All other adult semi-skilled	402.020	FO 20	47.40	10.7					auto.				123 00	12120
grades — Labourers	103,830 9,290	50·39 42·32	47·60 39·93	42·7 45·0	5·5 6·6	117·92 94·14	111·39 88·83	32,680 2,220	45·53 36·87	44·64 35·96	41·5 42·1	2·8 3·4	109·81 87·57	107·68 85·42
	108900							33010						
Aerospace equipment manufac	cturing and	repairin	g†‡					,,,,,,						
		,	,											
Fitters (skilled-other than tool-		£	£			P	P		£	£			P	P
room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and maintenance)	6,750	47·40	45.03	43-2	4-9	109-75	104-27	8,080	46-67	45-07	42-0	3.9	111-19	107-40
(a) rated at or above fitters'														
rate	7,040	48-39	46-67	41.2	3.6	117-46	113-25	4,080	48.78	47-57	41.0	3.0	118-91	115-97
(b) rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners				41·8 41·6	4.0	97·13 113·79	93·30 110·33	1,780 740	41·79 47·96	40·63 46·59	41·2 42·2	3.4	101·48 113·60	98·64 110·34
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,530	49-50	46-49	44-3	6.3	111-67	104-86	160	51-13	46-99	46-6		109-72	100-82
tricians	920	50-83	47-42	45.0	7.2	112-98	105-37	_						
Other skilled maintenance									80-14	LE TE	ONE TO SERVICE			SANCE .
classes							101-44	130	47.73	44-97	45-2		105-62	99.52
Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders							101·54 106·96	110 1,130	50·83 48·85	49·42 47·74	43·3 41·7		117·53 117·25	114·25 114·57
(loose pattern—skilled)	3.50			<u></u>	-	W	1		_	_		Market .	Willes	13.5
Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	10,700	47:32	_	42.5	100	111-45	106-88	4,070		45-17	41.7	3.4	112.00	108:44
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers					5.8	89-36	84-14	5,870		39-13	42.7	4.7	95-55	91-67
Labout CIS	3,160	34-78	32-67	44-5	6.3	78-16	73-41	280	33.59	32-22	42-4	4.7	79-28	76.06

^{*} 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:
Motor vehicle manufacturing: 380-382.
Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing: 383.

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

Table 9 Regional analysis by occupation: all engineering industries*

	Timewor	kers (incl	uding lie	workers			ACKS	Payment-	by-result	workers				
	Numbers of men (21 years	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average earnings		Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average	
Classes of workers	and over) covered by the survey†	including overtime			over- time	including	excluding overtime premium		including overtime			over- time		excluding overtime premium
South East‡		£	£			P	P		£	£			nim abid	ev hospit
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance) (a) Rated at or above fitters'	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
rate (b) Rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	8,120 2,040 7,290	46·51 40·30 51·45	44·28 38·28 48·70	44·2 44·4 44·5	5·3 5·4 5·6	105·25 90·71 115·60	100·19 86·15 109·42	6,350 4,780 880	48·26 42·61 50·28	46·59 41·35 48·82	42·9 42·0 42·4	4·3 3·9 3·7	112·38 101·39 118·66	108·47 98·39 115·21
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	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 elec- tricians	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 Sheet metal workers (skilled)	580 2,250	53·57 47·12	50·92 44·31	45·1 44·2	5·9 5·8	118·72 106·53	112·86 100·17	1,500	48.58	47.71	41.2	2.6	117-87	115:77
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	150 350 20,440	47·03 46·06 46·14	43·64 41·85 43·92	48·1 47·2 44·0	8·6 9·1 5·3	97·71 97·61 104·77	90·64 88·68 99·72	100 160 9,980	49·57 44·11 46·60	47·25 42·57 45·20	45·4 41·9 42·1	6·5 3·4 3·7	109·17 105·24 110·60	104·09 101·56 107·27
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	71,660 8,860	47·32 37·77	44·59 35·43	43·6 45·2	6.0	108·53 83·47	102·26 78·31	22,990 1,690	41·75 38·10	40·25 36·60	42·9 43·7	4·3 5·0	97·33 87·28	93·86 83·81
East Anglia‡									Tringel u	Canadana analesa				
Fitters (skilled—other than tool-		£	£			P	Р		£	£			P	P
room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (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
(a) Rated at or above fitters'	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 Toolroom fitters and turners	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
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	390	51.80	47-63	46-3	7.9	112.00	102.98	18.08	TREP.	dd da	Ologija.	THE THE	745 mm	(California)
Skilled maintenance elec-	230	50.92	47-03	46.0	7.5	110.76	102-30						de) zi zila eli Mikolia isual	
tricians Other skilled maintenance		51.25	47-06		7.9	109-51	100.55	99624 13	PARTS.	Marie 1	are a	3513	Maria .	ASCHEL I
classes Patternmakers	160	31.72	47.06	46.8	1-7	-	-	420	42.07	-	=	en aller de la constante de la	105 40	-
Sheet metal workers (skilled) Moulders		1 T	20.00	U) T	(42 A)	SUPPLY I	() () () () () () () () () ()	130	43.87	42-99	41.6	2.4	105.49	103-36
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	3,470	47.63	43.71	46.0	7.4	103-57	95:03	110 160 1,380	44·20 46·78 43·41	43·10 44·22 42·00	42·3 45·5 42·9	3·1 6·1 4·0	104·50 102·89 101·28	101·89 97·28 98·00
All other adult semi-skilled	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
grades 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
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	2,580	46-21	43-59	44-4	5-4	103-98	98-07	2,570	50.20	47.90	43-6	5-3	P 115·14	109-86
ance) (a) Rated at or above fitters'	2720	45.47	42.47	42.4		405.22	00.53	2 420	46.00	4440	12.0		407.77	402.45
rate (b) Rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	2,730 510 2,230	45·67 36·60 45·82	43·17 35·60 44·77	43·4 41·8 42·0	5·1 3·0 2·9	105·33 87·46 109·07	99·53 85·07 106·57	2,420 1,300 260	46·08 38·32 44·64	44·10 36·93 43·38	42·8 41·8 42·5	4·5 3·9 3·5	107·77 91·78 105·09	103·15 88·47 102·12
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 elec- tricians	490	52-37	48-54	47-7	8-6	109-81	101-77	_	-	-	_	-	_	-
Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	410 110 250	47·75 46·17 45·85	44·75 45·29 43·43	46·2 42·1 44·5	7·2 2·6 5·4	103·32 109·58 102·94	96·84 107·51 97·52	<u>_</u> 210		 46·38		— 4·5	110-41	106:11
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers	_	_ 		_	=				-		_	=		
All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled grades	4,910 8,870	40.55	43·13 38·84	44-9	4.6	92.16	96·08 88·28	2,800 6,310	49.07	46·71 39·15	43-9	5·4 5·3	93.60	106·39 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.

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

JUNE 1974

IU	N	E	1	97	14

	Timewor	kers (incl	luding lie	u workers)		100	Payment	-by-result	workers				
Page of any a	Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average		Numbers of men (21 years	Average	weekly	hours		Average	
Classes of workers	covered by the survey†	including overtime			over- time	including overtime	excluding overtime premium	and over) covered by the survey†	including overtime		actually worked including overtime		including overtime	excluding overtime premium
West Midlands		£	£											
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance) (a) Rated at or above fitters'	8,510	49.08	47.75	42-3	3.4	P 116·07	P 112-92	8,710	£ 49·97	£ 49·27	41.3	2.2	P 121·08	P 119·35
rate (b) Rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	7,870 5,860 9,030	49·55 47·84 50·84	48·42 47·21 49·34	41·6 39·5 42·4	2·9 1·7 3·7	118·98 121·11 119·82	116·25 119·48 116·27	12,880 11,010 1,110	51·28 48·26 50·59	50·21 47·60 49·29	41·9 40·1 42·5	3·1 2·1 3·4	122·46 120·42 118·90	119·90 118·76 115·86
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	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 elec- tricians Other skilled maintenance	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
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	2,240 370 1,000	55·03 47·28 47·89	51·57 46·04 46·85	46·9 42·4 42·0	8·0 3·4 2·9	117·35 111·60 114·00	109·94 108·71 111·52	380 120 2,090	49·46 45·00 53·35		44·5 41·8 40·3		111·07 107·75 132·32	104·92 105·84 131·18
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	250 420 24,470	49·82 49·14 49·10	47·64 46·07 47·74	46·4 46·5 42·5	7·1 7·1 3·7	107·31 105·75 115·65	102·64 99·12 112·42	330 860 21,820	46·21 43·50 49·96	44·79 41·84	43·5 42·8 41·4	4·4 4·3	106·10 101·68 120·76	102·86 97·80 118·60
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	39,090 11,630	44·07 35·85	42·42 34·20	42·0 44·7	4·8 5·9	104·90 80·25	100·96 76·56	38,420 2,090	44·81 35·59		42·2 43·0		106·27 82·71	103·54 79·48
East Midlands‡														
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Furners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	2,420		£ 42·14	42:0	4.5	P 105·00	P 100·32			£ 46·42	42-6		P 112·17	P 108-95
(a) rated at or above fitters' rate (b) Rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners		38-86	43·02 37·07 44·34	40·5 41·7 43·4	3·9 4·3 4·9	110·66 93·26 107·32	106·29 88·98	3,890 2,530	47·09 41·42	40-31	42·4 42·7	3.7	110-97 97-02	107-72 94-41
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	1,200				6.3	105-25	102·12 99·06	570 250	48·17 53·30		42·8 48·2	3·8 9·5	112-51	109-30
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	680				6.3	106.78	100-30				46.4		110-69	103·06 104·48
Other skilled maintenance classes	520	43.79	41-35	44.7	5.8	97-94	92-50	_	_	-	-	es la man d	110-76	104.40
Patternmakers Theet metal workers (skilled) Toulders	710	43.48	41.71	41.2	4.3	105.48	101.18		46.73	45.47	42.6	3.4	109-60	106.65
(loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades All other adult semi-skilled					4·1 5·4	106·71 102·34	100·71 97·19	130 460 3,230	47.63	45.89	45·2 43·5 43·5	4.4	109-60	104-25 105-61 103-84
grades abourers					6·2 5·7	88·08 73·06	82·96 68·98				43·1 45·0	4·3 4·7	92·30 77·34	89·23 74·17
forkshire and Humberside;			tody pe											
itters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) urners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)			£ 37·03	43-9	5·4	P 88·71	P 84·33			£ 42·32	43-0		p 101-96	98·45
(a) Rated at or above fitters' rate (b) Rated below fitters' rate colroom fitters and turners	410	37.85	36-50	43-1	3·4 4·1 4·8	97-21 87-82 101-42	94·08 84·67 97·23	6,090	43-60	42.28	43·2 42·3	3.9	103-06	104·10 99·95
laistenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters					6.8	102-19	96.08				42·7 45·2		109·71 101·55	107·00 95·13
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	730	48-53			9.0	101-09	93.27				46.5		100-60	93.77
Other skilled maintenance classes atternmakers					7-3	95-92	89-35	300	43.89	41.85	44-1	5-4	99-53	94-90
atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled) loulders (loose pattern—skilled)					5·7 7·7	100·01 96·33	94·70 89·73	850	47·17 43·83	45·92 42·71	43·5 42·1	3·9 2·9	108·56 104·03	105·66 101·35
laters, riveters and caulkers all other adult skilled grades all other adult semi-skilled					7·8 6·1	82·83 95·89	75·79 90·56	840	43-33	41.72	43·2 42·5 41·8	4.0	102-05	104·52 98·25 107·21
grades abourers				46·1 45·9	7·4 7·4	82·75 74·10	76·58 68·92				43·9 44·0	5·8 5·7	95·59 78·07	91·26 74·42

^{*†‡} See footnotes on page 912.

[‡] 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*

	Timewor	kers (incl	uding lie	workers)			J. Ole	Payment-	by-result	workers	mentel			
	Numbers of men (21 years	Average	weekly	Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average		Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average		Average hours actually	Average hours of	Average	hourly
Classes of workers	and over) covered by the survey†	including overtime		worked including overtime	over- time	including	excluding overtime premium		including overtime			over- time	including overtime premium	overtime
North West		,							£	£			1000	P
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten- ance)	5,260	£ 45·53	£ 43·20	44-6	5-7	P 102-09	96·85	8,250	46:01	44-39	42.7	4.3	107-68	103-87
(a) Rated at or above fitters' rate (b) Rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	4,130 940 2,460	44·67 37·44 49·26	42·96 35·60 46·31	43·1 43·9 44·2	4·1 5·3 5·6	103·66 85·32 111·59	99·66 81·13 104·88	6,380 4,590 1,520	46·14 40·74 48·49	44·85 39·17 47·27	42·0 42·1 42·2	3·4 3·8 3·5	109·89 96·67 114·99	106·82 92·93 112·08
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters	1,850	50.86	47-29	45.8	7-1	111-15	103-34	430	52-43	48-64	47-2	8-4	111-01	102-98
Skilled maintenance elec- tricians	1,220	52-35	48-50	46.0	7.5	113-89	105-50	260	53-17	49.79	46-5	7.7	114-23	107-00
Other skilled maintenance classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	1,320 230 440	55·28 42·68 45·92	50·32 41·60 42·49	47·4 42·3 45·9	8·5 3·3 7·2	116·53 100·96 99·98	106·07 98·38 92·50	300 210 1,060	48·11 49·85 50·12	45·53 48·52 48·93	45·2 43·3 42·3	6·1 3·7 3·3	106·52 115·16 118·59	100·79 112·06 115·78
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	170 1,300 8,700	43·21 42·00 46·21	41·71 39·78 43·85	43·0 40·5 43·8	4·3 4·5 5·3	100·39 103·71 105·64	96·92 98·22 100·23	200 430 6,980	49·10 44·34 47·17	48·28 42·61 45·85	41·3 41·4 42·6	2·2 3·6 3·6	118·92 107·00 110·71	116-92 102-84 107-60
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	32,040 5,310	47·37 34·82	43·81 32·57	44·5 44·2	6·9 5·8	106·56 78·83	98·54 73·76	17,660 1,890	40·45 35·89	39·02 34·53	42·5 43·0	4·2 4·7	95·17 83·47	91·77 80·29
North‡		£	£			D	P		£	£			P	P
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	1,680	44-86	42-60	44.0	5.7	101.97	96-81	2,080	47.07	46:02	41-5	2.6	113-41	110-85
ance) (a) Rated at or above fitters'	1,380	39-64	38-15	41-4	3.5	95-67	92.08	2,640	45-20	44-11	40-8	2.9	110-71	108-06
rate (b) Rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners Maintenance men (skilled)	290 580	41·17 44·11	40·22 42·36	41·6 43·0	3·5 4·2	98·88 102·71	96·61 98·65	1,850 440	39·38 47·60	38-39 46-68	42·4 41·1	3·1 2·3	92·85 115·78	90·52 113·56
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	520	47-17	43.57	46-0	7.4	102-54	94-75	310	48.08	46.03	43.9	5.1	109.53	104-83
tricians Other skilled maintenance	390	49-23	45.96	46-9	7.7	105-01	98-02	250	48.14	46.10	42.7	5-1	112-68	107-91
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	330	50·85 44·38	47·28 	48·1 	9·6 5·8	105·75 98·99	98·31 93·76	270 140 260	49·72 43·78 46·87	46·35 42·56 45·56	48·1 43·5 41·0	9·4 3·9 3·2	103·40 100·56 114·41	96·41 97·73 111·20
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	190 460 2,750	37·21 47·12 43·82	35·46 46·15 41·75	40·4 43·0 44·2	3·5 2·9 5·6	92·19 109·67 99·10	87·86 107·41 94·43	380 1,100 2,650	44·83 48·63 48·97	44·35 47·10 47·03	41·3 41·8 43·8	1·1 3·5 5·0	108·60 116·32 111·85	107·44 112·67 107·41
All other adult semi-skilled grades Labourers	6,880 1,850	35·06 35·08	33·42 32·97	43·0 44·7	4·8 6·2	81·57 78·42	77·78 73·71	6,260 1,520	40·11 37·07	38·53 34·78	42·4 44·3	4·6 6·5	94·53 83·60	90·82 78·46
Wales‡									£	£			P.	P
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	540	£ 45.74	£ 42·89	43-8	5-0	P 104·50	98-00	470	48:38	46.06	43-6	5-2	110-98	105-63
ance) (a) Rated at or above fitters' rate	270	45.73	42.38	45-6	6.6	100-27	92-91	1,120	49-68	47.56	43-1	4.2	115-27	110-32
(b) Rated below fitters' rate Toolroom fitters and turners	910	49.86	47.21	43.2	5.0	115.36	109-21	200	39.84	38-60	41.6	2.6	95-81	92.84
Maintenance men (skilled) Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,210	52-16	48-64	44-5	6-4	117-09	109-17	120	47-08	43-60	46-5	7-1	101-22	93.73
tricians Other skilled maintenance	530	54-92	50.97	44-1	6.5	124-59	115-61	. =	20.22	COLOR.	Arra	50/Edoradi	am 55kir	-
classes Patternmakers Sheet metal workers (skilled)	240 	50-00	45.93	46·1	7-7	108-45	99.63			題	差		Annie III	Ξ
Moulders (loose pattern—skilled) Platers, riveters and caulkers All other adult skilled grades	<u>-</u> 4,340	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	_ 42·3	<u>-</u>	_ 106·23	<u>_</u> 102·16	130 600	37·80 47·57	36·56 45·65	42·0 43·5	2·3 4·5	89·97 109·37	87·01 104·96

^{*†‡} See footnotes on page 912.

grades Labourers

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

JUNE 1974

	Timewor	kers (incl	uding lie	u workers				Payment-	by-result	workers				
	Numbers of men (21 years	Average	weekly	Average hours actually		Average		Numbers of men (21 years and over)	Average		Average hours actually		Average	
Classes of workers	and over) covered by the survey†	including			over- time	including overtime	excluding overtime	covered by the	including overtime				including overtime	excluding overtime premium
Scotland‡		£	£			P	P		£	£			P	P
Fitters (skilled—other than tool- room and maintenance) Turners and machinemen (other than toolroom and mainten-	4,720	47-57	44-10	45.5	6.9	104-66	97-05	2,760	48-24	45.71	43.8	5.2	110-22	104-46
ance) (a) Rated at or above fitters'	2,890	46.58	43.93	43.4	4.7	107-39	101.29	3.700	49-99	47.42	43.9	5.0	113.75	107-89
(b) Rated below fitters' rate colroom fitters and turners faintenance men (skilled)	880 1,730	48·66 47·17	44·40 44·24	46·3 44·5	7·9 5·5	105·17 106·03	95·97 99·44	2,090 550	45·54 50·08	42·97 47·77	44·1 43·3	5·6 4·6	103·36 115·67	97·53 110·33
Skilled maintenance fitters Skilled maintenance elec-	1,220	50-64	46·10	47.7	8.6	106-24	96.71	350	58-56	53-11	49.6	10.0	118-17	107-19
tricians Other skilled maintenance	900	51.16	46.64	47.5	8-4	107-64	98-14	230	56.30	51.35	47.6	9-1	118-30	107-91
classes atternmakers heet metal workers (skilled)	840 270 370	50·65 47·94 48·82	46·21 44·79 45·36	48·0 45·3 46·0	8·6 6·8 6·7	105·53 105·89 106·14	96·28 98·93 98·64	150 150 290	54·10 46·33 49·42	48-96 44-34 47-17	49·1 43·3 44·0	9·6 5·1 4·7	110·19 106·90 112·40	99·71 102·30 107·27
1oulders (Loose pattern—skilled) laters, riveters and caulkers (Il other adult skilled grades	450 6,120	50·18 47·46	45·96 44·29	46·5 45·0	8·8 6·2	107·86 105·56	98·78 98·51	220 610 6,070	49·75 51·48 47·53	48·03 47·46 45·06	42·4 45·5 43·8	4·5 7·3 5·0	117·36 113·03 108·63	113·29 106·20 102·96
All other adult semi-skilled grades abourers	15,250 3,480	42·26 37·96	39·74 35·14	45·0 46·5	6·0 7·4	93·85 81·64	88·23 75·55	14,380 1,180	44·22 39·41	42·14 36·89	43·3 44·6	4·8 6·1	102·17 88·28	97·37 82·61

^{*†‡} See footnotes on page 912.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS: SPECIAL EXEMPTION ORDERS

The Factories Act 1961 and related legislation place restrictions on the employment of women and young persons under 18 years of age in factories and other workplaces. Section 117 of the Factories Act 1961 enables the Secretary of State for Employment, subject to certain conditions, to grant exemptions from these restrictions for women and young persons aged 16 and over, by making special exemption orders for employment in particular factories. The number of women and young persons covered by special exemption orders current on August 31, 1974, according to the type of employment permitted* were:

Type of employment permitted by the orders	Women 18 years and over	Male young persons of 16 but under 18	Female young persons of 16 but under 18	Total
Extended hours†	28,812	1,202	2,301	32,315
Double day shifts‡ Long spells	47,923 10,489	3,109 367	2,931 1.079	53,963 11,935
Night shifts	44,513	1.415	1,075	45,928
Part-time work§	22,513	44	27	22,584
Saturday afternoon work	6,989	287	470	7,746
Sunday work	41,487	1,234	1,741	44,462
Miscellaneous	4,669	345	159	5,173
Total	207.395	8.003	8.708	224,106

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

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

\$Includes 21,218 persons employed on shift systems involving work on Sundays, or on Saturday afternoons, but not included under those headings.

\$Part-time work outside the hours of employment allowed by the Factories Act.

MONTHLY INDEX OF WAGES AND SALARIES PER UNIT OF OUTPUT

This series was introduced in an article on page 360 of the April 1971 issue of this GAZETTE.

The most recent figures available are contained in the table

below. Quarterly averages of the monthly figures in the series are presented in line 3d of table 134 in the statistical series section of this GAZETTE, page 974.

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

ear	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
969	85·9	86·3	86·6	86·7	86·5	86·8	87·7	89·0	90·3	91·2	92·0	93·0
970	94·2	95·7	96·8	98·2	99·1	99·9	100·6	101·5	102·2	103·1	104·0	104·9
971	105·7	106.9	107·4	107·0	107·0	107·5	108·6	109·3	110·3	111·2	111·6	112·0
972	112·9		115·5	116·2	116·6	117·6	118·4	119·6	120·2	120·6	120·5	120·0
973 974	119·1 134·5	117·9 134·1	118·7 134·1	120·9 137·0	123·1 139·5	124·0 143·9	124-3	125.3	126-4	128-3	131-9	134-1

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

D * *

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

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 Receiving unemployment benefit and supplemen-	159	33	192
tary 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

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

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

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

[†] 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.

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

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).

§ Rallots and wine recognition: a quite for employers

§ 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 reengagement 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

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 nosufficiently developed to safeguard emt ployees 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 wideranging 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.

OHARTERLY 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 47,000 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

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 is:

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

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 Lines and Worksop. North Lines 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

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

Industry	Order or	August	1973*		June 19	74 (New se	ries)*	July 197	4 (New sei	ries)*	August	1074 (NI-	4
(Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	MLH of	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females		Males	Females		Males	1974 (New Females	100000000000000000000000000000000000000
Total, Index of Production in- dustries† Total, all manufacturing indus- tries‡	- Associate	7,263·7 5,391·9	2,483·8 2,316·0	9,747·5 7,708·0	7,091·6 5,283·3	2,496·3 2,326·2	9,587·9 7,609·5	7,126·1 5,312·7	2,508·4 2,338·2	9,634·5 7,650·9	7,131·7 5,326·7	2,516·9 2,346·5	9,648-5
Mining and quarrying Coal mining	101	343·1 301·7	13·9 10·0	357·0 311·7	333·5 292·1	13·9 10·0	347·4 302·1	332·8 291·4	13·9 10·0	346·7 301·4	334-1	13.9	348-0
Food, drink and tobacco	III	447-8	304-2	752-0	433-1	304-4	737-6	441-2	10-10-10-1	National I	292.7	10.0	302.7
Food industries Drink industries	211-229 231-239	338·0 95·3	248-2	586-1	326-6	248-4	575.0	331.7	306·9 250·9	748.0 582.5	440·7 332·1	309·0 251·3	749·7 583·4
Tobacco	240	14.7	37·0 19·1	132·2 33·8	91·9 14·6	37·0 19·1	128·9 33·7	93·5 16·0	37·6 18·4	131·1 34·5	93·8 14·8	37·7 20·0	131.5
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		
Chemicals and allied products	v	303-9	125-4	429-3	305-0					37.3	33.7	4.2	39.4
General chemicals	271	114-3	21.8	136.0	113.9	127·6 21·9	432.6 135.8	306·7 114·6	130·0 22·1	436·7 136·6	308·4 115·2	131·6 22·4	440·0 137·6
Metal manufacture	VI	461-8	59.5	521-3	454-7	60-3	515-0	457-0	60-3	547.3	450.5		
Iron and steel (general) Other iron and steel	311	231.1	20.5	251.5	227-7	20.8	248-5	228-3	21.0	517·3 249·3	459·7 230·3	60·7 21·3	520·4 251·5
Non-ferrous metals	312-313 321-323	123·3 107·5	15·7 23·3	139·0 130·7	120·1 106·9	16·1 23·5	136·1 130·4	121-1	16.1	137-2	121.6	16.0	137.6
Mechanical engineering	VII	806-6	150-6	957-2	799-2	154-9	954-1	107·5 806·0	23-2	130-8	107-9	23.5	131.3
Instrument engineering	VIII	101-7	57-5	159-2					156-2	962-3	805.0	157-1	962-1
			3, 3	137.7	100-8	61-2	162-0	104-5	61.0	165-5	104-0	61.3	165-3
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery	1X 361	480·3 101·5	320·5 33·6	800·8 135·1	479·4 101·1	330·5 34·7	809·9 135·8	482·2 101·8	332·8 35·0	815·0 136·8	486·1 102·7	334·1 35·3	820·2 138·0
Shipbuilding and marine engin- eering	×	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	7745						174.0
Motor vehicle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufac-	381	446-3	63.7	510.0	431-1	63.0	774·5 494·2	675·5 429·8	98.6 63.3	774·1 493·2	676.5 429.7	98·5 63·0	774.9 492.7
turing 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	F/4.4	2012	922				
Textiles	VIII					100.0	561-1	394-3	170-7	565.0	393-4	167-1	560.5
Production of man-made fibres Spinning and weaving of cotton.	XIII 411	300·7 29·4	253.5 5.3	554·2 34·7	289·5 29·4	245·8 5·4	535·3 34·7	290·4 29·4	246·3 5·3	536·7 34·8	290·7 29·5	247·0 5·4	537·7 34·8
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	50.5		
Woollen and worsted Hosiery and other knitted goods	414 417	59·2 43·6	47·5 83·0	106.7	55-6	45.6	101-3	56.5	47.7	104.5	59·5 56·2	46·0 46·9	105·5 103·1
				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 Clothing industries	XV 441-449	102.7	309-3	412-0	97.9	303-0	401-0	98-1	302-1	400-2	98-5	303.9	402-4
Footwear	450	65·4 37·3	261·5 47·8	326·8 85·1	61·5 36·4	255·5 47·5	317.0	61.7	255-0	316.7	62-1	256-6	318.7
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement,				05 1	30 4	47.3	83.9	36.4	47.1	83.5	36.3	47.3	83.6
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			vet ahkaran		
Paper and paper manufacturers Printing and publishing	481-484 485-489	143·4 241·6	76·6 110·9	220·3 352·5	142·7 232·7	75·9 108·4	218·6 341·1	144·7 231·1	184·2 76·4 107·8	560·0 221·1 338·9	378·7 145·5 233·2	185·9 77·1 108·8	564·6 222·6 342·0
Other manufacturing industries Rubber	XIX 491	219·2 88·9	128·7 26·9	347·9 115·9	215·3 86·8	132·0 27·4	347·3 114·1	217·7 87·5	134·1 27·5	351-8	218-3	134-6	352.9
Construction	500	1,254-7	93.9	1,348-6	1,206.3	93.9	1,300-1	1,212.9	93.9	115·0 1,306·7	87·2 1,203·8	27·4 93·9	114.6
										.,555 /	1,203.0	73.7	1,297-6
Gas, electricity and water Gas	XXI	274-0	60.0	333-9	268-5	62-3	330-9	267-7	62-4	330-2	267-1	12.1	220.0
Electricity	601 602	82·2 153·1	23·4 32·2	105.6	78-5	24.9	103-4	78-1	25.0	103-1	77.7	62·6 25·0	329·8 102·7
Water	603	38.7	4.4	185·3 43·0	151·4 38·6	33·0 4·4	184·5 43·0	151·0 38·6	33·0 4·4	184-1	150.8	33-2	184-1

^{*} Estimates in these columns are subject to revision when the results of the 1974

‡ Orders III-XIX

census of employment are available.

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

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

In the week ended August 17, 1974, it is estimated that the total number of operatives working overtime in manufacturing industries was 1,857,700 or about 33.1 per cent of all operatives, each working about 9 hours on average.

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

Estimates by industry, shown in the table below, are based on returns from a new sample of employers which is now being used for the Department's monthly employment estimates (see note on page 736 of the August 1974 issue of the GAZETTE). The estimates incorporate a number of changes compared with those for months prior to June 1974. Firstly, shipbuilding and ship

repairing are now included. Secondly, overtime worked by maintenance workers is now included. Thirdly, and the largest change, the estimates now relate to all firms, not to those with 11 or more employees as before.

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

Overtime and short-time worked by operatives in manufacturing industries—Great Britain: Week ended August 17, 1974

Industry (Standard Industrial	OPERATI OVERTI	TIVES WO	RKING		OPERA	TIVES O	N SHOP	T-TIME					
Classification 1968)	Number	age of all	Hours o	fovertime	Stood of whole w		Workin	g part of	f week	Total		ille basi	
	opera- tives	opera- tives	Total	Average	Number			Hours le	ost	Number		Hours I	ost
	(000's)	(per cent)	(000's)	per opera- tive working overtime	of opera- tives (000's)	number of hours lost (000's)	of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	of opera- tives (000's)	age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per opera- tive on short- time
Food, drink and tobacco	193-2	33.7	2,005.7	10.4	0.3	13.0	0.6	4.6	7.7	0.9	0.2	17-6	18-9
Food industries (211-229) Drink industries (231-239)	144·9 41·9	31·5 46·9	1,542·6 420·2	10·6 10·0	0.3	13.0	0.6	4.6	7.7	0.9	0.2	17.6	18-9
Tobacco (240)	6.4	28.2	42.9	6.7	_	_	-	_	-	-	no E ntropy	n fine an	NA TORS
Coal and petroleum products	8.0	32-3	75.5	9.5	Lar Taki	4000	A more	1 1 1 1 1	100 - 10 A	10-1	-	_	-
Chemical and allied industries	77-4	28.7	727-2	9.4	_	2.90	0.3	3.4	12-2	0.3	0.1	3.4	12.2
General chemicals (271)	26-1	32.2	257.5	9.9	-	-	0.1	0.5	3.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	3.4
Metal manufacture	145-2	37.0	1,474-9	10-2	12 L	_	1.9	21.2	11-2	1.9	0.5	21.2	11.2
Iron and steel (general) (311) Other iron and steel (312-313)	55·0 51·5	29·6 47·4	671·3 470·7	12·2 9·1	-	7 - 10	0·9 1·0	10·2 11·0	10·9 11·5	0·9 1·0	0.5	10·2 11·0	10·9 11·5
Non-ferrous metals (321-323)	38.7	39.4	332.9	8.6	- Per	7 100	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Mechanical engineering	315-8	49-4	2,851.0	9.0	0.2	6-1	1.3	25.2	19.7	1.4	0.2	31.3	21.9
Instrument engineering	34-6	31-4	258-9	7.5	_ I tribe	0.8	0.1	0.5	7-1	0.1	0.1	1.2	14-4
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery (361)	149·9 34·8	27·5 38·4	1,160·7 271·3	7·7 7·8	0.2	8.6	0.6	4.5	7.6	0.8	0-1	13.2	16-3
Shipbuilding and marine engineering	63-3	45.6	626-2	9.9	an in	A	3.2	20.9	6.5	3.2	2.3	20.9	6.5
Vehicles Motor vehicle manufacturing (381) Aerospace equipment manufacturing	199·1 134·8	35·9 35·2	1,425·9 937·8	7·2 7·0	=""	12 =	2·1 2·0	28·2 27·7	13·6 14·1	2·1 2·0	0·4 0·5	28·2 27·7	13·6 14·0
and repairing (383)	37-0	35.0	278-1	7.5	-	_	_	-	_	- 700	10107 100	Total S	and Tables
Metal goods not elsewhere specified	163-5	38-1	1,333-6	8-2	0.6	24.8	1.4	17-6	12-2	2·1	0.5	42-4	20.5
Textiles	103-5	23.2	879-8	8.5	1.2	46-6	4.5	54.0	12-0	5.7	1.3	100-5	17-7
Production of man-made fibres (411) Spinning and weaving of cotton, flax,	9.4	35.1	95.0	10-1	OF STREET	THE CO.		A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	THE RESERVE		a Marine L	and the state of	No. of the last
linen and man-made fibres (412-413)	22.1	24.0	199.7	9.0	0.1	4.5	0.1	2.0	14·7 13·9	0·3 2·3	0·3 2·6	6·5 33·6	26·0 14·9
Woollen and worsted (414) Hosiery and other knitted goods (417)	21·7 12·3	24·6 11·7	181·9 86·1	8·4 7·0	0·1 0·2	3·3 6·2	2·2 1·4	30·3 11·4	8.0	1.6	1.5	17.6	11-1
Leather, leather goods and fur	8.5	24.3	57-4	6.7	10_000			of the last			_	-	_
Clothing and footwear	26-1	7.5	129-4	5.0	0.1	4.2	9.5	73-4	7.7	9.6	2.7	77-6	8-1
Clothing industries (441-449)	19.6	7.0	103.7	5.3	0.1	2.6	0·8 8·7	10·6 62·8	12·9 7·2	0·9 8·7	0·3 12·4	13·2 64·4	14·9 7·4
Footwear (450)	6.5	9.2	25.7	3.9	Sales Sales								
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	76.5	32.8	781.0	10.2	0.6	25.4	0.6	7.3	12-1	1.2	0.5	32.7	26.3
Timber, furniture, etc	66.7	31.8	517-1	7.8	-	1.8	3.1	28.5	9.2	3.2	1.5	30.3	9.6
Paper, printing and publishing Paper and paper manufactures (481-484) Printing and publishing (485-489)	145·4 60·0 85·4	37·0 34·5 39·1	1,249·3 601·4 648·0	8·6 10·0 7·6	0·1 0·1	2·6 2·6	0·1 0·1	0·3 0·3	6·1 6·1	0·1 0·1	0.1	2·9 2·9	25·1 25·1
Other manufacturing industries Rubber (491)	81·1 26·2	30·1 31·2	716·6 213·1	8·8 8·1	0.1	4.2	1·2 0·2	12·6 1·8	10·8 7·4	1·3 0·2	0·5 0·3	16·9 1·8	13·2 7·4
Total, all manufacturing industries	1,857-7	33.1	16,270-2	8.8	3.5	138-1	30.4	302.2	9.9	33.9	0.6	440-3	13.0

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

UNEMPLOYMENT ON SEPTEMBER 9, 1974

The number of unemployed, excluding school-leavers and adult students, in Great Britain on September 9, 1974, was 584,384, 11,697 more than on August 12, 1974. The seasonally adjusted figure was 611,900 (2.7 per cent of employees). This figure rose by 6,000 between the August and September counts, and by an average of 16,800 per month between June and September.

Between August and September the number unemployed fell by 9,186. This change included a fall of 22,550 school-leavers, and a rise of 1,667 adult students seeking vacational jobs.

The proportions of the number unemployed who on September 9, 1974 had been registered for up to 2, 4 and 8 weeks were 17.6 per cent, 27·1 per cent, and 43·1 per cent respectively. The corresponding proportions in August were 16.8 per cent, 32.0 per cent, and 47.3 per cent respectively.

Table 3 Total unemployed in Great Britain: duration analysis: September 9, 1974

Duration in weeks*	Males	Females	Total
One or less	44,478	15,404	59,882
Over 1, up to 2	42,330	13,684	56,014
Over 2, up to 3	22,380	7.081	29,461
Over 3, up to 4	24,707	7,893	32,600
Over 4, up to 5	21,555	6,464	28,019
Over 5, up to 8	58,111	19,317	77,428
Over 8	321,534	52,391	373,925
Total—unadjusted	535,095	122,234	657,329
Total-adjusted	527,413	119,698	647,111

^{*} See footnote † below.

Table 1 Regional analysis of unemployment: September 9, 1974.

	South East	Greater London	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humberside	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Total Great Britain	Northern Ireland	Total United Kingdom
Unemployed excluding school-lead	vers and ad 117,993		nts 12,883	41,429	49,376	33,554	52,492	97,161	59,101	38,094	82,301	584,384	29,026	613,410
Seasonally adjusted Number Percentage rates*	125,100 1·7	=	14,500 2·2	45,100 2·9	49,300 2·2	34,500 2·3	54,700 2·7	99,300 3·6	61,300 4·7	39,700 3·8	86,500 4·0	611,900 2·7	29,600 5·8	641,500 2·8
School-leavers (included in unemp Males Females	2,172 1,296	1,206 689	189 116	501 253	2,427 1,831	1,099 595	1,942 1,422	4,452 2,776	3,458 2,371	2,114 1,638	1,894 880	20,248 13,178	1,755 1,084	22,003 14,262
Adult students (included in unemposes Females	ployed)† 2,111 858	745 309	157 70	793 330	2,393 1,416	743 695	2,548 1,672	3,209 2,122	2,145 1,705	1,475 1,135	2,509 1,215	18,083 11,218	1,731 1,978	19,814 13,196
Unemployed Total Males Females Married females†‡	124,430 105,072 19,358 3,777	61,165 52,206 8,959 1,435	13,415 11,177 2,238 554	43,306 36,319 6,987 1,726	57,443 45,270 12,173 2,353	36,686 30,123 6,563 1,720	60,076 49,122 10,954 2,463	109,720 90,233 19,487 4,560	68,780 54,344 14,436 3,379	44,456 34,785 9,671 2,283	88,799 70,968 17,831 6,796	647,111 527,413 119,698 29,611	35,574 24,386 11,188 4,411	682,685 551,799 130,886 34,022
Percentage rates* Total Males Females	1·7 2·3 0·7	1·6 2·2 0·6	2·0 2·7 0·9	2·8 3·8 1·2	2·5 3·2 1·4	2·4 3·2 1·1	3·0 3·9 1·5	3·9 5·3 . 1·8	5·3 6·6 3·0	4·3 5·2 2·6	4·1 5·5 2·1	2·8 3·8 1·4	7·0 7·7 5·7	2·9 3·9 1·5
Length of time on register Males Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to 8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total (unadjusted)*†	21,553 10,260 16,386 59,185 107,384	10,088 5,161 8,243 30,124 53,616	2,258 968 1,483 6,575 11,284	6,600 3,092 5,094 21,892 36,678	7,759 4,122 7,522 26,538 45,941	5,027 2,626 4,329 18,800 30,782	8,478 4,256 7,643 29,644 50,021	13,129 7,492 13,952 56,428 91,001	7,636 4,508 8,627 34,266 55,037	5,386 3,039 5,463 21,258 35,146	8,982 6,724 9,167 46,948 71,821	86,808 47,087 79,666 321,534 535,095	3,413 2,134 3,513 15,647 24,707	90,221 49,221 83,179 337,181 559,802
Females Up to 2 weeks Over 2 and up to 4 weeks Over 4 and up to 8 weeks Over 8 weeks Total (unadjusted)*†	6,004 2,751 3,863 7,286 19,904	2,739 1,243 1,857 3,441 9,280	630 254 387 1,007 2,278	1,966 892 1,283 3,001 7,142	2,840 1,440 3,092 5,024 12,396	1,947 819 1,394 2,658 6,818	2,751 1,339 2,528 4,618 11,236	4,456 2,333 4,602 8,471 19,862	3,053 1,684 3,545 6,393 14,675	2,035 1,078 2,227 4,419 9,759	3,406 2,384 2,860 9,514 18,164	29,088 14,974 25,781 52,391 122,234	2,217 1,313 2,124 5,669 11,323	31,305 16,287 27,905 58,060 133,557

^{*} Numbers unemployed expressed as a percentage of the estimated total number of employees (employed and unemployed) at mid-1973.
† The number of unemployed married females, school-leavers and adult students,

and the analysis by duration of unemployment are not adjusted to take into account additions and deletions in respect of the statistical date but notified on the four days following that date.

‡ Included in females.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS	UNEMPLOYE	D	The Path Hall St	THE PERSON	
	GREAT BR	ITAIN		UNITED K	INGDOM	
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Total, all industries and services (adjusted*) Total, all industries and services (unadjusted*) Total, Index of Production industries Total, manufacturing industries	527,413 535,095 257,919 134,471	119,698 122,234 27,351 25,975	647,111 657,329 285,270 160,446	551,799 559,802 269,815 138,230	130,886 133,557 30,383 28,905	682,685 693,359 300,198 167,135
Agriculture, forestry, fishing Agriculture and horticulture Forestry Fishing	9,969 7,274 332 2,363	917 905 8 4	10,886 8,179 340 2,367	11,359 8,554 370 2,435	961 947 9 5	12,320 9,501 379 2,440
Mining and quarrying Coal mining Stone and slate quarrying and mining Chalk, clay, sand and gravel extraction Petroleum and natural gas Other mining and quarrying	15,321 14,300 373 212 205 231	126 85 11 4 13	15,447 14,385 384 216 218 244	15,450 14,306 464 237 207 236	127 85 12 4 13	15,577 14,391 476 241 220 249
Food, drink and tobacco Grain milling Bread and flour confectionery Biscuits Bacon curing, meat and fish products Milk and milk products Sugar Cocoa, chocolate and sugar confectionery Fruit and vegetable products	15,177 426 3,355 667 1,991 974 382 1,014 1,000	4,120 49 639 305 747 217 46 397 542	19,297 475 3,994 972 2,738 1,191 428 1,411	15,871 453 3,588 671 2,117 1,054 385 1,022 1,052	4,621 57 673 306 813 266 46 408 609	20,492 510 4,261 977 2,930 1,320 431 1,430
Animal and poultry foods Vegetable and animal oils and fats Food industries not elsewhere specified Brewing and malting Soft drinks Other drink industries Tobacco	1,103 311 560 1,241 1,011 494 648	122 25 195 161 233 265 177	1,542 1,225 336 755 1,402 1,244 759 825	1,148 312 563 1,266 1,045 503 692	139 26 203 168 240 269 398	1,661 1,287 338 766 1,434 1,285 772 1,090
Coal and petroleum products Coke ovens and manufactured fuel Mineral oil refining Lubricating oils and greases	1,246 203 932 111	76 5 56 15	1,322 208 988 126	1,256 204 941 111	78 5 58 15	1,334 209 999 126
Chemicals and allied industries General chemicals Pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations Toilet preparations Paint Soap and detergents Synthetic resins and plastics materials and synthetic rubber Dyestuffs and pigments Fertilisers Other chemical industries	7,150 2,928 700 237 645 371 1,055 206 178 830	1,213 273 251 170 87 86 99 19 15 213	8,363 3,201 951 407 732 457 1,154 225 193 1,043	7,255 2,961 771 239 654 371 1,070 206 203 840	1,231 278 253 172 87 87 101 19 19	8,486 3,239 964 411 741 458 1,171 225 222 1,055
Metal manufacture Iron and steel (general) Steel tubes Iron castings, etc Aluminium and aluminium alloys Copper, brass and other copper alloys Other base metals	12,692 6,939 938 2,326 955 846 688	683 277 59 119 97 71 60	13,375 7,216 997 2,445 1,052 917 748	12,774 6,963 943 2,360 964 850 694	692 278 60 120 99 73 62	13,46 7,24 1,00 2,48 1,06 92 75
Mechanical engineering Agricultural machinery (excluding tractors) Metal-working machine tools Pumps, valves and compressors Industrial engines Textile machinery and accessories Construction and earth-moving equipment Mechanical handling equipment Office machinery Other machinery Industrial (including process) plant and steelwork Ordnance and small arms Other mechanical engineering not elsewhere specified	17,365 506 1,064 900 437 618 458 932 538 5,053 3,285 272 3,302	1,569 47 119 122 40 42 38 69 95 473 156 28 340	18,934 553 1.183 1,022 477 660 496 1.001 633 5,526 3,441 300 3,642	17,836 532 1,074 914 441 747 470 938 573 5,169 3,336 274 3,368	1,647 52 122 122 41 49 39 72 113 491 164 28	19,483 584 1,196 1,036 483 796 500 1,011 686 5,666 3,500 307 3,722
Instrument engineering Photographic and document copying equipment Watches and clocks Surgical instruments and appliances Scientific and industrial instruments and systems	1,399 171 169 228 831	543 48 147 89 259	1,942 219 316 317 1,090	1,433 172 169 252 840	564 49 147 106 262	1,997 222 316 358 1,102
Electrical engineering Electrical machinery Insulated wires and cables Telegraph and telephone apparatus and equipment Radio and electronic components Broadcast receiving and sound reproducing equipment Electronic computers Radio, radar and electronic capital goods Electric appliances primarily for domestic use Other electrical goods	9,724 1,816 763 872 1,417 620 471 895 1,269 1,601	3,271 395 126 429 728 286 156 192 346 613	12,995 2,211 889 1,301 2,145 906 627 1,087 1,615 2,214	9,891 1,844 775 907 1,436 639 484 901 1,283 1,622	3,604 409 139 554 814 313 160 216 364 635	13,49 2,255 91 1,461 2,256 955 644 1,117 1,645 2,257
Shipbuilding and marine engineering Shipbuilding and ship repairing Marine engineering	6,327 5,797 530	154 126 28	6,481 5,923 558	6,485 5,944 541	161 133 28	6,64 6,07 56
Vehicles Wheeled tractor manufacturing Motor vehicle manufacturing Motor cycle, tricycle and pedal cycle manufacturing Aerospace equipment manufacturing and repairing Locomotives and railway track equipment Railway carriages and wagons and trams	9,869 278 6,457 623 1,811 409 291	819 11 552 65 153 25 13	10,688 289 7,009 688 1,964 434 304	9,977 281 6,525 624 1,841 412 294	853 11 560 84 158 27 13	10,830 292 7,083 700 1,999 433 300

^{*} See footnote on page 927.

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

Industry (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	NUMBERS	UNEMPLOYE	D			
	GREAT BE	RITAIN		UNITED	INGDOM	led stars
The state of the s	Males	Females	Total	Males —	Females	Total
Metal goods not elsewhere specified Engineers' small tools and gauges Hand tools and implements Cutlery, spoons, forks and plated tableware, etc Bolts, nuts, screws, rivets, etc Wire and wire manufactures Cans and metal boxes Jewellery and precious metals Metal industries not elsewhere specified	13,189	2,248	15,437	13,388	2,302	15,690
	820	91	911	832	94	926
	453	73	526	464	74	538
	235	83	318	236	88	324
	528	110	638	532	114	646
	791	112	903	799	115	914
	414	157	571	418	159	577
	254	90	344	257	93	350
	9,694	1,532	11,226	9,850	1,565	11,415
extiles Production of man-made fibres Spinning and doubling on the cotton and flax systems Weaving of cotton, linen and man-made fibres Woollen and worsted Jute Rope, twine and net Hosiery and other knitted goods Lace Carpets Narrow fabrics (not more than 30 cm wide) Made-up textiles Textile finishing Other textile industries	9,380 742 1,127 780 2,022 438 179 1,037 73 751 214 392 1,172 453	2,779 68 280 186 458 64 74 679 28 329 72 237 253 51	12,159 810 1,407 966 2,480 502 253 1,716 101 1,080 286 629 1,425 504	10,169 875 1,372 886 2,088 441 188 1,120 75 789 229 412 1,235 459	3,426 110 432 284 525 64 88 806 30 345 78 322 288 54	13,595 985 1,804 1,170 2,613 505 276 1,926 105 1,134 307 734 1,523 513
eather, 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 Weatherproof outerwear Men's and boys' tailored outerwear Men's and girls' tailored outerwear Overalls and men's shirts, underwear, etc Dresses, lingerie, infants' wear, etc Hats, caps and millinery Dress industries not elsewhere specified Footwear	2,813	3,642	6,455	2,936	4,637	7,573
	189	173	362	195	180	375
	573	757	1,330	600	846	1,446
	358	346	704	361	356	717
	216	501	717	258	1,043	1,301
	490	1,168	1,658	508	1,320	1,828
	68	43	111	74	62	136
	195	284	479	200	378	578
	724	370	1,094	740	452	1,192
ricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc Bricks, fireclay and refractory goods Pottery Glass Glass Chement Abrasives and building materials, etc, not elsewhere specified	6,227 1,756 666 1,680 183 1,942	579 92 164 214 13 96	6,806 1,848 830 1,894 196 2,038	6,415 1,820 678 1,694 189 2,034	598 96 168 222 15 97	7,013 1,916 846 1,916 204 2,131
imber, furniture, etc	6,816	635	7,451	7,011	660	7,67
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	603
Wooden containers and baskets	484	36	520	486	37	523
Miscellaneous wood and cork manufactures	433	56	489	442	59	501
aper, printing and publishing Paper and board Packaging products of paper, board and associated materials Manufactured stationery Manufactures of paper and board not elsewhere specified Printing, publishing of newspapers Printing, publishing of periodicals Other printing, publishing, bookbinding, engraving, etc	7,545	1,859	9,404	7,664	1,955	9,61;
	1,408	206	1,614	1,416	211	1,62;
	1,094	411	1,505	1,131	455	1,58;
	237	103	340	238	106	34;
	371	94	465	373	94	46;
	1,400	177	1,577	1,432	201	1,63;
	810	208	1,018	817	214	1,03;
	2,225	660	2,885	2,257	674	2,93;
Other manufacturing industries Rubber Linoleum, plastics floor-covering, leathercloth, etc Brushes and brooms Toys, games, children's carriages, and sports equipment Miscellaneous stationers' goods Plastics products not elsewhere specified Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6,411	1,503	7,914	6,696	1,566	8,26
	1,918	227	2,145	2,121	254	2,37
	354	32	386	356	32	38
	145	64	209	150	67	21
	678	395	1,073	685	398	1,08
	122	50	172	124	53	1,77
	2,646	515	3,161	2,702	539	3,24
	548	220	768	558	223	78
onstruction	102,750	865	103,615	110,689	942	111,63
as, electricity and water Gas Electricity Water supply	5,377 2,228 2,631 518	385 143 220 22	5,762 2,371 2,851 540	5,446 2,240 2,679 527	409 147 240 22	5,85 2,38 2,91 54
ransport and communication Railways Road passenger transport Road haulage contracting for general hire or reward Other road haulage Sea transport Port and inland water transport Air transport Postal services and telecommunications Miscellaneous transport services and storage	31,058	2,383	33,441	32,038	2,482	34,52
	3,383	196	3,579	3,428	199	3,62
	4,066	351	4,417	4,226	361	4,58
	7,143	180	7,323	7,373	191	7,56
	731	27	758	761	28	78
	3,215	104	3,319	3,358	107	3,46
	3,219	60	3,279	3,403	62	3,46
	1,329	368	1,697	1,345	377	1,72
	5,687	593	6,280	5,837	636	6,47
	2,285	504	2,789	2,307	521	2,82
Distributive trades Wholesale distribution of food and drink Wholesale distribution of petroleum products Other wholesale distribution Retail distribution of food and drink Other retail distribution Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials, grain and agricultural supplies Dealing in coal, oil, builders' materials and machinery	38,732	15,656	54,388	40,232	16,836	57,06
	5,706	912	6,618	6,010	1,011	7,02
	515	45	560	524	45	56
	4,926	1,142	6,068	5.077	1,204	6,28
	8,007	4,572	12,579	8,330	4,909	13,23
	12,383	8,459	20,842	12,731	9,082	21,81
	2,758	213	2,971	2,940	256	3,19
	4,437	313	4,750	4,620	329	4,94

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	Percentag rate
DEVELOPMENT AREAS* (including Special Development Areas)	2110				LOCAL AREAS (by Regi	ons)—continued	A CONTRACTOR		
South Western	5,052	914	5,966	3.9	Bath †Bournemouth	1,183 2,998	268 344	1,451	3.4
Merseyside SDA	41,687	9,358	51,045	6.8	†Bristol	7,931	1,370	3,342 9,301	2.7
					Cheltenham †Exeter	1,240 1,473	263 355	1,503 1,828	2·7 2·6
Northern	54,344	14,436	68,780	5.3	Gloucester †Plymouth	886 3,398	212 776	1,098 4,174	1·6 3·6
North Yorkshire	1,640	351	1,991	2.9	†Salisbury Swindon	647 1,303	205 292	852 1,595	2·2 2·1
Scottish	70,968	17,831	88,799	4-1	Taunton †Torbay	647 2,148	125 318	772 2,466	2.0
Welsh	29,710	8,227	37,937	4.5	†West Wiltshire †Yeovil	553 525	153 142	706 667	1·3 1·7
Total, all Development Areas	203,401	51,117	254,518	4.8	West Midlands †Birmingham Burton upon Trent	16,693 564	3,442 153	20,135 717	3·0 2·0
Northern Ireland	24,386	11,188	35,574	7.0	Cannock †Coventry †Dudley	717 5,824	157 2,441	874 8,265	3·4 3·4
INTERMEDIATE AREAS*			3400	State	Hereford †Kidderminster	1,922 554 569	379 150 134	2,301 704 703	1·5 2·0 1·7
North West	48,475	10,101	58,576	2.9	Leamington †Oakengates	793 1,500	266 726	1,059 2,226	2·2 4·9
Yorkshire and Humberside	47,553	10,631	58,184	3.0	Redditch Rugby	392 386	92 186	484 572	1·6 1·8
North Wales	2,575	632	3,207	4-2	Shrewsbury †Stafford	693 725	178 269	871 994	2.2
South East Wales	2,500	812	3,312	3.5	†Stoke on Trent †Tamworth	3,326 857	731 269	4,057 1,126	2·0 3·4
North Midlands	4,919	945	5,864	3.4	†Walsall	2,105	531	2,636	2.1
	558	110	668	1.7	†West Bromwich †Wolverhampton	1,627 2,917	313 851	1,940 3,768	1.4
High Peak North Lincs	1,070	267	1,337	3.6	Worcester	710	171	881	1.7
South Western		802	4,332	3.6	East Midlands †Chesterfield	2,532	516	3,048	3.9
	3,530				Coalville Corby	369 683	164	433 847	1·4 2·8
Oswestry	383	130	513	4.0	Derby Kettering	2,263 403	600 81	2,863 484	2·3 1·6
Total, all Intermediate Areas	111,563	24,430	135,993	3.0	Leicester Lincoln Loughborough	3,889 1,480 432	718 379 146	4,607 1,859 578	2·0 3·2 1·4
LOCAL AREAS (by Region)				†Mansfield †Northampton †Nottingham	1,186 1,104 6,799	260 181 1,209	1,446 1,285 8,008	2·3 1·5 2·8
South East	52,206	8,959	61,165	1.6	Sutton-in-Ashfield	681	73	754	2.5
†Greater London †Aldershot	456	130	586	1.3	Yorkshire and Humbersi	de 2,568	637	3.205	4.3
Aylesbury Basingstoke	283 455	63 73	346 528	0·9 1·3	†Barnsley †Bradford	3,548	658	4,206	2.6
Bedford †Braintree	734 380	123 122	857 502	1·3 1·5	†Castleford †Dewsbury	1,734 1,281	326 242	2,060 1,523	3.6
†Brighton	2,809	356	3,165	2.3	†Doncaster	3,775	1,114	4,889	4.8
†Canterbury Chatham	944 1,545	181 413	1,125 1,958	3·0 2·4	Grimsby †Halifax	2,003 798	322 122	2,325 920	3·2 1·5
†Chelmsford	954	196	1,150	1.7	Harrogate	634	147	781	2·4 1·5
†Chichester †Colchester	789 951	113 242	902 1,193	2·0 2·2	Huddersfield †Hull	1,047 7,059	289 953	1,336 8,012	4.5
†Crawley	997	156	1,153	0.8	Keighley	630	178	808 8,235	2·8 2·7
†Eastbourne †Gravesend	633 1,217	79 250	712 1,467	1·9 2·2	†Leeds †Mexborough	6,898 1,452	1,337 436	1,888	6.1
†Guildford	699	144	843 892	1·4 1·4	Rotherham †Scunthorpe	1,691 1,073	587 614	2,278 1,687	4·2 2·8
†Harlow †Hastings	725 904	167 135	1,039	2.5	†Sheffield	5,174	1,141	6,315	2.2
†Hertford	209	43	252 806	0·7 0·9	Wakefield York	918 1,650	202 466	1,120 2,116	2.1
†High Wycombe †Letchworth	664 399	142 91	490	1.1		1,050	100	2,110	
†Luton Maidstone	2,039 935	714 171	2,753 1,106	2·1 1·5	North West †Accrington	405	113	518	1.7
†Newport (I.o.W.)	926	126	1,052	2.8	†Ashton-under-Lyne	1,810	321	2,131	2.3
†Oxford †Portsmouth	2,596 4,368	814 747	3,410 5,115	1·9 2·8	†Blackburn †Blackpool	1,191 2,641	318 486	1,509 3,127	2·2 3·2
Ramsgate	647	110	757	2.5	†Bolton	2,281	383	2,664	3·2 2·5
†Reading †Slough	1,678 959	280 154	1,958 1,113	1·3 1·0	†Burnley †Bury	794 853	161 207	955 1,060	2·1 1·8
†Southampton	3,183	621	3,804	2.2	Chester	1,305	378	1,683 1,244	3·2 2·5
†Southend-on-Sea †St. Albans	4,708 668	913 104	5,621 772	3·1 0·9	†Crewe †Lancaster	910 1,549	334 429	1,978	4.3
Stevenage	388	83	471	1.2	†Leigh	1,050	238	1,288 46,188	3·0 7·2
†Tunbridge Wells †Watford	879 1,107	113 181	992 1,288	1·3 1·1	†Liverpool †Manchester	37,802 19,313	8,386 3,070	22,383	3.2
†Weybridge	899	178	1,077 943	1·2 1·7	†Nelson	416 1,040	111 297	527 1,337	2·1 3·7
†Worthing	839	104	943	17	†Northwich Oldham	1,599	303	1,902	2·4 2·5
East Anglia	812	184	996	1-3	†Preston †Rochdale	2,822 1,238	743 266	3,565 1,504	2.5
Cambridge Great Yarmouth	598	82	680	1.9	Southport	1,338	217	1,555	5.1
†Ipswich Lowestoft	1,360 490	326 109	1,686 599	1·8 2·1	St. Helens †Warrington	2,055 1,445	507 531	2,562 1,976	4·4 2·5
†Norwich	2,092	294	2,386	2.0	†Widnes	1,830	465	2,295	4.5
Peterborough	1,004	299	1,303	2.1	†Wigan	2,444	640	3,084	4.3

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

	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate	pasts of pastroger sto	Males	Females	Total	Percentage rate
LOCAL AREAS (by Re	gion)—continued				LOCAL AREAS (by Region	on)—continued			
North									
†Bishop Auckland	1,913	421	2,334	4.8	Scotland	4 400	220	4 400	Land Total
†Carlisle	1,215	318	1,533	3.1	†Aberdeen	1,409	228	1,637	1.4
†Chester-le-Street	1,972	395	2,367	6.0	†Ayr	1,481	493	1,974	4.6
†Consett	1,670	471	2,141	7-2	†Bathgate	1,695	432	2,127	4.9
†Darlington	1,196	410	1,606	2.7	†Dumbarton	1,246	404	1,650	5.6
Durham	1,045	250	1,295	3.7	†Dumfries	831	214	1,045	3.4
†Furness	906	484	1,390	3.2	Dundee	3,066	623	3,689	3.9
†Hartlepool	2,108	554	2.662	6.3	†Dunfermline	1,486	548	2,034	4.1
†Peterlee	1,625	332	1,957	7.9	†Edinburgh	8,145	1,211	9,356	3.4
†Sunderland	6,966	1,188	8,154	6.9	†Falkirk	1,518	691	2,209	3.4
†Teesside	7,980	2.685	10,665	5.0	†Glasgow	24,806	3,831	28,637	5.2
†Tyneside	19,253	4,843	24,096	5.8	†Greenock	1,597	655	2,252	4.8
†Workington	1,102	548	1,650	5.4	†Highlands and Islands	3,645	813	4,458	4.5
1 TTO I KINGCOM	.,	0.10	1,000		†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	589	214	803	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					
†Pontypool	1,364	610	1.974	4.3	Northern Ireland				
†Pontypridd	2,864	949	3,813	5.8	Ballymena	598	545	1,143	5.8
†Port Talbot	1,944	729	2,673	3.5	Belfast	6,898	2,305	9,203	4.6
†Shotton	1,043	382	1,425	3.5		1,172	510	1,682	5.7
†Swansea	2,780	966	3,746	4.0	Craigavon	2.659	732		
	2,780	512	2,691	6.4	Londonderry			3,391	11.1
†Wrexham	2,179	512	2,691	0.4	Newry	1,982	862	2,844	16.1

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	UNEMPLOYE	D			
	GREAT BRITAIN			UNITED KINGDOM		
A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE STATE OF	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 Hotels and other residential establishments	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	14,79
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	2.238	1,659	3,897	2,263	1,756	4,019
Public houses	1,778	624	2,402	1,944	666	2,610
Clubs	1,266	308	1,574	1,306	313	1,619
Catering contractors	549	367	916	562	390	952
Hairdressing and manicure	575	900	1.475	593	959	1,552
Private domestic service	598	1,197	1.795	618	1.390	2,008
Laundries	942	746	1.688	972	786	1,758
Dry cleaning, job dyeing, carpet beating, etc	252	150	402	259	161	420
Motor repairers, distributors, garages and filling stations	8.078	1,069	9,147	8,412	1,131	9,543
Repair of boots and shoes	174	23	197	180	23	203
Other services	6,071	1,393	7,464	6,236	1,499	7,735
Public administration and defence	30,260	4,802	35,062	31,529	5,259	36,788
National government service	12,505	2,281	14,786	13,100	2.576	15,676
Local government service	17,755	2,521	20,276	18,429	2,683	21,112
Ex-service personnel not classified by industry	1,800	187	1,987	1,840	190	2,030
Other persons not classified by industry	98,209	44,035	142,244	103,820	48,462	152,282

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

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 S	eptembe	r 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			

Industry order (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)	Number of temporarily stopp workers registered on Septen 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	#307540 #17638	202		
Gas, electricity and water	2), 40 21 Y 1 <u>0.1.</u> 141 0 (o) 50 0 46 0 (c) 163	2		
Transport and communication	54	12	66		
Distributive trades	56	20	76		
Insurance, banking, finance and business services	5	Aspent - CARR	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,

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 of September 4, 1974							
	At Emp	oloyment	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 unfille September 4, 1974					
Chassification 1700)	At Em	ployment	offices†	At Careers offices†			
The second second second second	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 Produc- tion 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 Coal mining	3,514 3,152	58 13	3,572 3,165	434 370	27 9	461 379	
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 else- where specified	10,116	3,415	13,531	2,682	1,168	3,850	
Textiles Cotton, linen and man-	2,962	4,388	7,350	1,175	2,077	3,252	
made fibres (spinning and weaving) Woollen and worsted	886 430	900 636	1,786 1,066	287 291	359 411	646 702	
Leather, leather goods and fur	374	596	970	258	393	651	

† See footnote to table 119.

Industry Group (Standard Industrial Classification 1968)		ber 4, 197		ncies remaining unfilled			
Classification 1700)	At Emp	ployment	offices†	At Careers offices†			
A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	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 Paper, cardboard and	3,073	2,349	5,422	1,338	1,594	2,932	
paper goods Printing and publishing	1,716 1,357	1,146 1,203	2,862 2,560	398 940	527 1,067	925 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 Catering (MLH 884-888) Laundries, dry-cleaning,	1,057 7,122	2,003 15,944	3,060 23,066	265 1,117	297 1,356	562 2,473	
etc	408	1,355	1,763	243	630	873	
Public administration National government	10,750	4,726	15,476	2,370	1,860	4,230	
service Local government	4,826	1,997	6,823	761	727	1,488	
service	5,924	2,729	8,653	1,609	1,133	2,742	

^{*} See footnote to table 2 on page 927.

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

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	Januar	y to Septe	mber 1974	January to September 1973			
Classification 1968	No. of stop-	Stoppage	s in	No. of stop-	Stoppages in progress		
	pages begin- ning in period		Working days lost	pages begin- ning in period	Workers in- volved	Working days lost	
Agriculture, forestry,		THE RES					
fishing	3	800	17,000	3 .	400	1,000	
Coal mining	106	294,700	5,602,000	251	37,200	. 74,000	
All other mining and					0.,200	. , 1,000	
quarrying	7	600	2.000	3 .	100	. †	
Food, drink and			_,000		100	, 1	
tobacco	94	40,200	168,000	69	16,100	70,000	
Coal and petroleum		10,200	100,000	0,	10,100	. 70,000	
products	5	3,400	43,000	8	4,600	15 000	
Chemicals, and allied	HER SAMERIE	3, 100	43,000	0	4,000	15,000	
industries	53	11,200	62,000	37	0.000	24 000	
Metal manufacture	175	79,500		152	8,000	26,000	
Engineering	440	179,500	632,000		92,600	449,000	
	440	179,500	1,278,000	405	134,800	1,077,000	
Shipbuilding and		24 500	202 700	45		2.1630	
marine engineering	53	26,500	207,000	45	16,600	79,000	
Motor vehicles	158	206,300	1,206,000	230	383,100	1,626,000	
Aerospace equipment	25	9,500	32,000	38	20,800	153,000	
All other vehicles	12	4,500	14,000	31	19,200	115,000	
Metal goods not else-							
where specified	120	22,300	171,000	109	20,600	156,000	
Textiles	71	19,800	150,000	62	12,100	41,000	
Clothing and							
footwear	22	5,400	15,000	24	9,200	34,000	
Bricks, pottery, glass,							
cement, etc	55	15,900	92,000	47	8,400	82,000	
Timber, furniture, etc	25	3,500	17,000	22	4,200	37,000	
Paper and printing	53	42,400	232,000	32	6,100	50,000	
All other manufac-					-,	50,000	
turing industries	60	216,000	174,000	68	34,200	224,000	
Construction	161	17,400	178,000	186	26,500	152,000	
Gas, electricity and		,	., 0,000		20,500	132,000	
water	13	2,500	27,000	8	25,000	307,000	
Port and inland water	1.5	2,500	27,000	·	25,000	307,000	
transport	76	42,900	104,000	111	43,500	93,000	
Other transport and	,0	72,700	104,000	111-	43,300	93,000	
communication	112	45,700	172,000	107	41.400	122 000	
	49	8,400		27		123,000	
Distributive trades	47	0,400	58,000	21	1,900	12,000	
Administrative, finan-							
cial and professional	76	(1 400	100.000	14	270 (00	F00 000	
services		61,400	190,000	61	270,600	509,000	
Miscellaneous services	33	3,600	23,000	31	3,100	11,000	
The state of the	2 057	1 4/0 700	10.000.000	2411	1 240 000	F F42 000	
Total	2,057	1,169,700	10,868,000	2,166	1,240,000	5,512,000	

Causes of stoppages

Principal cause	Beginning September		Beginning in the first nine months of 1974		
	Number of stop- pages	Number of wor- kers directly involved	Number of stop- pages	Number of wor- kers directly involved	
Pay—wage-rates and earnings levels —extra-wage and fringe benefits	162	50,800 1,900	1,256	639,200 70,500	
Duration and pattern of hours worked	4	2,500	34	12,700	
Redundancy questions	7	1,000	55	6,600	
Trade union matters	19	1,900	137	31,500	
Working conditions and supervision	9	1,200	111	20,100	
Manning and work allocation Dismissal and other disciplinary	18	2,400	170	38,600	
measures	23	5,000	197	37,700	
Miscellaneous	- 17	VI-	1	100	
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	Working days lost by all workers involved
Not more than 1 day Over 1 and not more than 2 days	27 37	16,100 4,900	15,000 10,000
Over 2 and not more than 3 days	44	10,100	26,000
Over 3 and not more than 6 days	47 41	8,200 13,900	45,000 153.000
Over 6 and not more than 12 days 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 carbot chouse.

† 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

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	te Indices July 31, 1972 = 100		= 100	Percentage over previ months	
	Basic weekly rates	Normal weekly hours	Basic hourly rates	Basic weekly rates	Basic hourly rates
1974 April 30	126-9	99-5	127-6	13.4	13.6
May 31	130-8	99.5	131.5	15.8	16.0
June 30	135.4	99·5 99·5	136.1	17·5 19·3	17·6 19·5
July 31	137-9	99.5	138·7 144·3	20.3	20.5
August 31 September 30	143·5 144·2	99.5	145.0	20.3	20.5

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:

tout 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 shorttime 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 week wages or rentitlement		Normal w of work	eekly hour
Total year, note, bears, and the bear of t	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by net increases	Estimated net amount of increase	Approxi- mate number of workers affected by reductions	Estimated amount of reduc- tion in weekly hours
Resignate Supera		£	Children Astron	Proprieta de la composición dela composición de la composición de la composición de la composición de la composición dela composición dela composición dela composición de la composición de la composición de la composición dela composici
Agriculture, forestry, fishing	320,000	1,720,000	272,000	544,000
Mining and quarrying	290,000	3,460,000	ALL SELVING	F 45 - 10 -
Food, drink and tobacco	325,000	1,445,000	OF STREET, CARE !	STORY OF
Coal and petroleum products	10,000	85,000	the state of the state of	SE 180 1907
Chemicals and allied industries	180,000	1,050,000	State South	
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	PROPER PROPERTY.	ATT
Leather, leather goods and fur	25,000	105,000	The state of the s	N. Caroline
Clothing and footwear	455,000	1,400,000	MARKE LUSS AND	NEW PERMIT
Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	100,000	560,000	一种	F 1967 Sec. 20
Timber, furniture, etc	150,000	720,000	astr wastr a	
Paper, printing and publishing	310,000	1,605,000	GOT FORESTER	100 300 m
Other manufacturing industries	120,000	450,000	OF DEPARTMENT	
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 Public administration and	1,075,000	5,970,000	10,000	20,000
professional services	1,225,000	4,550,000	10000	_
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		kly rates of v		Normal weekly hours			
	Approxima workers af	te number of fected by	Estimated net	Approxi- mate number of	Estimated amount of		
	increases (000's)	decreases (000's)	amount of increase (£000's)	workers affected by reductions (000's)	Estimated amount of reduction in weekly		
1973		San Spiriter Street	Andrew State of the Co.		CITY OF		
September	595	been by	710	eren de	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
October	395	_	530	115			
November	1,160		2,705	23			
December	495	-	905	42	84 ,		
1974							
January	1,530	-	3,250	413			
February*	875	· ·	1,525	195			
March*	1,015	-C-11/00	4,285	5	10		
April*	880	0 10 -	2,815 8,820	10	20		
May*	6,000		9,430	10			
June* July*	6,770 7,035	198100 130	6,765	60			
August*	8,630	- T	10,445	-			
September	1,010		2,170	- I GREET			

* Figures revised to take account of changes reported belatedly, or with retrospe tive 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 cent

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:

Gro	up and sub-group	Index figure	
	MARKET PROPERTY AND ROLL OF	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 confec-		
	tionery	245	131
	Vegetables, fresh, canned and		
	frozen	255	114
	Fruit, fresh, dried and canned	226	120
	Other food	205	116

Group	o and sub-group	Index figure	
		January 16 1962 = 100	January 15 1974 = 100
п	Alcoholic drink	185-3	111-6
Ш	Tobacco	172.9	121.6
IV	Housing: Total	238-2	105.8
	Rent	235	103
	Rates and water charges Charges for repairs and main- tenance, and materials for home repairs and decora-	241	106
	tions	242	116
V	Fuel and light: Total (including		
	oil)	218-4	115.8
	Coal and coke	228	105
	Gas	154	104
C. Brest	Electricity	234	126
VI	Durable household goods: Total Furniture, floor coverings and	174.9	110.5
	soft furnishings	220	113
	Radio, television and other household appliances Pottery, glassware and hard-	125	106
	ware	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 Other clothing, including hose,	187	118
	haberdashery, hats and mat-	165	114
	erials Footwear	188	114 108
VIII	Transport and vehicles: Total	198.6	113.5
	Motoring and cycling	181	114
	Fares	244	112
IX	Miscellaneous goods: Total Books, newspapers and peri-	210-3	115.4
	odicals Medicines, surgical, etc. goods	315	121
	and toilet requisites Soap and detergents, soda, polishes and other house-	162	108
	hold goods Stationery, travel and sports goods, toys, photographic	195	121
	and optical goods, etc	191	113
*7	Services: Total	234.7	110.3
X	Postage and telephones	234	113
X		205	104
X	Entertainment	203	104
X	Other services, including dom- estic help, hairdressing, boot		
	Other services, including dom-	262	115
XI	Other services, including dom- estic help, hairdressing, boot and shoe repairing, laun-		

^{*} The description "general" index of retail prices is used to differentiate from the wo 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 nada saannam (kunta lo ankar kuntan lo estat oga garam lo estamika (ling A te ka kunta da kunda kotow	Number of quotations September 17, 1974	Average price September 17, 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		P	P
Beef: Home-killed Chuck	773	52.5	46 50
Sirloin (without bone)	742	80.2	46 - 58 66 - 95
Silverside (without bone)*	793	69-1	66 - 95 64 - 75
Back ribs (with bone)* Fore ribs (with bone)	571 647	49·3 47·7	40 - 60 40 - 56
Brisket (without bone)	708	47.8	38 - 56
Rump steak*	795	94.2	80 –106
Beef: Imported, chilled	suod bas vis	Soyt Meso	To applicat
Chuck Silverside (without bone)*	45 58	48·6 65·4	40 - 58 56 - 70
Rump steak*	72	83.9	70 –100
Lamb: Home-killed			
Loin (with bone) Breast*	708 689	60·6 17·9	50 - 70
Best end of neck	648	45.5	11 - 25 30 - 60
Shoulder (with bone)	690	39.7	32 - 50
Leg (with bone)	715	57-4	50 - 66
Lamb: Imported			
Loin (with bone) Breast*	474 467	49·4 13·5	43 - 56
Best end of neck	449	40.0	10 - 18 28 - 48
Shoulder (with bone)	485	32.7	28 - 38 48 - 56
Leg (with bone)	479	51.9	48 – 56
Pork: Home-killed			
Leg (foot off) Belly*	762 762	45-9	38 - 56
Loin (with bone)	791	32·5 57·6	28 - 38 50 - 66
Pork sausages	788	29-6	26 - 34
Beef sausages	671	26.5	26 - 34 22 - 30
Roasting chicken (broiler) frozen (3 lb)	617	25.1	22 – 28
Roasting chicken, fresh or chilled (4 lb)			
oven ready	432	29-9	25 - 36
Fresh and smoked fish			
Cod fillets	480	47.5	40 - 54
Haddock fillets	502	52.7	44 - 60
Haddock, smoked, whole Plaice fillets	393 463	50·3 62·3	40 - 60 50 - 72
Halibut cuts	173	82.1	60 -100
Herrings Kippers, with bone	399 517	23·5 33·1	18 - 28 26 - 38
	TOTAL CALL TO		
Bread White, 13 Ib wrapped and sliced loaf	764	13-9	12 _ 15
White, 13 lb unwrapped loaf	555	14-3	121- 151
White, 14 oz loaf Brown, 14 oz loaf	581	9.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 - 15 \\ 12\frac{1}{2} - 15\frac{1}{2} \\ 8\frac{1}{2} - 10\frac{1}{2} \end{array} $
STOWN, 14 OZ TOM	635	10.4	10 – 11
Flour	s decimbe de	40.7	
Self-raising, per 3 lb	745	19.7	16 – 25

. (JI	oco	ttisr	ı eg	uiv	ale	en

	A TANKS		
Item	Number of quotations September 17, 1974	Average price September 17, 1974	Price range within which 80 per cent of quotations fell
		P	P
Fresh vegetables			
Potatoes, old, loose White	516	3.1	$\frac{2!}{2}$ 4
Red Potatoes, new, loose	299	3.6	3 - 4
Iomatoes	787	17.3	14 - 22
Cabbage, greens Cabbage, hearted	460 567	6·1 5·5	$\frac{4-10}{3\frac{1}{2}-8}$
Cauliflower or broccoli	639	11.2	6 - 15 8 - 12
Brussels sprouts Peas	425 181	10·3 9·1	8 - 12
Carrots	753	6.6	7 - 12 5 - 9
Runner beans Onions	478 785	10·3 7·6	8 - 14 6 - 10
Mushrooms per ‡ lb	724	8.7	6 - 10 7 - 10
Fresh fruit			
Apples, cooking Apples, dessert	767 792	9·6 12·7	7 - 12
Pears, dessert	722	12.5	10 - 16 10 - 16
Oranges Bananas	680 773	12·3 12·8	10 - 15
	113	12.0	11 – 15
Bacon Collar*	518	47-1	40 - 54
Gammon*	581	64-9	40 - 54 56 - 72
Middle cut*, smoked Back, smoked	420 370	61·9 68·1	54 - 72 57 - 76
Back, unsmoked	398	66-2	55 - 74
Streaky, smoked	328	45.2	38 – 56
Ham (not shoulder)	685	85-2	70 –100
Pork luncheon meat, 12 oz can	662	22.8	16 - 27
Canned (red) salmon, ½-size can	638	57-8	52 - 65
Milk, ordinary, per pint	anto fera service	4.5	_
Butter	en vi bayesa		
Home produced New Zealand	582 653	24·2 22·9	22 - 28 21 - 25
Danish	720	25.7	24 - 28
Margarine, standard quality, per ½ lb Margarine, lower priced, per ½ lb	156 116	9·9 9·0	9 - 10± 8 - 9±
Lard	808	18-3	16 - 21
Cheese, cheddar type	802	38-3	35 - 42
Eggs, large, per doz	700		
Eggs, standard, per doz	703	38·9 33·6	36 - 43 30 - 37
Eggs, medium, per doz	357	27.9	25 - 32
Sugar, granulated, per 2 lb	544	12.9	11½- 14
Coffee, instant, per 4 oz	743	37-8	34 – 43
Tea, per ‡ Ib Higher priced	268	11.7	10 - 13
Medium priced	1,817	9.1	8 - 11
Lower priced	671	8.6	8 – 10

Statistical series

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

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

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

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

Employment. As it is not practicable to estimate short-term changes in the numbers of self-employed persons, the group of employment tables relates only to employees. Monthly estimates are given for broad groups of industries covered by the Index of Industrial Production, and 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

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)

not elsewhere specified n.e.s.

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

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

Quar	ter	Employee	es in employme	nt	Employers	нм	Employed	Un-	Working
	2 2 3	Males	Females	Total	- and self- employed *	Forces	labour force *	employed	population
A. ES	TIMATES ON NATIONAL INSURA	ANCE CARD CO	UNT BASIS			- FE			
Num	pers unadjusted for seasonal variations								
1969	March June September December	14,020 14,027 14,035 13,987	8,495 8,573 8,584 8,536	22,515 22,600 22,619 22,523	1,785 1,806 1,810 1,815	384 380 377 376	24,684 24,786 24,806 24,714	566 483 540 566	25,250 25,269 25,346 25,280
1970	March June September December	13,880 13,832 13,835 13,823	8,545 8,573 8,572 8,506	22,425 22,404 22,407 22,328	1,820 1,825 1,831 1,835	374 372 370 371	24,619 24,601 24,608 24,534	602 524 579 604	25,221 25,124 25,187 25,139
1971	March June	13,579 13,542	8,391 8,486	21,970 22,027	1,840 1,843	369 368	24,179 24,238	700 687	24,878 24,926
Numl	pers adjusted for seasonal variations								
1969	March June September December	14,099 14,029 14,002 13,941	8,515 8,561 8,553 8,559	22,614 22,590 22,555 22,500					25,313 25,309 25,279 25,246
1970	March June September December	13,952 13,837 13,807 13,775	8,567 8,558 8,543 8,527	22,519 22,395 22,350 22,302					25,276 25,166 25,128 25,104
1971	March June	13,646 13,550	8,414 8,470	22,060 22,020					24,927 24,970
B. ES	TIMATES ON CENSUS OF EMPLO								24,770
	nbers unadjusted for seasonal variatio								
1971	June September December	13,424 13,294 13,328	8,224 8,218 8,148	21,648 21,512 21,476	1,843 1,850 1,857	368 368 372	23,859 23,730 23,705	687 810 868	24,546 24,540 24,573
1972	March June September December	13,241 13,319 13,346 13,435	8,318 8,331 8,434 8,477	21,559 21,650 21,780 21,912	1,864 1,872 1,883 1,894	371 371 374 372	23,794 23,893 24,037 24,178	925 767 848 745	24,719 24,660 24,885 24,923
1973	March June September December	13,430 13,478 13,536 13,484	8,676 8,705 8,739 8,813	22,106 22,182 22,274 22,297	1,905 1,916 1,916 1,916	367 361 358 354	24,378 24,459 24,548 24,567	683 546 545 486	25,061 25,005 25,093 25,053
1974	March	13,263	8,881	22,144	1,916	349	24,409	590	24,999
Nur	nbers adjusted for seasonal variations								
1971	June September December	13,433 13,289 13,280	8,209 8,195 8,186	21,642 21,484 21,466					24,595 24,502 24,556
1972	March June September December	13,281 13,329 13,347 13,385	8,316 8,317 8,412 8,517	21,597 21,646 21,759 21,902					24,718 24,712 24,854 24,906
1973	March June September December	13,468 13,487 13,541 13,434	8,670 8,693 8,717 8,854	22,138 22,180 22,258 22,288					25,055 25,059 25,066 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

THOUSANDS

O STATE		South East	East Anglia	South West	West Midlands	East Midlands	Yorkshire and Humber- side	North West	North	Wales	Scotland	Great Britain
Standa	rd Region											
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

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

Great Britain: employees in employment: industrial analysis

TABL	E 103														Т	HOUS	ANDS
			Index of		Manuf	acturing ries							bu	b 0			
		Total all industries and services	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970=100)	Total	Seasonally adjusted index (av. 1970 = 100)	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petroleum products	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manufacture	Mechanical engineering	Instrument engineering	Electrical engineering	Shipbuilding and marine engineering	Vehicles
A Esti	imates on national in	nsurance ca	rd count	basis												Aleksania Aleksania	
1970	April May June	22,404	10,895·0 10,875·9 10,845·5	100·6 100·4 100·2	8,771·3 8,750·6 8,726·5	100·5 100·3 100·2	370-4	420·1 417·6 415·0	852-8 854-6 861-7	62·4 62·9 63·1	475·1 473·2 472·5	593·4 592·7 591·2	1,207·0 1,205·1 1,200·9	154·1 153·8 154·0	905·7 901·8 898·4	191·4 190·3 188·8	838·0 836·8 834·6
	July August September		10,856·3 10,864·6 10,844·3	99·9 99·7 99·5	8,749·7 8,756·6 8,749·8	100·0 99·8 99·7		412·4 411·0 409·1	880·8 878·8 865·4	63·1 62·9 62·9	472·9 475·1 474·4	592·7 592·6 591·9	1,201·9 1,202·4 1,203·7	154·9 155·4 156·4	898·4 900·8 905·3	187·8 188·6 190·6	833-7 833-7 837-0
	October November December		10,831·1 10,816·9 10,779·3	99·3 99·1 98·8	8,755·6 8,750·6 8,732·2	99·6 99·5 99·2		406·4 405·1 404·1	870·0 866·5 860·2	60·3 60·1 59·7	474·3 473·2 473·2	591·3 590·5 589·8	1,202-9 1,199-7 1,197-4	157·7 158·3 159·0	906·6 911·1 911·7	191·3 191·2 190·5	837·1 838·6 840·2
1971	January‡ February‡		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
	March		10,624-4	98-2	8,604-2	98-6		406·2 404·7	834·5 828·9	58·9 58·5	469·8 467·3	579·7 569·1	1,179-9	159·1 158·4	905·3 896·6	190·0 193·4	832·6 824·2
	April May June	22,027	10,547·7 10,501·2 10,450·3	97·4 97·0 96·5	8,528·2 8,479·7 8,431·6	97·7 97·2 96·7	344-5	403·6 401·3	830·5 837·4	58·0 57·6	466·5 466·1	561·5 554·8	1,154·5 1,142·3	158·3 157·4	890·1 880·5	192·5 191·8	817·9 812·9
	mates on Census of		9.869·8	04.5	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
1971	July August	21,648	9,869·6 9,869·4 9,843·0	96·5 96·2 95·9 95·7	7,888·4 7,886·7 7,858·9	96·4 96·1 95·7	4200	392·1 392·8 392·2	758-6 760-1 747-8	44·3 44·5 44·4	436·6 437·5 435·3	555·2 551·9 549·7	1,029·9 1,025·3 1,019·8	163·5 164·1 163·5	796·2 794·3 795·5	183·2 183·3 183·2	804·7 802·1 801·3
	September October November		9,803·0 9,767·4 9,735·7	95-2 94-7 94-5	7,829·5 7,793·0 7,773·6	95·2 94·7		390·6 388·7 386·6	747·0 746·4 743·7	44·1 43·8 43·6	434·1 432·7 431·9	545·3 540·4 535·9	1,010·7 1,002·7 997·6	162·3 162·0 161·4	794·1 793·0 794·0	182·6 181·3 181·2	798·0 790·0 787·6
1972	January February March		9,648·3 9,611·2 9,576·8	94·3 93·9 93·7	7,701·1 7,674·1 7,630·9	94·1 93·8 93·4		386·0 385·7 381·0	729·8 724·3 722·2	43·2 42·8 42·7	428·1 426·6 425·6	530·9 526·4 519·4	987·7 980·1 972·9	159·9 158·8 157·3	788·5 794·8 788·4	178·4 178·3 179·1	784·7 782·8 778·8
	April May June	21,650	9,598·6 9,597·7 9,595·6	93·8 93·8 93·9	7,631·8 7,623·1 7,613·3	93·5 93·5 93·4	415-8	379-9 378-5 377-0	723-7 726-6 729-8	42·5 42·3 41·9	424·8 425·8 424·0	518·8 516·4 515·6	969·0 965·6 963·8	156·5 155·9 155·7	788·8 785·5 780·4	179·4 179·3 176·9	776·9 776·1 775·6
	July August September		9,627·2 9,652·5 9,636·9	93·8 93·8 93·7	7,638·1 7,662·5 7,665·0	93·3 93·4 93·4		374·3 373·8 372·7	741·8 745·8 741·1	41·8 41·8 41·8	425·4 427·1 425·7	515·9 514·8 516·3	963·2 962·2 963·4	156·2 155·8 155·9	786·6 788·1 786·2	176·3 176·2 177·6	775·2 777·4 780·8
	October November December		9,655·6 9,695·7 9,683·2	93-8 94-0 94-0	7,667·6 7·677·9 7,676·4	93.3		371·9 370·9 369·8	739·5 740·2 733·2	41·5 41·2 41·2	423·8 423·8 425·0	516·9 517·5 518·3	960·7 961·9 963·6	156·5 157·3 157·8	790·2 793·4 793·9	176·9 174·9 175·0	781·4 782·9 784·5
1973	January February March		9,631·4 9,669·5 9,671·7	94·1 94·5 94·7	7,639·0 7,652·3 7,656·6	93.6		368·7 368·0 366·5	721·1 715·1 714·8	41·0 41·1 41·0	422·1 423·1 423·7	519·4 520·6 520·3	959·6 960·2 961·1	157·5 159·1 159·5	789·5 792·9 794·7	174·3 174·2 174·5	784-8 788-7 788-4
	April May June	22,182	9,681·1 9,679·1 9,698·0	94·6 94·6 94·9	7,655·1 7,658·4 7,664·0	93·8 93·9 94·1	420-8	364·6 363·2 360·7	716·2 720·6 728·1	40·6 40·5 40·4	422·4 422·8 424·5	520·2 518·0 517·6	960·1 955·6 955·5	159·5 159·2 159·3	795·6 796·4 795·3	175·4 178·6 177·3	786·4 785·2 788·9
	July § August § September §		9,739·2 9,747·5 9,735·6	94.8	7,697·9 7,708·0 7,700·2	94.0		358·5 357·0 354·2	748·5 752·0 741·6	39·9 39·9 39·7	427·0 429·3 428·9	519·4 521·3 521·4	955·0 957·2 961·5	159·0 159·2 160·3	798·3 800·8 804·7	173·5 173·2 177·1	788-9 790-4 788-8
	October§ November§ December§		9,733·1 9,763·0 9,762·4	94·8 95·0 95·1	7,709·6 7,738·7 7,751·6	94-4		351·5 349·1 346·9	743·6 748·3 748·8	39·3 38·9 39·0	430·9 434·3 435·8	520·3 520·1 520·2	961·1 966·4 966·7	161·1 162·5 163·0	808-9 818-3 820-9	176·6 176·4 176·3	789-9 786-6 788-9
1974	January § February § March §		9,657·2 9,635·7 9,589·3	94.6	7,663-6 7,637-4 7,614-0	94-0		346·1 345·9 344·5	739·8 740·4 739·0	38·9 38·8 38·7	431·3 432·0 431·3	516·2 515·4 513·9	954·1 953·2 951·5	161·9 161·9 161·6	815·2 810·9 809·6	175·1 174·6 173·9	783·5 778·5 775·5
	April § May § June §		9,588·4 9,592·2 9,587·9	94-4	7,611·1 7,619·9 7,609·5			346·2 347·3 347·4	736·3 736·8 737·6	38·8 39·0 39·1	431·8 433·1 432·6	514·0 513·0 515·0	953·2 954·0 954·1	161·8 161·3 162·0	808·4 810·4 809·9	173·8 172·8 173·5	775·7 774·9 774·5
	July § August §		9,634·5 9,648·5		7,650·9 7,673·1			346·7 348·0	748·0 749·7	39·3 39·4	436·7 440·0	517·3 520·4	962·3 962·1	165·5 165·3	815·0 820·2	173·2 174·6	774·1 774·9

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 the 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

TABLE 103 (continued)

THOUSANDS

Metal goods	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manufacturing industries	Construction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communication	Distributive trades	Insurance, banking, finance and business services	Professional and scientific services	Miscellaneous services	Public administration and defence†		
638·5 638·5	676·6 672·9	54·3 53·8	482·1 477·9	339·0 337·4	298·6 296·9	650·2 649·2	352·1 352·8	1,318·1 1,323·7	385·5 384·0							April May	1970
635·9 636·2 634·7	667·6 664·6 661·8	53·2 53·0 53·1	474·4 472·0 474·2	335-9 338-5 338-6	294·9 295·4 296·4	649·5 652·4	351·4 354·3 355·1	1,321·8 1,314·4 1,318·4	382·2 379·8 378·6	1,566-8	2,650-7	953-5	2,817-9	1,807-7	1,390-9	June July	
636·0 637·5	655·7 653·7	53·3 53·1	478·3 478·7	337·3 336·6	297.9	650·7 648·5	353·0 355·8	1,306.6	378-8							August September	
639·1 638·1	650·0 648·1	52·9 52·8	478·4 477·3	336·2 334·7	299·1 297·6	647·5 645·2	358·2 356·7	1,283·8 1,266·9	378·3 377·4 376·1							October November December	
633·6 628·5	641·0 632·9	52·5 52·1	472·4 472·3	330·7 328·4	295·4 294·8	639·7 634·6	351·4 350·8	1,244·6 1,241·4	375-2							January‡ February‡	1971
621·7 618·9	624·1 618·6	51·9 52·0	473·9 475·8	326·8 325·0	295·0 293·8	627·1 621·8	346·7 344·0	1,242·5 1,247·2	372·6 372·3 370·7							March April	
614-2	612-3	51.9	472·8 us of Em	324-9	293-3	617-8	343.6	1,248.6	368-8	1,564-0	2,582-2	971.3	2,903-8	1,794-0	1,416-3	May June	
571.8	581-2	46.5	429-1	301.5	264-2	588-8	331-3	1,221-6	368-5	1,544-8	2,555·1	962-5	2,915.5	1,906-4	1,473-4	June	1971
571·1 570·8 570·2	580·7 581·1 577·7	46·4 46·3 46·2	429·2 433·2 436·0	302·2 301·7 299·5	264·0 265·7 267·0	588·9 590·8 589·3	333-8 334-1 332-6	1,230·0 1,227·0 1,232·3	365·1 362·9 359·6							July August September	
567·5 564·8 563·6	573·6 569·9 568·8	46·3 46·4 46·2	436·0 435·3 435·3	298·9 297·8 297·5	268·3 269·5 269·9	587·8 585·2 583·7	332·9 331·8 331·7	1,222·0 1,227·4 1,219·1	360·9 358·3 356·4							October November December	
558·8 555·2 552·6	563·5 560·4 557·7	45·6 45·2 44·5	430·3 428·9 426·4	295·9 294·3 292·8	269·2 269·5 268·9	578·8 577·7 574·2	327·8 328·0 327·6	1,207·6 1,198·2 1,213·4	353·6 353·2 351·5							January February March	1972
553·0 552·9 552·6	559·6 559·1 558·0	44·6 44·9 45·0	428·8 428·0 425·7	292·9 294·2 294·9	270·4 269·2 270·2	573·4 572·5 572·6	328·6 328·7 330·7	1,236·4 1,247·3 1,258·2	350·5 348·8 347·1	1,520-1	2,587·5	982.7	3,030-9	2,001.7	1,513-8	April May June	
554·2 555·4 559·0	557·0 560·7 562·2	44·9 45·0 45·0	425·2 429·6 430·9	296·9 298·7 297·5	271·5 274·6 274·7	573·5 575·0 571·6	332·3 334·3 335·4	1,268·8 1,271·4 1,253·9	346·0 344·8 345·3							July August September	
561·2 561·8 563·4	560·0 560·0 559·3	45·0 45·0 45·0	430·9 430·8 430·1	297·4 298·1 297·2	277·4 280·4 281·5	573·0 571·7 570·6	335·3 337·1 336·8	1,271·1 1,303·3 1,294·4	345·0 343·6 342·6							October November December	
561·4 563·7 563·4	557·8 559·0 558·6	44·7 44·5 44·3	426·4 426·4 426·4	295·7 296·7 297·1	281·1 283·4 283·9	566·9 566·3 566·3	335·8 337·2 338·8	1,281·1 1,308·6 1,309·0	342·6 340·6 339·6							January February March	1973
562·9 563·2 563·0	556·5 556·3 555·0	44·2 44·3 44·0	424-6 422-5 417-6	299·4 299·0 299·1	284·1 285·5 286·5	566·9 566·9 567·7	340·0 343·7 344·2	1,322·7 1,320·6 1,337·9	338·7 336·9 335·4	1,501-3	2,690-5	1,043-4	3,170-5	2,113.5	1,543.5	April May June	
566·0 566·1 565·3	556·6 554·2 550·9	43·7 43·6 43·5	415·5 412·0 411·1	300·8 301·1 299·7	287·3 287·0 287·2	572·0 572·7 572·1	346·6 347·9 346·6	1,348·2 1,348·6 1,346·8	334·6 333·9 334·4							July§ August§ September§	
566·8 570·1 572·3	547·6 548·7 550·3	43·4 43·1 43·4	411·7 413·3 413·6	298·4 299·3 299·5	286·5 286·3 286·0	574·0 574·2 574·8	349·5 351·8 352·1	1,338·2 1,342·5 1,331·5	333·8 332·7 332·4							October§ November§ December§	
563-9 560-8 558-2	543·0 540·0 536·7	43·3 43·3 43·1	407·7 405·2 403·7	294·0 292·4 291·5	279·3 277·2 275·3	570·8 569·6 566·8	345·6 343·1 343·7	1,315·5 1,321·4 1,300·0	332·0 331·0 330·8							January§ February§ March§	1974
560·0 561·5 561·1	536·7 537·1 535·3	43·2 43·2 42·8	403·0 404·7 401·0	291·5 292·2 292·6	273·5 272·7 271·4	564·0 565·3 559·8	345·6 347·9 347·3	1,298·7 1,293·6 1,300·1	332·4 331·4 330·9							April§ May § June §	
565·0 560·5	536·7 537·7	42·7 42·7	400·2 402·4	293·5 296·1	269·7 269·6	560·0 564·6	351·8 352·9	1,306·7 1,297·6	330·2 329·8							July § August §	

Great Britain: males and females

TABLE 104

	1	UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND		
				of which:			Seasonally ac	ljusted
		Percentage rate per cent	Number (000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	Actual number (000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	Monthly averages	1.0 1.1 1.3 1.9 2.0 1.5 1.4 1.9 2.3 1.6 1.4 1.4 2.2 2.4 2.4 2.5 3.8 2.6	213·2 229·6 294·5 410·1 444·5 312·1 431·9 520·6 372·2 317·0 330·9 521·0 549·4 543·8 582·2 758·4 844·1 597·9	4·2 3·7 5·2 8·3 11·7 8·6 7·1 18·3 10·4 8·6 7·4 9·1 8·6 9·0 14·8 19·1 7·0	2.0 2.5 4.4 5.4 6.7 9.1	208-9 225-9 228-4 401-9 432-8 337-2 304-9 418-8 502-3 361-7 308-4 323-4 509-8 538-4 530-7 567-8 737-0 816-0 580-7	A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	1·0 1·3 1·9 2·0 1·5 1·8 2·2 1·6 1·3 1·4 2·2 2·3 2·3 2·5 3·3 3·7 2·6
1970	October 12 November 9 December 7	2·5 2·6 2·6	576·3 588·3 604·3	9·9 5·4 3·8		566·3 582·9 600·5	577·1 579·5 591·5	2-5 2-5 2-6
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8	3·0 3·1 3·1	674·8 683·7 700·0	5·5 4·5 3·4		669·3 679·2 696·6	611·4 630·3 654·6	2-7 2-8 2-9
	April 5 May 10 June 14	3·3 3·2 3·1	730·3 715·4 687·2	7·6 6·5 4·9	16.5	706·2 708·9 682·3	680-4 725-7 731-3	3·0 3·2 3·3
	July 12 August 9 September 13	3·3 3·7 3·6	743·4 817·6 810·5	14·8 55·5 34·7	24·4 24·5 14·2	704·2 737·6 761·6	756·6 772·0 791·0	3·4 3·5 3·5
	October 11 November 8 December 6	3·7 3·8 3·9	819·3 851·2 867·8	19-3 11-9 8-6	0.8 0.2	799·2 839·3 859·0	808·5 834·4 847·7	3·6 3·7 3·8
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	4·1 4·1 4·1	928·6 925·2 924·8	10·1 8·4 7·1	2·0 0·1 0·1	916·6 916·7 917·6	858·3 868·8 874·9	3·8 3·9 3·9
	April 10 May 8 June 12	4·1 3·7 3·4	928·2 832·0 767·3	16·5 10·1 8·4	16·4 0·2 1·8	895·4 821·8 757·1	868·2 839·1 807·7	3.9 3.7 3.6
	July 10 August 14 September 11	3·6 3·9 3·8	803·7 863·8 848·0	19·2 60·9 42·0	28·6 30·4 25·0	755-9 772-5 781-0	808·7 806·0 809·2	3.6 3.6 3.6
	October 9 November 13 December 11	3·5 3·4 3·3	792·1 770·4 744·9	23·2 13·4 9·7	2·6 — 1·8	766·3 757·1 733·4	776-0 752-2 721-4	3·5 3·4 3·2
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	3·5 3·2 3·0	785·0 717·5 682·6	9·1 6·6 5·0	15.6	760·4 710·9 677·6	701·9 663·2 634·8	3·1 2·9 2·8
	April 9 May 14 June 11	3·0 2·6 2·4	691·9 591·0 545·9	4·2 3·3 3·6	44·1 1·0	643·6 587·7 541·4	615·9 605·4 593·0	2·7 2·7 2·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10	2·4 2·5 2·4	555·2 570·7 545·4	7·7 21·6 13·0	19·8 19·2 18·5	527·7 530·0 513·9	580·9 563·3 541·5	2·6 2·5 2·4
	October 8 November 12 December 10	2·2 2·2 2·1	509·6 493·6 486·2	5·1 2·3 1·8	2·8 1·9	501-6 491-2 482-5	511·7 485·7 470·3	2·3 2·1 2·1
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	2·7 2·6 2·6	605·6 599·2 590·1	4·5 3·1 2·0	7·9 	593·1 596·1 588·1	534-5 548-6 545-3	2·4 2·4 2·4
	April 8 May 13 June 10	2-8 2-4 2-3	646·8 535·4 515·8	5·6 4·9 5·4	66·9 1·1	574·3 530·4 509·2	546·4 548·3 561·4	2·4 2·4 2·5
	July 8 August 12 September 9	2·5 2·9 2·8	566·8 656·3 647·1	14·4 56·0 33·4	24·4 27·6 29·3	528·1 572·7 584·4	581·6 605·9 611·9	2·6 2·7 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT males: Great Britain

		UNEMPLOY	ED			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING	SCHOOL- DENTS
	ermedute fluos	Percentage rate	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ad	
				School-leavers	Adult students*	NO PORTON	Number	Percentage rate
955)	Paragraph verlagants	per cent	(000's) 137·4	(000's) 2·3	(000's)	(000's) 135·1	(000's)	per cent
56		1.1	151·0 204·3	2·0 3·0	. 535	148·9 201·3		1·0 1·1 1·4
58		2.1	293·8 322·6	5·0 7·5		288·8 315·1		2·0 2·2
60		1.7	248·3 226·3	5·4 4·3		242·9 222·0		1.7 1.5
3		2.2	321·9 393·9	7.9 11.1		314·0 382·8		2·1 2·6
4	Monthly averages	1.9	279·6 240·6	6·4 5·1		273·2 235·5		1·8 1·6
6		1.7	259-6 420-7	4·5 5·7	1.7	255·1 413·4		1.7
8		3·2 3·2	460·7 461·9	5·5 5·6	2·0 3·4	453·1 452·9		3·1 3·1
0		3·5 4·6	495·3 639·8	5.7 9.5	4·1 5·0	485·4 625·3		3·4 4·5
2		5·0 3·6	705·1 499·4	12·4 4·5	6·5 7·0	686·2 487·9		4·9 3·5
0	October 12 November 9	3·4 3·5	483·1 494·6	6·6 3·5	5.82	476·6 491·1	491·4 493·6	3·4 3·5
	December 7	3.6	512.5	2.5	- 15	510.0	503-5	3.5
1	January 11 February 8 March 8	4·1 4·1 4·2	575-0 578-7 590-0	3·5 2·9 2·2	11.000	571·5 575·8 587·8	520·5 534·3 552·4	3·7 3·8 3·9
	April 5	4.4	617-7	4.6	12:3	600-8	578-1	4-1
	May 10 June 14	4·3 4·2	608·9 589·1	4·5 3·4	11.500	604·4 585·7	617·7 623·1	4·4 4·4
	July 12 August 9 September 13	4·5 4·9 4·8	630·7 681·6 677·0	9·1 35·4 22·2	18·5 18·1 10·7	603·1 628·1 644·1	643-3 656-3 670-7	4·6 4·7 4·8
	October 11 November 8	4·9 5·1	684·4 712·9	12·3 7·8	0.6	671·4 705·1	684·3 706·0	4·9 5·0
	December 6	5-2	731-6	5.7	0.1	725-8	717-3	5.1
2	January 10 February 14 March 13	5·6 5·6 5·6	783·7 781·3 780·3	6·4 5·5 4·7	1·5 0·1 0·1	775-8 775-7 775-5	724·2 735·1 739·7	5·2 5·3 5·3
	April 10	5-6	779-0	10-9	12-3	755-8	732-2	5-2
	May 8 June 12	5·0 4·6	699·8 648·2	7·0 5·8	0·2 1·4	692·5 641·0	706·1 679·6	5·1 4·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11	4·8 5·1 5·0	670·2 707·2 699·3	12·1 38·9 26·8	20·4 21·1 17·5	637·6 647·1 655-0	678-3 674-8 680-6	4·9 4·8 4·9
	October 9	4.7	654-9	15-2	2.2	637-5	650-7	4.7
	November 13 December 11	4·6 4·4	637·2 620·2	8·9 6·5	1.3	628·3 612·4	629·1 603·5	4·5 4·3
3	January 8 February 12	4·7 4·3	651·7 596·7	6·0 4·3	11.3	634·4 592·4	582·6 552·1	4·2 4·0
	March 12 April 9	4-1	568·9 569·4	3.3	— 29·2	565·6 537·4	529·9 513·3	3·8 3·7
	May 14 June 11	3·6 3·3	497·2 461·8	2·8 2·2 2·4	0.8	495·0 458·6	508·8 497·9	3·6 3·6
	July 9 August 13	3·3 3·4	464·7 473·1	5·0 14·2	13·8 13·0	445·8 445·9	486·9 473·4	3·5 3·4
	September 10 October 8	3·2 3·1	452·8 427·4	8·1 3·2	12.3	432·4 422·0	457·6 435·3	3·3 3·1
	November 12 December 10	3.0	416·1 412·7	1·4 1·1	1.3	414·6 410·3	414·9 401·2	3·0 2·9
4	January 14 February 11	3·7 3·6	511·1 507·1	2·8 1·9	5·8 	502·5 505·2	450·6 465·1	3·2 3·3
	March 11 April 8	3·6 3·8	501·9 532·1	1·2 3·3	42.4	500·7 486·3	465·1 462·0	3.3
	May 13 June 10	3·3 3·2	455·6 440·3	3·2 3·6	0.8	452·5 435·8	466·4 475·4	3·3 3·4
	July 8 August 12	3·4 3·8	474·7 535·2	9·6 35·5	16·3 17·7	448·8 482·0	490·1 509·4	3·5 3·7
	September 9	3.8	535·2 527·4	20.2	18-1	489.1	514.2	3.7

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

^{*} Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

^{*} Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT **Great Britain: females**

	THE RECEIPT OF STREET	UNEMPLOYE	:D		Gire	UNEMPLOYED		
		Percentage	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally a	djusted
		rate	(000'-)	School-leavers	Adult students* (000's)	(000'-)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	Monthly averages	per cent 1.0 1.0 1.2 1.5 1.6 1.2 1.1 1.3 1.5 1.1 0.9 0.8 1.2 1.0 0.9 1.0 1.4 1.6 1.1	(000's) 75.7 78.6 90.2 116.3 121.9 97.6 85.8 110.0 126.7 92.6 76.4 71.3 100.2 88.8 81.9 86.9 118.6 139.0 98.5	(000's) 1-9 1-6 2-2 3-3 4-2 3-2 2-8 5-2 7-2 4-1 3-5 2-9 3-5 3-0 3-0 3-0 5-3 6-7 2-5	0.3 0.5 1.0 1.3 1.7 2.26 3.3	(000's) 73-8 77-0 88-1 113-1 117-7 94-3 83-0 104-8 119-5 88-5 72-9 68-3 96-5 85-2 77-9 82-5 111-7 129-7 92-8	(000 s)	per cent 1-0 1-0 1-0 1-2 1-5 1-5 1-2 1-0 1-3 1-5 1-1 0-9 0-8 1-1 1-0 0-9 1-0 1-3 1-5 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1 1-1
1970	October 12 November 9 December 7	1-1 1-1 1-1	93·2 93·6 91·8	3·4 1·9 1·3	3-405 2-252 0-252	89·8 91·7 90·4	85-7 85-9 88-0	1-0 1-0 1-0
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8	1·2 1·3 1·3	99·8 105·0 110·0	2·0 1·6 1·2		97·8 103·4 108·8	90-9 96-0 102-2	1·1 1·2 1·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14	1·4 1·3 1·2	112·5 106·5 98·1	3·0 2·0 1·5	4-2	105·4 104·5 96·6	102·3 108·0 108·2	1·2 1·3 1·3
	July 12 August 9 September 13	1·4 1·6 1·6	112-7 136-0 133-5	5·7 20·1 12·5	5·9 6·4 3·5	101·1 109·5 117·5	113·3 115·7 120·3	1-4 1-4 1-4
	October 11 November 8 December 6	1.6 1.7 1.6	134-9 138-4 136-2	7-0 4-2 2-9	0·1 0·1	127·9 134·2 133·2	124·2 128·4 130·4	1.5 1.5 1.6
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	1.7 1.7 1.7	144·9 143·9 144·5	3·7 2·8 2·4	0.5	140·8 141·1 142·1	134·1 133·7 135·2	1.6 1.6 1.6
	April 10 May 8 June 12	1·8 1·6 1·4	149·2 132·2 119·1	5·6 3·0 2·6	4·2 0·4	139·4 129·2 116·2	136-0 133-0 128-1	1-6 1-6 1-5
	July 10 August 14 September 11	1·6 1·9 1·8	133·6 156·6 148·7	7·1 22·0 15·2	8·2 9·3 7·6	118-3 125-3 126-0	130·4 131·2 128·6	1-5 1-6 1-5
	October 9 November 13 December 11	1-6 1-6 1-5	137-3 133-3 124-7	8·0 4·5 3·2	0·5 0·5	128·7 128·8 120·9	125·3 123·1 117·9	1-5 1-5 1-4
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	1·5 1·4 1·3	133·3 120·8 113·8	3·1 2·3 1·8	4·2 	126-0 118-5 112-0	119·3 111·1 104·9	1-4 1-3 1-2
	April 9 May 14 June 11	1·4 1·1 1·0	122-5 93-8 84-1	1·5 1·1 1·2	14·9 0·2	106-1 92-7 82-7	102-6 96-6 95-1	1-2 1-1 1-1
	July 9 August 13 September 10	1·0 1·1 1·1	90·5 97·7 92·6	2·7 7·4 4·9	6·0 6·1 6·2	81-8 84-1 81-4	94·0 89·9 83·9	1-1 1-0 1-0
	October 8 November 12 December 10	0.9 0.9 0.8	82·3 77·5 73·6	1·9 0·9 0·7	0·7 0·6	79·6 76·6 72·2	76·4 70·8 69·1	0·9 0·8 0·8
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11	1·1 1·0 1·0	94·5 92·1 88·2	1·7 1·2 0·8	2·2 	90·6 90·9 87·4	83·9 83·5 80·2	1·0 1·0 0·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10	1-3 0-9 0-9	114-7 79-7 75-5	2·3 1·8 1·8	24·4 0·4	88·0 78·0 73·4	84·4 82·0 86·0	1·0 0·9 1·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9	1·0 1·4 1·4	92·2 121·1 119·7	4·8 20·5 13·2	8·1 10·0 11·2	79·3 90·6 95·3	91·5 96·4 97·7	1·0 1·1 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South East Region

			UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED	ADULT STU	S SCHOOL- DENTS
			Percentage	Number	of which:	NETHER #1	Actual number	Seasonally a	ljusted
			rate		School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentag rate
	9592 TAG	(arcace	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
55			16:: 45	48·1 54·0 71·6	0·8 0·7 1·0		47·3 53·3 70·6		
57 58 59			902	95·2 92·8	1.5		93·7 91·0		
50			13: 5	71·3 71·4	1.5		69·8 70·0		
	Monthly averages		11::	96·8 109·9 76·6	2·4 2·6 1·6	# #	94·4 107·3 75·1		
64 65 66			0.8	68·1 75·6	1·4 1·2		66·7 74·3		0.8
67			1.6	127·8 128·6	1·4 1·4 1·3	0·1 0·1 0·5	126·3 127·0 120·7		1·6 1·6 1·5
69 70 71			1·5 1·6 2·1	122·4 126·6 153·6	1·4 1·9	0·7 0·8	124·5 150·9		1.6
72 73			2.2	162·8 114·0	1·8 0·7	0.8	160·2 112·5		2·1 1·5
71	January 11 February 8 March 8		1·9 2·0 2·0	144-7 147-1 150-1	0·6 0·5 0·4	5.61 6.61 4-21	144·1 146·6 149·7	129·4 132·9 137·4	1·7 1·8 1·8
	April 5 May 10		2·0 2·0	153·4 147·3	1·3 0·9 0·6	0.6	151·5 146·3 136·2	143·6 149·4 149·5	1·9 2·0 2·0
	June 14 July 12		1.9	136·7 144·8	0.9	4-5	139-4	153-7	2.1
	August 9 September 13		2·1 2·1	158·2 156·4	7-4 5-1	3·8 1·0	147·0 150·4	156·7 158·5	2·1 2·1
	October 11 November 8 December 6		2·2 2·3 2·3	161·5 170·8 172·2	2·5 1·3 0·8	0·1 	159·0 169·5 171·4	161·7 168·2 169·7	2·2 2·2 2·3
72	January 10 February 14 March 13		2·5 2·5 2·5	185-9 185-9 185-9	0.9 0.7 0.6	# 00 E 1:13 E 8:17	185·1 185·2 185·3	170-3 172-0 173-2	2·3 2·3 2·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12		2·4 2·2 1·9	182·1 162·9 146·1	2·0 0·9 0·7	0.6	179·5 162·0 145·3	171·2 164·9 159·1	2·3 2·2 2·1
	July 10 August 14 September 11		2·0 2·1 2·1	149·3 158·1 156·2	1·1 6·3 4·6	3·6 3·5 1·9	144·6 148·3 149·7	158·9 157·8 157·4	2·1 2·1 2·1
	October 9 November 13 December 11		2·0 2·0 1·9	150·9 148·9 141·1	2·2 0·9 0·6	0·2 0·2	148·6 147·9 140·3	151-4 146-4 138-7	2·0 1·9 1·8
73	January 8 February 12 March 12		2·0 1·8 1·7	151·5 139·5 132·3	0-7 0-5 0-4	0·9 	149·9 138·9 131·9	135·4 126·1 119·9	1·8 1·7 1·6
	April 9 May 14 June 11		1·7 1·5 1·4	130·0 114·1 104·0	0·3 0·3 0·3	3.9	125·8 113·8 103·7	117·4 116·6 117·8	1·6 1·5 1·6
	July 9 August 13 September 10		1·4 1·4 1·3	102·6 104·3 101·4	0-5 2-0 1-6	1·8 1·8 1·3	100-3 100-6 98-5	114·6 110·1 105·9	1·5 1·5 1·4
	October 8 November 12 December 10		1·3 1·3 1·2	99·4 96·0 92·8	0-8 0-3 0-2	0·5 0·1	98·2 95·8 92·5	101·0 94·0 90·8	1·3 1·2 1·2
74	January 14 February 11 March 11		1·6 1·6 1·6	123·5 123·8 120·7	0·3 0·2 0·2	1.2	122·0 123·6 120·5	107·4 110·8 108·6	1·4 1·5 1·4
	April 8		1.7	125.8	0.8	6-8	118-1	109-7	1.5
	April 8 May 13 June 10	E 51 2.77	1·6 1·4 1·4	122-7 105-8 101-8	0·8 0·8 0·8	6-7	115·1 105·1 101·0	106·9 107·8 114·9	1·4 1·4 1·5
	July 8 August 12 September 9		1·4 1·6 1·7	106-7 121-2 124-4	0·8 4·6 3·5	1·9 3·2 3·0	104·0 113·4 118·0	117-9 122-8 125-1	1·6 1·6 1·7

^{*} Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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.

East Anglia Region: males and females

	Service Conservation	UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	ADULT STU	SCHOOL- DENTS
		Percentage	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ac	
		rate		School-leavers	Adult students*	Acres Miller One	Number (000'-)	Percentage rate
	Statement (Auditor	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's) 5·3	(000's)	per cent
1955		(::	5·4 6·0	0·1 0·1 0·2		5·9 8·7		
1957 1958			8·9 11·1 9·9	0·2 0·4		10·9 9·6		
1959 1960		:: 343	7.9 7.3	0·3 0·2	:: 33	7·6 7·1		
1961 1962			9·6 11·0	0·4 0·4	:: \$36	9·2 10·5 8·3		sens (Brooks)
1963 1964 M	Monthly averages	1:3	8·5 7·8	0·2 0·2 0·2		7·6 8·4		1·3 1·4
1966 1967		1·4 2·0	8·6 12·4 12·2	0·2 0·2 0·2	0·1 0·1	12·1 11·9		2·0 1·9
1968 1969		2·0 1·9 2·1	12·3 13·8	0·2 0·2	0·1 0·1	12·0 13·5		1·9 2·1 3·1
1970 1971		3.2	19·8 18·6	0·3 0·2	0·1 0·1	19·4 18·3 12·3		2.9
1972 1973		1.9	12.5	0.1	0-1			
1970	October 12	2·1 2·2	13·6 14·4	0·2 0·1	:: 161	13·4 14·3	14·3 14·6 15·1	2·2 2·2 2·3
	November 9 December 7	2.4	15.4	0.1	7007	15-4	13.1	
1971	January 11	2.9	18·1 19·1	0·1 0·1	:: (3)	18·0 19·1	16·0 16·9	2·6 2·7
	February 8 March 8	3·1 3·2	19.9	0.1	4931	19-8	17·7 19·2	2-8
	April 5 May 10	3·4 3·3	21·4 20·4	0·4 0·2	0.1	20·9 20·2 17·9	19·9 19·6	3·2 3·1
	June 14	2.9	18·0 18·2	0·1 0·5	0.2	17-6	19-8	3.2
	July 1: August)	2·9 3·1 3·1	19·3 19·6	1·0 0·6	0·2 0·1	18·1 18·9	20·1 20·5	3·2 3·3
	September 13 October 11	3-3	20-4	0-3	- Pear	20·1 20·9	20·9 21·1	3·3 3·4
	November 8 December 6	3·4 3·5	21·1 21·6	0·2 0·1	= 18	21.4	20.9	3.3
1070	10	3-6	23-3	0.2	_ 488	23.1	21·2 20·6	3·3 3·2
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	3·6 3·5	23·0 22·6	0·1 0·1	= 1000	22·9 22·5	20-4	3-2
	April 10	3.5	22-1	0·3 0·2	0.2	21.7 19·0	19·9 18·7	3·1 2·9
	May 8 June 12	3·0 2·5	19·2 16·2	0.1	7.081	16-1	17·8 17·9	2·8 2·8
	July 10 August 14	2·5 2·6	16·1 16·6	0·1 0·8	0·3 0·2	15·6 15·6 15·6	17·6 17·3	2·8 2·7
	September 11	2.5	16-3	0·5 0·2	0.1	15-5	16-3	2.6
	October 9 November 13	2·5 2·5 2·5	15·8 16·2 16·0	0·2 0·1	== 13H	16·0 15·8	16·1 15·3	2·5 2·4
	December 11	2.5		7 12	0.2	16-5	14.4	2.2
1973	January 8 February 12	2·5 2·4	16·8 16·0	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·2 	15·9 15·1	13·7 13·0	2·1 2·0
	March 12	2.3	15·2 14·8		0.6	14·2 12·7	12·5 12·4	1.9
	April 9 May 14 June 11	2·2 1·9 1·7	14·8 12·7 11·0	= [10.9	12.9	1.9
	July 9	1.6	10-6	0·1 0·2	0·1 0·2	10·5 10·4	12·8 12·6	1·9 1·9
	August 13 September 10	1·6 1·6	10·9 10·5	0.2	0.1	10-3	11.8	1·8 1·7
	October 8 November 12	1·6 1·5	10·5 10·2	0-1	_ \$35E	10·4 10·2 10·4	11·3 10·3 10·0	1.6 1.5
	December 10	1.6	10-5	T) 80	- 1707 - 1707	104		
1974	January 14	2.0	13·0 13·1	= 0.0	0.1	12·8 13·0	10·8 10·8 11·3	1·6 1·6 1·7
	February 11 March 11	2·0 2·0 2·0	13-4			13·4 13·2	11.4	1.7
	April 8 May 13	2·2 1·8	14·4 12·1	0·2 0·1	1.0	12·1 11·4	11·8 13·4	1·8 2·0
	June 10	1.7	11.4	0.1	0.3	11.3	13·6 14·4 14·5	2·1 2·2 2·2
	July 8 August 12 September 9	1·8 2·0 2·0	13·1 13·4	0·5 0·3	0·3 0·2	12·3 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). The estimate for mid-1973 is 663,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: South West Region

			UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
			Percentage	Number	of which:	Solding Co.	Actual number	Seasonally ad		
			rate		School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage	
260	: 34	(,'009)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	ithly averages		1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.4 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.7 2.5 2.5 2.7 2.8 3.3	13·2 14·7 20·9 26·3 25·7 20·3 17·5 22·2 25·3 20·4 20·6 23·6 33·2 33·2 35·5 37·7 45·5	0·1 0·2 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·4 0·5 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3 0·3		13:1 14:5 20:6 26:0 25:2 20:0 17:2 21:8 24:8 20:1 20:3 23:4 32:8 32:8 32:8 33:0 37:1 44:7		1.1 1.2 1.7 2.2 2.1 1.6 1.3 1.7 1.5 1.5 1.5 2.4 2.8 2.8 3.3	
1972 1973			3.4	47·2 34·5	0·5 0·2	0·4 0·4	46·3 33·8		3·3 2·4	
N	october 12 lovember 9 ecember 7		2·8 3·0 3·0	37·6 39·9 40·8	0·4 0·2 0·2	:: 55	37·2 39·7 40·6	37·3 37·0 37·6	2·8 2·8 2·8	
F	nuary 11 ebruary 8 larch 8		3·3 3·3 3·3	44·8 45·5 45·4	0·2 0·2 0·1	:: 18	44·6 45·3 45·2	39·0 40·3 41·5	2·9 3·0 3·0	
~	pril 5 lay 10 une 14		3·3 3·0 2·8	45·4 41·4 37·9	0·2 0·2 0·2	0·5 ··	44·7 41·2 37·7	42·6 43·1 43·4	3·1 3·2 3·2	
A	uly 12 ugust 9 eptember 13		3·0 3·3 3·3	40·7 44·9 45·1	0·3 1·7 1·1	1·7 1·4 0·6	38·7 41·8 43·4	44·9 46·0 47·0	3·3 3·4 3·4	
N	October 11 lovember 8 december 6		3·6 3·8 4·0	48·5 52·4 53·9	1·0 0·4 0·3	0.1	47·8 52·0 53·6	48·0 49·6 50·6	3·5 3·6 3·7	
F	anuary 10 ebruary 14 larch 13		4·1 4·0 3·9	56·3 55·5 54·5	0·3 0·2 0·2	Ξ	56·0 55·2 54·3	50·3 50·3 50·7	3·6 3·6 3·7	
1	pril 10 lay 8 une 12		3·8 3·3 3·0	52·9 46·1 40·9	0·5 0·3 0·2	0·6 0·1	51·9 45·8 40·5	49·8 47·8 46·6	3·6 3·5 3·4	
A	uly 10 august 14 eptember 11		3·0 3·2 3·1	42·2 44·3 42·8	0·4 1·7 1·0	1·4 1·3 0·9	40·4 41·3 40·8	46·6 45·5 44·2	3·4 3·3 3·2	
1	October 9 November 13 December 11		3·1 3·2 3·1	42·9 44·9 43·2	0·5 0·4 0·4	0·1 0·1	42·3 44·5 42·8	42·7 41·9 39·7	3·1 3·0 2·9	
F	anuary 8 ebruary 12 1arch 12		3·2 2·9 2·8	45·4 42·0 39·5	0·3 0·2 0·1	0.5	44·6 41·8 39·3	38·7 36·8 35·6	2·7 2·6 2·5	
-1	April 9 1ay 14 une 11		2·8 2·3 2·1	39·5 33·1 29·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	2·2 	37·2 33·0 29·2	35·0 35·1 35·4	2·5 2·5 2·5	
F	uly 9 August 13 eptember 10		2·1 2·2 2·1	29·9 31·1 30·6	0·2 0·4 0·2	1·1 0·9 0·5	28·6 29·8 29·8	34·8 34·0 33·2	2·4 2·4 2·3	
1	October 8 November 12 December 10		2·2 2·2 2·2	30·8 31·5 30·9	0·1 0·1 0·1	0·1 	30·6 31·4 30·8	31·0 28·8 27·7	2·2 2·0 1·9	
F	anuary 14 ebruary 11 1arch 11		2·7 2·7 2·6	38·7 38·1 37·4	0·1 0·1 0·1	0-3	38·2 38·0 37·3	32·4 33·0 33·6	2·3 2·3 2·4	
	pril 8		2.8	40-3	0.2	3.7	36-4	34-1	2.4	
, A 1 1	April 8 1ay 13 une 10	45.5 45.0 45.0 46.7	2·8 2·4 2·2	43·4 36·4 33·8	0·2 0·1 0·2	3-8	39·4 36·2 33·6	36·9 38·5 40·3	2·4 2·5 2·6	
1	uly 8 August 12 September 9		2·4 2·7 2·8	36·4 42·3 43·3	0·3 1·5 0·8	0·8 1·4 1·1	35·3 39·4 41·4	41·9 43·9 45·1	2·7 2·8 2·9	

^{*} Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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.

West Midlands Region: males and females

			UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND		
			Percentage	Number	of which:	risionulii .	Actual number	Seasonally ad	ljusted
			rate	de messione	School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
1055)		7/27/0	per cent	- (000's) 9.6	(000's) 0·2	(000's)	(000's) 9·4	(000's)	per cent
955 956 1957 958 959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	Monthly averages		0.5 0.7 1.1 1.4 1.3 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.7 0.7 0.7 0.8 0.9 1.5 1.7	9-6 14-7 23-0 29-5 28-6 17-8 21-1 34-2 38-3 20-3 16-3 19-3 42-9 45-8 40-8 45-1	0·2 0·5 0·8 0·9 1·0 0·7 1·0 1·6 0·8 1·3 0·8 1·1 0·9	 0.1 0.2 0.5	14-5 22-5 28-7 27-6 16-8 20-4 33-2 36-8 19-4 15-1 18-5 41-7 39-5 44-7 39-5 43-8	400	0·7 1·0 1·4 1·3 0·8 0·9 1·5 1·6 0·8 0·8 1·8 1·8 1·7
1971 1972 1973			3·0 3·6 2·2	67·1 81·3 50·4	1·3 1·8 0·7	0.6 0.8 1.0	65·2 78·6 48·6		2·9 3·5 2·1
1970	October 12 November 9 December 7		2·0 2·0 2·1	47·1 46·0 47·4	1·0 0·4 0·2		46·1 45·7 47·2	46·3 46·1 47·5	2·0 2·0 2·1
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		2·3 2·4 2·5	52·9 53·5 56·4	0·2 0·2 0·1	9-01 4-21 1-20	52·7 53·3 56·2	49·4 50·9 53·6	2·2 2·2 2·4
	April 5 May 10 June 14		2·6 2·7 2·7	59·8 61·2 61·1	0·6 0·4 0·3	0.6	58-7 60-8 60-8	57·1 62·2 64·3	2·5 2·7 2·8
	July 12 August 9 September 13		2·9 3·4 3·4	66·2 76·6 76·4	0·5 6·3 3·3	2·5 2·5 1·1	63·3 67·9 72·1	67·0 69·1 72·1	3·0 3·0 3·2
	October 11 November 8 December 6		3·4 3·5 3·7	77·1 80·5 82·9	1.6 0.9 0.7	0.1	75·4 79·5 82·1	75·3 79·7 82·0	3·3 3·5 3·6
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	-	3·9 3·9 4·0	87·3 88·2 90·0	0·7 0·5 0·5	0·1 	86·5 87·7 89·5	83·2 85·4 86·9	3-7 3-8 3-9
	April 10 May 8 June 12		4·0 3·7 3·4	90·3 82·5 76·6	1·7 0·9 0·8	0·6 — 0·1	88-0 81-6 75-7	86·2 83·0 79·5	3·8 3·7 3·5
	July 10 August 14 September 11		3·5 3·8 3·7	78·7 86·3 83·6	1·1 7·4 4·6	2·9 3·4 2·8	74-7 75-6 76-2	78·5 77·0 76·2	3·5 3·4 3·4
	October 9 November 13 December 11		3·3 3·1 3·0	75·3 70·2 66·4	2·3 1·1 0·6	0·3 0·1	72·8 69·1 65·7	72·9 69·1 65·5	3·2 3·1 2·9
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		3·0 2·7 2·5	68·1 61·6 58·0	0·6 0·4 0·4	1.2	66·3 61·1 57·7	62·9 58·8 55·0	2·7 2·6 2·4
	April 9 May 14 June 11		2·5 2·2 2·0	57·5 49·5 45·5	0·3 0·2 0·2	3-5	53·9 49·2 45·3	52·1 50·6 49·3	2·3 2·2 2·2
	July 9 August 13 September 10		2·1 2·2 2·1	47·0 50·6 47·8	0·6 3·1 1·9	2·3 2·7 2·3	44·1 44·8 43·5	48·0 46·3 43·3	2·1 2·0 1·9
	October 8 November 12 December 10		1·8 1·7 1·7	41·3 39·0 38·1	0·5 0·2 0·1	0·2 0·2	40·7 38·8 37·8	40·8 38·8 37·5	1·8 1·7 1·6
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11		2·1 2·1 2·1	48·9 48·4 48·4	0·2 0·2 0·1	1.0	47-8 48-2 48-3	44·3 45·9 45·5	1·9 2·0 2·0
	April 8 May 13 June 10		2·4 2·0 1·9	54·5 45·1 43·2	0·2 0·5 0·4	6·3 0·1	47·9 44·5 42·6	46·1 45·8 46·7	2·0 2·0 2·0
	July 8 August 12 September 9		2·1 2·6 2·5	47·7 58·6 57·4	0·2 6·0 4·3	3·4 3·6 3·8	44·0 48·9 49·4	47·9 50·4 49·3	2·1 2·2 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.

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: East Midlands Region

			UNEMPLOY	D			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS		
			Percentage rate	Number	of which:	San Carlotte	Actual number	Seasonally a	The second second second
			rate		School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage
	MANY TO STATE OF THE STATE OF T	1,1000	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973	Monthly averages		0.9 0.9 1.0 1.8 1.9 2.2 2.9 3.1 2.1	4-9 5-9 9-2 15-6 17-0 12-5 11-1 16-3 20-4 13-2 12-3 14-6 23-6 26-3 27-4 31-9 40-7 43-0 29-8	0-1 0-1 0-1 0-2 0-5 0-4 0-3 0-5 0-8 0-4 0-4 0-4 0-3 0-3 0-7 0-7		4-9 5-9 9-1 15-4 16-5 12-1 10-8 15-8 19-6 12-8 11-9 14-2 23-2 25-8 26-9 31-2 39-7 41-9 29-1		
970	October 12 November 9 December 7		2·2 2·2 2·3	31·2 31·1 32·0	0·4 0·2 0·2		30·8 30·9 31·8	32·1 31·7 32·3	2·3 2·2 2·3
971	January 11 February 8 March 8		2·6 2·6 2·7	35·7 36·5 38·0	0·2 0·2 0·1	12 - VIII 11 - 181	35·6 36·3 37·8	33·0 34·1 35·8	2·4 2·5 2·6
	April 5 May 10 June 14		3·0 2·9 2·8	41·4 40·0 38·4	0-7 0-3 0-2	0-6	40·2 39·7 38·2	38·3 40·2 40·2	2·8 2·9 2·9
	July 12 August 9 September 13		2·9 3·2 3·1	40·9 44·1 43·2	0-5 2-5 1-7	1·4 1·3 0·5	39·0 40·4 41·0	41·0 41·6 42·0	2·9 3·0 3·0
	October 11 November 8 December 6		3·1 3·1 3·2	42·5 43·2 44·7	0-9 0-6 0-4	= 17	41·6 42·6 44·3	42·6 43·3 44·5	3·1 3·1 3·2
72	January 10 February 14 March 13		3·4 3·4 3·4	48·0 47·9 48·2	0-4 0-3 0-2	E W	47·7 47·6 47·9	45·1 45·3 45·7	3·2 3·2 3·3
	April 10 May 8 June 12		3·4 3·0 2·8	47·8 42·5 39·6	0-6 0-4 0-4	0-6	46·6 42·1 39·2	44·6 42·9 41·2	3·2 3·1 2·9
	July 10 August 14 September 11	124 - 124 -	2·9 3·1 3·0	41·3 44·0 42·7	0·7 2·6 1·7	1·3 1·6 1·1	39·3 39·8 39·9	41·4 40·9 40·9	3·0 2·9 2·9
	October 9 November 13 December 10		2·8 2·7 2·6	39·4 38·2 36·7	0·9 0·5 0·4	<u>-</u> 0·1	38·6 37·6 36·3	39·6 38·5 36·5	2·8 2·7 2·6
73	January 8 February 12 March 12		2·7 2·5 2·3	38·6 35·5 33·7	0·3 0·2 0·2	0.4	37·9 35·3 33·5	35·3 33·1 31·3	2·5 2·3 2·2
	April 9 May 14 June 11		2·4 2·1 1·9	34·8 29·6 27·6	0·2 0·1 0·1	2·6 	32·0 29·4 27·5	29·9 30·2 29·7	2·1 2·1 2·1
	July 9 August 13 September 10		2·0 2·0 1·9	28·1 28·5 27·5	0·2 0·7 0·5	1·1 1·0 0·7	26·7 26·8 26·3	28·8 27·9 27·1	2-0 1-9 1-9
	October 8 November 12 December 10		1·8 1·7 1·7	25·4 24·3 24·1	0·2 0·1 0·1	0.1	25·2 24·2 24·0	26·2 25·1 24·1	1·8 1·7 1·7
74	January 14 February 11 March 11 April 8		2·1 2·1 2·1 2·4	30·7 30·6 30·6 34·6	0·1 0·1 0·1 0·3	0·2 — 4·2	30·4 30·5 30·5 30·1	27-8 28-3 28-3 28-0	1·9 2·0 2·0 1·9
	April 8 May 13 June 10		2·5 2·0 2·0	37·1 30·4 29·5	0·3 0·2 0·2	4.3	32·4 30·2 29·3	30·2 30·9 31·7	2·0 2·1 2·1
	July 8 August 12 September 9		2·1 2·4 2·4	32·1 36·6 36·7	0·3 2·1 1·7	1·4 1·6 1·4	30·4 33·0 33·6	32·5 34·2 34·5	2·2 2·3 2·3

^{*} Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

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.

Yorkshire and Humberside Region: males and females

			UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED	ADULT STU	DENTS
			Percentage	Number	of which:		Actual number	Seasonally ac	
			rate		School-leavers	Adult students*	(0001-)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate
		Same)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000 3)	per cent
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 965	onthly averages		 	13-1 13-9 18-5 30-6 34-0 23-7 19-7 30-4 37-2 25-8 22-2 23-4 39-9	0·3 0·4 0·7 1·1 0·7 0·5 1·1 1·6 1·0 0·8 0·8		12-8 13-5 18-1 29-9 23-0 19-2 29-2 35-5 24-8 21-4 22-6 38-5		
967 968 969 970 971 972			1.9 2.5 2.6 2.9 3.9 4.2 2.9	51·5 52·6 57·9 76·1 83·3 57·0	1·1 1·1 1·1 1·8 2·1 0·6	0·5 0·7 0·9 1·0 1·3 1·5	49·8 50·8 55·9 73·3 79·9 54·9		2·4 2·5 2·8 3·7 4·1 2·8
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8		3·3 3·3 3·4	64·9 65·4 67·5	0·4 0·3 0·3		64·5 65·0 67·2	59·4 60·9 63·6	3·0 3·1 3·2
	April 5 May 10 June 14		3·7 3·7 3·6	71·7 72·1 70·3	0·8 0·8	2.5	68·4 71·3 69·7	65·8 72·6 73·9	3·4 3·7 3·8
	July 12 August 9 September 13		3·9 4·3 4·2	76·1 84·9 83·4	1·3 7·6 4·7	3·3 3·6 2·0	71·5 73·7 76·7	76·4 77·4 79·4	3-9 3-9 4-0
	October 11 November 8 December 6		4·3 4·4 4·4	83·6 85·6 87·3	2-6 1-5 1-0	三題	81·0 84·1 86·3	81·6 83·4 84·8	4·2 4·3
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13		4·6 4·6 4·6	91·4 91·4 91·0	0·8 0·6 0·6	0·4 	90·1 90·8 90·5	85·1 86·7 86·9	4-3 4-4 4-4
	April 10 May 8 June 12		4·7 4·2 3·8	93·2 82·7 75·3	2·1 1·2 0·9	2·5 0·1	88·6 81·4 74·4	86·0 82·7 79·0	4·4 4·2 4·0
	July 10 August 14 September 11		4·0 4·5 4·3	78-8 87-8 84-7	1·6 7·7 5·2	4·1 4·3 3·6	73·1 75·8 75·8	78·0 79·1 78·2	4·0 4·0 4·0 3·8
	October 9 November 13 December 11		4·0 3·8 3·6	77·8 74·0 71·4	2·5 1·2 0·9	0.4	74·9 72·8 70·4	75·6 72·2 68·8	3·7 3·5
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12		3·8 3·4 3·2	75·4 67·8 64·1	0·8 0·5 0·3	2·7 =	71.9 67.3 63.8	66·9 63·4 60·3	3·4 3·2 3·0
	April 9 May 14 June 11		3·4 2·8 2·6	67·0 55·8 51·7	0·3 0·2 0·3	6.0	60·8 55·6 51·4	58·2 56·9 56·1	2·9 2·9 2·8
	July 9 August 13 September 10		2·7 2·8 2·7	53·2 55·5 53·0	0.5 2.4 1.3	2·8 2·7 2·8	49·9 50·3 48·8	54·9 53·7 51·0 47·6	2.7
	October 8 November 12 December 10		2·4 2·3 2·3	48·0 46·6 46·0	0·5 0·2 0·2	0.6	46·9 46·4 45·6	45·8 44·1	2·4 2·3 2·2
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11		2·8 2·8 2·7	56·3 55·6 54·8	0·2 0·1 0·1	1.4	54·7 55·4 54·7	49·6 51·4 51·2	2·5 2·6 2·6 2·5
	April 8	37.6	3-1	62-4	0.8	8.9	- ^{52.7}	<u>50·1</u> 50·6	2·5 2·5 2·5
	April 8 May 13 June 10	1.02	3·1 2·4 2·3	63·0 49·3 47·2	0·8 0·5 0·6	9-0	53·2 48·7 46·6	50·6 50·1 51·3	2.5
	July 8 August 12 September 9		2·6 3·1 3·0	51·9 61·9 60·1	0·9 6·6 3·4	3·9 4·3 4·2	47·1 51·0 52·5	52-1 54-3 54-7	2·6 2·7 2·7

UNEMPLOYMENT males and females: North West Region

			UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED EXCLUDING SCHOOL- LEAVERS AND ADULT STUDENTS			
			Percentage	Number	of which:	39241037	Actual number	Seasonally ad	justed	
			rate		School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate	
	1007 300	(#050)	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	per cent	
165 166 167 168 169 170 171	Monthly averages		1.1 1.2 1.5 2.2 2.5 1.9 1.5 2.3 2.9 2.0 1.6 1.4 2.3 2.4 2.4 2.7 3.9 4.9 3.6	32-2 35-5 44-8 73-1 56-5 46-4 69-1 86-5 61-1 47-3 43-8 69-2 71-6 71-6 78-9 111-1 137-3	0-8 0-7 1-0 1-5 1-9 1-2 1-1 2-2 3-4 1-7 1-2 0-9 1-1 1-0 1-2 1-0 3-3 1-4		31-4 34-8 43-8 63-3 71-2 55-2 45-3 66-8 83-1 59-4 46-1 42-9 67-8 70-2 69-9 76-9 108-0 132-5 99-3		1-0 1-2 1-5 2-4 1-8 1-5 2-2 2-7 2-0 1-5 1-4 2-3 2-4 2-4 2-6 3-8 4-7 3-5	
973]	January 11 February 8 March 8		3·3 3·3 3·5	91·8 93·5 97·6	0·4 0·3 0·3	4-42 2-63 0-13	91·4 93·2 97·3	85·4 88·4 92·8	3·0 3·1 3·3	
	April 5 May 10 June 14		3·6 3·7 3·6	102·3 103·1 101·5	0·6 1·0 0·7	2-4	99·3 102·1 100·8	96·2 103·0 105·9	3·4 3·7 3·8	
	July 12 August 9 September 13		3-9 4-4 4-4	110·9 123·2 123·5	1·5 8·2 5·1	4·0 4·3 2·4	105·4 110·8 116·0	110·7 114·2 118·4	3-9 4-0 4-2	
	October 11 November 8 December 6		4·4 4·6 4·7	125·1 129·0 131·3	2·9 1·7 1·2	0.2	122-0 127-3 130-1	122·8 127·6 130·5	4·4 4·5 4·6	
972	January 10 February 14 March 13		5·0 5·0 5·1	140-4 141-4 142-9	1·1 0·9 0·8	0.08 2-58 3-58	139·3 140·5 142·1	133·1 135·7 137·4	4·7 4·8 4·9	
	April 10 May 8 June 12		5·2 4·8 4·5	147-0 135-9 127-7	2·7 1·7 1·5	2·3 0·3	142·0 134·2 125·9	138·4 135·1 131·2	4·9 4·8 4·6	
	July 10 August 14 September 11		4·8 5·2 5·1	135-5 146-8 144-2	2·8 10·9 7·7	5·1 5·8 4·5	127-6 130-1 132-0	133·1 133·4 134·2	4-7 4-7 4-7	
	October 9 November 13 December 11		4-7 4-5 4-4	133·4 128·1 124·8	4·6 2·6 2·0	0·6 0·2	128·2 125·4 122·5	129·3 125·9 122·9	4·6 4·5 4·3	
973	January 8 February 12 March 12		4·7 4·3 4·1	132·5 122·0 117·9	1·8 1·3 1·0	2·8 	127-9 120-7 116-8	121·6 115·9 111·9	4·3 4·1 3·9	
	April 9 May 14 June 11		4·2 3·6 3·3	119·5 102·6 95·3	0·9 0·7 0·9	7·2 	111·4 101·9 94·5	107·8 103·0 100·0	3·8 3·6 3·5	
	July 9 August 13 September 10		3·4 3·5 3·3	96·7 98·5 94·8	1·4 4·1 2·6	3-5 3-5 3-5	91·8 90·9 88·8	97·4 94·2 90·9	3·4 3·3 3·2	
	October 8 November 12 December 10		3·0 2·9 2·8	86·7 82·2 79·9	1·0 0·4 0·3	0·4 0·2	85·3 81·8 79·4	86·3 82·3 79·7	3·0 2·9 2·8	
974	January 14 February 11 March 11		3-4 3-4 3-4	98·2 97·3 95·7	0·3 0·3 0·3	1.4	96·5 97·0 95·5	90·1 92·2 90·6	3·2 3·2 3·2	
	April 8		3.8	106-9	0.9	11.5	94.4	90-8	3.2	
	April 8 May 13 June 10	8.50 8.73	3·8 3·2 3·0	105·1 88·3 84·6	0.9 1.0 0.9	11·3 0·1	92·9 87·3 83·6	89·3 88·5 89·1	3·2 3·2 3·2	
	July 8 August 12 September 9		3-4 4-0 3-9	\$4·3 111·7 109·7	2-0 11-0 7-2	4·2 5·0 5·3	88·1 95·6 97·2	93·7 98·9 99·3	3·4 3·6 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 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.

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.

UNEMPLOYMENT North Region: males and females

TABLE 114

			UNEMPLOY	D			UNEMPLOYED	EXCLUDING ADULT STUD	SCHOOL-
			Percentage rate	Number	of which:	Magnifier	Actual number	Seasonally adju	
				depute stylich	School-leavers	Adult students*		Number	Percentage rate
1955)	25 ¹ (86)	(e000)	per cent	- (000's) 21·3	(000's) 0.6	(000's)	(000's) 20·7	(000's)	per cent
1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963	nthly averages		1.5 1.6 2.3 3.1 2.8 2.4 3.5 4.6 3.3 2.5 2.5 2.5 3.9 4.6 4.8 4.7	18-9 20-9 29-3 40-5 36-1 31-1 46-0 60-5 43-5 33-5 33-7 51-7 60-6 62-6	0.4 0.5 0.7 1.3 1.1 0.9 2.2 3.4 1.8 1.2 1.0 1.4	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	18.5 20.4 28.6 39.2 35.0 30.2 43.8 57.1 41.8 32.3 32.7 50.0 58.8 60.4		1.6 1.4 1.6 2.2 3.0 2.7 2.3 3.3 4.3 3.2 2.4 2.4 2.4 3.8 4.5
1971 1972 1973			5·8 6·4 4·7	61·9 74·8 83·1 62·1	1·6 2·4 3·1 1·2	0·7 1·0 1·2 1·4	59·6 71·4 78·8 59·5		4·6 4·5 5·5 6·0 4·5
N	ctober 12 ovember 9 ecember 7		4·5 4·5 4·6	59·4 60·1 61·0	1·6 0·9 0·7	** 8-96 ** 2-58 ** 2-76	57·8 59·1 60·3	58·7 58·5 58·6	## ##
Fe	nuary 11 ebruary 8 arch 8		5·2 5·1 5·2	66·8 66·7 67·2	0·7 0·5 0·4	2-5 £-00£ 1-667 2-101	66·2 66·2 66·8	60·3 62·2 64·0	4·6 4·8 4·9
M	pril 5 ay 10 ne 14		5·5 5·4 5·3	70·7 70·0 68·1	1·4 1·1 1·0	2.8	66·5 68·8 67·1	64·9 70·7 71·7	5·0 5·5 5·5
A	ly 12 ugust 9 eptember 13		5·7 6·6 6·4	73-4 85-1 82-4	1·5 10·2 5·5	2·8 3·2 2·7	69·0 71·7 74·2	73·6 74·8 76·5	5·7 5·8 5·9
N	ctober 11 ovember 8 ecember 6		6·2 6·4 6·5	80·0 82·9 84·6	3·1 2·1 1·5	0·1 * 0·1 *	76·7 80·8 83·0	77·3 79·9 81·1	6·0 6·2 6·3
Fe	nuary 10 bruary 14 arch 13		6·9 6·8 6·7	90·1 88·4 87·3	1·4 1·1 0·9	0·6 0·1	88·2 87·3 86·3	82·4 83·3 83·4	6·3 6·4 6·4
Ma	oril 10 ay 8 ne 12		6·9 6·1 5·7	89·6 79·7 74·6	2·7 1·8 1·4	2.8	84·1 77·9 73·2	82·4 79·8 77·7	6·3 6·1 6·0
AL	ly 10 Igust 14 ptember 11		6·0 6·9 6·7	78·0 89·5 87·7	2·1 10·9 6·9	3·3 3·6 3·5	72·6 75·0 77·3	77·3 78·0 79·6	5·9 6·0 6·1
No	ctober 9 ovember 13 ecember 11		6·1 5·9 5·8	79·5 77·2 75·5	4·0 2·4 1·8	0·3 0·4	75-2 74-8 73-3	75·9 73·9 71·3	5·8 5·7 5·5
Fe	nuary 8 bruary 12 arch 12		5·9 5·3 5·1	79·1 70·9 67·9	1·6 1·1 0·8	2-7	74·8 69·8 67·0	69·0 65·8 64·1	5·2 4·9 4·8
Ma	oril 9 ay 14 ne 11		5·3 4·6 4·3	70·5 60·8 57·1	0·7 0·5 0·6	5.0	64·8 60·3 56·5	63·2 62·4 61·2	4·7 4·7 4·6
Au	ly 9 Igust 13 ptember 10		4·4 4·7 4·4	58·6 62·2 58·6	1·1 4·6 2·0	2·5 2·5 2·9	55·0 55·1 53·6	59·8 58·1 55·9	4·5 4·4 4·2
No	ctober 8 ovember 12 ecember 10		4·1 3·9 4·0	54·0 52·5 52·7	0·8 0·3 0·3	0·3 0·4	52·9 52·2 52·0	53·6 51·2 50·1	4·0 3·8 3·8
1974 Jar Fel Ma	nuary 14 bruary 11 arch 11		4.6 4·6 4·5	61·7 60·8 60·4	0·3 0·2 0·2	0.9	60·5 60·6 60·2	54·6 56·6 57·3	4·1 4·3 4·3
	oril 8	1-92	5.0	66-7	1.1	7-3	58-3	56-7	4-3
Ma	oril 8 by 13 ne 10	7.98 1.48	5·0 4·2 4·1	65·4 54·4 53·4	1·1 0·8 1·2	7·3 0·1	57-0 53-6 52-1	55·4 55·6 56·8	4·2 4·3 4·4
Au	y 8 gust 12 otember 9		4·6 5·6 5·3	59·9 73·6 68·8	2·3 11·9 5·8	3·2 3·2 3·9	54-4 58-4 59-1	59·1 61·2 61·3	4·5 4·7 4·7

UNEMPLOYMENT Wales: males and females

TABLE 115

			UNEMPLOYE	:D	- Sanker Fuelger, a charge with	CORRECTION TO THE REAL PROPERTY.	UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND		
			Percentage	Number	of which:	TORK COMP	Actual number	Seasonally ad	
			per cent	(000's)	School-leavers (000's)	Adult students* (000's)	(000's)	Number (000's)	Percentage rate per cent
955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 966 9970 971 972 973	Monthly averages		1.8 1.9 2.4 3.5 3.6 2.6 2.3 3.0 3.4 2.5 2.5 2.8 4.0 4.0 4.0 3.9 4.5 4.9 3.5	16-9 18-2 23-4 33-3 34-2 25-0 21-9 29-4 33-2 24-6 25-6 28-4 39-1 39-1 37-7 45-1 50-0 36-4	0·4 0·4 0·5 0·9 1·1 0·7 0·5 1·0 1·3 0·8 0·8 0·8 1·1 0·9 0·9 0·9 0·9	7	16-5 17-8 22-9 32-4 33-0 24-3 21-4 28-4 31-9 23-7 24-8 27-5 38-1 38-0 37-9 36-5 43-3 43-7 35-0	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDRESS OF THE PERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDRESS OF THE PERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERTY ADDR	1.7 1.9 2.4 3.4 3.4 2.5 2.2 2.9 3.2 2.4 2.5 2.7 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.8 4.7 3.4
70	October 12 November 9 December 7		3·7 3·8 4·0	36·0 37·2 38·7	0·8 0·6 0·5	2-66 - 75 1-96 - 97 1-56	35·2 36·6 38·2	35·5 35·8 36·7	3·7 3·7 3·8
971	January 11 February 8 March 8		4·2 4·2 4·2	42·1 42·4 42·4	0·5 0·5 0·4	terr as	41·6 41·9 42·0	37·4 38·6 39·5	3·7 3·9 3·9
	April 5 May 10 June 14		4·4 4·2 4·0	43·9 42·5 39·7	0-5 0-7 0-4	2.5	40·9 41·8 39·4	40·0 43·1 43·3	4·0 4·3 4·3
	July 12 August 9 September 13		4·3 4·8 4·8	43·5 48·4 48·3	1·1 3·9 2·7	1·6 1·8 1·5	40·8 42·8 44·0	44·5 45·2 45·8	4·4 4·5 4·6
	October 11 November 8 December 6		4·8 5·0 5·0	47·9 49·7 50·5	1·5 1·1 0·8	0.1	46·4 48·7 49·7	46·7 47·9 48·1	4·7 4·8 4·8
72	January 10 February 14 March 13	0.461 0.461 1.461	5·5 5·4 5·3	55-7 54-8 54-1	0·8 0·6 0·6	0-4	54·5 54·2 53·5	50·2 50·9 51·1	4·9 5·0 5·0
	April 10 May 8 June 12		5·4 4·7 4·3	55·1 48·0 43·8	1·3 0·9 0·6	2·5 0·1	51·3 47·2 43·1	50·4 48·3 47·3	5·0 4·8 4·7
	July 10 August 14 September 11		4-7 5-1 5-0	47·4 51·5 51·0	1·1 4·1 3·1	2·5 2·5 2·5	43·9 44·9 45·4	47·5 47·3 47·1	4·7 4·7 4·6
	October 9 November 13 December 11		4-6 4-5 4-5	47·1 46·1 45·4	1·7 1·0 0·7	0·2 0·4	45·3 45·1 44·4	45·7 44·3 42·8	4·5 4·4 4·2
73	January 8 February 12 March 12		4·6 4·1 3·9	47·9 42·2 40·2	0·7 0·6 0·4	2-1	45·1 41·6 39·8	40·8 38·3 37·2	4·0 3·7 3·6
	April 9 May 14 June 11		4·1 3·4 3·1	42·4 34·7 32·0	0·3 0·3 0·2	4.6	37·5 34·5 31·7	36·6 35·8 36·0	3·5 3·5 3·5
	July 9 August 13 September 10		3·2 3·4 3·3	33·3 35·0 34·0	0·3 1·7 1·0	1·5 1·2 1·5	31·4 32·0 31·4	35·1 34·3 33·1	3·4 3·3 3·2
	October 8 November 12 December 10		3·1 3·1 3·1	32·0 31·6 32·0	0·4 0·2 0·2	<u>_</u> 0·4	31·6 31·4 31·4	32·0 30·6 29·9	3·1 3·0 2·9
74	January 14 February 11 March 11		3·8 3·7 3·8	39·0 38·4 39·0	0·2 0·2 0·1	0.9	37-9 38-3 38-8	33·5 35·0 36·2	3·2 3·4 3·5
	April 8 May 13 June 10		4·3 3·4 3·2	44·2 35·3 32·9	0·2 0·7 0·3	6.2	37·8 34·6 32·6	36·9 35·9 36·8	3·6 3·5 3·6
	July 8 August 12 September 9		3·5 4·3 4·3	36·4 44·8 44·5	0·7 6·1 3·8	2·0 2·0 2·6	33·6 36·7 38·1	37·3 39·0 39·7	3·6 3·8 3·8

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

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

^{*} Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

^{*} Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

UNEMPLOYMENT

males and females: Scotland

			UNEMPLOYE	D			UNEMPLOYED LEAVERS AND	ADULT STU	SCHOOL- DENTS
			Percentage	Number	of which:	name mild	Actual number	Seasonally ad	ljusted
	Marie I amount		rate		School-leavers	Adult students*	(0001-)	Number (000's)	Percentage
		- NORTH	per cent	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's) 47·6	(000's)	per cent
955			2·3 2·2 2·5	48·4 47·8 53·2	0·8 0·6 0·7		47·2 52·5		2·2 2·4
957 958			3·5 4·1	74·4 88·6	1·3 2·1		73·2 86·5		3·4 4·0
959			3·4 3·0	74·8 64·6	1·4 1·1		73·4 63·4		3.4
961			3·6 4·5	78·0 98·2	1·9 2·5		76·1 95·7		3·5 4·4 3·5
963 964 965	Monthly averages		₹ 3.6	78·1 63·4	1·8 1·2	.: 34g	76·3 62·2		2·8 2·7
966 967			2·9 2·7 3·7	59·9 80·8	1·0 1·3	0.2	58·8 79·3 79·3		3·6 3·7
968			3·7 3·7	80·7 79·3	1·2 1·2 1·5	0-3 0-6 0-6	77·6 88·9		3·6 4·1
970 971			4·2 5·9	90·9 124·8	2·8 4·1	0·9 1·5	121·0 131·9		5·7 6·2
972 973			6·5 4·6	137·5 98·9	1:3	1.8	95.8		4-5
970	October 12 November 9		4·3 4·5	93·1 96·1	1·3 0·8	0-30	91·8 95·3 99·0	94·0 95·8 98·1	4-4 4-4 4-5
	December 7		4.6	99-7	0.6	746	110-8	101-6	4-8
971	January 11 February 8 March 8		5·3 5·4 5·5	113·0 114·1 115·7	2·3 1·8 1·2	11 10	112-3 114-6	105·4 109·1	5·0 5·2
	April 5 May 10		5·7 5·5	120·3 117·4	1·2 0·8	3.9	115·2 116·6 114·6	113·2 119·4 121·6	5·3 5·6 5·7
	June 14 July 12		5·5 6·1	115·5 128·7	0·9 6·8	2.5	119-5	124·9 126·7	5·9 6·0
	August 9 September 13		6·3 6·2	132-7 132-1	6·7 5·0	2·3 2·3	123·6 124·9	129-4	6.1
	October 11 November 8 December 6		6·3 6·4 6·6	132·6 136·0 138·9	3·2 2·3 1·8	0·2 	129·3 133·8 137·1	131·4 134·0 135·5	6·3 6·4
1972	January 10		7·1 7·0	150·2 148·8	3·7 3·3	0.5	146·0 145·5	137-0 138-6	6·5 6·6 6·6
	February 14 March 13		7·0 7·0	148·2 148·2	2·7 2·6	3.8	145-6	139·9 139·6	6-6
	April 10 May 8 June 12		6·3 6·0	132·5 126·6	1·8 1·7	0·1 1·0	130·6 123·9	133·5 131·3	6·2 6·1
	July 10 August 14 September 11		6·5 6·6 6·6	136·5 138·9 139·0	8·2 8·6 6·7	4·1 4·1 4·1	124·2 126·2 128·2	129·8 129·4 132·3	6.1
	October 9		6.1	130-1	4·5 3·0	0-6	124·9 123·8	127·2 123·8	6·0 5·9
	November 13 December 11		6·0 5·9	126·8 124·3	2.2	0.2	121.9	120-1	5.7
1973	January 8 February 12		6·1 5·6	129·8 120·1	2·1 1·6 1·2	2:3	125·4 118·5 112·6	116·3 111·4 106·8	5·4 5·2 5·0
*	March 12 April 9		5·3 5·4	113-8	1.2	8-4	106-0	103·9 100·1	4·9 4·7
	May 14 June 11		4·6 4·3	98·1 92·3	0·8 0·9	0·9 3·2	97·3 90·5 89·2	98·0 94·9	4-6
	July 9 August 13 September 10		4·4 4·4 4·1	95·2 94·2 87·4	2·8 2·4 1·5	2.6	89·2 83·0	92·3 87·2	4-3 4-1
	October 8 November 12		3·8 3·7	81·4 79·6	0-7 0-4 0-3	0.8	79·9 79·2 78·7	82·2 79·1 76·6	3·8 3·7 3·6
	December 10		3-7	79-3		0.5	92-3	83-3	3·9 3·9
1974	January 14 February 11 March 11		4·5 4·3 4·2	95·6 93·1 89·7	2·8 1·7 0·8		91·5 88·8	84·5 83·0	3.9
	April 8 May 13		4·5 3·7	97·1 78·4	0·8 0·3 0·9	11·0 0·7	85·4 78·1 76·3	83·3 81·0 84·0	3·9 3·8 3·9
	June 10 July 8		3·6 4·2	77-9 89-8	6-8	3·1 2·9 3·7	79·9 84·2	85·7 87·3	4·0 4·1
	August 12 September 9		4·3 4·1	92·6 88·8	5·5 2·8	3.7	82-3	86.5	4-0

Note: The denominator used in calculating the percentage rate is the appropriate mid-year estimate of total employees (employed and unemployed). The estimate for mid-1973 is 2,142,000, and this has been used to calculate the rate for each month since January 1973.

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

-		All	Index of Pro	oduction indust	ries‡	Other indus	tries‡			
		industries‡	Index of production industries	Manufacturing industries	Construction industry	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Transport and communi- cation	Distributive trades	Catering, hotels, etc	All other industries and services
IC O	rdert	All	II-XXI	III-XIX	xx	don was	XXII	XXIII	MLH884-888	XXIV-XXVII
Actua	I numbers unadjusted for	seasonal variation	ns							
960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968	-Monthly averages	337 305 419 502 362 308 323 510 538	152 135 199 250 163 135 147 262 280	96 85 124 152 100 80 85 152 152	47 43 66 85 53 46 52 96	13 10 12 15 12 10 10 13	24 22 28 32 25 24 24 34 35	39 35 47 59 43 36 37 57	21 18 22 26 21 18 19 26 25	88 85 109 119 98 86 87 118 128
969 970 971		531 568 737	278 303 406	145 165 247	101 106 128	13 13 15	35 36 44	54 56 72	25 25 30	127 134 169
972 973		816 581	434 281	271 167	133 89	16 11	50 39	81 55	34 26	206 176
972	October November December	766 757 733	390 374 361	242 231 221	117 114 112	14 15 16	46 47 47	76 74 70	36 39 37	212 214 208
1973	January February March	760 711 678	376 348 331	228 212 201	120 109 104	17 15 14	50 48 47	76 71 67	37 34 32	215 202 194
	April May June	644 588 541	313 289 268	191 174 160	97 90 83	13 11 10	45 40 37	63 56 51	28 22 19	189 174 163
	July August September	528 530 514	257 256 246	153 152 145	80 79 77	9 9 9	34 34 33	49 50 47	19 20 20	165 169 166
	October November December	502 491 483	235 228 229	136 130 126	76 76 79	9 10 10	33 33 31	45 43 41	24 26 24	164 158 152
974	January February March	593 596 588	292 297 295	158 160 159	110 113 113	13 12 12	38 37 37	56 57 56	29 28 27	179 172 168
	April May June	574 530 509	283 264 255	155 146 141	105 96 93	11 10 9	36 33 31	54 50 47	24 20 18	173 162 157
	July August September	528 573 584	259 281 285	145 158 160	94 101 104	9 10 11	31 32 33	47 53 54	19 22 23	170 187 189
Num 1972	ber adjusted for normal s	easonal variations 776 752	403 383	248 237	125 117	15 15	48 47	77 75	33 33	208 207
1973	November December January February	721 702 663	362 346 324	218 204	108 100 93	14 13 13	46 46 44	72 72 66	31 32 29	202 204 195
	March April May	635	308 295 290	191 179 173 169	91 90 93 94	12 12 12 12	44 42 41	62 60 57	29 28 26 27	190 185 181
	June July August	605 593 581 563	290 288 280 271	163 156	93 91	11 11	40 39 37	57 54 52	26 25	180 177 174
	September October November	542 512 486	248 237	149 142 135	88 83 79	11 10 9	36 34 32	48 46 44 43	24 21 20	167 159 151
1974	December January February	470 535 549	229 261 273	131 148 152	76 89 97	9 10 10	31 34 33	52 51	19 23 24	147 168 165
	March April May	545 546 548	272 263 264	148 144 145	100 98 99	10 11 10	34 33 33	51 51 51	24 24 24	164 169 169
	July August September	561 582 606 612	276 283 296 301	150 154 162 165	104 107 112 114	11 12 12 13	34 35 35 36	53 53 55 56	26 26 28 27	174 181 192 191

^{*} Figures prior to July 1971 are estimated.

^{*} Excluding MLH 884-888 (Catering, hotels, etc.) in Order XXVI. Including persons aged 18 years and over not classified by industry.

† The figures from June 1969 onwards have been compiled using the 1968 edition of the Standard Industrial Classification. The figures between 1959 and May 1969 were compiled using the 1958 edition of the SIC. This change slightly affected the numbers

unemployed in some industries so that figures since June 1969 may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier periods.

‡ The all industries figure is adjusted to take into account amendments notified on the four days following the date of the count. All other figures from May 1972 are not so adjusted.

952 OCTOBER 1974 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE

UNEMPLOYMENT

Great Britain: unemployed: analysis by duration*

TABLE 118

	A THE RESIDENCE	MALES A	ND FEMALE	S								a Kingelini Qaranga
		Total	2 weeks o	r less	Over 2 we up to 4 we		Over 4 we		Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	l.
		(000's)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(per cent.)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	garden h
1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971	Monthly averages January-April	366-8 313-0 327-4 516-8 545-8 541-1 579-7 755-3 922-8	71·3 68·6 76·1 95·0 93·3 95·8 101·7 117·8 113·3	19·4 21·9 23·2 18·4 17·1 17·5 15·6 12·3	39·9 34·8 38·7 54·2 56·1 57·9 59·7 76·1 77·3	10-9 11-1 11-8 10-5 10-3 10-7 10-3 10-1 8-4	49·6 43·5 49·1 77·3 77·1 76·3 83·5 111·3 123·2	13·5 13·9 15·0 14·1 14·1 14·4 14·7 13·3	Not 208 914 950 950 950 950 950 950 950 950 950 950		le a De	
1972	May-December*	802·8 597·9	108-6 86-8	13·4 14·3	70·9 52·3	8·8 8·6	104·9 72·0	13·0 11·9				
1971	January 11 February 8 March 8	671·7 680·4 696·7	124-2 104-4 102-5	18·5 15·3 14·7	58·0 72·3 68·3	8·6 10·6 9·8	107·5 97·2 103·5	16-0 14-3 14-9	197-7	79-5	104-8	
	April 5 May 10 June 14	726·9 712·3 684·4	124·3 105·9 99·1	17·1 14·9 14·5	74·9 76·4 56·3	10·3 10·7 8·2	105·1 95·6 97·9	14·5 13·4 14·3	214-6	96-3	111-8	
	July 12 August 9 September 13	740·8 815·0 807·6	135·7 127·7 130·7	18·3 15·7 16·2	77-5 104-4 71-2	10·5 12·8 8·8	100-7 122-3 122-8	13·6 15·0 15·2	206-9	102-1	118-0	
	October 11 November 8 December 6	816·0 847·6 864·1	132·3 120·9 105·4	16·2 14·3 12·2	88·6 86·2 78·8	10·9 10·2 9·1	118-9 133-2 130-3	14·6 15·7 15·1	238-1	108-1	129-9	
1972	January 10 February 14 March 13	924·5 921·4 921·0	130·3 110·5 97·5	14·1 12·0 10·6	65·3 79·2 75·9	7·1 8·6 8·2	137-6 121-0 118-9	14·9 13·1 12·9	311-8	137-5	142-0	
	April 10	924-5	115-1	12-4	88-8	9-6	115-1	12.5	282-1	166-2	157-2	
	May 8* June 12	832·0 767·3	93·5 94·2	11·1 12·2	65·2 51·9	7·8 6·7	96·8 89·6	11·5 11·6				
	July 10 August 14 September 11	803·7 863·8	137-2 122-6 123-8	16·9 14·1 14·5	73·8 101·5 71·7	9·1 11·6 8·4	92·1 127·7 125·9	11-4 14-7 14-7	204-3	139-3	164-0	
	October 9 November 13 December 11	792·1 770·4 744·9	115·6 97·9 84·0	14·4 12·6 11·2	73·8 69·1 60·4	9·2 8·9 8·1	103-4 107-1 96-7	12·9 13·8 12·9	212-9	116-5	177-6	
1973	January 8 February 12 March 12	785·0 717·5 682·6	108·2 85·9 78·6	13·6 11·8 11·4	68·6 59·2 53·4	8·6 8·2 7·7	102-9 82-0 80-6	12·9 11·3 11·7	228-7	110-7	176-9	
	April 9 May 14 June 11	691·9 591·0 545·9	114·9 72·5 72·6	16·4 12·1 13·1	66·4 43·7 38·4	9·5 7·3 7·0	74-0 69-5 57-8	10·6 11·6 10·5	170-7	105-3	168-3	
	July 9 August 13 September 10	555-2 570-7 545-4	101·5 85·0 91·6	18·1 14·7 16·6	49·9 64·3 43·8	8·9 11·1 7·9	59·1 78·8 68·7	10·5 13·6 12·4	121-0	78-8	150-9	
	October 8 November 12 December 10	509-6	86·0 73·7 70·6	16-7 14-8 14-4	49·6 46·3 43·8	9-6 9-3 8-9	63·1 66·8 61·1	12·2 13·4 12·4	112-9	62-1	142-6	
1974	January 14† February 11† March 11†	605-6 628-8 590-1			17 17		STAT SAL SAL	125 A			SUBSECTION OF THE STREET, STRE	
	April 8 May 13	646·8 535·4 515·8	136·1 74·7 79·5	20·8 13·8 15·2	79·2 51·9 41·2	12·1 9·6 7·9	74·1 63·1 65·0	11-3 11-6 12-4	160-9	71-5	131-9	
	June 10 July 8 August 12 September 9	566·8 656·3 647·1	123·0 112·1 115·9	21·4 16·8 17·6	60·0 100·9 62·1	10·5 15·1 9·4	68·5 102·4 105·4	11-9 15-4 16-0	128-8	69-4	123-9	

^{*} From May 1972, only the total unemployed (column 1) is adjusted to take into account amendments for the statistical date notified on the four days following the date of the count. The analysis by duration in columns 2 to 20 is not adjusted. See also reference to "Casuals" on page 548 of the June 1972 issue of this GAZETTE.

† Because of the energy crisis, the detailed information about duration of unemployment (columns 2 to 20), was not collected in these months.

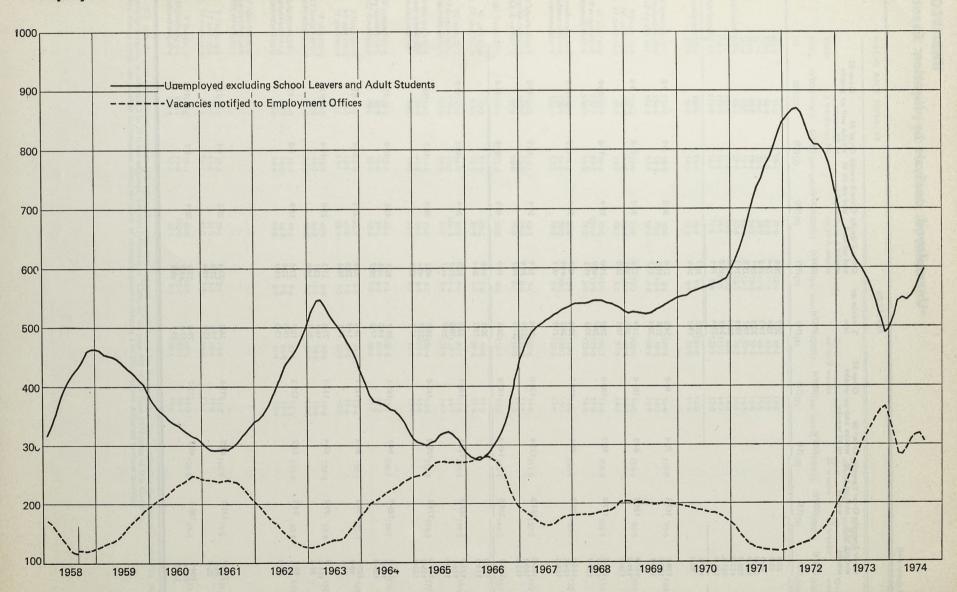
UNEMPLOYMENT Unemployed: analysis by duration: Great Britain

TABLE 118 (continued)

MALES					FEMALES						
2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks	2 weeks or less	Over 2 weeks and up to 8 weeks	Over 8 weeks and up to 26 weeks	Over 26 weeks and up to 52 weeks	Over 52 weeks		
(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)	(000's)		
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)		
50·6 49·6 56·9 72·5 73·6 76·4 81·3 92·8 88·0	62-6 55-9 66-3 102-4 107-7 109-9 117-3 151-6 161-0	279.3 - 2840 - 285.9 - 170.1 - 185.3 - 170.1 - 185.3			20-7 18-9 19-2 22-5 19-7 19-4 20-4 24-9 25-4	26·8 22·4 21·5 29·1 25·5 24·3 26·0 35·8 39·5				Monthly averages January-April	1965 1966 1967 1968 1968 1970 1971
83·4 67·5	137·1 98·4				25·2 19·3	38·7 26·0				May-December*	1972
99·4 82·7 82·1	138·6 138·2 138·1	167-5	70-6	96-0	24·8 21·6 20·4	27·0 31·2 33·7	30·2	8-9	8-8	January 11 February 8 March 8	1971
99·4 85·3 80·9	147·4 141·8 128·3	181-3	84-5	102-0	24·9 20·5 18·2	32·6 30·1 26·0	33-2	11-8	9-8	April 5 May 10	
105·8 98·0 100·4	147·2 178·7 152·7	177-0	90-3	108-0	29·9 29·7 30·3	31·0 48·0 41·3	29-9	11.8	10-0	June 14 July 12 August 9 September 13	
101·7 94·5 83·4	164-9 174-5 168-5	201-2	95·1	118-5	30·6 26·5 21·9	42·7 44·9 40·7	36-9	13-0	11-5	October 11 November 8 December 6	
100·5 86·7 76·2	166-0 160-3 155-5	261-8	121-6	130-0	29·8 23·9 21·3	36·9 39·9 39·3	50-1	15-9	12.0	January 10 February 14 March 13	1972
88-6	162-1	235-8	145-4	143-8	26.5	41-9	46-3	20.8	13.4	April 10	
72·9 75·0	128·0 113·0				20·5 19·2	34·0 28·4	122	1 93		May 8* June 12	
104·0 92·7 94·0	132-9 174-1 152-9	167-9	121-1	150-1	33·2 30·0 29·9	33·0 55·1 44·7	36-4	18-2	13.9	July 10 August 14 September 11	
87·6 75·3 66·2	137·0 135·8 123·3	174-6	100-0	162-0	28·0 22·7 17·8	40·2 40·4 33·9	38-4	16.5	15-6	October 9 November 13 December 11	
82·4 66·9 61·4	136·3 109·7 105·3	185-7	94-7	161-5	25·7 19·0 17·2	35·2 31·5 28·7	43-0	16-0	15-4	January 8 February 12 March 12	1973
85·6 57·5 58·5	109·7 90·8 77·6	138-5	89-2	152-7	29·3 14·9 14·1	30·8 22·4 18·6	32.2	16-1	15-6	April 9 May 14 June 11	
78·0 65·8 70·0	87·8 111·0 87·6	99-3	67-4	137-3	23·6 19·1 21·7	21·2 32·1 24·8	21.8	11-4	13-6	July 9 August 13 September 10	
67·3 58·7 57·6	89·1 90·3 85·0	94-0	53-2	129-2	18·7 15·0 13·0	23·6 22·8 19·9	18-9	8.8	13-3	October 8 November 12 December 10	
::		No.	and a system		***	:	al administration	d g		January 14† February 11† March 11†	1974
99·3 60·1 64·3	120-9 93-5 86-8	135-7	62-5	119-5	36·8 14·6 15·2	32·4 21·5 19·4	25-2	9·1	12-5	April 8 May 13	
93·8 84·8 86·8		108-4	60.7	112-7	29·2 27·3 29·1	23·7 49·7 40·8	20-4	8-7	11-2	June 10 July 8 August 12 September 9	

Unemployed and vacancies: Great Britain

Three-month moving average: seasonally adjusted THOUSANDS



VACANCIES vacancies notified and remaining unfilled: Great Britain

TABLE 119

THOUSANDS

121·8 103·9 91·7

		TOTAL	ADULTS						YOUNG PERSONS
			Actual num	nber		Season	ally adjusted	avera gorbalizad	
0/3		(196-3	Men 70-7	73·1	Total 143-8	Men	Women	Total	F2.F
963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973	Monthly averages	196:3 317:2 384:4 370:9 249:7 271:3 284:8 259:6 176:1 189:3 397:7	70.7 114-6 143-4 137-5 92-0 92-6 102-8 100-7 69-0 82-8 185-0	106-2 121-7 117-3 82-1 95-4 96-7 85-1 60-0 62-5 118-9	143-8 220-8 265-1 254-8 174-0 188-0 199-6 185-8 129-0 145-3 303-9				52:5 96:4 119:2 116:1 75:7 83:3 85:2 73:8 47:1 44:1 93:8
971	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 4	193-2	66·8	65·1	131·9	61-7	57·2	118·9	61·3
	August 4	179-2	68·2	60·0	128·2	65-5	57·8	123·3	51·0
	September 8	168-8	66·0	58·8	124·8	64-1	54·9	119·0	44·0
	October 6	159·2	64·5	54·6	119·1	63·1	54·4	117-5	40·0
	November 3	148·9	62·1	51·8	114·0	63·3	56·0	119-3	34·9
	December 1	138·7	59-7	47·4	107·1	63·9	55·0	118-9	31·6
972	January 5	134·0	54·5	48·3	102-7	65·2	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
973	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
974	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
		100 - 100 -	o employment	offices*	*	Secondition	18 222	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	Notified to careers offices
		Actual nu Males	mber Female	s Tot	tal	Seasonally adju	Females	Total	9702 Yanga
1974	April 3 May 8 June 5	181-9 196-6 201-5	116·1 127·0 134·9	298- 323 336	·0 ·6	180·7 192·0 192·7	115·9 121·8 124·4	296·6 313·8 317·1	100·9 106·2 111·1
		-0.5		1		ALIEN THE STATE OF			

^{*} 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.

330·2 302·7 307·2

199·1 185·4 186·9

July 3 August 7 September 4

193·8 183·1 185·9

123·3 115·2 116·7

OVERTIME AND SHORT-TIME Great Britain: manufacturing industries*

TABLE 120

	OPERA:	TIVES								and the state of t	Tarana T	or militario de cons	Mach Wash	THE RESERVE
		NG OVER				ON SI	HORT-TIM	E						
Week ended	12.9	NO COL	Hours o	f overtime	worked	Stood o	off for whol	e Workin	g part of	f week	Total			
			7			9 (1)	165		Hours	Commission of the Commission o	- Iocai			
271 743 247 247 247 247 247 247 247 247	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Percentage of all operatives (per cent)	tive working over-	Total actual number (millions)	Total seasonally adjusted number (millions)	Total of operatives (000's)	Total number of hours lost (000's)	Number of opera- tives (000's)	Total (000's)	Average per operative working part of the week	Number of operatives (000's)	Percent- age of all opera- tives (per cent)	Total (000's)	Average per operative on short-time
A Estimates on I	national insurance	card coun	t basis			e fice		-	_ 6.202		ETEL, L			
1970 July 18 August 15 September 19	1,981 1,783 1,982	33·5 30·1 33·5	$8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$ $8\frac{1}{2}$	17·30 15·09 16·87	17·35 16·73 16·81	2 2 4	62 83 163	21 19 23	195 175 226	9 9 10	23 21 27	0·4 0·4 0·5	257 258 390	11½ 12 14½
October 17 November 14 December 12		34·9 35·6 34·4	8½ 8½ 8	17·17 17·46 16·56	16·56 16·57 15·68	3 3 3	102 104 99	32 28 63	348 221 518	10½ 8 8	35 31 66	0·6 0·5 1·1	450 324 617	13 10½ 9
1971 January 16‡ February 13‡	1,891	32.4	8	15-29	15-86	5	208	39	349	9	44	0-8	557	12½
March 13	1,766	30-5	8	14-33	14-60	14	542	76	739	10	91	1-6	1,283	14
April 17§ May 15 June 19	1,609 1,761 1,731	28·2 31·0 30·7	7½ 8 8	11·69 14·19 14·19	11·88 13·95 13·94	27 7 4	1,092 269 174	63 76 66	649 681 586	10½ 9 9	91 82 70	1·6 1·4 1·2	1,739 951 760	19 11½ 11
	Census of Employr													
971 June 19	1619-1	30-7	8	13-27	13.02	4	163	62	548	9	65	1.2	711	11
July 17 August 14 September 18		29·0 26·5 29·3	8±2 8 8±2	12·75 11·39 12·73	12·79 12·66 12·64	7 9 9	315 392 375	55 60 80	522 537 812	91 9 10	63 69 89	1·2 1·3 1·7	838 928 1,185	13½ 13½ 13½
October 16 November 13 December 11	1,549·1 1,546·5 1,571·2	29·8 30·3	8 8 8	12·64 12·58 12·78	12·05 11·68 12·06	6 8 9	214 327 357	106 111 90	969 1,058 812	9 9± 9	112 119 99	2·1 2·3 1·9	1,182 1,367 1,169	10½ 11½ 12
972 January 15 February 19 March 18	1,392·1 1,173·1 1,474·8	27·1 22·9 29·0	8 8 8	11·07 9·35 11·91	11·72 9·77 12·19	5 46 9	181 1,857 363	78 995 114	675 13,838 1,229	8½ 14 10½	83 1,041 123	1·5 20·4 2·4	856 15,694 1,591	10½ 15 13
April 15 May 13 June 17	1,469·5 1,560·9 1,566·8	28·9 30·7 30·8	8 8 8	11·79 12·66 12·88	12·04 12·43 12·63	14 5 3	563 200 135	68 65 38	583 628 317	8½ 9½ 8½	82 70 41	1·6 1·4 0·8	1,146 828 452	14 12 11
July 15 August 19 September 16	1,502·6 1,484·7 1,577·5	29·5 29·1 30·8	8½ 8 8	12·64 12·15 12·99	12·68 13·17 12·88	3 5 5	113 182 200	29 28 26	239 241 218	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	32 33 31	0·6 0·6 0·6	352 424 418	11 13 13 ¹ / ₄
October 14 November 18 December 9	1,659·9 1,742·4 1,732·3	32·4 33·9 33·7	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	13·72 14·39 14·61	13·14 13·47 13·92	4 1 1	150 56 41	25 20 16	222 156 138	9 7½ 8½	29 22 17	0·6 0.4 0·3	372 212 179	13 10 10 [‡]
973 January 13 February 17 March 17	1,643·4 1,753·7 1,757·3	34.2	8 8½ 8½ 8½	13·41 14·55 14·61	14·17 15·07 14·85	4 6 8	176 253 308	27 17 25	207 160 350	7½ 9½ 14	31 23 33	0·6 0·5 0·6	384 412 657	12½ 18 20
April 14 May 19 June 16	1,771·8 1,827·4 1,830·3	35-5	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	14·80 15·60 15·50	15·08 15·38 15·24	4 5 3	142 185 103	20 13 13	155 117 112	7½ 9 9	24 18 15	0·5 0·3 0·3	297 302 215	12½ 17 14
July 14¶ August 18¶ September 15¶	1,757·8 1,713·1 1,817·4	33-1	9 8½ 8½	15·46 14·59 15·71	15·48 15·50 15·59	1 1 14	46 48 574	13 11 9	117 83 98	9 7½ 10½	14 12 24	0·3 0·2 0·5	163 130 671	11½ 11 28
October 13¶ November 17¶ December 15¶	1,877-2 1,930.0 1,956-4	36·3 37·2 37·6	8½ 8½ 9	16·25 16·64 17·32	15·69 15·72 16·64	1 3 1	32 109 35	10 21 9	90 212 71	9½ 10 8	10 23 10	0·2 0·4 0·2	122 321 106	11½ 14 10½
974 January 19 ¶ February 16 ¶ March 16 ¶	1,254·6 1,385·2 1,570·8	24·4 27·1 30·8	8 7½ 8	9·74 10·70 12·77	10·55 11·26 12·99	8 8 8	309 317 318	1,130 940 227	15,551 12,423 2,721	14 13 12	1,138 948 235	22·2 18·5 4·6	15,860 12,740 3,039	14 13½ 13
April 6¶ May 18¶ June 15 (a) ¶	1,717-0 1,749-2 1,720-0	33·7 34·3 33·9	8½ 8½ 8½ 8½	14·38 14·95 14·66	14·67 14·74 14·39	3 6 3	109 218 106	32 28 23	356 242 242	11 8½ 10½	35 34 25	0·7 0·6 0·5	465 460 348	13 13½ 13½
June 15 (b) ¶ July 13¶ August 17¶**	2,040·4 1,971·6 1,857·7	36·7 35·2	8½ 9	17·49 17·40 16·27	17·17 17·41 17·28	3 3 4	114 103 138	24 24 30	257 269 302	10½ 11 10	27 27 27 34	0·5 0·5 0·6	370 372 440	13½ 14 13

Note: See footnotes 1-3 to table 103.

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

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

See footnote ‡ to table 103.

This week included Easter Monday.

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

Figures after June 1973 are provisional and are subject to revision when the results of the 1974 Census of Employment are available.

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

TABLE 121

1962 AVERAGE = 100

		BY ALI	OF TOTAL	WEEKLY	HOURS W	ORKED		INDEX PER OP	OF AVERAGI	E WEEKLY	HOURS V	VORKED	
		All man	ufacturing es	Engin- eering, shipbuild electrica		961	949 - Jan	All manu	ufacturing	Engin- eering, shipbuildin electrical	g,		
		Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	goods, metal goods	Vehicles	Textiles, leather, clothing	Food, drink, tobacco
956 957		104·6 103·9		98·6 98·6	106-9	119-0	100-1	103-7	Table 16	103-7	104-1	104-3	102-8
958		100-4		96.5	104·6 101·6	117·7 108·3	99·5 100·1	103·6 102·5		103·5 102·4	104·5 103·2	104-5 103-0	102.7
959 960		100·9 103·9		96·3 99·4	104·9 107·9	108-6	99-1	103-3		102-8	104-9	104-5	102·5 102·0
961		102-9		101-9	102-9	110·1 104·7	100·1 100·1	102·4 101·0		101·7 101·3	101·7 100·6	104·8 101·1	101.7
962 963		100-0 98-4		100-0 97-6	100-0 99-1	100-0	100-0	100-0		100-0	100-0	100-0	100-4
964		100-7		101-7	99-1	98·2 98·8	98·4 97·3	99·9 100·7		99·6 100·7	100·2 100·8	100·5 101·4	99.9
965 966		99·8 97·3		101·9 101·0	96·2 91·5	95-6	96-6	99-4		98-8	98-4	100-3	99.9
967		92-4		96-8	86-1	91·7 84·4	95·2 92·8	97·8 97·1		97·4 96·6	95·7 95·7	98·5 97·3	98-1
968 969		91·5 92·4		94·6 96·1	87·0 88·3	83.3	90.4	97-9		96-8	96-9	98-3	98·0 98·3
970		90.2		94-3	86.7	83·6 78·3	90·8 89·3	98·0 97·0		97-3 96-1	97·4 95·4	97·7 96·9	98·4 97·5
971 972		84·4 81·3		87·2 82·7	82·1 79·8	74·0 71·7	85.9	95-1		93.4	93-2	96-3	96-6
973		83-0		85.6	82.4	71.2	84·5 85·2	94·7 96·5		92·6 94·9	92·8 95·1	95·6 96·6	96·7 97·6
	ended												
971	January 16† February 13† March 13	89·3 87·6	88-7	94-2	88-3	77-1	86-2	95-6	96-6	94-5	95-0	96-0	95.8
	April 17‡	86-2	86-8	92.6	85.9	75-9	85-0	95-2	95.5	94-3	93-1	96.0	95.8
	May 15	87-2	85·0 85·5	90·3 91·0	85·0 86·0	74·5 76·8	84·7 85·6	94·4 95·4	94·6 95·2	92·7 93·8	93-1	95.5	96-0
	June 19	86.7	84-9	89-9	85.0	76-4	86-8	95.4	95.2	93.7	94·1 93·8	96·4 96·7	96·4 96·7
	July 17 August 14	81·5 70·9	84·5 84·0	81·7 72·2	73·5 71·5	69-6	86-4	95-6	95-1	93-6	94-4	96.7	97-2
	September 18	85-8	83.5	88.0	82.8	60·7 76·4	79·4 88·1	95·7 94·9	94·9 94·9	93·7 92·9	92·5 92·5	96·7 96·4	97·9 96·8
	October 16	84-9	82-7	87-0	81-8	75.9	87-7	94.7	94-6	92.9	92.0	96.2	96-4
	November 13 December 11	84·5 84·3	82·0 82·0	86·1 85·9	81·1 81·7	75·6 75·3	87·3 87·2	94·7 94·9	94·4 94·9	92·8 93·1	92·1 92·9	96.3	96.6
972	January 15	83-0	82-5	84-6	80-8							96-3	96.9
	February 19§	75-7	75-1	77-0	71.7	74·2 64·8	84·2 82·2	94·0 87·3	94·9 87·8	92·0 84·5	91·9 82·7	95·4 86·1	95·5 93·9
	March 18	82-1	81-3	84-0	80-4	73-3	83.5	94.5	94.9	92.4	92.8	95-8	96.0
	April 15 May 13	82-6	81-5	83.9	80-7	74-1	83.9	94-9	95-2	92-7	92-6	96-2	96-2
	June 17	83·1 83·4	81·5 81·7	84·4 84·7	81·8 82·2	74·3 74·3	84·8 85·4	95·2 95·5	95.1	93-1	93-7	96-5	96.6
	July 15	70.0							95-3	93-3	94-2	96-8	97-0
	August 19	78·8 69·4	81·6 81·9	80·7 70·1	71·9 71·2	67·8 59·3	85·2 77·9	95·8 96·4	95·3 95·5	93-6	95-1	96-8	96.9
	September 16	84-1	81.7	85-3	83.3	74.8	87-4	95.5	95.5	94·4 93·4	94·1 93·9	96·9 96·6	98·2 97·2
	October 14	84-2	81.8	85-6	83-8	74-6	86-8	95-7	95-6	93.7	94-3		
	November 18 December 16	84·5 84·1	82·0 81·8	86-2	84-6	74.6	86-9	95.9	95.5	94-1	94-8	96·6 96·7	96·7 97·0
77				86-0	84-6	74-3	86-1	95-9	95-9	94-1	95.0	96-4	97-4
973	January 13 February 17	82·8 83·6	82·4 84·1	85·0 86·3	83-1	73.5	82.8	95.0	96.1	93-3	93.5	95-8	95-8
	March 17	83.8	82.8	86.6	83·3 82·3	73·8 74·2	82·2 82·8	96·0 95·9	96·5 96·3	94·5 94·6	94·6 93·0	96·6 96·7	96·2 96·4
	April 14	84-1	82-9	86-9	83-2	74-1							
	May 19	84-7	83-1	87-3	84-1	74-1	83·4 84·7	96·2 96·6	96·6 96·5	94·6 95·1	94·2 94·6	96·8 96·8	97·1 97·6
	June 16	84-9	83-1	87-2	84-9	73-2	85-1	96-5	96.3	94.9	94-5	96.8	97.9
	July 14*	80-2	83-0	82.8	73.9	66-6	86-3	96-9	96-4	95-3	95-9	96-9	98-4
	August 18* September 15*	70•3 85·1	83·0 82·6	71·8 87·8	74·3 84·3	57·8 72·2	78·7 88·6	97·6 96·5	96·7 96·5	95·9 94·8	96-2	97-1	99-2
	October 13*	85-3	82-8								96-1	96-4	98-1
	November 17*	85-4	82.9	88·0 88·5	85·4 84·4	72·0 71·6	88·7 89·7	96·5 96·7	96·4 96·4	94·9 95·1	95·6 95·5	96-4	97-9
	December 15*	85-8	83.5	88-9	86-1	71·6 71·7	89.6	97.2	97.2	95.8	97.3	96·5 96·8	98·3 98·6
74	January 19*§	76-3	76-0	78-3	70-1	59-7	89-2	86-5	87.5	84-3	79-4	80-9	97-0
	February 16*§ March 16*	77·1 81·3	77·7 80·3	79.5	71-1	60-1	88·5 87·2	88-3	88-8	86.6	81-2	82.5	96.9
				84-3	77-3	67-7	87.2	93.7	94-1	92.6	89-0	93.4	96.7
	April 6* May 18*	82·9 83·6	81·7 82·0	86-1	82-0	69.5	87-0	95-8	96-2	94-4	94-2	96-1	97-6
	June 15*	83.4	81.6	86·9 86·9	83·2 83·5	70·1 69·7	87·5 87·9	96·2 96·1	96·0 95·8	94·7 94·7	95·5 95·8	96·4 96·4	97·4 97·1
	July 13*¶	78-9	81.6	83-3									
	August 17*¶	69.2	81.6	71.8	71·8 71·8	63.6	87-9	96·5 97·1	96.0	95.1	95.7	96.4	98-1

^{*} The index of total weekly hours worked from July 1973 is subject to revision when the results of the 1974 Census of Employment become available. Both the index of total weekly hours worked and the index of average hours worked from November 1973 may be revised when the results of the October 1974 enquiry into the hours of work of manual workers are available.

† Returns from employers are used for the compilation of this table. Because of the 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.

† This week included Easter Monday.

§ In February 1972, the volume of overtime and short-time was affected by the power crisis and in January and February 1974 by the coal mining dispute.

^{||} The factors used in calculating the index for June 1974 include the monthly employment figures derived from the new sample and the overtime and short-time figures shown at June 1974 (a) in table 120. See footnote * to table 120 and page 736 of the August issue of this GAZETTE

The figures from July 1974 have been linked in order to preserve comparability with those given for earlier periods.

Note:

A full account of the method of calculation was published on pages 305 to 307 of the August 1962 issue, and on page 404 of the October 1963 issue, respectively, of this GAZETTE.

EARNINGS AND HOURS

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

TABLE 122		
Chandand Industrial	Classification 1040	

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average v	veekly ear	nings					beer west			Maria Daniel			-
4074 0	£	£	£ 20 72	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1971 Oct.	31.60	34-15	32.73	31.67	29.84	28-48	30-12	33-13	35-21	29.03	28-02	26-56	26.00
1972 Oct.	35.75	38.88	36.77	37-97	34.73	32.17	34-48	34-98	41-63	34-02	32-05	30-03	29.52
1973 Oct.	40-24	42-41	41-31	43-85	40-51	37-00	39-14	41-60	45.74	39-45	36.75	34-53	33-90
Average h	ours work	ed											
1971 Oct.	46.4	43.6	44.0	43-3	43-0	42-8	43-4	43-8	41.2	43-2	44-1	44.5	44.0
1972 Oct.	46.4	42.9	44-2	44.6	43-5	43-4	43-4	43.5	42.3	43.9	44-7	44-5	41.2
1973 Oct.	47.1	42.3	44.6	45-1	44-6	43.9	44-0	44.0	43.0	44-7	44.9	44·2 44·5	41.5
								110	43.0	77.7	77.7	44.2	42-0
Average h	ourly earn	ings											
1971 Oct.	68·10	P 78-33	P 74-39	P 73-14	P 69-40	P 66·54	P 69-40	P 75-64	P 85-46	P 67·20	P 63-54	P 59-69	P 63-11
1972 Oct.	77-05	90-63	83-19	85-13	79-84	74-12	79-45	80-41	98-42	77-49	71.70	67-94	71-13
1973 Oct.	85.44	100.26	92-62	97-23	90.83	84.28	88-95	94-55	106-37	88-26	81-85	77-60	80.71

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average weekly	earnings									-		
1971 Oct. 1972 Oct. 1973 Oct.	£ 31·95 37·25 42·59	£ 29·25 34·06 39·36	£ 36·04 41·21 48·69	£ 30-96 35-10 40-11	£ 31·37 36·20 41·52	£ 31·05 35·12 39·86	£ 30·11 36·59 41·41	£ 30·74 35·29 39·78	£ 33·73 37·97 43·31	£ 26·67 29·53 34·21	£ 24·51 26·93 31·32	£ 30·93 35·82 40·92
Average hours	worked											
1971 Oct. 1972 Oct. 1973 Oct.	46·3 46·5 47·1	44·7 45·0 45·1	44·4 44·7 45·1	44·2 44·4 44·9	43·6 44·1 44·7	49·3 49·0 48·8	47·2 47·0 47·2	43·7 43·1 43·8	48·0 48·5 49·6	43·9 43·6 44·1	43·5 43·5 43·9	44·7 45·0 45·6
Average hourly	earnings											
1971 Oct. 1972 Oct. 1973 Oct.	P 69·01 80·11 90·42	P 65·44 75·69 87·27	92·19 107·96	P 70·05 79·05 89·33	P 71.95 82.09 92.89	P 62-98 71-67 81-68	P 63·79 77·85 87·73	P 70-34 81-88 90-82	P 70·27 78·29 87·32	P 60·75 67·73 77·57	P 56·34 61·91 71·34	P 69·19 79·60 89·74

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum products	Chemicals and allied indus- tries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engineer- ing	Instru- ment engineer- ing	Electrical engineer- ing	Shipbuild- ing and marine engineer- ing	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear
Average	weekly ear	nings		-	130	-	100	Sax H	100		Section 18	94 97 mill	
1971 Oct. 1972 Oct. 1973 Oct.	£ 16·65 19·40 22·68	£ 17·80 20·45 25·73	£ 16·41 18·55 21·47	£ 15·18 18·80 21·08	£ 17·18 20·43 23·52	£ 15·80 18·00 21·55	£ 16·55 19·32 22·36	£ 17·23 18·29 24·09	£ 19·70 23·81 26·18	£ 14·93 17·94 20·91	£ 15·09 17·28 19·89	£ 13·64 15·41 17·94	£ 14·53 16·60 19·03
	hours work				Land.	2.00							
1971 Oct. 1972 Oct. 1973 Oct.	38·2 38·2 38·6	39·3 38·6 38·6	38·4 38·7 38·5	37·3 38·3 37·7	37-9 38-4 38-1	38·2 38·2 38·2	37·7 37·8 37·4	37·6 38·2 40·0	37·7 38·2 37·7	37·1 37·7 37·3	37·3 37·6 37·3	37·0 37·5 36·7	36·8 36·7 36·4
Average I	hourly ear	nings											
1971 Oct. 1972 Oct. 1973 Oct.	P 43·59 50·79 58·76	P 45·29 52·98 66·66	P 42·73 47·93 55·77	P 40·70 49·09 55·92	P 45·33 53·20 61·73	P 41·36 47·12 56·41	P 43·90 51·11 59·79	P 45·82 47·88 60·23	P 52·25 62·33 69·44	P 40·24 47·59 56·06	p 40·46 45·96 53·32	p 36·86 41·09 48·88	p 39·48 45·23 52·28

	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc	Timber, furniture, etc	Paper, printing and publishing	Other manu- facturing industries	All manu- facturing industries	Mining and quarrying (except coal mining)	Con- struction	Gas, electricity and water	Transport and communi- cation*	Certain miscel- laneous services†	Public admini- stration	All industries covered
Average weekly	earnings		1-20 12	0367		Section 1	5.00	A-30	/90	30m 3	24	10 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1971 Oct.	15.64	17-06	17-10	15-03	15.80	15-65	13-42	16.88	22-32	12-64	17-57	15-80
1972 Oct.	18-32	19-68	19-86	17-19	18-34	-	15-20	19-59	24-95	14-31	18-52	18-30
1973 Oct.	21.16	22-93	22.79	20-02	21.15	_	18-96	23.04	28-84	16.79	23.37	21.16
Average hours w	vorked											
1971 Oct.	36.5	37-7	38.7	37-6	37-5	37-9	37-1	35-9	43-3	38-5	39-6	37-7
1972 Oct.	36-8	38-1	38-9	37-8	37-7		36-8	37.1	42-8	38-5	40-0	37-9
1973 Oct.	36.5	37.5	38-6	37-7	37-5	_	37-2	37.3	43.0	38-4	40-3	37.7
Average hourly	earnings											
	P	P 45·25	P	P	P	P 41·29	P	P	P	P	P	P
1971 Oct.	42.85		44-19	39-97	42.13	41.29	36.17	47.02	51-55	32-83	44-37	P 41-91
1972 Oct.	49.78	51.65	51.05	45.48	48-65	_	41.30	52.80	58-29	37-17	46-30	48-28
1973 Oct.	57.97	61-15	59-04	53-10	56-40		50.97	61-77	67-07	43.72	57-99	56-13

^{*} Except railways and London Transport.

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

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

TABLE 123

	October	1971		October	1972		October 1	1973	
Standard Industrial Classification 1968	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings	Average weekly earnings	Average hours worked	Average hourly earnings
All manufacturing industries	£	\$1.500 m (49.0) (75)(1)	P	£	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	P	£		P
Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years) All industries covered†	31·37 15·80 8·56 15·17 10·33	43-6 37-5 21-7 40-3 38-2	71.95 42.13 39.45 37.64 27.04	36·20 18·34 9·84 17·73 11·83	44·1 37·7 21·7 40·7 38·4	82·09 48·65 45·35 43·56 30·81	41-52 21-15 11-30 21-60 15-21	44·7 37·5 21·6 40·9 38·1	92·89 56·40 52·31 52·81 39·92
Full-time men (21 years and over) Full-time women (18 years and over) Part-time women (18 years and over)* Full-time boys (under 21 years) Full-time girls (under 18 years)	30·93 15·80 8·36 14·96 10·28	44·7 37·7 21·3 41·1 38·2	69·19 41·91 39·25 36·40 26·91	35·82 18·30 9·65 17·55 11·76	45·0 37·9 21·5 41·4 38·4	79·60 48·28 44·88 42·39 30·63	40.92 21.16 11.11 21.02 15.13	45-6 37-7 21-4 41-7 38-1	89·74 56·13 51·92 50·41 39·71

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

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

TABLE 124

Fixed-weighted: April 1970 = 100

				ALL INDUSTR	IES		ALL MANUFA	CTURING INDUS	TRIES
				Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees	Non-manual males	Non-manual females	All non-manual employees
1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964	October October October October October	**-14 **-15 **-15 **-15	*50.	52-7 55-9 58-6 61-8 65-1 68-8	52-5 55-2 58-1 61-7 65-1 68-5	52-6 55-6 58-4 61-8 65-1	53·0 56·0 59·0 61·6 64·5	53-0 53-5 56-5 59-2 61-5	53-0 55-6 58-5 61-2 64-0
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970	October October October October October April			74-7 78-0 81-6 87-1 93-8 100-0	74-6 77-5 81-0 85-7 92-7 100-0	68·7 74·6 77·9 81·4 86·6 93·4 100·0	68·9 74·3 77·6 81·3 87·0 93·8 100·0	65-8 71-1 75-7 80-2 85-6 92-2 100-0	68-3 73-7 77-3 81-1 86-8 93-5 100-0
971 972 973	October April April April			105·6 112·4 125·5 138·5	106·6 112·4 125·3 139·1	105-9 112-4 125-4 138-7	105-7 111-6 124-0 137-7	107·1 112·9 126·2 142·5	106-0 106-0 111-7 124-4 138-6
Veigh	ts			515	485	1,000	648	\$49 part-time	1,000

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

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

			Average weekly	3// / 55	Average hourly wage earnings	3	
			wage earnings	Average hourly wage earnings	excluding the effect of overtime*	Average hourly wage rates†	Differences (col. (3) minus col. (4))
		2.50	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1961	April		+ 6.6	+ 7.3	+ 6.5	+ 6.2	+ 0.3
	October		+ 5.4	+ 7.0	+ 6.9	+ 6.4	+ 0.5
1962	April		+ 4.0	+ 5.1	+ 5.2	+ 4.1	+ 1.1
	October		+ 3.2	+ 4.1	+ 4.4	+ 4.2	
1963	April		+ 3.0	+ 3.6	+ 4.0		+ 0.2
	October		+ 5.3	+ 4.1		+ 3.6	+ 0.4
1964	April		+ 9.1		+ 3.6	+ 2.3	+ 1.3
	October			+ 7.4	+ 6.5	+ 4.9	+ 1.6
965	April			+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.4
	October		+ 7.5	+ 8.4	+ 8.0	+ 5.3	+ 2.7
966	April		+ 8.5	+10-1	+ 9.5	+ 7.3	+ 2.2
,00			+ 7.4	+ 9.8	+ 9.7	+ 8.0	+ 1.7
967	October		+ 4.2	+ 6.2	+ 6.5	+ 5.6	+ 0.9
70/	April		+ 2.1	+ 2.8	+ 3.0	+ 2.7	+ 0.3
0/0	October		+ 5.6	+ 5.3	+ 5.0	+ 5.3	- 0.3
968	April		+ 8.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7	+ 8.6	- 0.9
	October		+ 7.8	+ 7.2	+ 7.0	+ 6.7	+ 0.3
969	April		+ 7.5	+ 7.1	+ 6.9	+ 5.4	+ 1.5
	October		+ 8.1	+ 8.0	+ 8.0	+ 5.5	+ 2.5
970	October		+13.5	+15-3	+16.0	+12.4	
971	October		+11.1	+12.9			+ 3.6
972	October		+15.7	+15.0	+13.7	+11.6	+ 2.1
973	October		+15.1		+14.6	+18·1	- 3·5‡
172	CCCODE		+13.1	+14·1	+13-6	+12·1	+ 1.5

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

* The figures in column (3) are calculated by:

1. Assuming that the amount of overtime is equal to the difference between the actual hours worked and the average of normal weekly hours;

2. Multiplying this difference by 1½ (the assumed rate of overtime pay);

3. Adding the resulting figure to the average of normal weekly hours to produce a "standard hours equivalent" of actual hours worked; and

4. Dividing the average weekly earnings by the "standard hours equivalent" which gives a reasonably satisfactory estimate of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime.

† The figures in this column are based on the hourly wage rates index.

‡ The engineering and construction industries had large wage rate increases in August 1972 and September 1972, respectively, increases which were not fully reflected in actual earnings by the date of the October 1972 earnings enquiry.

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

EARNINGS AND HOURS

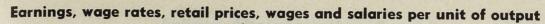
Great Britain: manual and non-manual employees: average weekly and hourly earnings and hours (New Earnings Survey estimates)

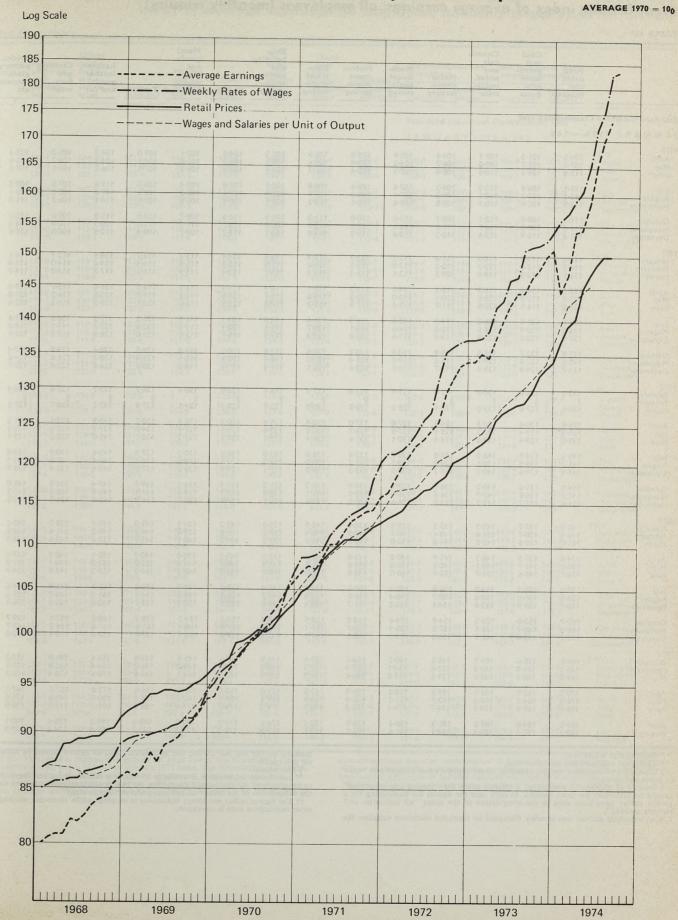
TABLE 126

	MANUFA	CTURING	INDUSTRI	ES		ALL IND	JSTRIES			
	Average wearnings	veekly	Average hours	Average I	ourly	Average w	eekly	Average hours	Average h	ourly
	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
The second second	£	£		P	P	£	£	17 (navo a	P	P
Full-time manual men (21 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	27·4 30·2 33·6	28·4 31·1 34·5	45·5 44·4 44·3	60·8 68·2 75·8	60·1 66·6 73·9	25·8 28·8 32·1	26·7 29·4 32·8	45·9 45·0 44·9	57·1 64·0 71·4	55·9 62·2 69·3
April 1972 April 1973	38-6	39-9	45·6* 46·4*	75·8* 86·0*	83.7*	37-0	38-1	46·0* 46·7*	71·3* 81·7*	69·1* 79·2*
Full-time non-manual men (21 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	35·6 39·5 43·7	35·8 39·7 43·8	39·5 38·9 38·8	89·3 100·3 111·0	89·6 100·5 111·1	34·9 38·9 43·4	35·1 39·1 43·5	39·0 38·7 38·6	88·7 99·2 110·5	89·0 99·5 110·6
April 1972 April 1973	48-4	48-7	38·9* 39·2*	111·3* 122·4*	122-4*	47-8	48-1	38·7* 38·8*	110·7* 121·6*	110·8* 121·7*
All full-time men (21 years and over April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	29·5 32·6 36·2	30·5 33·5 37·1	44·0 43·0 43·0	67·3 75·4 83·7	67·4 74·9 82·9	28-9 32-3 36-0	29·7 32·9 36·7	43·7 42·9 42·8	66·2 74·4 83·1	66·3 74·1 82·6
April 1972 April 1973	41-1	42-3	43·9* 44·5*	83·7* 94·5*	93.5*	40-9	41.9	43·4* 43·8*	83·7* 94·3*	83·3* 93·7*
ull-time manual women (18 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	13·2 15·0 17·0	13·9 15·7 17·7	38·2 38·0 38·3	34·8 39·5 44·4	34·6 39·3 44·2	12·8 14·7 16·6	13-3 15-3 17-1	38·6 38·4 38·6	33-5 38-3 43-1	33·2 38·1 42·8
April 1972 April 1973	19-6	20-5	40·0* 40·0*	44·4* 51·2*	50-7*	19-1	19-7	39-9*	43·0* 49·6*	42·6* 49·1*
full-time non-manual women (18 years and										
over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	15·5 17·5 19·4	15·6 17·6 19·5	37·3 37·2 37·1	41·6 47·0 52·3	41·5 46·9 52·1	17·5 19·7 22·1	17·7 19·8 22·2	36·9 36·9 36·6	47·2 53·0 59·8	47·2 52·9 59·7
April 1972 April 1973	21.8	21.8	37·3* 37·3*	52·3* 58·5*	58-3*	24-5	24-7	36·8* 36·8*	59·9* 66·2*	59·8* 66·1*
Il full-time women (18 years and over)				27.4	27.0	45.7	16.2	37-6	41-8	41.7
April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	14-0 15-9 17-8	14·6 16·5 18·4	37·9 37·7 37·9	37·1 42·0 47·1	37·0 41·9 46·9	15·7 17·8 20·1	16·2 18·3 20·5	37·4 37·3	47·4 53·5	47·2 53·3
April 1972 April 1973	20-3	21.0	39·0* 39·0*	47·0* 53·9*	53-5*	22-6	23-1	37·8* 37·8*	54·0* 60·5*	53.9*
ull-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 April 1972	15·2 16·7	15·6 17·1	40·5 40·7	37·6 41·1	36·8 40·1	14·6 16·0	14·9 16·2	40·9 41·1	35·6 39·0	34·9 38·1
April 1973	19-9	20-4	42.7*	48-0*	46.7*	19-0	19-3	42-3*	45.5*	44.3*
ull-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 April 1972	9·8 11·0	10·1 11·3	37·7 38·2	25·8 28·8	25·7 28·7	9-3 10-2	9-4	38·1 38·2	24·5 26·6	24·4 26·5
April 1973	12.8	13-1	39-6*	33-2*	33-0*	11.8	11.9	39-0*	30-6*	30.4*
art-time men (21 years and over) April 1970 April 1971 April 1972	9·1 9·7 10·4	9·2 9·9 10·5	20-7 19-9 20-2	42·2 47·6 49·7	41·5 47·1 49·2	10·8 11·4 12·1	10·8 11·5 12·2	19·2 18·8 18·5	54·1 56·4 61·8	53·9 56·4 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 April 1971	7·3 8·2	7·5 8·4	21·7 21·7	33·4 37·8	33·3 37·6 42·2	6·6 7·6 8·5	6·7 7·7 8·6	19-7 19-7 19-8	33·6 38·3 42·9	33·6 38·2 42·9
April 1972	9.3	9.5	22.0	42.4	<u> </u>	9.9	10-1	20-3*	49-1*	49.0*
April 1973	10-8	11-0	22-6*	49-0*	48.7*	3.3	101	20 3	44	desired and

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

	Food, drink and tobacco	Coal and petro- leum pro- ducts	Chemicals and allied industries	Metal manu- facture	Mech- anical engin- eering	Instru- ment engin- eering	Elec- trical engin- eering	Ship- building and marine engin- eering	Vehicles	Metal goods not else- where specified	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and foot- wear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc
Standard Industri	al Classificati	on 1968							P3.07.13	ata Elemen				
JANUARY 1	970 = 100													
1970 April May June	104·5 107·1 112·9	101·3 105·7 104·3	107·1 109·0 110·5	104·9 106·7 108·0	103·9 104·2 107·2	105·0 102·8 105·4	105·3 105·4 107·3	101·3 100·3 104·4	104·5 106·4 108·6	102·1 102·0 106·3	103·0 104·6 107·4	104·3 104·3 106·2	105·2 104·7 107·1	103·4 103·9 107·6
July	111·1	106·9	112·3	108·3	107·6	108·6	108·8	103·1	107·9	107·4	108·4	111·5	107·3	109·3
August	112·1	107·2	110·1	109·3	107·4	108·3	107·9	102·4	107·1	106·2	108·3	109·0	105·5	109·1
September	112·9	107·9	110·9	108·5	108·6	110·1	109·2	105·1	105·4	106·0	109·1	114·1	106·3	111·0
October	114·7	108·0	112·1	108·7	110·0	110·0	111·3	104·9	110·5	108·7	110·8	115·9	109·6	113·3
November	116·6	108·2	116·7	111·1	112·1	112·2	112·9	106·5	113·7	111·2	112·3	120·3	110·9	116·3
December	121·3	110·9	117·6	110·2	110·8	114·3	114·9	104·1	111·3	109·7	108·4	112·9	108·8	111·6
1971 January February March	118-6 118-5 133-1	113·3 115·0 115·3	116·9 123·3 118·0	111·6 112·3 109·2	112·3 113·0 112·1	113·2 113·2 116·3	115·3 115·6 115·3	110·6 111·8 115·7	114-4 115-3 112-4	113·3 112·8 112·9	113·7 114·4 116·2	118-9 114-6 117-7	112·9 114·0 115·8	116·1 115·8 114·7
April	122-6	114·9	118·3	110·2	114·5	115·2	118·1	116·4	114·4	114·9	116·5	121·0	115·7	119·0
May	125-5	117·0	120·5	110·1	116·0	115·5	119·6	116·7	121·5	116·2	119·8	122·5	116·3	121·0
June	126-0	116·5	125·0	111·7	117·6	117·9	119·2	117·8	122·5	116·0	123·1	125·5	118·2	122·6
July	126·6	121·2	126·2	114·3	118·2	118·4	121·6	114·8	120·1	116·9	123·2	127·3	120·5	119·6
August	126·8	120·9	125·5	112·5	116·6	118·1	120·7	111·5	120·1	114·5	122·5	127·7	117·1	119·8
September	127·4	122·0	125·9	114·4	117·5	120·0	123·3	117·9	118·7	115·0	123·0	128·5	118·3	121·5
October	127·8	122-7	126·5	115·9	118-9	120·2	125·6	117·6	120·2	116·9	124·5	128·4	119·9	122-4
November	130·5	122-5	129·7	115·6	119-9	121·4	125·8	116·4	120·2	118·3	125·4	130·7	121·0	124-6
December	134·7	124-8	129·9	113·7	118-5	122·6	126·1	111·4	121·3	116·0	120·6	126·6	122·0	123-7
1972 January February March	132·3 136·6	125·6 127·6	130·8 133·0	117·4 120·1	121·4 125·2	123·8 126·5	127·9 130·9	116·8 122·7	126·0 129·3	120-4 124-5	126·7 127·5	132·7 137·2	125·8 128·7	126·4 127·1
April	136·8	130-6	134·3	124·2	127·0	127·0	130·4	125·4	130·4	125·3	130·7	135·9	129·1	131·3
May	139·3	129-4	133·2	125·9	127·5	128·7	130·8	125·6	136·1	127·4	134·0	137·7	130·0	132·3
June	139·5	129-4	138·0	134·4	130·1	131·6	136·4	123·1	135·6	129·2	138·7	141·0	130·2	135·1
July	140·2	134·5	140·2	135·8	130·8	132·6	136·6	123·0	136·0	130·3	137·8	145·6	130·9	134·0
August	141·3	135·5	138·1	129·9	129·5	131·7	135·8	119·9	136·5	128·5	136·5	143·6	129·5	132·4
September	144·1	134·6	140·3	135·3	133·9	135·5	140·0	127·1	139·8	133·3	137·8	145·4	132·9	136·9
October	144·9	135·6	140·2	136·9	137·4	137·1	140·2	131·3	141·1	136·1	139·7	147·4	136·5	142·0
November	147·7	136·8	143·7	136·5	138·9	139·9	143·1	135·0	145·3	139·4	141·4	145·8	138·3	143·2
December	151·6	137·7	143·7	133·8	136·6	140·9	143·6	125·1	139·0	133·3	136·2	142·4	136·5	143·2
1973 January February March	145-2 146-4 161-1	137·7 138·7 139·6	142-9 151-6 143-5	135·2 140·4 144·0	139·5 140·7 142·0	138·9 140·9 143·5	142·9 145·4 146·4	135·3 137·3 139·2	145·2 141·8 141·0	139·1 139·6 140·1	142-0 144-5 145-7	149·4 148·3 152·6	139·7 141·6 143·6	145·1 146·6 146·5
April	154·0	139·5	146·2	141·9	140·5	143·0	146·6	133·3	142·1	138-0	142-7	150·1	140·1	147·4
May	158·0	141·7	148·1	145·3	145·8	145·8	151·8	144·8	148·1	144-6	152-8	153·2	146·7	151·9
June	158·1	145·6	154·7	152·7	148·8	148·8	155·0	148·1	153·5	148-2	156-3	155·2	147·9	154·9
July	157·9	150·2	154·0	155·0	150·4	150·3	154·3	148·6	153·3	148·9	156·3	162·2	146·9	154·6
August	158·5	150·0	150·8	150·7	148·4	146·9	153·8	145·2	152·3	145·6	154·6	161·3	146·7	151·2
September	160·5	151·9	152·8	154·1	152·8	151·7	156·6	146·0	152·8	150·5	155·7	162·0	152·6	156·3
October	160·7	153·0	155·2	154·9	156·6	153·5	158·5	148·4	155·5	154·2	159·3	160·2	157·1	159·7
November	165·8	148·7	161·1	157·5	158·9	155·7	161·1	154·7	157·8	158·4	161·6	161·8	159·2	162·7
December	170·3	152·8	162·3	155·2	159·5	160·2	161·6	145·2	157·0	155·5	157·4	157·9	159·4	163·0
1974 January†† February†† March	166·3 165·3 169·0	150·6 151·0 160·2	159·2 169·5 162·3	145·2 153·6 159·5	150·5 154·1 165·0	154·6 157·9 166·6	155·4 157·3 162·9	142·8 148·2 158·5	144·6 144·4 160·3	145·6 149·0 163·3	142·9 146·0 168·6	159·6 164·4 176·1	141·0 145·8 170·4	155·3 157·5 166·2
April	170·2	163·0	161·9	159·3	158·5	159·9	162·2	159·0	155·6	157·7	166·6	172·8	167·7	167·2
May	176·0	164·2	165·6	163·7	167·2	166·9	168·8	159·2	164·9	165·0	175·5	180·0	169·6	171·4
June	181·9	169·6	174·8	174·7	179·1	175·0	178·5	176·3	174·7	175·6	185·1	184·5	175·9	178·6
July	186·2	184·0	185·2	181·2	180·5	176·9	183·1	176·8	174·0	180·0	188·4	199·2	176·6	180·1
August ¶	188·7	197·7	188·3	180·1	181·6	176·7	182·7	169·9	178·3	177·2	187·5	189·6	174·8	181·9

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

TABLE 127 (continued)

Timber, furni-	Paper, printing and	Other manu- factur- ing		Mining and	Con-	Gas, elec- tricity	Trans- port and com-	Miscel-	All manufindustries		All indust	ries and overed	
ture, etc	publish- ing	indus- tries	Agri- culture*	quarry- ing	struc- tion	and water	munica- tion†	laneous services‡	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	unadjusted	Seasonally adjusted	
									Standard	Industrial	Classificatio	n 1968	
									JANUA	RY 197	0 = 100		
103·6 102·6 108·0	103·1 103·3 106·3	104·4 103·4 109·1	111·2 111·8 115·4	100·1 99·1 102·3	109·6 109·3 113·4	103·9 103·9 106·2	104-4 107-0 109-9	105·7 108·9 106·5	104·0 104·9 108·0	103-8 104-7 106-5	104-9 105-7 108-7	103·8 104·9 106·3	1970 April May June
11·0 109·9 11·7	104·6 107·9 110·2	107·3 108·0 109·2	111·3 115·6 119·3	97·9 100·4 101·3	112·1 109·9 114·5	106·8 108·2 107·7	106·6 109·7 110·8	105·2 105·7 110·2	108-3 108-1 108-9	107·5 109·5 109·7	108-1 108-3 109-7	106·9 108·9 109·3	July August September
11·3 13·4 09·1	111·2 113·0 111·9	110·7 113·1 112·3	113·0 111·1 109·9	101·2 101·6 111·8	114·9 113·9 108·1	108·1 108·3 109·1	113-3 114-7 114-7	112·3 112·7 113·8	110·7 113·1 112·2	111·2 112·7 113·7	111·2 112·7 111·9	110·6 112·0 113·1	October November December
15·8 14·5 17·0	112·0 111·6 114·1	114·4 115·6 116·5	112·7 116·9 121·3	113·3 112·9 114·5	112·5 115·3 117·9	109·1 109·6 123·5	116·7 115·5 116·1	114·7 114·7 116·7	114·4 115·1 115·9	114·5 115·4 114·6	114·2 114·9 116·5	114·3 115·0 114·5	1971 January February March
20·0 21·7 23·6	114·8 113·4 113·8	117·9 120·3 120·1	125·0 122·6 125·8	113·7 113·5 114·5	118·2 119·3 124·5	123·8 119·9 122·2	119·0 118·1 121·3	117·8 118·4 118·9	116·5 118·6 119·8	116·3 118·4 118·2	117·2 118·5 120·5	116·1 117·7 117·9	April May June
23·9 20·1 24·2	115·5 117·3 119·1	118·4 118·3 119·9	126·5 133·7 138·6	112·1 113·9 115·2	122·9 120·4 124·5	126·4 125·0 124·4	122-5 123-5 124-9	121·0 119·6 120·7	120·3 119·4 120·6	119·5 120·8 121·4	120·8 120·1 121·7	119·5 120·7 121·1	July August September
26·1 26·2 22·4	119·7 122·0 119·7	121·7 121·9 123·8	131·8 127·0 122·6	116·2 105·6 106·0	125·4 123·6 123·7	126·1 126·9 126·5	125·6 125·8 125·1	121·9 124·3 123·1	121-9 122-9 122-3	122·3 122·5 123·9	122·7 122·9 122·3	121·9 122·1 123·7	October November December
30·1 31·8	122·3 124·0	124·8 127·7	123·5 129·8	§ 134-5	122·3 128·5	126·5 137·6	125·5 127·7	127·2 136·6	125·2 128·2	125·3 128·8	124·3 129·0	124-5 128-1	1972 January February March
32·6 31·8 35·3	130·0 133·4 133·2	132·6 129·1 136·3	134·2 134·1 137·7	132·9 131·1 134·3	129·8 129·4 133·7	138-8 137-8 137-1	128·9 129·5 134·3	134·5 134·1 138·7	130·2 131·8 134·5	130·0 131·6 132·7	130-6 131-6 134-6	129·3 130·7 131·7	April May June
34·4 31·8 39·8	131·4 132·1 137·4	135·3 132·7 136·2	139·0 148·7 150·9	135·1 134·7 136·7	128·7 119·9 140·5	140·6 140·3 140·8	133-7 141-8 140-9	138·4 135·6 142·3	134·8 133·6 137·7	134·1 135·2 138·6	134·4 133·4 138·7	133-0 134-1 138-1	July August September
41·3 45·8 40·8	140·0 141·7 137·0	138·7 140·3 139·1	144·9 143·0 144·3	137·8 139·8 141·2	149·7 149·5 146·8	142·7 143·1 154·0	143·2 145·8 142·4	145·5 144·1 144·0	139-7 142-1 139-5	140·1 141·6 141·6	141·4 143·2 141·3	140·5 142·5 143·1	October November December
47·6 49·3 50·6	139·5 140·6 143·3	141·3 143·0 144·1	139·6 148·8 145·5	140·9 141·1 140·6	147·0 150·7 156·9	145·4 141·8 145·4	144·2 144·0 145·5	147·6 148·7 151·7	141·9 143·5 145·3	142·0 144·0 143·3	144-5	143·1 144·4 143·9	1973 January February March
51·7 57·1 50·9	141·6 148·7 152·6	145·6 148·9 154·6	160·3 167·9 175·6	144·8 146·9 149·8	152·6 157·7 163·9	148·1 152·6 161·6	147·2 149·9 155·1	149·5 147·0 154·0	149-5	146·2 149·5 151·3	150-6	146·6 149·5 151·9	April May June
51·1 56·4 52·4	151·3 149·1 154·5	154·1 154·0 154·7	171·3 185·7 181·4	150·3 148·9 152·5	163·7 159·7 166·3	158·7 155·7 160·8	157·1 155·0 157·0	156·0 152·6 154·3	153·6 151·7 154·8	152·7 153·5 156·0	153-5	154·0 154·0 156·4	July August September
55·7 56·6 53·5	156·1 160·2 155·8	158-9 163-3 163-1	167·4 172·5 167·5	153·1 139·1 139·8	169·4 169·9 168·4	160·2 160·2 156·8	159·2 160·7 155·9	158·4 158·7 157·9	160-6	158·0 160·3 162·2	160-9	158·2 160·3 161·4	October November December
57·7 50·8 73·0	153·9 155·3 162·9	151·7 154·6 172·3	170·5 184·0 194·0	139·2 § 191·3	163·3 166·8 174·2	160·2 163·8 177·1	157·2 157·4 161·8	162·7 163·1 172·2	154.8	155-4	156-9	154·1 156·8 164·3	1974 January†† February†† March
72·3 72·9 83·0	165.6	168·7 172·4 181·8	202·3 206·8 203·3	189·1 187·3 195·3	174·3 175·6 189·3	170·7 176·6 186·0	162·6 168·8 171·7	172·3 170·6 183·4	168.6	162·6 168·7 175·6	171-0	164·7 169·6 176·2	April May June
15·2 13·1	175·9 174·4	184·4 184·0	213.9	198·3 198·9	192·3 188·1	185·2 191·5	177·9 184·3	188·5 185·4	181·5 181·8	180·5 184·0	183·6 184·5	181·8 185·2	July August¶

Note (1): This series is explained in articles on page 214 of the March 1967 issue of this GAZETTE and on pages 613-615 of the July 1971 issue. The information collected is the gross remuneration including overtime payments, bonuses, commission, etc. Monthly earnings have been converted into weekly earnings by using the formula:—monthly earnings multiplied by 12 and divided by 52. In arriving at the indices of

average earnings the total remuneration is divided by the total number of employees without distinguishing between males and females, adults and juveniles, manual and non-manual employees or between full-time and part-time employees.

Note (2): The seasonal adjustments are based on the data for 1963 to 1972.

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

|| As industrial activity was severely disrupted by restricted electricity supplies, the

monthly survey was not carried out in February and so figures cannot be calculated for this month.

¶ Provisional.

** Insufficient information is available to enable a reliable index for "agriculture" to be calculated for the current month, but the best possible estimate has been used in the compilation of the index "all industries and services covered".

†† The figures reflect temporary reductions in earnings while three-day working and other restrictions were in operation.

EARNINGS

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

ndustry group	Averag	e weekly ea	arnings in	cluding over	ertime pr	emium	Average	e hourly ea	rnings ex	cluding over	ertime pr	emium
SIC (1968)	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	June 1974	June 1972	January 1973	June 1973	January 1974	June 1974	June 1974
HIPBUILDING AND SHIP REPA	IRING*					£						P
 Fimeworkers												
Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All timeworkers	212·9 215·4 213·6 220·3	213·1 227·1 234·6 226·6	242·2 253·9 257·8 254·9	244·0 253·5 254·4 257·7	277·3 281·7 300·9 288·8	47·07 39·26 40·05 43·81	231·7 229·0 236·7 241·1	249·4 247·8 257·5 261·0	262·1 262·8 274·1 274·6	274·3 272·9 290·0 289·8	297·4 290·9 307·4 307·6	97·76 78·17 75·70 88·94
Payment-by-result workers Skilled Semi-skilled Labourers All payment-by-result workers	205·2 208·3 189·2 204·9	214·8 218·4 202·5 215·2	231·8 237·3 219·5 232·1	224·4 227·2 217·4 224·5	268·5 277·5 263·2 270·2	49·32 41·97 41·34 46·77	216·8 226·1 204·2 217·7	230·6 245·2 219·2 232·2	244·3 256·9 239·5 245·4	267·6 280·7 266·8 268·7	274·1 291·8 274·5 276·4 276·0	105·17 84·62 78·80 97·32
All skilled workers All semi-skilled workers All labourers All workers covered	205·7 213·5 200·4 207·4	213·0 224·4 216·7 216·9	232·7 246·3 235·7 236·5	227·9 239·5 233·4 231·8	268·9 282·5 280·5 273·2	48·72 40·95 40·97 45·89	217·4 225·3 218·0 221·6	232·2 244·2 234·9 237·8	244·9 256·6 254·9 250·5	263·9 274·9 281·2 270·8	288·7 290·4 281·9	103·16 82·17 77·92 94·80
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE												
Fimeworkers General workers Craftsmen All timeworkers	206·9 199·6 205·4	224·2 214·0 221·9	233·4 226·5 232·2	243·8 235·5 242·4	270·1 259·7 268·0	45·79 48·88 46·58	243·0 228·4 240·5	260·1 244·1 257·2	268·2 255·2 266·5	291·6 274·0 288·8	311·9 291·1 308·0	103·59 109·58 105·11
Payment-by-result workers General workers Craftsmen All payment-by-result workers	192-5 185-1 191-2 201-9	209·6 201·5 208·8 218·8	220·9 208·3 218·1 228·5	224·5 203·2 219·4 237·5	247·8 230·7 243·7 263·0	44·07 46·10 44·53 45·49	205·0 199·4 203·9 227·9	224·2 223·3 225·1 244·8	223·8 215·7 221·7 251·2	235·2 224·4 232·3 271·3	253·5 246·1 251·2 290·6	97·23 105·18 99·00 102·45
All general workers All craftsmen All workers covered	194·2 200·4	208·8 216·9	220·2 226·9	226·7 235·3	251·1 260·4	48·44 46·23	215·9 225·3	233·1 242·4	240·1 248·9	256·5 268·2	273·8 286·7	108·90 104·05

	Average wee	ekly earnings includi	ng overtime pr	emium	Average hou	ırly earnings excludi	ng overtime pr	emium
	June 1972	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974	June 1972	June 1973	June 1974	June 1974
ENGINEERING‡			1	Augus -	Delt's The			
				£				Р
Timeworkers			2444	47.44	200.4	232-7	264-3	102-85
Skilled	187.4	213.8	244·6 257·0	47·66 44·41	209·4 218·8	253.9	283.0	96.57
Semi-skilled	197-3	233·0 223·2	257.3	36.02	211.6	241.0	275.7	75.36
Labourers	190·8 193·4	224.4	253.0	45.25	215.3	244.0	275.4	97.75
All timeworkers	173.4	224.4	255.0	43 23	2133			
Payment-by-result workers Skilled	182-0	209-3	240.0	48.17	203.5	225-7	257.1	109.76
Semi-skilled	177-3	202.5	230-1	42.81	193.5	215.1	243.8	97.13
Labourers	178-4	208-4	246.4	36.64	199.0	227.8	270.2	79.83
All payment-by-result workers	179.7	206.1	235.9	45.21	198-8	220-8	251.6	102-67
All skilled workers	184-7	211.5	242.1	47.88	205-7	228-2	259.5	105.75
All semi-skilled workers	186-6	217.3	243.1	43.71	204.5	232.5	261.1	96.81
All labourers	188-0	219.8	254-7	36.15	208-8	238-0	274.6	76.32
All workers covered	186.5	215.3	244.4	45.23	206-8	232-0	262.9	99.78

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

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

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

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

TABLE 130

JULY 31, 1972 = 100

		BASIC	WEEKLY	RATES OF	WAGES	NOR	AL WEEK	LY HOURS	•	BASIC	HOURLY	RATES OF	WAGES
	A SANSON MARKET STORY	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All	Men	Women	Juveniles†	All workers
All in	dustries and services										Maga	No the office of the	
	Average of monthly index numbers {	101·5 114·9	100·4 115·7	101·7 117·2	101·3 115·2	99·9 99·8	99·9 99·4	99·9 99·5	99·9 99·6	101·5 115·2	100·5 116·5	101·7 117·8	101·4 115·6
1973	January February March	108·3 108·6 109·0	106·9 108·4 110·4	108·9 109·8 110·0	108·1 108·6 109·3	(40·1) 99·9 99·8 99·8	(40·4) 99·6 99·6 99·6	(40·3) 99·7 99·6 99·6	(40·2) 99·8 99·8 99·8	108·5 108·8 109·2	107·4 108·9 110·9	109·3 110·2 110·5	108·4 108·9 109·5
	April	111·5	113·6	113·4	111·9	99·8	99·3	99·4	99·6	111·8	114·4	114·1	112·3
	May	112·4	114·9	115·0	112·9	99·8	99·3	99·4	99·6	112·6	115·7	115·6	113·3
	June	115·0	115·5	118·0	115·3	99·8	99·3	99·4	99·6	115·3	116·3	118·7	115·7
	July	115·4	115·7	118·3	115·6	99·8	99·3	99·4	99·6	115·7	116·6	119·0	116·0
	August	119·1	118·9	121·8	119·3	99·8	99·3	99·4	99·6	119·4	119·8	122·5	119·7
	September	119·3	119·6	122·1	119·5	99·8	99·3	99·4	99·6	119·6	120·4	122·8	120·0
	October November December	119·7 120·3 120·9	119·7 120·9 123·7	122·3 122·9 123·5	119·8 120·5 121·4	99·7 99·7 99·7	99·2 99·2 99·2	99·4 99·4 99·4	99·6 99·6	120·0 120·6 121·2	120·7 121·8 124·7	123·1 123·6 124·3	120·3 121·0 122·0
1974	January	122·3	126·2	125·7	123·0	99·7	99·1	99·4	99-5	122·7	127-3	126·5	123·7
	February	122·7	129·8	126·8	124·0	99·6	99·1	99·3	99-5	123·2	131-0	127·7	124·7
	March	124·6	131·3	128·6	125·8	99·6	99·1	99·3	99-5	125·1	132-5	129·5	126·5
	April	125·8	132·0	129·3	126·9	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	126·3	133·2	130·2	127·6
	May	129·2	137·7	134·4	130·8	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	129·7	138·9	135·3	131·5
	June	134·0	140·7	140·3	135·4	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	134·5	142·0	141·3	136·1
	July	136·7	142·8	143·2	137·9	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	137·2	144·1	144·3	138·7
	August	142·4	147·4	149·1	143·5	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	142·9	148·8	150·2	144·3
	September	142·8	149·6	150·7	144·2	99·6	99·1	99·3	99·5	143·3	151·0	151·8	145·0
Manu	facturing industries												
	Average of monthly index numbers {	101·6 114·3	100·7 115·8	101·4 115·5	101·5 114·6	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0	101·6 114·3	100·7 115·8	101·4 115·5	101·5 114·6
1973	January February March	108·0 108·1 108·3	106·7 107·9 108·4	107-9 108-4 108-8	107-8 108-1 108-3	(39·9) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	(40·0) 100·0 100·0 100·0	108-0 108-1 108-3	106·7 107·9 108·4	107-9 108-4 108-8	107·8 108·1 108·3
	April	110·0	112·0	111·7	110·4	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	110·0	112·0	111·7	110·4
	May	111·3	114·2	113·3	111·8	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	111·3	114·2	113·3	111·8
	June	112·4	115·1	114·2	112·9	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	112·4	115·1	114·2	112·9
	July	112·7	115·5	114·6	113·2	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	112·7	115·5	114·6	113·2
	August	119·6	120·9	120·6	119·9	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	119·6	120·9	120·6	119·9
	September	120·0	121·5	121·1	120·2	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·0	121·5	121·1	120·2
	October	120·1	121·8	121·2	120·4	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·1	121·8	121·2	120·4
	November	120·3	122·1	121·5	120·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·3	122·1	121·5	120·7
	December	120·6	122·9	122·1	121·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	120·6	122·9	122·1	121·0
1974	January	121·5	125-4	123·7	122·2	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	121·5	125·4	123·7	122·2
	February	121·8	126-9	124·5	122·7	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	121·8	126·9	124·5	122·8
	March	122·1	128-0	125·2	123·1	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	122·1	128·0	125·2	123·2
	April	123·0	128·3	126·1	124·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	123·0	128-3	126·1	124·0
	May	126·2	135·0	130·9	127·7	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	126·2	135-0	130·9	127·8
	June	129·0	138·3	134·0	130·6	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	129·0	138-3	134·0	130·7
	July	130·7	140·1	135·8	132·3	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	130·7	140·1	135·8	132·3
	August	139·3	147·1	143·7	140·7	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	139·3	147·1	143·7	140·7
	September	139·6	147·8	144·1	141·1	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	139·6	147·8	144·1	141·1

Notes:

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

⁽²⁾ The statistics do not take account of changes determined by local negotiations at establishment or shop floor level. They do not reflect changes in earnings or in actual hours worked due to such factors as overtime, short-time, variations in output, etc.

(3) The figures relate to the end of the month.

(4) Publication of the index figures to one decimal place must not be taken to mean that the figures are thought to be significant to more than the nearest whole number.

(5) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect or reported belatedly.

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

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

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

WAGE RATES AND HOURS

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

		Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Food, drink and tobacco	Chemicals and allied industries*	All metals combined†	Textiles	Leather, leather goods and fur	Clothing and footwear	Bricks, pottery, glass, cement, etc.
Basic	weekly rates of wages								d sorvices	na zarczajani W
	Average of monthly { index numbers	100 116	100 106	100 112	96 106	104 119	97 110	95 108	100 111	100 112
1973	July	121	108	113	109	115	113	114	112	112
	August	121	108	114	109	127	113	114	112	112
	September	121	108	115	109	127	114	114	113	114
	October	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	114
	November	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	117
	December	121	108	120	110	127	115	114	113	118
1974	January	135	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118
	February	136	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118
	March	136	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121
	April	136	142	121	111	127	117	121	124	123
	May	144	146	127	115	129	133	121	129	126
	June	149	149	133	126	131	137	121	129	128
	July	152	150	135	133	132	139	121	129	129
	August	154	151	138	134	146	141	121	129	130
	September	154	151	139	134	146	142	121	131	132
Norm	nal weekly hours‡									
1972	Average of monthly { index numbers	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0
1973		100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0
		(42-2)	(36-0)	(40.0)	(40-0)	(40.0)	(40.0)	(40-0)	(40-0)	(40-1)
1973	July	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
	August	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
	September	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	100-0	100-0
	October	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100-0
	November	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	99-8
	December	99·5	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	99-8
1974	January	99·5	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	99-8
	February	99·2	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	99-8
	March	99·2	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	99-8
	April	99·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	99·8
	May	99·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	99·8
	June	99·2	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100·0	99·8
	July	99·2	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	99·8
	August	99·2	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	99·8
	September	99·2	100-0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100·0	100-0	100-0	99·8
Basic	hourly rates of wages									
1972	Average of monthly { index numbers	100	100	100	96	104	97	95	100	100
1973		116	106	112	106	119	110	108	111	112
1973	July	121	108	113	109	115	113	114	112	112
	August	121	108	114	109	127	113	114	112	112
	September	121	108	115	109	127	114	114	113	114
	October	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	114
	November	121	108	116	110	127	114	114	113	118
	December	122	108	120	110	127	115	114	113	118
1974	January	136	108	121	111	127	117	121	113	118
	February	137	109	121	111	127	117	121	120	118
	March	137	141	121	111	127	117	121	124	121
	April	137	142	121	111	128	117	121	124	123
	May	145	146	127	115	129	133	121	129	126
	June	150	149	133	126	131	137	121	129	128
	July	153	150	135	133	132	139	121	129	129
	August	155	151	138	134	146	141	121	129	130
	September	155	151	139	134	146	142	121	131	132

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

Indices of basic weekly and hourly rates of wages and normal weekly hours: industrial analysis: all manual workers: United Kingdom TARI F 131 (continued)

JULY 31, 1972 =						The state of the s	Service County	Maria Maria	continued)	TABLE 131
		Miscellan eous services	Professional services and public adminis- tration	Distributive trades	Transport and communi- cation	Gas, electricity and water	Construc-	Other manu- facturing industries	Paper, printing and publishing	Timber furniture, etc.
Basic weekly rates of wa										
Average of monthly {1 index numbers		97 105	100 114	101 114	97 107	102 111	109 139	99 109	98 105	100 113
July 1 August September		106 106 106	115 115 115	114 117 117	108 108 108	112 112 112	146 146 146	111 111 111	106 106 107	116 116 117
October November December		106 106 109	115 121 127	117 118 118	111 111 111	112 113 114	146 146 146	111 111 111	107 108 108	117 117 118
January 1' February March	9-797 11 - 2-797 13 - 2-797	112 115 115	128 130 131	119 123 126	114 114 115	118 118 125	146 146 146	119 119 122	109 112 112	127 127 127
April May June		117 120 128	131 137 142	126 131 132	121 125 128	125 131 134	146 147 164	122 126 130	115 120 122	127 132 135
July August September		130 131 131	145 148 148	133 137 143	134 136 136	136 138 138	169 173 173	131 133 133	124 126 127	138 140 140
Normal weekly hou										
Average of monthly 11 index numbers 11	11 S101 .]	99·7 98·5	100-0 100-0	99·8 97·9	100·0 100·0	100-0 98-7	100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0	100·0 100·0
	t tall	(41-3)	(40-0)	(40-9)	(40-6)	(40-0)	(40-0)	(39-3)	(39-6)	(40-0)
July 19 August September		98·4 98·4 98·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	97-8 97-8 97-8	100-0 100-0 100-0	98·7 98·7 98·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
October November December		98·1 98·1 98·1	100·0 100·0 100·0	97·8 97·8 97·8	100·0 100·0 100·0	97·4 97·4 97·4	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
January 19 February March		97·5 97·2 97·2	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·8 97·7 97·7	100-0 100-0 100-0	97·4 97·4 97·4	100-0 100-0 100-0	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
April May June		97·2 97·2 97·2	100-0 100-0 100-0	97-7 97-7 97-7	100·0 100·0 100·0	97·4 97·4 97·4	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
July August September		97·2 97·2 97·2	100·0 100·0 100·0	97·7 97·7 97·7	100·0 100·0 100·0	97·4 97·4 97·4	99·9 99·9 99·9	100·0 100·0 100·0	100-0 100-0 100-0	100-0 100-0 100-0
Basic hourly rates of wag										
Average of monthly index numbers {19)	97 106	100 114	101 117	97 107	102 112	109 139	99 109	98 105	100
July 19 August September		108 108 108	115 115 115	120	108 108 108	113 113 113	146 146 146	111 111 111	106 106 107	116 116 117
October November December		108 108 112	115 121 127	120 121 121	111 111 111	115 116 117	146 146 146	111 111 111	107 108 108	117 117 118
January 19 February March		115 119 119	128 130 131	122 126 129	114 114 115	121 121 129	146 146 146	119 119 122	109 112 112	127 127 127
April May June		121 124 132	131 137 142	134	121 125 128	129 134 138	146 147 164	122 126 130	115 120 122	127 132 135
July August September		134 135 135	145 148 148	140	134 136 136	140 142 142	169 173 173	131 133 133	124 126 127	138 140 140
Sept		135	148	147	136	142	173	133	127	140

variation in the provisions of collective agreements, and there is, therefore, no common pattern for the calculation of the indices for the different industry groups. The industry groups are analysed according to the Standard Industrial Classification 1968.

(2) Where necessary, figures published in previous issues of this GAZETTE have been revised to include changes having retrospective effect, or reported belatedly.

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

Notes:

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

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: general* index of retail prices

		ALL	FOOD†								Creaming	All items
		TILLIO	All	Items the prices of	All items other than	Items main	ly manufact	tured in	Items mainly	Items mainly	All items except	except items of food the
i Sugarar i		et tiel	in and start in	which show significant seasonal variations	those the prices of which show significant seasonal variations	Primarily from home- produced raw materials	Primarily from imported raw materials	All	home- produced for direct consump- tion	imported for direct consump- tion	food	prices of which show significant seasonal variations
JANL	JARY 16, 1962 = 100				107	9	t pay	£97	221.19	50,020	26 201	
	ts 1966 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000 1,000	263 254 255 250 251 248 253	46·4-48·0 44·0-45·5 46·0-47·5 41·7-43·2 39·6-41·4 41·3-42·5 48·0§	215-0-216-6 208-5-210-0 207-5-209-0 206-8-208-3 209-6-211-4 205-5-206-7 205-0§	39·6–40·7 38·8–39·9 38·5–39·5 41·0–42·0 39·9–41·1 38·0–38·3 39·5§	64·4-64·9 64·3-64·7 64·6-65·1 63·8-64·3 61·7-62·3 58·9-59·2 57·5§	104·0–105·6 103·1–104·6 103·1–104·6 104·8–106·3 101·6–103·4 96·9– 98·1 97·08	53·4 51·4 48·7 47·5 50·3 53·3 48·7	57-6 54-0 55-7 54-5 57-7 55-3 59-3§	737 746 745 750 749 752 747	952·0–953·6 954·5–956·0 952·5–954·0 956·8–958·3 958·6–960·4 957·5–958·7 952·0
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973	Monthly averages	101-6 103-6 107-0 112-1 116-5 119-4 125-0 131-8 140-2 153-4 164-3 179-4	102-3 104-8 107-8 111-6 115-6 118-5 123-2 131-0 140-1 155-6 169-4 194-9	103·2 106·3 99·2 106·0 114·8 119·8 121·7 136·2 142·5 155·4 171·0 224·1	102-1 104-4 110-0 113-1 116-0 118-4 123-8 130-1 139-9 156-0 169-5 189-7	102-0 103-0 106-5 109-3 112-0 114-6 118-9 126-0 136-2 150-7 163-9 178-0	104-2 108-1 112-3 115-0 116-8 120-4 126-1 133-0 143-4 156-2 165-6 171-1	103-4 106-3 110-2 113-0 115-1 118 3 123-5 140-8 154-3 165-2 174-2	101-0 101-7 110-1 115-2 119-4 121-2 130-2 136-8 145-6 167-3 181-5 213-6	100-5 103-2 109-3 111-7 114-7 116-5 119-0 123-8 133-3 149-8 167-2 198-0	101-2 103-1 106-6 112-3 116-9 119-8 125-7 132-2 140-3 152-8 162-7 174-5	101-5 103-5 107-5 112-5 116-7 119-5 125-2 131-7 140-2 153-5 164-1 177-7
1963	January 15	102-7	103-8	102-2	104-2	102-7	107-3	105-7	103-4	102-3	102-2	102-7
1964	January 14	104-7	105-4	98-4	107-1	105-0	111-2	108-9	103-6	106-5	104-3	105-1
1965	January 12	109-5	110-3	99-9	112-9	108-9	114-8	112-6	113-9	112-5	109-2	110-2
1966	January 18	114-3	113-0	109-7	113-9	109-8	115-3	113-3	117-3	112-3	114-8	114-6
1967	January 17	118-5	117-6	118-5	117-6	113-9	119-6	117-6	119-1	116-5	119-0	118-6
1968	January 16	121.6	121-1	121.0	121-3	115-9	120-9	119-2	128-2	119-3	121-9	121:7
1969	January 14	129-1	126-1	124-6	126-7	121-7	129-6	126-7	133-4	121-1	130-2	129-3
1970	January 20	135-5	134-7	136-8	134-5	130-6	137-6	135-1	140-6	128-2	135-8	135-5
1971	January 19	147·0 159·0	147.0	145-2	147-8	146-2	151-6	149-7	153-4	139-3	147-0	147-1
1972	January 18	171-3	163·9 180·4	158-5 187-1	165·4 179·5	158·8 170·8	163·2 168·8	161·8 170·0	176·1 205·0	163·1 176·0	168-4	159·1 170·8
17/3	January 16 February 20 March 20	172·4 173·4	183·7 187·1	199·8 213·1	181·0 182·4	171·6 172·3	169·7	170-5 171-1	206·9 207·7	178-6 182-1	168·8 169·1	171·4 171·9
	April 17 May 22 June 19	176·7 178·0 178·9	189·9 193·3 194·3	232-6 243-9 238-6	182·1 184·0 186·2	173·1 173·5 175·1	164·2 164·5 167·3	168·1 168·4 170·7	208·3 209·9 211·0	185·8 190·9 194·0	172·5 173·2 174·1	174-6 175-5 176-7
	July 17 August 21 September 18	179-7 180-2 181-8	194-6 194-4 198-5	229·8 210·5 218·9	188·2 191·7 194·9	176·7 178·8 180·4	168·8 171·5 172·9	172·3 174·7 176·2	212-7 214-8 217-6	196·7 203·5 210·0	175-0 175-7 176-6	177-8 179-0 180-4
	October 16 November 13 December 11	185·4 186·8 188·2	205·1 207·0 210·5	234-9 236-5 243-8	199-7 201-7 204-5	186·2 187·9 189·7	176·2 177·7 182·4	180·5 182·1 185·7	222-2 223-2 224-0	216·1 219·5 222·6	179·1 180·4 181·3	183·5 184·9 186·1
1974	January 15 February 19 March 19	191·8 195·1 196·8	216-7 218-7 221-0	254·4 248·3 253·1	209·8 213·2 215·0	196·9 199·7 201·2	190·9 200·1 202·9	193-7 200-3 202-6	224·5 222·9 222·0	227·0 228·6 231·8	184-0 187-7 189-2	189·4 193·0 194·7
	April 23 May 21 June 18	203-5 206-4 208-5	223-6 226-5 229-5	259-7 272-0 282-6	216·9 218·0 219·7	212-8 214-0 215-6	210·9 213·4 215·9	212·3 214·0 216·2	207-0 206-1 206-1	232·7 233·8 236·1	196·9 200·0 201·7	201·3 204·0 205·7
	July 16 August 20 September 17	210·4 210·6 212·9	228·6 229·9 233·0	262·3 252·1 253·9	222-6 226-2 229-3	223-3 226-8 230-0	220·7 227·0 230·6	222·2 227·4 230·9	204·1 205·2 207·2	237·2 239·7 243·3	204·4 204·4 206·3	208·3 208·9 211·2
JANU	ARY 15, 1974 = 100											
Weight		1,000	253	48·0§	205·0§	39-5§	57-5§	97·0§	48-7	59-3§	747	952-0§
1974	January 15 February 19 March 19	100·0 101·7 102·6	100·0 100·9 102·0	100·0 97·6 99·5	100-0 101-6 102-5	100·0 101·4 102·2	100·0 104·8 106·3	100-0 103-4 104-6	100-0 99-3 98-9	100-0 100-7 102-1	100-0 102-0 102-8	100·0 101·9 102·8
	April 23 May 21 June 18	106·1 107·6 108·7	103·2 104·5 105·9	102·1 106·9 111·1	103·4 103·9 104·7	108·1 108·7 109·5	110·5 111·8 113·1	109-6 110-5 111-6	92·2 91·8 91·8	102-5 103-0 104-0	107·0 108·7 109·6	106·3 107·7 108·6
	July 16 August 20 September 17	109·7 109·8 111·0	105·5 106·1 107·5	103·1 99·1 99·8	106·1 107·8 109·3	113·4 115·2 116·8	115·6 118·9 120·8	114·7 117·4 119·2	90·9 91·4 92·3	104·5 105·6 107·2	111·1 111·1 112·1	110·0 110·3 111·5

§ Provisional.

RETAIL PRICES general* index of retail prices: United Kingdom

		Meals bought and consumed outside the home‡	Services	Miscel- laneous goods	Transport and vehicles	Clothing and footwear	Durable household goods	Fuel and light	Housing	Tobacco	Alcoholic drink	Goods and services mainly produced by national- ised industries
al vicac ven	60)		ME	11 P								_
16, 1962 = 10 1968 Weight 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974	JANUARY	41 42 43 44 46 46 51	56 57 55 54 52 53 54	60 66 65 65 65 65 63	120 124 126 136 139 135 135	89 86 86 87 89 89	59 60 60 61 58 58 64	62 61 61 60 60 58 52	121 118 119 119 121 126 124	66 68 64 59 53 49 43	63 64 66 65 66 73 70	95 93 92 91 92 89 80
196 196 196 196 196 196 197 197 197 197	Monthly averages	126-9; 135-0; 145-5; 165-0; 180-3; 211-0;	101-9 104-0 106-9 112-7 120-5 126-4 132-4 142-5 153-8 169-6 180-5 202-4	100·6 101·9 105·0 109·0 112·5 113·7 124·5 132·3 142·8 159·1 168·0 172·6	100-5 100-5 102-1 106-7 109-9 112-2 119-1 123-9 132-1 147-2 155-9 165-0	102-0 103-5 104-9 107-0 109-9 111-7 113-4 117-7 123-8 132-2 141-8 155-1	100-4 100-1 102-3 104-8 107-2 109-0 113-2 118-3 126-0 135-4 140-5 148-7	101·3 106·0 109·3 114·5 120·9 124·3 133·8 137·8 145·7 160·9 173·4 178·3	103·3 108·4 114·0 120·5 128·5 134·5 141·3 147·0 158·1 172·6 190·7 213·1	100-0 100-0 105-8 118-0 120-8 120-8 125-5 135-5 136-5 138-5 138-5 139-5 141-2	100-3 102-3 107-9 117-1 121-7 125-3 127-1 136-2 143-9 152-7 159-0 164-2	101-7 106-1 110-2 116-2 123-3 126-8 135-0 140-1 149-8 172-0 185-2 191-9
196	January 15		102-4	101-0	99-6	103-2	99-8	106-5	105-5	100-0	100-9	105-9
196	January 14		105-0	102-9	100-6	104-0	101-2	110-1	110-9	100-0	103·2 110·9	109-7
196	January 12		108-3	109-0	103.9	106-0	104-0	114-8	116-1	109·5 120·8	119-0	121-8
196	January 18		116-6	110·6 113·8	109-1	108·1 111·4		124-9	131-3	120-7	125-4	126-8
196	January 17		124·7 128·0	116-3		111.9		132-6	138-6	120-8	125-0	133-0
196	January 16 January 14		140-2	130-2		115-1	116-1	138-4	143-7	135-1	134-7	139-9
1970	January 20	内分子是安全之一。2000	147-6	136-4	125-4	120-5	122-2	145-3	150-6	135-8	143-0	146-4
197	January 19		160-8	151-2	141-2	128-4	132-3	152-6	164-2	138-6	151-3	160-9
1972	January 18	172.9‡	174-7	166-2	151-8	136-7	138-1	168-2	178-8	138-4		179-9
1973	January 16 February 20 March 20	191.8‡	189·6 189·9 190·3	169·8 170·1 169·5	159-7	146·8 148·2 148·8	144-4	178-3 178-3 178-3	203·8 204·2 204·3	141·6 141·6 141·6	163·3 163·3	190·2 190·2 190·2
	April 17 May 22 June 19	212.8‡	201·9 202·9 203·6	170·8 171·2 171·6	163-6	150·7 152·4 154·1	145-9	178·3 175·2 175·2	210·2 212·0 213·7	141-0 141-0 141-0	164-0 164-0	189-9
	July 17 August 21 September 18	216.9‡	204·8 205·6 208·4	173·6 173·2 172·4	166-4	154·6 157·3 159·3	150-5	175·3 175·3 175·3	213-7 214-0 214-4	141-0 141-0 141-0	164·4 164·3	190·5 191·7
	October 16 November 13 December 11	222-2‡ 1	209·9 210·5 211·3	175·6 176·3 176·7	170-6	161-3 163-0 164-1	154-2	181·3 183·0 185·8	219·4 223·6 224·1	141·2 141·2 141·4	164·9 164·9	196·2 198·0
1974	January 15 February 19 March 19	231·8‡ I	212-8 214-1 215-6	182-2 185-8 188-2	182-5	166-6 170-9 173-6	159-2	188·6 193·5 194·6		142·2 143·5 144·2	168-0 170-3	199-7 201-1
	April 23 May 21 June 18	243.5‡	218·1 222·8 224·9	194·2 196·8 199·7	192-9	177-8 180-4 181-6	167-6	194·6 200·3 206·7	243-3	172-9	183-4 183-8	206-9 211-8
	July 16 August 20 September 17	253-4‡	229·8 232·6 234·7	204·8 206·4 210·3	197-2	182·8 184·8 188·1	173-3	214·2 218·2 218·4	243·6 236·6 238·2	71-1	183-8	24-2
, 1974 = 100	JANUARY 15,											00
1974 Weights		51	54	63	135		64	52	124		70 100-0	00-0
1974	January 15 February 19 March 19	101-0 F	100-0 100-6 101-3	00-0 02-0 03-3	104·3 1 104·7 1	02·6 104·2	100·6 101·3	100·0 102·6 103·2	101·4 101·7	00·9 01·4	101·2 102·6	00·4 01·1
	April 23 May 21 Iune 18	106·1 N	104-7	06·6 08·0 09·6	110·2 1 110·9 1		105·9 1 106·6 1	103·2 106·2 109·6	107·6 108·1	21·6 21·6	110·5 1 110·7 1	04·0 06·5
	July 16 August 20		109-3	12·4 113·3 115·4	112-7	109·7 110·9 112·9	109·2 109·5 110·5	113·6 115·7 115·8	105-1	20-3	110-7	12-7

[‡] 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.

^{*} 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.

RETAIL PRICES

United Kingdom: indices for pensioner households

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

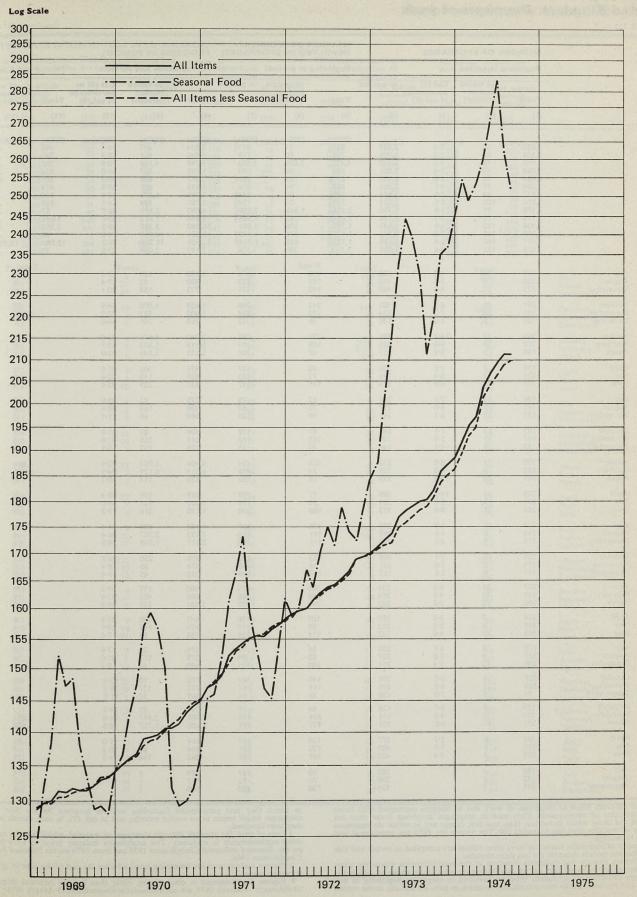
					Two nor	an noncia	ner househ	olde	General	index of re	tail prices	
	One-pe	rson pensio	ner housen	olas			ner nousen	- Clus			- Prices	
	Quarte	100-2 102-1			Quarter				Quarte			
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th
ANUARY 16, 1962 =	= 100											
1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972	104-4 105-4 110-4 114-3 118-8 122-9 129-4 136-9 148-5 162-5	104·1 106·6 110·7 116·4 119·2 124·0 130·8 139·3 153·4 164·4 180·8	101-2 102-7 107-2 111-6 116-4 117-6 124-3 130-6 140-3 156-5 167-0 182-5	101-9 104-5 108-7 113-4 117-9 120-5 126-8 133-6 144-1 159-3 171-0 190-3	100-2 104-0 105-3 110-5 114-6 118-9 122-7 129-6 137-0 148-4 161-8 175-2	102-1 103-8 106-8 111-4 116-6 119-4 124-3 131-3 139-4 153-4 163-7 181-1	101-2 102-6 107-6 112-3 116-7 118-0 124-6 131-4 140-6 156-2 166-7 183-0	101-7 104-3 109-0 113-8 118-0 120-3 126-7 133-8 144-0 158-6 170-3 190-6	100·2 103·1 104·1 108·9 113·3 117·1 120·2 128·1 134·5 146·0 157·4 168·7 190·7	102-2 103-5 105-9 111-4 115-2 118-0 123-2 130-0 137-3 150-9 159-5 173-8 201-9	101-6 102-5 106-8 111-8 115-5 117-2 123-8 130-2 139-0 153-1 162-4 176-6	101·5 103·3 107·8 112·5 116·4 118·5 125·3 131·8 141·7 154·9 165·5 182·6
1974 ANUARY 15, 1974 =	199.4	207-5			199-5	208-8			1707	2017		
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	Miscel- laneous goods	Services	Meals bought and consumed outside the home
ANUARY	16, 1962 = 100	7 (8 kg)	1.03	1-400	1681	0.863	2007 TOTAL		040E 100.6		
Index for on	e-person pensioner	households									
			100.3	400.0	101-2	99-6	102-1	102-2	100-9	101-5	102-1
1962	101-3	101-5	100-3	100·0 100·0	105.7	98.5	103-5	105.7	102-8	102-9	104-6
1963	103-9	104-4	102-8		108-5	100-5	104-7	111-6	106-4	105-0	108-1
1964	107-0	107-5	108-6	105-8	100.3	102.8	106-4	118-6	111.8	111-4	112-9
1965	111.5	111-3	117-8	118-1	113-0	105.0	108.9	127-1	114-7	119-6	117-5
1966	116-3	115-3	122-4	120-9	120-2	105.0	110.5	130-8	115-7	124-8	120-8
1967	119-0	118-0	126-0	120.9	123.7	106-8	110.5	137-4	126-9	128-9	126-7
1968	124-5	122-4	128-0	125-8	131-5	110-8	112-0		120.7	139.0	134-0
1969	131-1	129-4	137-1	136-1	136-4	116.5	115-8	143-9	132-7	148-3	143-6
1970	140-2	138-2	143-9	136-9	146-8	124-7	120-8	156-9	145-3	148.3	160.7
1971	154-4	153-9	152-0	139-1	161-8	133-3	129-0	189-3	161-5	160-8	176.2
1972	166-2	167-5	158-4	140-1	175-3	138-0	138-2	203-0	172-7	170-6	1/6.7
17/2	182-2	193-7	163-5	141.9	180-6	145-5	150-6	205-1	179-2	187-0	209-1
1973			103.3	141 /	1000	The secret of the second	The same of the same of				
ndex for tw	o-person pensione	r households						THE MEST	400.0	404.2	102-1
1962	101-3	101-6	100-3	100-0	101-2	100-0	102-3	101-6	100-8	101·2 102·2	104.6
1963	103.7	104-3	102-5	100-0	105-4	99-7	103-9	104-5	102-4		108-1
	107-2	108-1	108-2	105-9	108-3	101-7	105-3	109-1	106-2	103-8	108.1
1964		112.1	117.3	118-3	112.7	104-4	107-3	116-4	108-6	109-6	112-9
1965	112.0	112.1	121.9	121.1	120-2	106-8	110-0	124-1	111-3	117-3	117-5
1966	116-5	116-0	121.7	424.4	124-3	108-8	111-7	127-3	112-5	122-1	120-8
1967	119-2	118-5	125-7	121.1		113.0	113-5	135-0	123-1	126-2	126-7
1968	124-6	123-3	127-1	126-0	132-3	118-9	117-9	141.6	129-3	136-2	134-0
1969	131.5	130-5	136-5	136-4	137-3	110.7		151-7	141-4	145-4	143-6
1970	140-3	139.7	144.7	137-3	147-2	127-7	123-8	175.1	157-3	159-3	160-7
1971	154-2	155-3	154-2	139-5	162-6	137.0	132-3		167-5	168-8	176-2
1972	165-6	169-7	160-9	140-5	176-1	141.3	141.6	187-1	173.3	185.9	209-1
1973	182.5	197-8	166-2	142-3	181.5	148-1	155-0	192-9	1/3.3	103.7	207
General ind	ex of retail prices										401 (201)
1962	101-4	102-3	100-3	100-0	101-3	100-4	102-0	100-5	100·6 101·9	101·9 104·0	102·0 104·2
1963	103-1	104-8	102-3	100-0	106-0	100-1	103.5	100-5		106.9	107.5
1964	106-2	107-8	107-9	105-8	109-3	102-3	104-9	102-1	105-0	140.7	111.9
1965	111.2	111.6	117-1	118-0	114-5	104-8	107-0	106.7	109-0	112-7	
		115-6	121-7	120.8	120-9	107-2	109-9	109-9	112-5	120-5	116-1
1966	115-1	118.5	125.3	120.8	124-3	109-0	111-7	112-2	113-7	126-4	119-0
1967	117-7	118.5		125.5	133-8	113-2	113-4	119-1	124-5	132-4	126-9
1968	123-1	123-2	127-1		137-8	118.3	117-7	123.9	132-3	142-5	135-0
1969	130-1	131.0	136-2	135.5			123-8	132-1	142-8	153-8	145-5
1970	138-1	140.1	143-9	136-3	145.7	126.0		147-2	159-1	169-6	165-0
1971	151-2	155-6	152-7	138-5	160-9	135-4	132-2	155.9	168-0	180-5	180-3
1972	161-2	169-4	159-0	139-5	173-4	140-5	141.8		172-6	202.4	211.0
1973	175-4	194-9	164-2	141-2	178-3	148.7	155-1	165.0	117.0	202	Marie Control

Index of retail prices

January 1962 = 100



INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES * United Kingdom: stoppages of work

		NUMB	ER OF STOR	PAGES			ER OF WOR		WORKI	NG DAYS L	OST IN ALI	STOPP	AGES IN
		Beginni	ng in period		In	Beginnin	ng in period‡		All indu	stries and se	rvices	Mining	and quarrying
		Total	of which known official†	Col (2) percentage of col (1)	progress in period	Total	of which known official	progress in period	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)
1960 1961 1962 1963 1964		2,832 2,686 2,449 2,068 2,524	68 60 78 49 70	2·4 2·2 3·2 2·4 2·8	2,849 2,701 2,465 2,081 2,535	(000's) 814 771 4,420 590 872	(000's) 24 80 3,809 80 161	(000's) 819 779 4,423 593 883	(000's) 3,024 3,046 5,798 1,755 2,277	(000's) 497 861 4,109 527 690	(000's) 16-4 28-3 70-9 30-0 30-3	(000's) 495 740 308 326 309	(000's) — — — 42
1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973¶		2,354 1,937 2,116 2,378 3,116 3,906 2,228 2,497 2,873	97 60 108 91 98 162 161 160	4·1 3·1 5·1 3·8 3·1 4·1 7·2 6·4 4·6	2,365 1,951 2,133 2,390 3,146 3,943 2,263 2,530 2,902	868 530 731 2,255 1,654 1,793 1,171 1,722 1,513	94 50 36 1,565 283 296 376 635 396	876 544 734 2,258 1,665 1,801 1,178 1,734 1,528	2,925 2,398 2,787 4,690 6,846 10,980 13,551 23,909 7,197	607 1,172 394 2,199 1,613 3,320 10,050 18,228 2,009	20·8 48·9 14·1 46·9 23·6 30·2 74·2 76·2 27·9	413 118 108 57 1-041 1,092 65 10,800 91	10,726
1970	July August September	232 290 371	10 9 17	4·3 3·1 4·6	322 353 433	1	Total 15 03 43	156 123 171	1,105 530 773	688 92 155	62·3 17·4 20·1	Т	otal 1 3
	October November December	289 249 120	19 18 6	6·6 7·2 5·0	403 324 185	1	.43 73 46	268 254 62	1,659 1,600 310	1,070 323 201	64·5 20·2 64·8		57 1,001 1
1971	January February March	261 218 148	37 18 13	14·2 8·3 8·8	296 285 217	1	76 02 47	283 304 304	2,043 5,119 2,335	1,676 1,828 2,149	82·0 35·7 92·0		3 8 1
	April May June	156 221 217	7 12 10	4·5 5·4 4·6	206 276 275	1	60 72 41	127 103 157	493 439 537	206 143 229	41·8 32·6 42·6		2 5 4
	July August September	186 161 197	13 11 12	7·0 6·8 6·1	242 217 241		62 72 99	75 83 120	275 438 569	82 169 65	29·8 38·6 11·4		3 3 7
1972	October November December January	183 187 93	13 11 4	7·1 5·9 4·3	245 240 146 233	1	03 40	138 160 53	619 276 5,486	265 152 5,053	21·3 42·8 55·1 92·1		12 6 4,874
17/2	February March	150 169 225	6 24 33	4·0 14·2 14·7	225 225 225 288		74 55	418 83	6,514 522 859	6,129 314 535	94·1 60·2 62·3		5,855
	May June July	231 263 203	9 21 12	3.9 8.0 5.9	339 373 298	1	90 88 72	139 230 217	1,003 1,130 1,184	361 218 608	36·0 19·3 51·4		1 2
	August September October	198 212 324	8 9	4·0 4·2 3·1	297 303 405	V 1/1	91 11 23	262 285 165	3,132 2,517 956	2,707 1,969 250	86·4 78·2 26·2		11 14
1973	November December January	211 111 207	8 4 11	3·8 3·6 5·3	301 152 236		96 24 165	116 130 175	374 232 400	39 45 157	10-4 19-4 39-3 57-8		9 3 6 19
	February March April May	243 293 234 249	11 10 9 8	4·5 3·8 3·8 3·2	308 355 299 323		265 248 109 88	288 297 138 117	695 1,161 641 499	402 575 208 145	32·5 29·1		5 6 4 7
	July August	262 178 261	12 12 8	4·6 6·7 3·0	332 233 307		56 85	135 72 94	763 276 378	58 21 117	7·6 7·6 31·0		3 16
	September October November December	239 327 309 71	13 18 15 5	5·4 5·5 4·9 7·0	314 391 399 120		100 146 111 28	121 167 167 51	702 715 269	90 137 32	9-7 12-8 19-2 11-9		9 12 5
1974	January¶ February March	104 116 251	9 5 15	8·7 4·3 6·0	128 154 281	3	66 324 107	71 338 399	213 4,085 2,200	51 3,947 1,727	24·2 96·6 78·5		3,897 1,670
	April May June	300 292 323	8 5 8	2·7 1·7 2·5	377 409 403		130 102 161	147 151 183	664 844 862	73 86 168	11·0 10·2 19·5		11 4 11
	July August September	188 232 251	‡		283 298 325		80 75 120	121 92 150	499 517 985	†			4 5 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 arrear and this table does not include those for the last three months.

‡ Workers directly and indirectly involved at the establishments where the stoppages occurred. Workers laid off at establishments other than those at which the stoppages occurred are excluded. Workers involved in stoppages beginning in one month and continuing into later months are counted, in cols. (5) and (6), in the month

OCTOBER 1974 DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT GAZETTE 973

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES* stoppages of work: United Kingdom

TABLE 133 (continued)

Metals.	NG DAYS LOST engineering,	Textiles	s, clothing		IN PROGR	NESS IN PERI	IOD3	Transport	t and	All other	ndustries		
shipbuile	ding and vehicles	footwea	ır	3003	Constr		illus P	communi	cation	and service	es	_	
Total	of which known official	Total	of v kno offi		Total	of whi known official		Total	of which known official	Total	of which known official		
(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	576	(17)	(18)		(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	TRESPOSED SACTOR	
(000's) 1,450 1,464 4,559 854 1,338 1,763 871 1,422 3,363 3,739 4,540 6,035 6,636 4,799	(000's) 317 624 3,652 189 501 455 163 205 2,010 1,229 587 3,552 2,654 923	(000's) 25 22 37 25 34 52 12 31 40 140 384 71 274 193	(000 3 14 21 4)'s)	(000°s) 110 285 222 356 125 135 145 201 233 278 242 255 4,188 176	(000's) 15 44 61 279 — 16 6 17 31 12 10 21 3,842		(000's) 636 230 431 72 312 305 1,069 823 559 786 1,313 6,539 876 331	(000's) 1 36 275 7 117 20 906 136 41 90 590 6,242 576 102	(000's) 308 305 241 122 160 257 183 202 438 862 3,409 586 1,135 1 608	(000's) 162 143 100 49 29 95 93 26 112 2,074 2,076 225 301 887	of the case and the state of the case and th	1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1970 1971 1972 11973
	Total 304 371		Total 3 21			Total 38 24 17			otal 529 34	To 2	tal 30 77	July August	1970
	386 225 84		34 43 4 1			17 20 18 10			49 113 53 21	1,0	05 40 00 93	September October November December	
	316 1,203 1,338		4 8 1			40 28 11		1 3	,587 ,791 945		93 80 38	January February March	1971
	413 332 396		3 3 10			10 19 29			26 28 26		39 51 72	April May June	
	191 366 473		6 3 9			29 20 15			22 12 12		24 33 53	July August September	
	304 468 234		11 10 3			17 27 11			20 67 4		49 35 19	October November December	
	440 478 344		17 2 3			31 36 54			41 30 16	1	84 12 98	January February March	1972
	764 825 860		12 9 6			24 32 85			2 10 74	1	55 25 04	April May June	
	577 694 692		9 22 47			389 1,874 1,618			105 503 6		87 35 44	July August September	
	597 258 107		123 15 10			20 21 4			37 48 3		65 22 04	October November December	
	259 291 592		4 8			31 23 17			11 49 31		89 12 08	January February March	1973
	481 440 684		3 12 11			8 14 14			60 7 11		83 21 35	April May June	
	167 282 458		7 7 22			13 16 15			12 12 21		74 44 174	July August September	
	499 456 189		20 98 1			13 6 5			46 41 28		112 109 46	October November ¶ December	XIX
	131 136 441		12 3 4			10 7 14			27 17 19		33 26 53	¶ January February March	1974
	450 461 517		18 29 14			22 41 33			42 92 19		121 217 268	April May June	
	275 324 807		15 34 37			10 15 26			26 12 23		168 126 91	July August September	

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.

OUTPUT PER HEAD AND LABOUR COSTS

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

		1965	1966	1047	40/0	10/0	4070	4074		1970 = 10
			1700	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973†
1a 1b	WHOLE ECONOMY Output, employment and output per person employed Gross domestic product Employed labour force*	89·5 102·3	91·1 102·6	92·4 101·2	96·6 100·7	98·4 100·6	100-0	101-5	104-7	109-9
1c	GDP per person employed* Costs per unit of output	87.5	88-8	91.3	95.9	97.8	100-0	98·0 103·6	98·7 106·1	(100·7) (109·2)
1d	Total domestic incomes Wages and salaries Labour costs	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
2a	INDEX OF PRODUCTION INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	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)
2d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	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
3a	MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES Output, employment and output per person employed Output	87-6	89-2	89-8	95-7	99-4	100-0	99-6	102-0	110-3
3b 3c	Employment Output per person employed	102·7 85·3	102·8 86·8	99·9 89·9	99·1 96·6	100·4 99·0	100-0	96·7 103·0	93·6 109·0	(94·2) (117·1)
3d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries** Labour costs	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
4a	MINING AND QUARRYING Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	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)
4d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	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
5a	METAL MANUFACTURE Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	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)
5d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	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
6a	MECHANICAL, INSTRUMENT AND ELECTRICAL ENGIN Output, employment and output per person employed Output	79-0	84-7	87-5	91-2	96-7	100-0	101-1	100-5	112-3
6b	Employment Output per person employed Costs per unit of output	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)
6d	Wages and salaries Labour costs VEHICLES	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
7a	Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	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)
7d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	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
8a	TEXTILES Output, employment and output per person employed Output	86-1	85-9	84-1	97-1	100-2	100-0	100-7	103-0	108-1
8b	Employment Output per person employed Costs per unit of output	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)
8d 8e	Wages and salaries Labour costs	88·0 87·9	93·7 93·6	93·3 91·2	87·3 86·3	93·8 93·1	100-0	104·7 104·9	111·1 111·9	113·9 115·6
9a	GAS, ELECTRICITY AND WATER Output, employment and output per person employed Output Employment Output per person employed	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)
9d	Costs per unit of output Wages and salaries Labour costs	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

† 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)

	E 134 (con	tinued)									THE REAL PROPERTY.						(1970 =	100
1970	2	3	4	1971				1972				1973				1974		
1				1	_ 2	_ 3	- 4	1	- 2	3	- 4	1	- 2	- 3†	4†	1†	2†	
99·3 100·4 98·9	99·7 100·0 99·7	100·4 99·9 100·5	100·5 99·7 100·8	100·0 98·5 101·5	101·4 98·3 103·2	102·2 97·6 104·7	102·4 97·6 104·9	101·6 98·1 103·6	104·7 98·4 106·4	105·4 98·9 106·6	107·1 99·4 107·7	109·8 100·4 109·4	109·2 100·6 108·5	110·5 (100·8) (109·6)	110·1 (100·9) (109·1)	107-1	109-4	1a 1b 1c
96·6 96·6 96·6	99·0 99·1 99·0	100·7 100·9 101·0	103·5 103·2 103·3	105·7 106·7 106·0	108·9 109·1 109·1	112·7 111·3 110·2	114·6 112·5 111·8	117·8 117·1 116·3	119·5 117·8 116·8	122·6 120·5 119·6	126·0 123·0 122·1	128·5 124·4 123·7	130·2 127·7 125·8	133·2 131·1 129·5	136·0 134·3 133·2	139·5 143·4 142·9	142·0 145·3 144·3	1e
99·5 100·8 98·7	99·7 100·4 99·3	100·4 99·7 100·7	100·4 99·1 101·3	99·8 98·6 101·2	100·8 97·2 103·7	100·8 96·2 104·8	100·3 95·2 105·4	97·4 94·5 103·1	102-9 94-4 109-0	103·7 94·7 109·5	105-8 94-9 111-5	109·8 95·4 115·1	109·4 95·7 114·3	110·7 (95·7) (115·7)	109·5 (95·8) (114·3)	(95.6)	108·5 (95·3) (113·9)	2b
99·3 100·4 98·9	99·4 100·3 99·1	100·4 99·9 100·5	100·9 99·4 101·5	99·4 98·8 100·6	100·2 97·2 103·1	99·9 96·1 104·0	99-0 94-8 104-4	97-7 93-9 104-0	101·6 93·5 108·7	102·8 93·5 109·9	105·8 93·4 113·3	109·7 93·8 117·0	109·8 94·1 116·7	111·4 (94·2) (118·3)	110·4 (94·5) (116·8)	(94.2)	109·7 (94·3) (116·6)	3Ь
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	3d**
103·0 102·1 100·9	102·7 100·6 102·1	100·7 99·2 101·5	93·5 98·0 95·4	102·7 97·6 105·2	103·2 97·2 106·2	101·6 96·6 105·2	91·2 95·3 95·7	45·5 94·4 48·2	96·1 93·0 103·3	95·5 92·0 103·8	98·9 91·5 108·1	99·6 90·3 110·3	96·2 89·2 107·8	94·7 (87·8) (107·9)	83·9 (86·2) (97·3)	57·8 (84·9) (68·1)	90·1 (85·3) (105·6)	46
98-4 00-0 98-4	101-6 100-5 101-1	101·2 100·1 101·1	98·8 99·4 99·4	94·8 98·5 96·2	91·8 95·2 96·4	92·4 93·0 99·4	86·6 90·6 95·6	80·6 88·4 91·2	91·2 87·3 104·5	92·7 86·8 106·8	98·5 86·8 113·5	99·8 87·5 114·1	99·1 87·7 113·0	100·0 (87·7) (114·0)	98·9 (87·3) (113·3)	88·7 (86·7) (102·3)	90·6 (86·9) (104·3)	5b
99·8 00·1 99·7	98·3 100·1 98·2	101·2 100·0 101·2	100·6 99·8 100·8	101·2 99·4 101·8	101·7 97·5 104·3	101·2 95·7 105·7	100·3 93·9 106·8	99-4 92-7 107-2	99·6 92·0 108·3	99·8 91·9 108·6	103·1 91·6 112·6	111·2 91·9 121·0	110·9 92·3 120·2	113·2 (92·6) (122·2)	113·7 (93·1) (122·1)	(92.6)	111·7 (92·9) (120·2)	6b
00-9 00-0 00-9	100·6 100·0 100·6	95·0 99·9 95·1	103·5 100·0 103·5	95·8 99·7 96·1	102·4 98·0 104·5	100·3 96·8 103·6	95·4 95·2 100·2	95·0 94·0 101·1	101·5 93·7 108·3	103·6 93·7 110·6	106·3 94·1 113·0	102·5 94·6 108·4	99·6 95·0 104·8	104·1 (95·1) (109·5)	100·2 (94·7) (105·8)		97-8 (93-5) (104-6)	7ь
98·7 02·6 96·2	99·4 101·1 98·3	101·1 99·0 102·1	100·9 97·3 103·7	101-1 95-8 105-5	100-4 93-0 108-0	100-7 91-6 109-9	100·8 89·9 112·1	96·5 88·7 108·8	102·7 88·6 115·9	105·3 88·4 119·1	107-6 88-2 122-0	110·4 88·4 124·9	110·1 88·1 125·0	106·1 (87·4) (121·4)	105·8 (86·5) (122·3)	(85.5)	104·1 (85·0) (122·5)	86
00·5 01·4 99·1	99·0 100·5 98·5	100·1 99·4 100·7	100·2 98·7 101·5	99-7 97-9 101-8	102·7 97·0 105·9	105·4 95·6 110·3	107·8 93·9 114·8	103·4 92·5 111·8	112·3 91·4 122·9	114·8 90·6 126·7	114·2 90·0 126·9	114·6 89·3 128·3	118·7 88·3 134·4	117·4 (87·7) (133·9)	120·6 (87·2) (138·3)	(86.8)	120·8 (86·9) (139·0)	9b

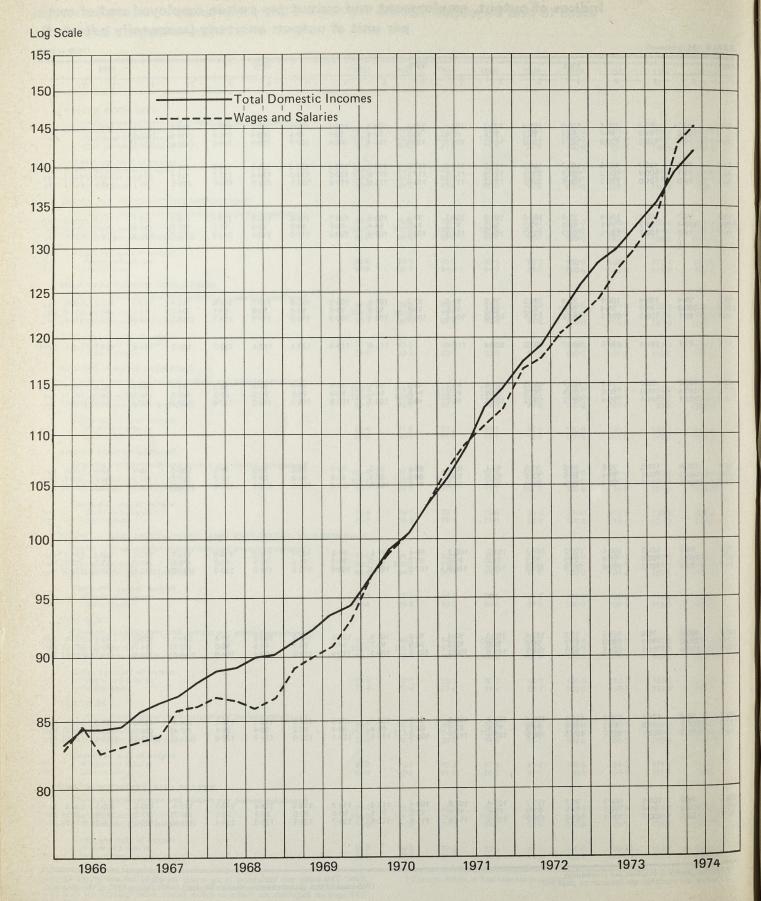
[†] Figures shown in brackets are provisional. ‡ Figures not available, see footnote on page 915.

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

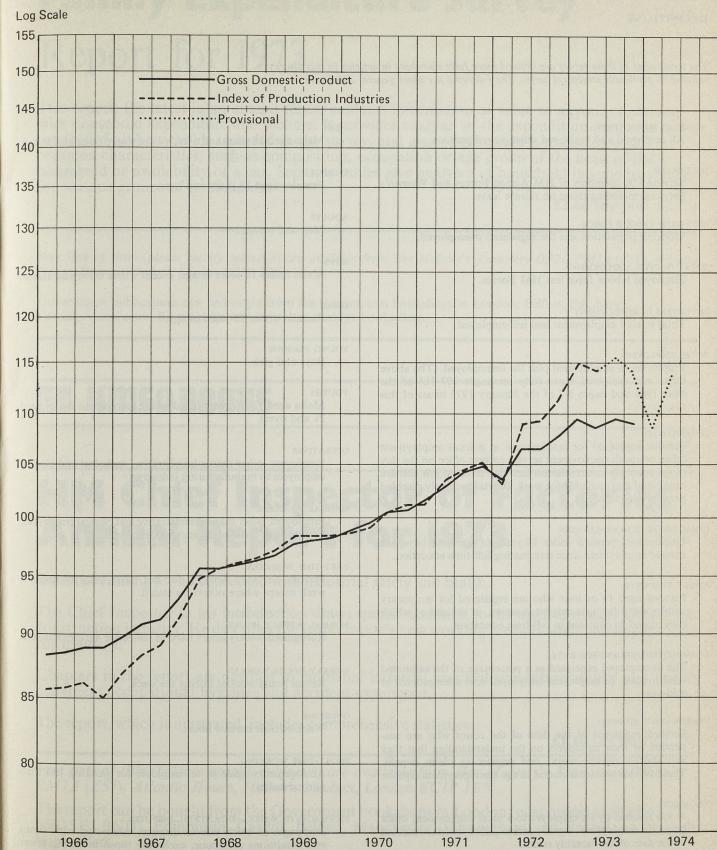
^{*} Civil employment and HM Forces.

** 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.

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.

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.

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

Females aged 18 years and over.

Men and women.

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

Females under 18 years of age.

YOUNG PERSONS

Boys and girls.

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

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

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

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

Recognised weekly hours fixed in collective agreements, etc.

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED

Actual hours worked during the week.

OVERTIME

Work outside normal hours.

SHORT-TIME WORKING

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

STOPPAGES OF WORK—INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

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

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